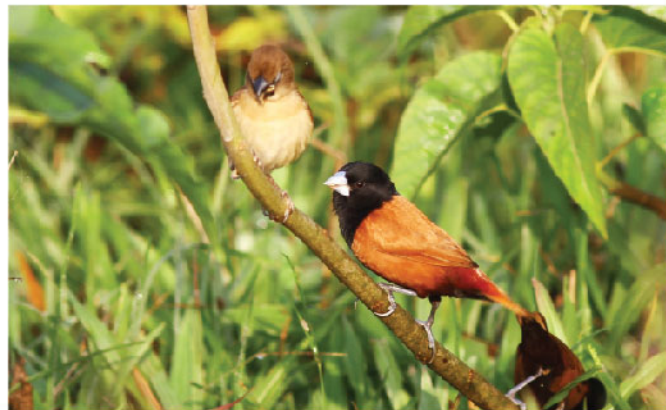




Red List of Bangladesh

Volume 3: Birds



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE



Red List of Bangladesh

Volume 3: Birds

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Volume 1: Summary (English)

Volume 1: Summary (Bangla)

Volume 2: Mammals

Volume 3: Birds

Volume 4: Reptiles and Amphibians

Volume 5: Freshwater Fishes

Volume 6: Crustaceans

Volume 7: Butterflies

PREFACE

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ has been assessing the conservation status of plants, fungi and animal species on a global scale for the past 50 years. Since its conception in 1964, the Red List has evolved to become the world's most comprehensive information source on the extinction risk of species. Far more than a list of species and their status, it is a powerful tool to inform and catalyze action among scientists, activists, and politicians. It is used by government agencies, wildlife departments, conservation related non-governmental organizations (NGOs), natural resource planners, educational organizations, students, and the business community. The Red List process has become a massive enterprise involving the IUCN Global Species Program staff, partner organizations and experts in the IUCN Species Survival Commission and partner networks who compile the species information to make The IUCN Red List the indispensable product it is today.

IUCN Bangladesh had published the first Red List of Threatened Animals of Bangladesh in 2000. The list has been updated through a sub-project entitled 'Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh' under the 'Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP)' Project of the Bangladesh Forest Department which is funded by The World Bank. The project commenced in December 2013 and ends in June 2016. A total of 1619 species have been assessed and updated from seven different animal groups (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater fishes, crustaceans, and butterflies), subsequently published in seven volumes. In addition, summary volume (Vol: 01) has been translated into Bangla for reaching out its wider users. More than 300 national and international experts have contributed under the seven Red List Assessor Groups (RAGs) headed by respective Lead Assessors and Chief National Technical Expert to ensure that the updates are based on the best scientific information available.

A welltrained Red List project unit equipped with GIS support and all kinds of latest information technologies was established in IUCN Bangladesh to ensure the highest quality of assessment following the latest Red List categories and criteria guideline. For this purpose, more than 160 assessors have been trained on global standard Red List assessment guideline engaging international certified Red List trainers. A National Red List Database in the form of an online platform has been developed and made live for public dissemination on the <www.iucnredlistbd.org>. Data and information have been preserved for future use both electronically in offline database as well as hard copies for each individual species bearing unique Species Identification Number (SID). A National Red List Committee has been formed under the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) to ensure coordination among different agencies during the assessment process as well as for mainstreaming the findings into conservation policies. Series of dissemination workshops at national and regional levels were organized to share the preliminary assessment result to its wider stakeholders and ensure their participation in this highly scientific assessment process.

I would like to commend the assessors for their contributions to the assessment and for their commitment towards making this publication a reality. All the assessments have gone through a multistage review process engaging relevant experts and technical reviewers. The tireless efforts of the reviewers in making these books up to the global standard are gratefully acknowledged. Without their assistance this nationally important set of documents would not have been of the quality that it is now.

I also like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to all the members of 'Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh' project and all concerned people of publication work for publishing this manuscript. I would also express my gratitude to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF) and other Bangladesh Forest Department officials for their vigorous support and collaboration. I hope this publication will help the relevant agencies in taking appropriate conservation actions toward managing wildlife of Bangladesh.

Md. Akbar Hossain

Project Director

Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP) Project

&

Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests

Bangladesh Forest Department

MESSAGE

The Government of Bangladesh is committed to take all measures prerequisite for a sustainable future. In effort, the Government takes myriad programmes and initiatives with the support of different consortia. Bangladesh has recently achieved unprecedented successes in the environmental sector. It was no surprise that Her Excellency Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina was awarded '2015 Champion of the Earth' by the United Nations. Updated 'Red List of Bangladesh' bears yet another signature of the goodwill and devotion rendered by the Government of Bangladesh. The publication sets another milestone in biodiversity conservation of the country.

The overwhelming evidence on the loss of biodiversity all over the world showcases that we, as a nation, must act to conserve biodiversity. Ministry of Environment and Forests has been playing a pivotal role in biodiversity conservation of Bangladesh through Bangladesh Forest Department, and other national and international organizations. This publication is one among many upshots envisioned by Bangladesh Forest Department through the 'Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP)' Project. I would like to thank The World Bank for providing financial support, and appreciate the effort of IUCN Bangladesh Country Office in implementing the project.

I am sanguine that the updated 'Red List of Bangladesh' will concurrently help the Government of Bangladesh towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Vision 2021.

Finally, I wish that the 'Red List of Bangladesh' would go a long way in protecting the biodiversity of the country.

Anwar Hossain Manju, MP

Minister

Ministry of Environment and Forests

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

MESSAGE

I am very happy to know that *Red List of Bangladesh* - a set of visionary publications covering the status, extinction risks and possible conservation options for major biodiversity of Bangladesh has been thoroughly updated by the Bangladesh Forest Department with technical support from IUCN Bangladesh.

Bangladesh is bestowed with enviable natural resources. To save the bewildering inventory, Bangladesh is always strong-willed and committed to a number of Multilateral Environmental Agreements including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). So as in harmony, the Government of Bangladesh has recently looked forward to engaging a globally recognized, powerful, most comprehensive conservation tool i.e. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ to update and assess the current biodiversity status. This has resulted in the rigorous effort entitling 'Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh' under the 'Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP)' Project initiative funded by The World Bank.

'Red List of Bangladesh' is a massive milestone in the conservation history of the country. I expect that these scientific publications will provide new information; will strengthen and update existing knowledge inventory. Everybody from government/non-government officials to scholars, researchers, students and enthusiasts - should make expansive usages of these books as the most updated biodiversity database available in the country.

I strongly hope that these works of multitude potentials will help the coordination and promotion of national efforts in effective policy making for ensuring appropriate and continual biodiversity management practices envisioned by the Government of Bangladesh.

Abdullah Al Islam Jakob, MP

Deputy Minister

Ministry of Environment and Forests

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

MESSAGE

Biodiversity, the incredible variety of life on Earth that sustains us, is in peril. Species are becoming threatened at the most expeditious rate ever recorded. Over the past few decades it has become the issue of global concern for its rapid reduction worldwide. Bangladesh is no exception in this regard. Though the country is exceptionally endowed with a vast variety of flora and fauna, it is unfortunate that in recent decades the biodiversity of the country is under pressure due to incrementing population and over- exploitation of natural resources.

Today, many species of Bangladesh have reached a dreadful genetic loss. Unfortunately, detailed information and consummate inventories of such species often do not exist. The Government of Bangladesh is acutely conscious of this, and has in fact been preparing to face this challenge for several years now. Bangladesh has made a tremendous progress in terms of taking development initiatives towards conservation and sustainable use of the threatened species. However, Bangladesh Forest Department in collaboration with IUCN Bangladesh and with financial assistance from The World Bank, the project 'Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection' under which the subproject 'Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh' has successfully updated the threat status of wildlife of the country. I would like to express my appreciation to all the experts involved in this noble initiative.

I am very proud to note that 1619 fauna species have been assessed over the two and half year period and subsequently published in seven volumes entitled the 'Red List of Bangladesh'. I strongly believe, this set of achievements is one of the pioneer encyclopedic compilations in Bangladesh that can provide its users with updated information of different species. I hope these books will have impact on the government's policy and planning towards achieving the targets set by the different national and global commitments, as well as taking measures to protect these threatened species.

Dr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed

Secretary

Ministry of Environment and Forests

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

MESSAGE

Globally, biodiversity forms the foundation of the vast array of ecosystem services that critically contribute to human well being. The diversity of the Earth's natural assets are made up of many millions of distinct biological species of plants and animals on land, in water, in atmosphere—linking humans and environment into an interdependent ecosystem which makes the Earth unique and beautiful. But, it's really unfortunate that biodiversity worldwide is disappearing faster than ever and already has declined by more than a quarter in the last 35 years in terms of number of species. It is thus indispensable to gather knowledge scientifically of existing species, their habitats, threats, etc. for undertaking pragmatic protection and conservation measures.

In this context Bangladesh Forest Department together with IUCN Bangladesh has accomplished 'Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh', as a sub-project of the 'Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP)' Project of Bangladesh Forest Department following the most comprehensive 'IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™' approach. As a revolutionary outcome of the project, the books entitling the 'Red List of Bangladesh' aim to provide updated information and data of 1619 animal species under seven groups in total throughout the country. This national asset will undoubtedly serve the researcher and academicians as a scientific information hub for further research and the policy makers to occupy the gap of subsisting laws and policies to catalyze appropriate conservation action. By knowing the threatened species from this Red List, further, we can bring out incipient projects where these are exactly demanded and with the opportune execution of this undertaking, we can create a safe ground as a measure of conservation. In this whole process the Red List will be a great avail.

In addition, the status and trends of the threatened species of Bangladesh portrayed in these books have the impetus for taking up the stronger efforts towards the legislation of wildlife trafficking and trading of the country. Being a bio-rich country, Bangladesh has to adopt adequate measures to halt further degradation of our precious biological resources. We hope that these books could be a consequential material in the congruous execution of the objectives of numerous biodiversity conventions and treaties, like CBD, RAMSAR, and CITES.

I sincerely acknowledge the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to initiate such a milestone project and The World Bank for providing financial support. I am also very thankful to those scientists, researchers, academicians and professionals involved with the project from the very beginning for their unwearied endeavour which finally make this most fruitful.

Md. Yunus Ali

Chief Conservator of Forests
Bangladesh Forest Department
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

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The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ has been worldly recognized and used as the most comprehensive source for the conservation status of plant and animal species since 1964. IUCN Bangladesh first assessed the conservation status of species from Bangladesh in 2000. Fifteen years later, IUCN Bangladesh has updated the previous Red List implementing 'Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh' project. The final outcome of the project, the 'Red List of Bangladesh', is the fruit of a concerted effort from numerous individuals and bodies—all deserve a special note of thanks.

Our sincere gratitude to Dr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed, Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Chair, National Committee for Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh for his endless effort along with the officials involved from the ministry in making this initiative a success.

We extend a heartfelt thanks to Mr. Md. Yunus Ali, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bangladesh Forest Department and the officials nominated to implement 'Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP)' Project, especially Mr. Md. Akbar Hossain, Project Director and all other staff of the SRCWP project. Our special thanks to Mr. Ashit Ranjan Paul, Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Circle and Dr. Tapan Kumar Dey, former Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Management and Nature Conservation Division, Bangladesh Forest Department for their endless endeavor in all extent of the project. We would like to acknowledge The World Bank for financing SRCWP project. In addition, our sincere gratitude goes to Bangladesh Forest Department to entrust IUCN Bangladesh Country Office with the responsibility of 'Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh'.

We humbly acknowledge Dr. Mohammad Ali Reza Khan, Chief National Technical Expert, Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh for his expertise, knowledge and technical support used in these publications. Besides, seven Lead Assessors for seven animal groups namely, Professor Dr. Mohammed Mostafa Feeroz for mammals, Mr. Enam Ul Haque for birds, Professor Dr. Md. Farid Ahsan for reptiles, Professor Dr. M. Monirul H. Khan for amphibians, Professor Dr. Mohammad Sahadat Ali for freshwater fishes, Professor Dr. Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain for crustaceans, and Professor Dr. Md. Monwar Hossain for butterflies deserve special thanks. Besides, all other assessors, national and international photographers, contributors and geo-spatial analysts have indebted us with their time, effort and support. We sincerely thank all technical reviewers and editors, as well.

The Red List Project Unit of IUCN Bangladesh Country Office, along with other officials, merit special thanks for their relentless effort to finish this project successfully. Special thanks to Mr. Craig Hilton Taylor and Ms. Caroline Pollock from IUCN Red List Unit, Cambridge, UK and colleagues from IUCN Asia Regional Office for their technical support and guidance.

We humbly acknowledge Vice Chancellors from University of Dhaka, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Khulna University and Shahjalal University of Science and Technology for allowing us to use their premises for dissemination workshops. We also extend our gratitude to the officials from Department of Fisheries, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute, Bangladesh Forest Research Institute, Bangladesh National Herbarium, national universities, colleges, research institutes and other partners. Participants of all meetings and workshops, advisors, data contributors and personnel from electronic and print media deserve our appreciation for their support.

We hope that the publications entitled 'Red List of Bangladesh' would greatly accelerate conservation, management and policy interventions for the threatened species of Bangladesh.

Ishtiaq Uddin Ahmad

Country Representative

IUCN Bangladesh Country Office

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AOO	Area of Occupancy
BFD	Bangladesh Forest Department
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CNTE	Chief National Technical Expert
CR	Critically Endangered
DD	Data Deficient
EN	Endangered
EOO	Extent of Occurrence
EW	Extinct in the Wild
EX	Extinct
FA	Forest Act
GIS	Geographical Information System
H	High
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
km	Kilometer
L	Low
LC	Least Concern
Litt	Literature
M	Medium
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
NA	Not Applicable
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan
NCS	National Conservation Strategy
NC-USR	National Committee for Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh
NE	Not Evaluated
NP	National Park
NT	Near Threatened
PA	Protected Area
PDR	People's Democratic Republic

Pers. comm.	Personal communication
Pers. obs.	Personal observation
ppt	Parts per thousand
RAG	Red List Assessor Group
RE	Regionally Extinct
RF	Reserve Forest
RLA	Red List Authority
RLU	Red List Unit
SID	Species Identification (Number)
SRCWP	Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection
SSC	Species Survival Commission
UK	United Kingdom
VH	Very High
VL	Very Low
VU	Vulnerable
WB	The World Bank
WS	Wildlife Sanctuary
Yrs	Years

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INTRODUCTION



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Birds

Birds evolved from a clade of Theropoda dinosaurs in Jurassic Period (about 201-145 million years ago). The ancestry of the birds of today has been traced back to that distant geological past in every continent. Since the extinction of dinosaurs the bird has been earth's only vertebrate which has the body covered with feather. These feathered vertebrate proliferated and attained spectacular diversity over the past 200 million years. It is now a Class of animals called Aves with as many as 36 Orders, a few of which have more than 80 Families and there are many Families with 300-400 species.

1.1.1. *Birds in Today's World*

Birds live in every continent and are found in every ocean of the world today. The checklist of birds of the world has about 10,500 species and the number is continually growing (del Hoyo 2014). Biologists are endlessly adding more and more species to the list through occasional sightings of new species and frequent splitting of the old ones. Unfortunately, nearly 13% of all birds are globally threatened.

Birds occur in every country of the world. The species diversity, however, vary greatly from country to country. There are only five countries with more than 1,500 species of birds. These are Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Indonesia and Ecuador. Next in richness are 11 countries with number of species between 1,000 and 1,500 that include Bolivia, Venezuela, China, India, Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Myanmar, Argentina,

Mexico and Uganda. The number of species is less than 1,000 in every other country of the world. Like Canada, USA, Russia and over a hundred other countries, Bangladesh has 700 or less species of birds (Clements 2007).

1.1.2. *Birds in Bangladesh*

The checklists of the birds of Bangladesh made by the biologists over the past 40 years have cited the species numbers from 578 to 718 (Khan 2015). Any of these numbers, even the lowest, can be termed very large considering the small size of the country (less than 0.15 km²). The bird bio-diversity of Bangladesh is astonishing, especially because the birds have to share this small country with over 160 million people.

The great diversity of the birds in Bangladesh can mostly be explained by its geography and zoo-geography. Bangladesh is part of the tropical region naturally rich in bio-diversity (approximately between 20-26 degrees north). It is also a part of the Oriental Realm where two Zoo-geographic Regions merge. Bangladesh has birds that typically are of two zoo-geographic regions, namely the Indian Region and the Indochinese region.

1.2. Diversity of Birds in Bangladesh

Taxonomists of 21st century have arranged the birds of the world in 36 Orders (del Hoyo 2014). Birds of as many as 21 Orders are or were found in Bangladesh. By itself, that is a good measure of great diversity in a small country. Like the rest of the world the highest number of species of birds in Bangladesh belong to a

single Order named Passeriformes. More than 300 species in Bangladesh are passerines.

Bangladesh has the least number of species in the Order Trogoniformes with a single species, Red-headed Trogon (*Harpactes erythrocephalus*). Worse than that, no species of the Order Otidiformes exists in Bangladesh today although two species thrived here till the beginning of the 20th century. These two extirpated species are Bengal Florican (*Houbaropsis bengalensis*) and Lesser Florican (*Sypheotides indica*).

The number of species of birds in Bangladesh is less than five in each of the three following Orders: Podicipediformes, Suliformes and

Bucerotiformes. In the Podicipediformes there are only one resident and three migratory grebes. In the Suliformes there are three cormorants and a darter. In the Bucerotiformes there are three hornbills and a hoopoe.

The number of bird species between five and ten are found in the other three Orders. These are Ciconiiformes, Falconiformes and Psittaciformes. In the Ciconiiformes there are two resident and five migratory storks. In the Falconiformes there are two resident and seven migratory falcons. In the Psittaciformes there are six resident parakeets and one lorikeet or hanging-parrot

The number of species of birds between 11 and 15 are found in four Orders, namely Galliformes, Caprimulgiformes, Gruiformes and Strigiformes. In the list of Galliformes of Bangladesh there are a dozen species of pheasants, partridges and quails, several of which have extirpated in the recent past. In the Caprimulgiformes there are six species of swifts, a single species of tree-swift and five species of nightjars. In the list of Gruiformes there are 12 species of rails, crakes, coot and finfoot besides the extirpated cranes. In the Strigiformes there is the barn-owl and 14 species of so-called other owls.

Between 16 and 20 species of birds are found in each of the following three Orders: Columbiformes, Cuculiformes and Coraciiformes. In the Columbiformes there are 17 species of pigeons, doves, green-pigeons and imperial-pigeons. In the Cuculiformes there are 20 species of cuckoos, coucals and malkoha. In the Coraciiformes there are 12 species of kingfishers, four species of bee-eaters and two species of rollers and a dollarbird.

In another three Orders the number of species of birds are between 21 and 30. They are Anseriformes, Pelecaniformes and Piciformes. In the list of Anseriformes there are 30 geese and ducks, although two of those extirpated



Red-headed Trogon

© Enam Ul Haque

in the recent past. In the Pelecaniformes there are 18 species of herons, four species of ibises, two species of pelicans and a single species of spoonbill. Three of the Pelecaniformes species, however, extirpated in the 20th century. In the Piciformes there are 20 species of woodpeckers and five species of barbets.

Among the non-passerine birds, the following two Orders have large number of species: Charadriiformes and Accipitriformes. The Charadriiformes has over 80 species of thick-knees, plovers, sandpipers, gulls, terns, pratincoles, buttonquails, avocet, stilt, painted-snipe, skimmer, skua etc. In the Accipitriformes there are over 40 species of eagles, vultures, kites, hawks, harriers and osprey.

1.3. Globally Threatened and Near Threatened Species in Bangladesh

The number of globally Threatened and Near Threatened species of birds found or were found in the past in Bangladesh is 78. Forty resident, former resident or migratory birds of Bangladesh are considered globally Critical, Endangered or Vulnerable. The other 38 species are globally Near Threatened birds. Understandably, most of these 78 species are considered extirpated, threatened or near threatened in Bangladesh.



An elegant White-bellied Sea Eagle

© Enam Ul Haque

1.3.1. Globally Critically Endangered Birds in Bangladesh

Eight resident, former resident and migratory birds of Bangladesh are globally Critical. Two such resident species are White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) and Slender-billed Vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*). Two globally Critical species, Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Calidris pygmaea*) and Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*), are winter migrants to Bangladesh. Four globally Critical species were residents of Bangladesh and extirpated in 20th century. Those are Pink-headed Duck (*Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*), Bengal Florican (*Houbaropsis bengalensis*), White-bellied Heron (*Ardea insignis*) and Red-headed Vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*).



Black Kite, Himalayan Vulture and Critically Endangered White-rumped Vulture

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1.3.2. Globally Endangered Birds in Bangladesh

Thirteen resident, former resident and migratory birds of Bangladesh are globally Endangered. Three such resident species are Masked Finfoot (*Heliopais personata*), Black-bellied Tern (*Sterna acuticauda*) and Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*). Six globally Endangered species, namely, Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*), Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*) Spotted Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*), Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), Steppe Eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*) and Yellow-breasted Bunting (*Emberiza aureola*) are winter migrants to Bangladesh. Four globally Endangered species were residents of Bangladesh and extirpated in 20th century. Those are Green Peafowl (*Pavo muticus*), White-winged Duck (*Asarcornis scutulata*), Lesser Florican (*Sypheotides indicus*) and Greater Adjutant (*Leptoptilos dubius*).

1.3.3. Globally Vulnerable Birds in Bangladesh

Nineteen resident, former resident and migratory birds of Bangladesh are globally Vulnerable. Nine such species are or were resident of Bangladesh. Four resident species are Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*), Indian Spotted Eagle *Clanga hastata*, Great Slaty Woodpecker (*Mulleripicus pulverulentus*) and White-throated Bushchat (*Saxicola insignis*). Five other species were residents of Bangladesh and extirpated in 20th century. They are Swamp Francolin (*Francolinus gularis*), Marsh Babbler (*Pellorneum palustre*), Pale-capped Pigeon (*Columba punicea*) and Sarus Crane (*Grus Antigone*) and Black-breasted Parrotbill (*Paradoxornis flavirostris*).

Ten globally Vulnerable species are migratory to Bangladesh. Two of these are breeding migrants to Bangladesh. They are Pallas's Fish-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*) and Bristled Grassbird *Chaetornis striata*. The other eight globally Vulnerable species are winter migrants to Bangladesh. They are Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Asian Woollyneck (*Ciconia episcopus*), Indian



Pallas's Fish Eagle, globally Vulnerable

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Skimmer (*Rynchops albigollis*), Wood snipe (*Gallinago nemoricola*), Greater Spotted Eagle (*Clanga clanga*), Eastern Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) and Large-billed Blue Flycatcher (*Cyornis caerulatus*).

1.3.4. Globally Near Threatened Birds in Bangladesh

Thirty-eight resident, former resident and migratory birds of Bangladesh are globally Near Threatened. Of these species 19 are residents, one is a former resident and 19 are migrants. Five familiar residents are Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*), Grey-headed Fish-eagle (*Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus*), Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), Red-headed Falcon (*Falco chicquera*) and Laggar Falcon (*Falco jugger*). Seven otherwise notable ones are White-cheeked Partridge (*Arborophila atrogularis*), Blyth's Kingfisher (*Alcedo Hercules*), Brown-winged Kingfisher (*Pelargopsis amauroptera*), Great Thick-knee (*Esacus recurvirostris*), River Lapwing (*Vanellus duvaucelii*), River Tern (*Sterna aurantia*) and Mangrove Pitta (*Pitta megarhyncha*). The remaining six residents are Red-breasted Parakeet (*Psittacula alexandri*), Alexandrine Parakeet (*Psittacula eupatria*), Grey-headed Parakeet (*Psittacula finschii*), Blossom-headed Parakeet (*Psittacula roseata*), Rufous-rumped Grassbird (*Graminicola bengalensis*) and Rufous-vented Prinia (*Prinia burnesii*). The single former resident is Spot-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus philippensis*).

Nineteen globally Near Threatened birds are winter migrant to Bangladesh. Two of the migrants are ducks, namely Falcated Duck (*Mareca falcata*) and Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*). The ten species of shorebirds in this group are Eurasian Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*), Northern Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), Eurasian Curlew (*Numenius arquata*), Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*), Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*), Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), Red-necked Stint (*Calidris ruficollis*), Asian Dowitcher (*Limnodromus semipalmatus*) and Grey-tailed Tattler (*Tringa brevipes*). Three migrants are storks and ibis, namely Painted Stork (*Mycteria leucocephala*), Black-necked Stork (*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*) and Black-headed Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*). Three migrants are raptors, namely Himalayan Griffon (*Gyps himalayensis*), Cinereous Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*) and Pallid Harrier (*Circus macrourus*). The only passerine in this group is Firethroat (*Luscinia pectardens*).

1.4. Bird Habitats in Bangladesh

Birds are found everywhere in Bangladesh. Even the densely populated cities and towns have long lists of birds of wide-ranging

species. Many of these birds are scavengers and thrive on the offal and gather around dumps. More birds are found in the villages with farmland, orchard and good deal of homestead plants. Most birds, however, live in places where human activities are not intense. These are (1) mixed-evergreen forests, (2) bamboo-forests and grasslands, (3) deciduous forests, (4) mangrove forests, (5) rivers and flooded fields, (6) large lakes called haor, (7) estuarine inter-tidal areas and (8) Bay of Bengal. The homestead vegetation can be considered the ninth category of bird habitats in Bangladesh.

1.4.1. Mixed-evergreen Forests

Small patches of mixed-evergreen forests are found at the eastern and north-eastern borders of Bangladesh. The forests exist across two administrative Divisions, namely Sylhet and Chittagong. The forested areas in these Divisions are 190 km² and 2130 km² respectively (Feeroz *et al.* 2012). The forests while dominated by the evergreen trees are intermixed with bamboo, rattan and a medley of deciduous plants. Dense undergrowth is a feature of these forests most attractive to the birds.



Four National Parks and seven Wildlife Sanctuaries with mixed-evergreen forests are good habitats for the birds. A few of those worth noting are Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary (11,600 ha), Dudhpukuria-Dhopachari Wildlife Sanctuary, Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary, Himchhari National Park, Kaptai National Park, Lawachara National Park and Satchari National Park. Other areas with mixed-evergreen forests are Kassalong-Sajek Valley (400 km²), Sangu–Matamuhuri Reserve Forest, Inani Protected Area (7,700 ha) and Adampur Forest Beat. Lawachara National Park and Rajkandi Reserved Forest have been termed Important Bird Areas of Asia (BirdLife International 2004).

The mixed-evergreen forests over undulating land support bird-species of as many as 19 Orders. The birds seen in the tree cover of the forest are pigeons, doves, cuckoos, owls, hawks, bazas, buzzards, trogon, hornbills, bee-eaters, barbets, woodpeckers, parakeets and many passerines. The undergrowth of the forests support pheasants, partridges, pittas, nightjars, babblers, thrushes, robins etc. The iconic birds of these forests are Red-headed Trogon (*Harpactes erythrocephalus*), Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), Great Barbet (*Megalaima virens*), Great Slaty Woodpecker (*Mulleripicus pulverulentus*), Mountain Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula badia*), Spot-bellied Eagle Owl (*Bubo nipalensis*), Crested Kingfisher (*Megaceryle lugubris*), Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher



White-browed Scimitar Babbler

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(*Ceyx erithaca*) and Long-tailed Broadbill (*Psarisomus dalhousiae*). Two globally Critical species, namely White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) and Slender-billed Vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*) are known to roost and nest in Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary and neighborhood areas.

1.4.2. Bamboo-forests and Grasslands

In the administrative Divisions of Sylhet and Chittagong, especially the hilly areas, wild bamboo and tall grass grow where the forests are degraded or lost from. Both bamboo and tall grass are collected by people living nearby and the commercial harvesters. Small patches of bamboo and grass also exist in the vast tea-estates in Sylhet Division. Land under wild bamboo, scrub and tall grass is roughly estimated to be 0.8 million hectare or 5% of the country's whole forest area.



An Eurasian Coot taking off

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Although intensity of human activities is continually growing, the areas with bamboo and grass still support buttonquails, doves, nightjars, bee-eaters, swifts, coucals, kites, hawks, harriers, falcons, roller, dollarbird, babblers, grassbirds, larks, prinias, munias, pipits, buntings etc. The iconic species of this habitat are Black-winged Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*), Pied Harrier (*Circus melanoleucos*), Red-headed Falcon (*Falco chicquera*), Common Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), Indian Roller (*Coracias bengalensis*) and Dollarbird (*Eurystomus orientalis*).

1.4.3. Deciduous Forests

The central, northern and north-western parts of Bangladesh are dotted with remnants of tropical moist deciduous forests locally known as Sal-forests. The name refers to the predominance of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) trees in these forests. The Madhupur National Park with an area of 340 km² in Tangail District is the largest Sal-forest of Bangladesh and is termed an Important Bird Areas of Asia (BirdLife International 2004). Several fragments of Sal-forests in Gazipur Districts are also notable as bird-habitats. Singra National Park in Dinajpur District is a small Sal-forest noted for its termite-hills. Smaller Sal-forests exist in several other Districts, namely Comilla, Rangpur, Thankurgaon and Naogaon (14,000 ha).



Changeable Harok-Eagle nest in Sal Forest

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Much of the Sal-forests contain young trees lacking dense canopy cover. The undergrowth in most of these forests are cleared or trampled by people and cattle. In many forests even the leaf-litters are vigorously harvested. Value of these forests as bird-habitat have greatly diminished in the recent past. These degraded forests still support a few species of woodpeckers, bee-eaters, doves, owls, nightjars, bee-eaters, pittas, cuckooshrikes, drongos, minivets, shrikes, orioles, flowerpeckers, sunbirds etc. The most notable species of these habitats are Indian Roller (*Coracias bengalensis*), Indian Pitta (*Pitta brachyura*), Eurasian Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*), Greater Flameback (*Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus*), Orange-headed Thrush (*Zoothera citrina*) and Brown Boobook (*Ninox scutulata*).

1.4.4. Mangrove Forests

Mangrove plants form a long and green girdle along much of the coast of Bangladesh. The mangrove forests consist of dense evergreen plants thriving in brackish water and adapted to periodic inundations. Although a lot of the coastal green belt is a natural forest, a part of it is recently planted by the Forest Department (0.11 m ha). At the south-west part of this green belt there is the largest continuous mangrove forest of the world named Sundarbans covering 0.6 m ha. Sundarbans is a world heritage and a Ramsar Site.

There are three wildlife sanctuaries in the Sundarbans that are considered the best conserved mangrove in the region. Sundarbans is a good habitat for the birds and over 300 species of birds have been recorded there (Khan 2013). Of all the forests of Bangladesh, Sundarbans has the greatest diversity of birds. A good indication of the diversity is the fact that bird-species of as many as 19 Orders occur in this forest. Two species of birds, namely Mangrove Pitta (*Pitta megarhyncha*) and Ruddy Kingfisher (*Halcyon coromanda*) have been sighted in Bangladesh only in the Sundarbans



Mangrove Forest

© Enam Ul Haque

and mangrove of Kuakata. Another species, namely Masked Finfoot (*Heliopais personata*) has been sighted nowhere in Bangladesh outside the Sundarbans. A few other iconic birds of the Sundarbans are Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*, Brown-winged Kingfisher (*Pelargopsis amauroptera*), Buffy Fish Owl (*Ketupa ketupu*), Great Thick-knee (*Esacus recurvirostris*), Streak-breasted Woodpecker (*Picus viridanus*), White-browed Scimitar Babbler (*Pomatorhinus schisticeps*) and White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*).

Several islands along the coast with mangrove are considered good habitats for the ducks and the shorebirds. Outstanding among these islands are Sonadia Ecologically Critical Area, Nijhum Dweep National Park, Char Kukri-Mukri Wildlife Sanctuary, Sonar Char Wildlife Sanctuary and Daumar Char. A few iconic species of this area are Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Calidris pygmaea*), Nordmann's Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*), Indian Skimmer

(*Rynchops albicollis*), Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*), Eurasian Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*), River Tern (*Sterna aurantia*) etc. A few of other islands with extensive mangrove, namely Manpura, Char Shahjalal, Char Pial, Char Montaz, Char Kachhopia and Char Biswas are also good habitats for the birds.

1.4.5. Rivers and Flooded Fields

A lot of water from the Himalayan glaciers and monsoon rain flow to the Bay of Bengal through hundreds of rivers and rivulets in Bangladesh. In the wet season rivers and rivulets overflow to inundate the low lands. Nearly 50% (8 m ha) of the country become a maze of wetlands for four to five months. The flooded fields, especially the paddy-fields, are locally called beels. Perennial rivers along with the seasonal rivulets and beels form a substantial bird-habitat although its quality has been declining very rapidly because of the increasing intensity of human activities and the agricultural run-off.



Black-capped Kingfisher at coast

© Enam Ul Haque

The rivers, rivulets and beels can still support a wide variety of birds. These wetlands still are the permanent home of many species and the seasonal residence of many other species of birds. Birds of as many as eight Orders are found here. The major users of this habitat are ducks, grebes, rails, crakes, storks, herons, cormorants, kingfishers and many passerine species. Of the passerines the notable species are starlings, mynas, stonechats, martins,



Bronze-winged Jacana in small water-body

© Enam Ul Haque

munias, pipits, wagtails, grassbirds, warblers etc. The iconic species of this habitat are Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*), River Tern (*Sterna aurantia*), Black-bellied Tern (*Sterna acuticauda*), Black-necked Stork (*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*), Painted Stork (*Mycteria leucocephala*), Asian Woolly-neck (*Ciconia episcopus*), Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) and Bristled Grassbird (*Chaetornis striata*).

1.4.6. Haors

Heavy rain over the Garo hills in monsoon inundates six northern Districts of Bangladesh bordering Meghalaya of India. Before the water can slowly flow through the rivers to the Bay of Bengal the deluge makes the entire region look like an inland sea. The region is locally called the Haor Basin. When the water level falls in the dry season the Basin becomes a mosaic of lakes called beels varying in size from a few hectares to several thousand hectares (Alom 2015). One cluster of these lakes known as the Tanguar Haor is a Ramsar Site. Besides

that Hakaluki Haor and Hail Haor are listed as Important Bird Areas of Asia (BirdLife International 2004). Similar other wetland ecosystems of the region worth conserving are Matian Haor, Gurmar Haor, Shonir Haor etc.

Haor basin is the prime habitat of the migratory waterbirds and several families of small passerines in Bangladesh. Bird species of as many as 10 Orders are found here. The commonly seen birds are ducks, geese, grebes, rails, crakes, coot, storks, herons, ibises, cormorants, darter, osprey, eagles, harriers, plovers, sandpipers, jacanas, snipes, gulls, terns, kingfishers and many small passerines. Of the passerines the notable birds are grassbirds, warblers, thrushes, chats, robins, flycatchers and wagtails. The iconic birds of the Haor Basin are Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*), Falcated Duck (*Mareca falcata*), Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*), Pallas's Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*), Greater Spotted Eagle (*Aquila clanga*), Black-necked



Pheasant-tailed Jacana in Tanguar Haor

© Enam Ul Haque

Stork (*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*), Bristled Grassbird (*Chaetornis striata*), Firethroat (*Luscinia pectardens*) and White-tailed Rubythroat (*Luscinia pectoralis*).

1.4.7. Estuary

A number of large Himalayan Rivers flow through Bangladesh creating a very active estuary ending at the Bay of Bengal. It is known for massive sedimentation and formation of endless mudflats. The nutrient-rich water and mudflats of the estuary are magnets for the waterbirds and is termed Important Bird Areas of Asia (BirdLife International 2004). The intensity of human activities at the estuary is, however, very high because of the lure of easy agriculture on the newly accreted land and fishing in the brackish water. Birds are forced to share the estuary with humans ever more.

The estuary is the largest habitat of the resident and the migratory waterbirds of Bangladesh.



Pair of resident, Indian Spotbilled Duck

© Enam Ul Haque

Bird species of as many as 11 Orders are found here. The commonly seen birds are ducks, geese, grebes, rails, coot, storks, herons, ibises, spoonbill, cormorants, osprey, eagles, harriers, plovers, sandpipers, snipes, thick-knees, pratincoles, gulls, terns, skimmer, kingfishers, falcons and many small passerines. Of the passerines the notable birds are grassbirds, warblers, chats, flycatchers, pipits and wagtails. The iconic birds of the estuary are Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*), Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Calidris pygmaea*), Indian Skimmer (*Rynchops albicollis*), Nordmann's Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*), River Tern (*Sterna aurantia*), Painted Stork (*Mycteria leucocephala*), Greater Spotted Eagle (*Aquila clanga*) and Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).

1.4.8. Bay of Bengal

The vast area of the Bay of Bengal beyond the accretion zone, especially the Swatch of no Ground, is the only important habitat of pelagic birds in Bangladesh. This immense marine ecosystem, however, remains mostly unexplored and receives least protection. The presence of whale and dolphins rather than the pelagic birds has further accentuated the conservation need of this marine eco-system.

The diversity of bird species of the high seas is not high. Birds of only two orders, namely Charadriiformes and Phaethontiformes, have been recorded at the Swatch of no Ground. They are gulls, terns, skuas, shearwater and tropicbirds (not considered for threat assessment). The iconic species of that marine habitat are Short-tailed Shearwater (*Puffinus tenuirostris*), Red-billed Tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus*) and Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) (Thompson *et. al.* 2014).

1.4.9. Homestead Vegetation

Traditionally every household in the villages of Bangladesh had orchard, bamboo-grove, vegetable garden and a small pond. Villages usually had grassland and jungle from where the community collected dead branches and



A flock of Ruff at the Tanguar Haor

© Enam Ul Haque

fallen leaves for cooking. Such villages were good habitats for many species of birds. Although with the growth of population and consumerism many villages are transforming into mini township or shanty towns, some villages still retain the traditional look and remain bird-friendly.

The diversity of birds found in the homestead vegetation is astounding. Birds of 13 Orders can still be seen in many villages of Bangladesh. The birds usually seen there are doves, nightjars, swifts, cuckoos, waterhen, watercock, herons, cormorants, buttonquails, owls, vultures, kites, eagles, hoopoe, bee-eaters, rollers, kingfishers, barbets, woodpeckers, falcons, parakeets and many passerines. The herons, egrets, bitterns and cormorants invariably roost and nest in the village groves.

The most commonly seen passerines of the villages are iora, cuckooshrikes, shrikes, orioles, drongos, fantail, crow, treepie, bulbuls, tailorbird, babblers, starlings, mynas, sunbirds, sparrows, weavers, munias, wagtails and pipits. Less obvious but equally abundant species are monarch, tit, larks, prinias, warblers, flycatchers, white-eye, leafbirds and flowerpeckers.

The iconic birds of the villages of Bangladesh are White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), Grey-headed Fish-eagle (*Ichthyophaga ichthyæetus*), Indian Spotted Eagle (*Clanga hastata*), Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) and Asian Paradise-flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradise*).



UPDATING SPECIES RED LIST OF BANGLADESH: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY



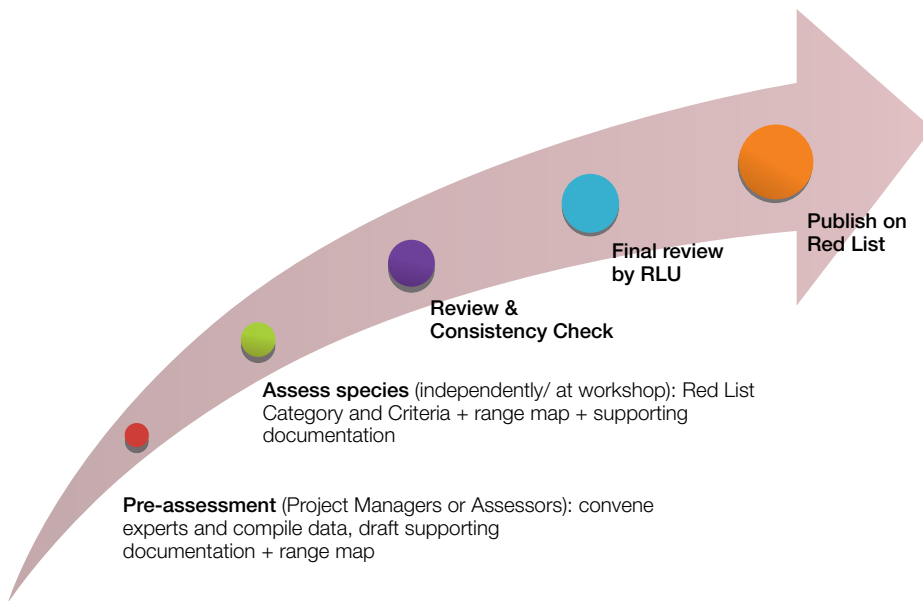
2. UPDATING SPECIES RED LIST OF BANGLADESH: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species and their links to livelihoods. Particularly, its scientifically rigorous approach to determine risks of extinction has become a world standard. Looking back at 50 years since its implementation in 1964, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ has been successfully established as a powerful conservation tool and has achieved its goal of providing information and analyses on the status, trends and threats to species. The assessment process of 'Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh' took more than two and a half years. During the process, members of the IUCN Global Species Programme, Red List Unit based in Cambridge-UK, the IUCN Species Survival Commission, technical team members of the Red List unit of IUCN Bangladesh, Bangladesh Forest Department officials, officials from the Department of Fisheries, faculties of the universities, scientists of the research institutes, as well as conservationists, species specialists, nature lovers, and partner organizations and other governmental agencies worked closely to ensure most accurate information and analysis of the most current status, trends and threats to wildlife species in Bangladesh. For this purpose, an inter-ministerial committee named 'National Committee for Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh (NC-USR)' was formed to ensure highest level collaboration among involved organizations, and sustainability of the outcome of the assessment at the policy level. Seven Red List Assessor Groups (RAGs) at project level led by renown species specialists have been

formed to coordinate the assessment process engaging species specialists/assessors. In this course of assessment of the species strategies adapted to reduce knowledge gaps, influence national conservation, and build national capacity. A total of 1619 species status under seven groups of wildlife (Mammals, Reptiles, Amphibians, Birds, Freshwater Fishes, Crustaceans and Butterflies) have been assessed. Moreover, 160 assessors were trained on the latest Red List assessment guideline (ver 3.1) engaging certified red list trainers from IUCN Red List Unit, Cambridge, UK. A vigorous work process was applied to finish the assessment within the given timeframe ensuring highest quality, using latest species information and sharing through wider dissemination among expert groups. An interactive website (www.iucnredlistbd.org) was also published to ensure participation of all stakeholders in the assessment process as well as collecting public opinion on the draft assessment. Assessment was started in July, 2014 and stopped in November, 2015, while the project duration was from December, 2013 to June, 2016.

2.1. Red List Assessment: from Field to Publication

Categorization of Red List and criteria set up following latest Red List guideline, managing and storing the documents supporting the category and criteria of a species, and a map of species' distribution are the components of the Red List assessment. Before an assessment can be published on the Red List, it goes through a rigorous approval process (Figure in next page), which is one of the reasons that Red List is respected and valued for informing



Red List assessment process

conservation decisions. This process differed slightly depending on the assessors expertise but the basic process involved was: First, an individual assessor was assigned to assess one species or multiple species based on his/her expertise. The convening experts assessed and compiled the data for all the species that were assigned through the project. This information often comes from published books, articles, reports and research findings but information from the grey literatures (unpublished material) and scientists' years of experience and observations were also used. Experts then examined the data and assigned a Red List category, and criteria for the species (often working with trained project staff). They also demarcated a range map and provided supporting documentations that justify the assessment. These draft assessments were then reviewed in three steps to check and make sure that all relevant data have included in the assessment, and the assessment was done using the most appropriate available data. Lead assessors of the respective animal groups were the first reviewers to provide comments and suggestions on the initial assessment by the assessors. The assessors then had to share their findings in a monthly review workshop participated by different wildlife specialists

incorporating lead assessors comments. If there were any problems, it was returned to the assessors with an explanation of further improvement. After the further improvement, if everything was in place, the reviewers approve the assessment and let the assessor know it was ready for submission. The assessor then checked all the assessments for consistency, proofreading and formatting before submitting to the IUCN Red List Project Unit. The Red List Project Unit scanned the assessments for obvious errors and quality was checked through engaging independent technical reviewers. If there were problems, the assessment further returned to the assessor for improvement. Lead assessors worked with the technical reviewers following a multi-step review process before sending the assessments for final approval by the Chief National Technical Expert (CNTE). Lead assessors meeting was held at regular interval to monitor progress of the assessment. The project also organized field investigations using sophisticated wildlife survey techniques and tools to collect missing data and information that required to make conclusive assessment of some important species. In addition, surveys were carried out in different museums owned by academic and research institutions of the country to know

more about the historic information of different species. Besides, to enhance exposure of the draft assessment, number of dissemination events were organized in collaboration of different organizations throughout the project period in all over the country. Finally, if the assessments were accepted by CNTE, they were properly documented. All the assessment sheets including species photographs, distribution maps and others necessary documents were also recorded in a computer based database- finally published on the Red List website (www.iucnredlistbd.org) and Red List books containing seven volumes.

2.2. Red List Assessment Tools

All the assessors were trained on latest assessment guideline and its application at the local level context. Two major tools applied during the assessment process were respectively 'IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria Version 3.1 (IUCN 2012)' and 'Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels Version 4.0 (IUCN 2012)' prepared by IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC). Both of these tools are available online (www.iucnredlist.org and www.iucnredlistbd.org).

A species assessment sheet designed purposefully by the IUCN Red List Unit was used for assessing an individual taxon. A sample copy of the Assessment Sheet is provided in Appendix-ii.

A wide range of information were required for the assessment of species. These included, among others, species taxonomic classification and synonyms, assessment history- global and regional, global and local distribution ranges, population size and trend, Extent of Occurrence (EOO), Area of Occupancy (AOO), habitat preferences and habits, major threats and conservation measures in practice, etc.

GIS software was used to estimate AOO and EOO to assess the distribution of the taxon plotting on a 2 km² grid map of Bangladesh. The geographic range of present assessment included all the areas within the political boundary of Bangladesh, including coastal territorial waters. It included rivers, flat lands areas, reservoirs, hilly areas, mangrove areas and the estuaries. However, the assessment process sometimes considered the distributional ranges of some species in its catchment areas beyond political boundary, particularly estimating EOO, in that case, a dot line was used on the map for that particular species.

All species have given a Species Identification Number i.e. SID for the first time in Bangladesh, which will ensure a systematic national web-based Red List database that was synchronized with the published books. Species photographs and distribution maps were also aligned with this SID. Moreover, the assessment process also generated a large number of data sheets containing relevant and required information at various stages of the assessment.



Participants of the 5th training workshop on the Red List Assessment Process

In addition, large quantity of resource materials related to training, workshops, published and grey literatures on species were collected. All these information and materials have been electronically preserved in a purposefully designed database system in the IUCN Bangladesh Country Office to be managed in the future by the IUCN itself or the Bangladesh Forest Department. This would be used as a depository of resources and could be inspected and used by stakeholders.

Red List guideline has a number of technical terms used in different section of this document to represent assessment categories and criteria of a taxon, which are described in an Appendix-iii.

2.3. Red List Assessment Guideline (version 3.1)¹

2.3.1. Taxonomic Range of the Assessment
Regional Red List assessment initiatives are always encouraged to follow the same taxonomic checklists as used by the global IUCN Red List (See www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/information-source-and-quality). For other taxonomic groups or any deviations from the recommended list, the differences and the taxonomic authorities followed should be specified. The categorization process should be applied only to wild populations inside their natural range and to populations resulting from benign introductions (IUCN 1998, 2001, 2012). All taxa should be assessed for which an important part of any stage of their life cycle (breeding, wintering, migrating, etc.) takes place in the region. The regional Red List should include all globally red listed taxa present within the region, including those that are Not Applicable (NA) at the regional level, and the global category should not be displayed alongside the regional assessment. Taxa formerly considered Regionally Extinct (RE) that naturally re-colonize the region may be assessed after the first year of reproduction. Re-introduced, formerly RE taxa may be assessed as soon as at least a part of the population successfully reproduces

without direct support and the offspring are shown to be viable. Assessors are encouraged to assess visiting taxa.

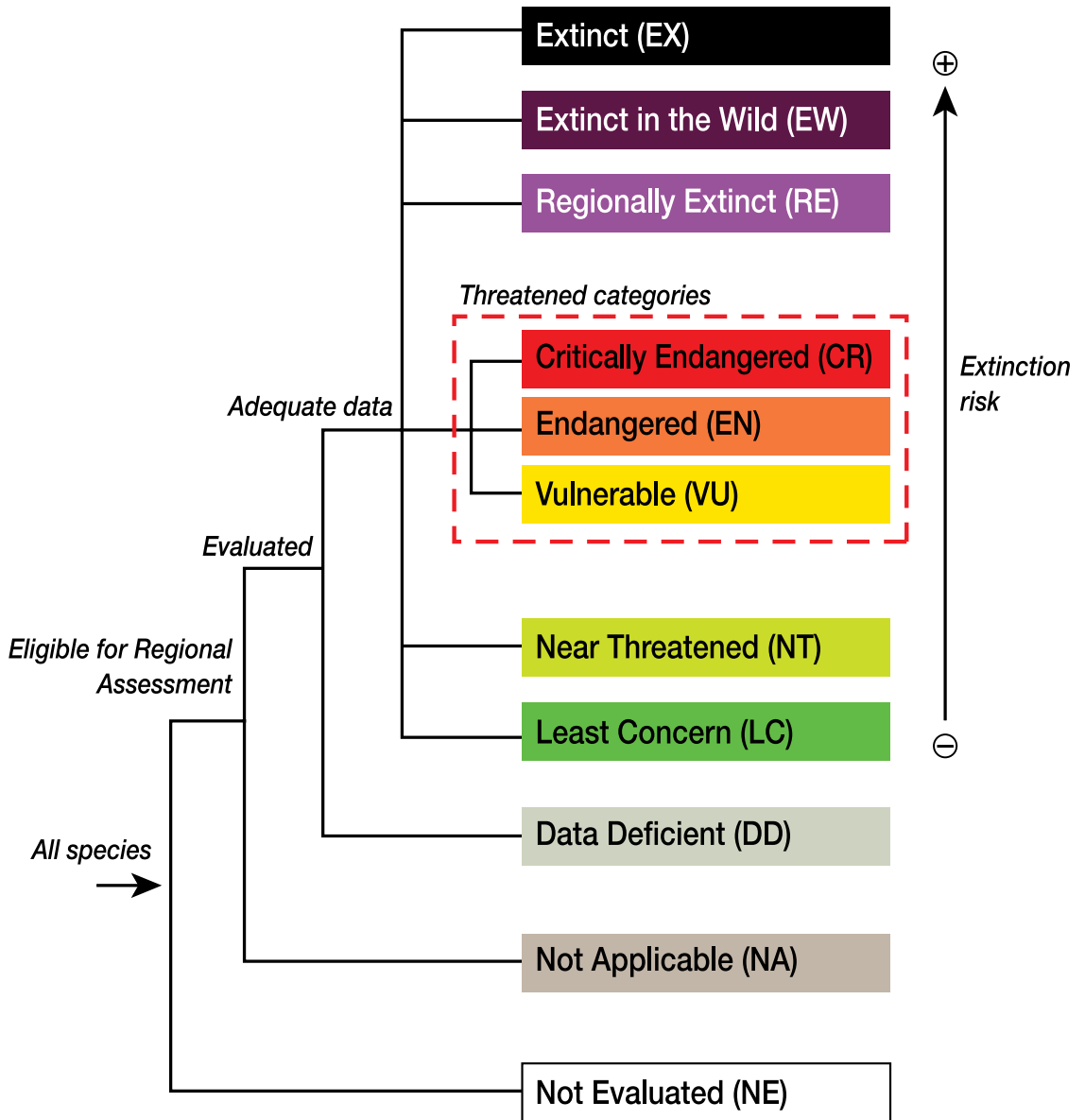
Total 566 species of birds have been assessed in Bangladesh after excluding the vagrants recorded less than four times. It includes: (a) all resident species (b) all migratory species seen in Bangladesh at least 4 times (by 30 Sept 2014). and (c) all globally threatened and near-threatened species ever seen in Bangladesh.

2.3.2. Categories

The information in this section is intended to direct and facilitate the use and interpretation of the categories, criteria and subcriteria. The criteria applied to any taxonomic unit at or below species level. In this document, the term 'taxon' is used for convenience, and may represent species or lower taxonomic levels. The Red List Categories considered were as set out in IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria Version 3.1. There are nine categories at global scale, ranging from Least Concern (LC) for species that are not threatened, to the Extinct (EX) Category, for species that have disappeared from the earth. The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria were designed for global taxon assessments. Hence, applying them to subsets of global data, especially at regional, national or local levels needs to refer to the guidelines prepared by the IUCN/SSC Regional Applications Working Group and the National Red List Working Group of the IUCN SSC Red List Committee (e.g. Gardenfors *et al.* 2001; IUCN 2003, 2012). All the rules and definitions in the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1 (IUCN 2001, 2012) apply at regional levels, unless otherwise indicated in the above regional guideline.

When applied at national or regional levels it must be recognized that a global category may not be the same as a national or regional category for a particular taxon. For example, taxa classified as Least Concern globally might be Critically Endangered within a particular

¹ This is a shorter form of general guideline summarizing most common rules appropriate for Bangladesh, adapted from 'IUCN Red List categories and criteria version 3.1 (IUCN 2012)' and 'Guidelines for application of IUCN Red List criteria at regional and national levels version 4.0 (IUCN 2012)'. It is purposely written in present form of sentences so that it can be reutilized as a guiding principle for any future Red List Assessment in Bangladesh.



Red List Categories (Regional/National Level) (IUCN 2012)

region where numbers are very small or declining, perhaps only because they are at the margins of their global range. Conversely, taxa classified as Vulnerable on the basis of their global declines in numbers or range might be Least Concern within a particular region where their population are stable. Similar results were found in the cases of current assessment, many species assessment results differed from their category assessed at the global level.

It is also important to note that taxa endemic to regions or nations will be assessed globally in any regional or national applications of the criteria, and in these cases great care must be taken to check that an assessment has not already been undertaken by a Red List Authority (RLA), and that the categorization is agreed with relevant RLA. In Bangladesh, during this assessment process, no such endemic species were assessed that needed to be considered for above steps. However, following the regional assessment guideline two more categories were applied (IUCN, 2012), Regionally Extinct (RE) for those species extinct locally but still exist elsewhere and Not Applicable (NA) for species those are not native to the region or country concerned. All taxa listed as Critically Endangered qualify for Vulnerable and Endangered, and all listed as Endangered qualify for Vulnerable. Together these categories are described as 'threatened'. The threatened categories form a part of the overall scheme. All the taxa were placed into one of the categories listed in the Figure of previous page.

Explanation of the above categories is given below:

EXTINCT (EX)

A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)

A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known

only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

REGIONALLY EXTINCT (RE)

Category for a taxon when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual potentially capable of reproduction within the region has died or has disappeared from the wild in the region, or when, if it is a former visiting taxon, the last individual has died or disappeared in the wild from the region. The setting of any time limit for listing under RE is left to the discretion of the regional Red List authority, but should not normally pre-date 1500 AD.

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

ENDANGERED (EN)

A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

VULNERABLE (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

NEAR THREATENED (NT)

A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

LEAST CONCERN (LC)

A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

DATA DEFICIENT (DD)

A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, and a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.

NOT EVALUATED (NE)

A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

NOT APPLICABLE (NA)

Category for a taxon deemed to be ineligible for assessment at a regional level. A taxon may be NA because it is not a wild population or not within its natural range in the region, or because it is a vagrant to the region. It may also be NA because it occurs at very low numbers in the region (i.e. when the regional Red List authority has decided to use a “filter” to exclude taxa before the assessment procedure) or the taxon may be classified at a lower taxonomic level (e.g. below the level of species or subspecies) than considered eligible by the regional Red List authority. In contrast to other Red List Categories, it is not mandatory to use NA for all taxa to which it applies; but is recommended for taxa where its use is informative.

2.3.3. Criteria for Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable

The Red List Assessment is based primarily on five broad Criteria as follows:

- **Criteria A:** Population reduction (measured in percent reduction of population) for different threatened categories. This criterion has four sub-criteria which further take into accounts four factors.
- **Criteria B:** Geographic range in the form of either B1 (Extent of Occurrences-EOO) and B2 (Area of Occupancy-AOO)
- **Criteria C:** Applicable for small population size and decline
- **Criteria D:** Applicable for very small or restricted population (used in terms of number of mature individuals)
- **Criteria E:** Relates to Qualitative Analysis

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild:

- A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:
 1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 90\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
 - (a) direct observation
 - (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
 - (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
 - (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
 - (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
 2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of

- ≥80% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood or may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.
3. A population size reduction of ≥80%, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.
 4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of ≥80% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.
- B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:
1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 100 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
 - (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.
 - (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - v) number of mature individuals.
 - (c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 10 km², and estimate indicating at least two of a-c:
 - (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.
 - (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - v) number of mature individuals.
 - (c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - iv) number of mature individuals.
- C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals and either:
1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 25% within three years or one generation, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR
 2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b):
 - (a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:
 - i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 50 mature individuals,
 OR
 - ii) at least 90% of mature individuals in one subpopulation.
 - (b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.
- D. Population size estimated to number fewer than 50 mature individuals.
- E. Quantitative analysis showing the

probability of extinction in the wild is at least 50% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).

ENDANGERED (EN)

A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild:

- A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:
1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 70\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
 - (a) direct observation
 - (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
 - (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
 - (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
 - (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
 2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 50\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.
 3. A population size reduction of $\geq 50\%$, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.
 4. An observed, estimated, inferred,
- B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:
1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 5,000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
 - (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
 - (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - v) number of mature individuals.
 - (c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - iv) number of mature individuals.
 2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 500 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
 - (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
 - (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) area, extent and/or quality of

projected or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 50\%$ over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, AND where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

- habitat
 - iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - v) number of mature individuals.
 - (c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - iv) number of mature individuals.
- C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 2,500 mature individuals and either:
 1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 20% within five years or two generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future)
OR
 2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b):
 - (a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:
 - i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 250 mature individuals,
OR
 - ii) at least 95% of mature individuals in one subpopulation.
 - (b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.
- D. Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals.
- E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 20% within 20 years or five generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).

VULNERABLE (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild:

- A. Reduction in population size based on any

of the following:

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 50\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
 - (a) direct observation
 - (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
 - (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
 - (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
 - (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 30\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased or may not be understood or may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.
3. A population size reduction of $\geq 30\%$ projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.
4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 30\%$ over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, AND where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

- B. Geographic range in the form of either

B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:

1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 20,000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
 - (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than 10 locations.
 - (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - v) number of mature individuals.
 - (c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - iv) number of mature individuals.
2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 2,000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
 - (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than 10 locations.
 - (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - v) number of mature individuals.
 - (c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - i) extent of occurrence
 - ii) area of occupancy
 - iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (iv) number of mature individuals.

- C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 10,000 mature individuals and either:
1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 10% within 10 years or three

generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future)

OR

2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b):
 - (a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:
 - i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 1,000 mature individuals,
- OR
- ii) all mature individuals in one subpopulation.
 - (b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

- D. Population very small or restricted in the form of either of the following:
1. Population size estimated to number fewer than 1,000 mature individuals.
 2. Population with a very restricted area of occupancy (typically less than 20 km²) or number of locations (typically five or fewer) such that it is prone to the effects of human activities or stochastic events within a very short time period in an uncertain future, and is thus capable of becoming Critically Endangered or even Extinct in a very short time period.
- E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 10% within 100 years.

See Appendix-iv for a summary of five criteria used to evaluate if a taxon belongs to an IUCN Red List threatened category i.e. Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable.



1st Meeting of the National Red List Committee



Regional Dissemination Workshop held in Bangladesh Agricultural University

STATUS OF BIRDS IN BANGLADESH



3. STATUS OF BIRDS IN BANGLADESH

3.1. Present Status of Birds

Total 566 species of birds in Bangladesh have been assessed and the status of every species is given in (Appendix-i). A very important result of this assessment is that 424 species are categorized as Least Concern (Table 1). These

species do not face the threat of extirpation in Bangladesh in the near future. Unless the living environment deteriorates radically, none of these 424 species is likely to face rapid decline in population.

Order	Categories							Total
	RE	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	DD	
Galliformes	5	0	1	2	1	1	3	13
Anseriformes	2	1	0	1	3	18	2	27
Podicipediformes	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Columbiformes	0	1	0	0	0	14	2	17
Caprimulgiformes	0	0	0	0	1	9	2	12
Cuculiformes	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	16
Gruiformes	1	0	1	0	0	10	0	12
Otidiformes	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ciconiiformes	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	7
Pelecaniformes	2	1	0	1	1	15	1	21
Suliformes	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Charadriiformes	0	4	2	1	10	51	6	74
Strigiformes	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	14
Accipitriformes	1	1	2	4	2	24	6	40
Trogoniformes	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bucerotiformes	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
Coraciiformes	0	0	1	1	0	14	3	19
Piciformes	0	0	0	0	2	20	3	25
Falconiformes	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	7
Psittaciformes	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	7
Passeriformes	5	0	4	2	7	202	21	241
Total	19	10	12	17	29	424	55	566

Status Code: RE-Regionally Extinct, CR-Critically Endangered, EN-Endangered, VU-Vulnerable, NT-Near Threatened, LC-Least Concern, DD-Data Deficient

The state and, consequently, the status of the remaining 142 species of birds are different. Status of 55 species, for lack of information, stayed Data Deficient. The other 39 species are collectively termed Threatened and 29 species are assessed Near Threatened. Of the 39 Threatened species 10 are Critically Endangered, 12 are Endangered and 17 are Vulnerable. Finally, 19 species are assessed Regionally Extinct those been extirpated from the region of assessment, i.e. Bangladesh.

3.1.1. Regionally Extinct Species

Nineteen species of birds have extirpated from Bangladesh and are categorized as Regionally Extinct. The extirpated species of birds of Bangladesh is a little over 3% (Figure 1) of all the birds assessed. These species were found in Bangladesh more at the beginning of the 20th century, rarely later and not at all in the recent past. Although extirpated from this country these birds are found elsewhere except for the Pink-headed Duck (*Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*) which has not been found anywhere for nearly a century.

The 19 Regionally Extinct birds belong to seven Orders with five species each from Galliformes and Passeriformes. In terms of the habitat types, seven of those species were forest-dwellers, six species were from grass and bamboo and five were wetland birds. It is important to note that there are nine terrestrial species among these birds. In a small and densely populated country like Bangladesh the terrestrial birds are more likely to face greater risk of extinction.

Size and weight of the Regionally Extinct species of bird are the two remarkable factors. In the list of the extirpated birds there are 11 species that can be termed large in size or weight. A number of species are large in both size and weight, e.g. Spot-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus philippensis*), Greater Adjutant (*Leptoptilos dubius*), Sarus Crane (*Antigone antigone*), White-bellied Heron (*Ardea insignis*), Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) and Green

Peafowl (*Pavo muticus*). Large birds are likely to run greater risk of extinction.

3.1.2. Critically Endangered Species

Ten species of birds of Bangladesh are assessed as Critically Endangered. These 10 species belong to six Orders with four under the Charadriiformes. Most of these species are globally threatened and many are globally Critically Endangered as well. Only two of these are resident birds of Bangladesh, namely White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) and Black-bellied Tern (*Sterna acuticauda*). The cause of population crash in case of the vulture is a lethal veterinary drug and in case of the tern it is still largely unknown.

Among the other Critically Endangered birds of Bangladesh seven are migratory species and one, namely Pale-capped Pigeon (*Columba punicea*), is a vagrant to Bangladesh. Survival of many of these migratory birds depends greatly on the health of their wetland habitats in Bangladesh although they live there only in winter. These birds often have to live crowded lives in small areas at the wintering ground and generally face greater risks than at their breeding grounds. Nearly the entire population of two threatened species, namely Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Calidris pygmaea*) and Indian Skimmer (*Rynchops albicollis*) lives at two tiny spots at the coast of Bangladesh. These vital spots are not protected and are not under any conservation regime.

3.1.3. Endangered Species

Twelve species of birds of Bangladesh have been assessed as Endangered. The 12 species belong to seven Orders of birds. Six of these birds are resident and six are migratory species. Of the six migratory species three are breeding migrants. Two of the breeding migrants, namely Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher (*Ceyx erithaca*) and Bristled Grassbird (*Chaetornis striata*), nest in Bangladesh in summer. The other breeding migrant, namely Pallas's Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*), nests in winter.

In terms of habitat preferences of the Endangered species, five are wetland birds, four are forest dwellers and two inhabit grassland near water. Two iconic birds, namely Indian Spotted Eagle (*Aquila hastate*) and Masked Finfoot (*Heliopais personata*), are also globally threatened. The Eagle is a resident of forest edge and the Finfoot is the resident of Sundarban the best protected forest of Bangladesh. The reasons of decline of neither species are well known.

3.1.4. Vulnerable Species

Seventeen species of birds of Bangladesh have been assessed Vulnerable. Diversity of these birds is very pronounced since the 17 species belong to 11 Orders. (Table 1) Nine of these birds are resident species and eight migratory species.

In terms of habitat preferences of these species, eight are wetland dwellers, six forest-birds and two inhabit the scrub. The three resident Vulnerable species of especial interest are Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*), Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*) and Grey Peacock-pheasant (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*). The first is mostly found in the Sundarban, the second is a dweller of the canopy of mixed-

evergreen forests and in the undergrowth of this forest the lives third species. The one thing common among the three species is that they are all large birds and faces greater risks.

3.1.5. Near Threatened Species

The status of 29 species of birds of Bangladesh, i.e. a little over 5% (Figure 1) of all the birds assessed, is Near Threatened. These birds are on the brink of being Threatened but are not called so because one or two factors that determine the threats fell short of the specified threshold. With slight changes in any of those factors the status of these species may become threatened.

Of these 29 species 16 are resident birds and 13 are migrants. Although these species belong to 10 different Orders, majority are from two Orders only, 10 from Charadriiformes and seven from Passeriformes. Three migratory species are globally Near Threatened waterbirds, namely Falcated Duck (*Mareca falcate*), Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*) and Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*). A globally Near Threatened passerine, namely Firethroat (*Luscinia pectardens*) has been studied through ringing explorations in Bangladesh (Round *et al.* 2014).

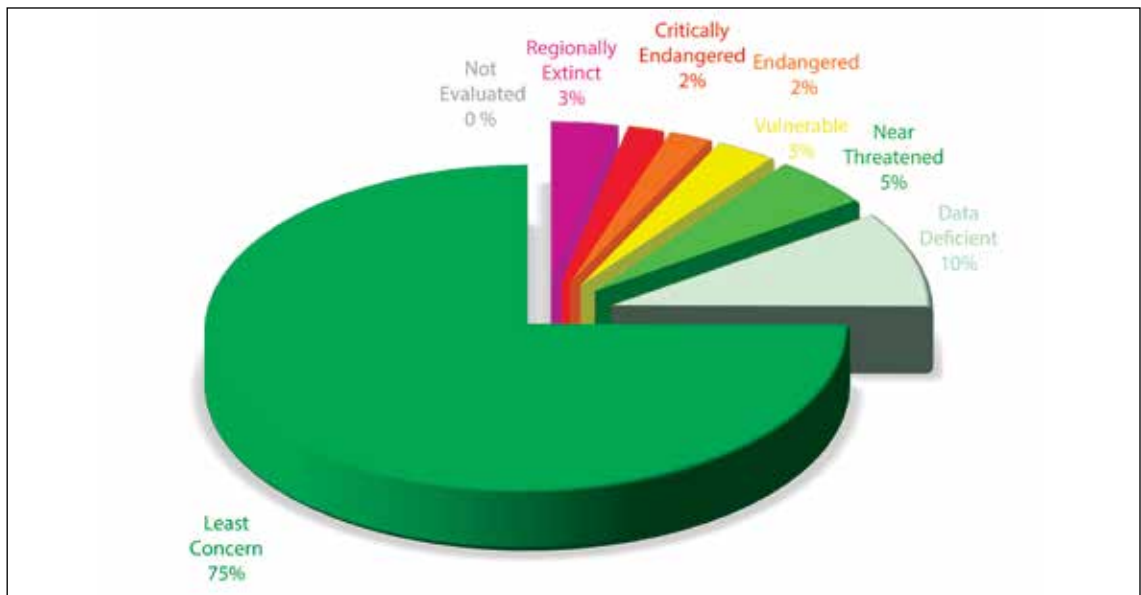


Figure 1: Birds Species (%) in Different Categories in 2015

A number of iconic resident species are Near Threatened, e.g. Great Slaty Woodpecker (*Mulleripicus pulverulentus*), Great Barbet (*Megalaima virens*) and Great-eared Nightjar (*Lyncornis macrotis*). Two well-known species of the rivers of Bangladesh are Near Threatened, namely River Tern (*Sterna aurantia*) and River Lapwing (*Vanellus duvaucelli*).

3.1.6. Least Concern Species

The status of 424 species of the birds of Bangladesh or about 75% (Figure 1) of all birds assessed is Least Concern. Ostensibly, these species will continue to be found in Bangladesh in future unless their living environment deteriorates drastically. The living environment in case of a migratory species includes environs in Bangladesh, in the countries it migrates to and the territories en route.

Least Concern, however, does not mean that the bird is entirely safe and cannot decline swiftly within a short period. A sudden change in the environs may pose a new threat to a bird and alter the odds in the game of survival very fast. With the introduction of veterinary drug Diclofenac, the status of White-rumped Vulture changed from Least Concern to Critically Endangered rather quickly.

3.1.7. Data Deficient Species

For lack of information the status of the 55 species, or nearly 10% of all birds assessed, could not be properly ascertained and is called Data Deficient. Although these birds belong to 14 different Orders, as many as 21 species are from a single Order, namely Passeriformes. Most of these are small and stealthy birds about which information are difficult to come by.

Of the Data Deficient species, 30 are residents and 25 are migratory birds of Bangladesh. Understandably these include several nocturnal species, e.g. Mountain Scops Owl (*Otus spilocephalus*), Buffy Fish Owl (*Ketupa ketupu*), Tawny Fish Owl (*Ketupa flavipes*) and Hodgson's Frogmouth (*Batrachostomus hodgsoni*). Though diurnal, three Data Deficient

species are master of stealth and deception, namely Asian Blue Quail (*Coturnix chinensis*), Rain Quail (*Coturnix coromandelica*) and Common Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*).

Many of these Data Deficient species are globally Threatened or Near Threatened and are very likely to be so in the future regional assessments when adequate data become available. Two Data Deficient vultures of Bangladesh, namely Slender-billed Vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*) and Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) are known to be on the verge of extinction globally. Two other iconic species worth mentioning are Blyth's Kingfisher (*Alcedo Hercules*) and Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*). A very special, once in a 100 years, species found through ringing exploration is Large-billed Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus orinus*) (Round *et al.* 2014).

Before getting a more precise assessments after collecting adequate data in future, it may be quite appropriate to tentatively treat the Data Deficient species more as Threatened rather than Least Concern. This is easily justified by the fact that many of the Data Deficient species of Bangladesh are globally Threatened and a few are on the brink of extinction. The same fact also underscores the urgency of a reassessment of these species with additional data very soon.



Pheasant-tailed Jacana, a Least Concern bird

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3.2. Summary of Threatened Species

Ten species face imminent threat of extirpation in Bangladesh and are categorized Critical. Twelve species face very serious but not imminent threats of extirpation in Bangladesh and are categorized as Endangered. Seventeen species face threats that are considered significant but not very grave have been categorized as Vulnerable. Ten Critically Endangered, 12 Endangered and 17 Vulnerable birds add up to 39 species of birds that can collectively be called Threatened (Figure 1). The Threatened species, therefore, is nearly 7% of all the birds assessed.

Near Threatened is the status of a species that is on the brink of being Threatened but not precisely so because one or two factors that determine the threats fell short of the specified threshold. Twenty-nine species of birds of Bangladesh have been categorized as Near Threatened. This is a little over 5% of the total number of birds assessed.

When threat to a species could not be ascertained owing to the lack of information, its status is Data Deficient. Fifty-five species or nearly 10% of assessed birds have been categorized as Data Deficient. When adequate data become available the status of many of these species will probably be Threatened.

3.3. Comparison between Assessments of 2000 and 2015

Regional assessment of the birds in Bangladesh was done once before in 2000. This assessment has been done after a period of 15 years. A

comparison between the two assessments can be expected to portray the changes in the lives of the birds in Bangladesh over that period (Table 2). In reality, the comparison is not at all straightforward or cut and dry because the assessments of 2000 and 2015 are done under two significantly dissimilar criteria and very different protocol. Some meaningful findings, however, can be obtained once the outcome of the comparisons are read along with the underlying qualifiers.

The two most conspicuous variance between the two assessments are (1) the total number of species assessed in 2015 is greatly different from that of 2000 and (2) the threat category Near Threatened is missing in 2000. The main reason for the wide difference between the total numbers of species in the two assessments is the inclusion of migratory birds in 2015 that were excluded in 2000 assessment. A minor reason is the discovery of a few new resident species for Bangladesh since 2000.

The most consequential variance between the two assessments, however, is the absence of threat category Near Threatened in the assessment protocol of 2000. Under that protocol the only status available for the species with 'incomplete' data was Data Deficient even when the partial data strongly suggested that the species were Threatened. That is one of the reasons why the number of Data Deficient species in 2000 was so high. Under the assessment protocol of 2015 such species could be given either Data Deficient or Near Threatened status depending on how important the incomplete part of the data is.

Table 2: Number of Birds Species Assessed under Different Categories in 2000 and 2015

Year	RE	CR	EN	VU	Total Threatened Category		NT	LC	DD	NO	NE	Total Not Threatened Category		Grant Total
					No.	%						No.	%	
2000	2*	19	18	4	41	10.5	N/A	N/A	158	189	N/A	347	88.9	390
2015	19*	10	12	17	39	6.9	29	424	55	N/A	0	508	89.7	566

Status Code: RE-Regionally Extinct, CR-Critically Endangered, EN-Endangered, VU-Vulnerable, NT-Near Threatened, LC-Least Concern, DD-Data Deficient, NO-Not Threatened, NE-Not Evaluated

* is included in the calculation of percentage.

In spite of the difference in the species number and assessment protocol, analogous conclusions of the two assessments are noticeable. In 2000, threatened species numbered 41 or 10.5% of the total species assessed. In 2015, that number is 39 or 6.9% of the total species assessed. The two assessments confirm that about 10% species of birds in Bangladesh are facing high risk of extinction.

Dearth of sufficient data has been underscored in both the assessments. In 2015 assessment

about 9.7% (55) species could not be ascertained because of enough data. Great many of these species are highly likely to be threatened and worthy of immediate protection. Among the Data Deficient species there are many globally threatened birds including Critically Endangered Slender-billed Vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*). It is essential to conduct research to obtain missing data on these species, especially the globally threatened birds in Bangladesh.



Grey Herons, birds of haors and other large wetlands

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THREATS TO BIRDS OF BANGLADESH



4. THREATS TO BIRDS OF BANGLADESH

4.1. Spatial Distribution of Threatened Species

It is important, particularly for the stipulation of conservation priorities, to note the spatial distribution of the Threatened birds in Bangladesh (Table 3). Most of the threatened species are found in five of the nine types

of habitats named in Chapter 1. These five habitats are mixed-evergreen forests, Sundarbans mangrove forest, rivers and flooded fields, haor basin, and estuarine inter-tidal areas. It is not surprising that except for the mixed-evergreen forest the other four types of habitats are wetlands of one kind or other.

Table 3. Main habitats of threatened Birds

SL No.	Scientific name	Common English name	Status in Bangladesh	Main habitat
1	<i>Columba punicea</i>	Pale-capped Pigeon	CR	Evergreen Forest edge
2	<i>Ceyx erithaca</i>	Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher	EN	Evergreen Forest stream
3	<i>Trichastoma tickelli</i>	Buff-breasted Babbler	EN	Evergreen Forest undergrowth
4	<i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	White-hooded Babbler	EN	Evergreen Forest undergrowth
5	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Kalij Pheasant	VU	Evergreen Forest undergrowth
6	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Grey Peacock-pheasant	VU	Evergreen Forest undergrowth
7	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Great Hornbill	VU	Evergreen forest
8	<i>Psittacula finschii</i>	Grey-headed Parakeet	VU	Evergreen Forest
9	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	Rufous-bellied Eagle	VU	Evergreen Forest
10	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	Mountain Hawk-eagle	VU	Evergreen Forest
11	<i>Heliopais personata</i>	Masked Finfoot	EN	Exclusively Sundarbans
12	<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i>	Brown-winged Kingfisher	VU	Mainly Sundarbans
13	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Lesser Adjutant	VU	Mainly Sundarbans
14	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	Black-bellied Tern	CR	Rivers
15	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Asian Woolly-neck	CR	Mainly Rivers
16	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	EN	Mainly Rivers
17	<i>Chaetornis striata</i>	Bristled Grassbird	EN	Mainly Grassland by Rivers
18	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	VU	Rivers
19	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	CR	Mainly Haors
20	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	Pallas's Fish Eagle	EN	Mainly Haors

SL No.	Scientific name	Common English name	Status in Bangladesh	Main habitat
21	<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>	Rufous-rumped Grass-bird	EN	Grassland by Haors
22	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser white-fronted Goose	VU	Haors
23	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Eastern Imperial Eagle	VU	Mainly Haors
24	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Nordmann's Greenshank	CR	Exclusively Estuary
25	<i>Calidris pygmaea</i>	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	CR	Exclusively Estuary
26	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	Indian Skimmer	CR	Mainly Estuary
27	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	CR	Exclusively Estuary
28	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Painted Stork	CR	Mainly Estuary
29	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	EN	Exclusively Estuary
30	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	EN	Exclusively Estuary
31	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	VU	Estuary
32	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	VU	Mainly Estuary
33	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Ibis	VU	Mainly Estuary
34	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	White-rumped Vulture	CR	Villages
35	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Black Francolin	EN	Villages
36	<i>Aquila hastata</i>	Indian Spotted Eagle	EN	Villages
37	<i>Falco jugger</i>	Laggar Falcon	VU	Villages
38	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	Yellow-eyed Babbler	VU	Scrub
39	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	VU	Scrub

In most cases a species lives only in one habitat type, e.g. Masked Finfoot (*Heliopais personata*) inhabits only the Sundarbans, Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Calidris pygmaea*) inhabits only the estuarine mudflats etc. A few species, however, are found in more than one type of habitats, e.g. Bristled Grassbird (*Chaetornis striata*) is found in the grass at riverbanks and in haors. In the preceding table a single habitat is shown against every Threatened species to indicate where its largest population has been found.

4.1.1. Threatened Species in Mixed-evergreen Forests

As many as 10 Threatened species of birds live in the mixed-evergreen forests at the northeast and southeast of Bangladesh. Of these species Pale-capped Pigeon (*Columba punicea*) is Critically Endangered and may soon be Regionally Extinct. Three species of

this habitat are Endangered, namely: Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher (*Ceyx erithaca*), Buff-breasted Babbler (*Trichastoma tickelli*) and White-hooded Babbler (*Gampsorhynchus rufulus*). The other six species are Vulnerable, namely Kalij Pheasant (*Lophura leucomelanos*), Grey Peacock-pheasant (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*), Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), Grey-headed Parakeet (*Psittacula finschii*), Rufous-bellied Eagle (*Lophotriorchis kienerii*) and Mountain Hawk-eagle (*Nisaetus nipalensis*).

4.1.2. Threatened Species in Mangrove Forests

Three iconic threatened species of birds live in the mangrove forests of the Sundarbans. One of these is an Endangered bird named Masked Finfoot (*Heliopais personata*) which is seen nowhere in Bangladesh outside Sundarbans. The other two species are Vulnerable, namely Brown-winged Kingfisher (*Pelargopsis amauroptera*) and Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos*

javanicus). Although the kingfisher is rarely seen outside Sundarbans the adjutant is found in small numbers in Panchagar District and the tea-estates.

4.1.3. Threatened Species at Large Rivers

Five Threatened species of birds live in shallow water, mudflats, sandbanks and seasonal grass at the banks of large rivers, especially the Padma and the Jamuna. Of these species two are Critical namely Black-bellied Tern (*Sterna acuticauda*) and Asian Woolly-neck (*Ciconia episcopus*). Two other species are Endangered namely Black-necked Stork (*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*) and Bristled Grassbird (*Chaetornis striata*). The fifth species is Vulnerable, namely Black Stork.

4.1.4. Threatened Species in Haor Basin

Five Threatened species of birds live in the Haor basin especially Tanguar Haor, Hakaluki Haor and Gurmar Haor. Of these species one is Critically Endangered namely Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*). Of the other species two are Endangered namely Pallas's Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*) and Rufous-rumped Grassbird (*Graminicola bengalensis*); and two are Vulnerable, namely Lesser white-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*) and Eastern Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*).

4.1.5. Threatened Species at the Estuary

Ten Threatened species of birds live at the shallow water and intertidal mudflats of the coast. Of these species as many as five are Critically Endangered. They are Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Calidris pygmaea*, Nordmann's Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*), Indian Skimmer (*Rynchops albicollis*), Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) and Painted Stork (*Mycteria leucocephala*). Two species at the coast are Endangered, namely Asian Dowitcher (*Limnodromus semipalmatus*) and Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*). Three species are Vulnerable, namely Eurasian Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*), Greater Spotted Eagle (*Aquila clanga*) and Black-headed Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*).

4.1.6. Threatened Species at Other Habitats

Six threatened species are found in other habitats such as open fields, farmlands, villages etc. Three iconic species live in these habitats including White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) population of which has been decimated by veterinary medicines toxic to it. The last surviving population of another Critical species, namely Black Francolin (*Francolinus francolinus*), is found in a few villages bordering India.



A flock of Near Threatened Black-tailed Godit at the estuary

4.1.7. Overall Distribution of Threatened Species

The distribution of the threatened species of bird in Bangladesh is shown in the following map (Figure 2). It is easy to see that the areas with major concentration of these species are the mixed evergreen forests at the southeast and the haor basin at the northeast of Bangladesh. The other areas with high concentration of the Threatened species are the coastal mudflats and the riverbanks which are not as prominently marked in the map as the forests and the haors.

4.2. Destruction and Diminishing Quality of Bird Habitats

The quality of the habitats of birds in general has been in slow decline in Bangladesh since the beginning of 20th century. The diminishing quality includes shrinking and fragmentation of habitats, destruction and degradation of water and vegetation, deforestation, conversion of wetlands and forests to agriculture and conversion of farm-land to urban and industrial uses. These and many related human actions make habitats less suitable for the survival and proliferation of birds especially those with more specialist needs. The decline has gained

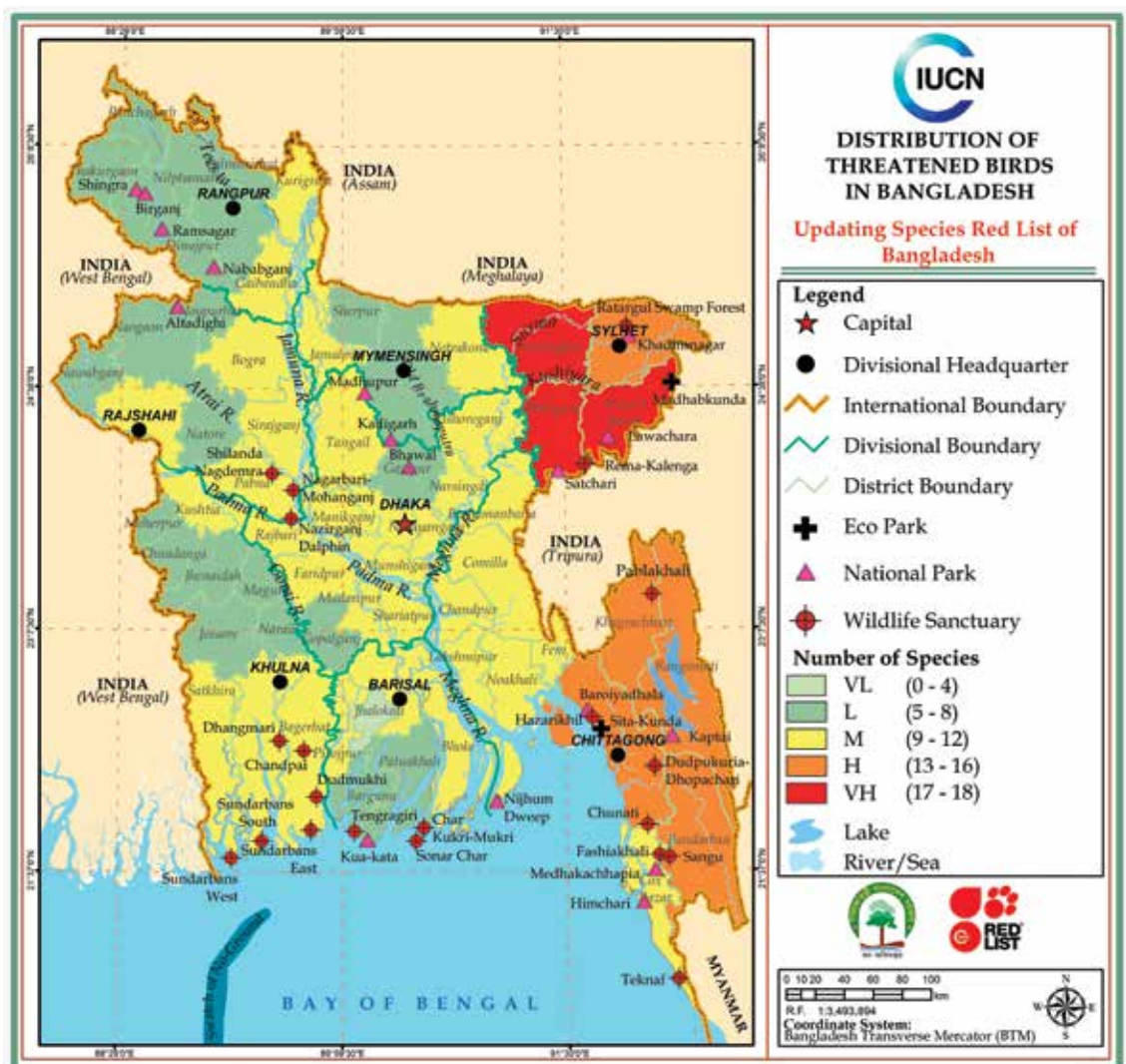


Figure 2: Distribution of Threatened Birds in Bangladesh



A flock of Pied Avocet at coastal island

© Enam Ul Haque

momentum in the recent past. With economic growth and rising standard of living the pressure on habitats used by birds in Bangladesh has been mounting. The changes in quality wrought to the nine types of bird habitats in the recent past are discussed below.

4.2.1. *Worst Affected Habitats*

The quality of three types of bird habitats in Bangladesh dropped the most compared to the other six types. These are 1) Bamboo and Grass, 2) Deciduous Forest and 3) River and Beel. Increasing intensity of human activities is the main cause of deterioration of these habitats. The degradation of habitats has been compounded by wanton monoculture of rubber, agar, teak, acacia, etc. in the natural bamboo-forest and grasslands particularly in the administrative Division of Chittagong. All three species of parrotbill which lived only in extensive natural bamboo have been extirpated.

In case of rivers and beels, the degradation is deepened by massive agricultural run-off. The species diversity and population of waterbird in rivers and beels have declined steeply. Farmers use uncontrolled doses of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers, directly impacting birds that use crop-land and through run-off poisoning surface water all over Bangladesh. In addition, intensification of human use of lands along and within the large rivers, made easier

by declining dry season flows, have brought species like River Tern and River Lapwing that live exclusively in this habitat to the brink of extirpation.

Being located near heavily populated areas, much of the deciduous forests have been increasingly converted, cleared and pillaged by land-grabbers, industries, squatters, picnickers etc. The species diversity and population of birds have greatly diminished in these degraded forests.

4.2.2. *Badly Affected Habitats*

There are three types of habitats the quality of which have deteriorated badly but not plummeted as much as the three mentioned above. These are 1) Mixed-evergreen Forest, 2) Haor Basin Wetlands and 3) Homestead Vegetation. Increasing the intensity of human activities remains the major cause of deterioration of these habitats. The first two types of habitat, being located in relatively less densely populated areas, are a little better off than the three worst ones.

The quality of the other habitat, namely homestead vegetation, has been flagging with the growth of village economy and changes in life-style. The species of birds of this habitat have not, however, suffered as badly in spite of the greatly changed landscape probably because of their mastery of living in man-made neighborhood.

4.2.3. Mildly Affected Habitats

In the other three types of bird-habitats the corrosion of quality is lowest. These are 1) Mangrove Forest, 2) Intertidal Estuary and 3) Bay of Bengal. These three habitats are characterized by poor accessibility and less intense human activity. Of all the forests of Bangladesh the mangrove forest named Sundarbans has decayed the least. Although the Sundarbans repeatedly faced calamities, natural and man-made, it has recovered steadily over time. The forest also receives some protection from the administration and a good deal of protection from the resident tigers with the reputation of being man-eaters. Unlike the other forests of Bangladesh the area of mangroves has been growing because more land has been brought under mangrove plantation.

Intertidal areas of Asia are central in the lives of 155 migratory species including 24 globally Threatened and Near Threatened birds (MacKinnon *et al.* 2012). Much of the intertidal areas in the coastal estuarine region of Bangladesh are critically important for many migratory species including a number of globally Threatened birds. Being the most active delta of the world the intertidal areas of Bangladesh have great restorative capacities. As the human activities increase on older mudflats, new mudflats emerge farther out in the Bay. Besides mangroves, this is the only other bird-habitat in Bangladesh the area of which is growing. But, unless protected and nurtured these positive natural forces could also be defeated over time. Unplanned cattle-grazing, creation of villages for the landless, construction of cross-dams for land reclamation, and conversion to mangrove plantations have been posing problems at some of these bird-rich areas. The threats of large-scale schemes such as Deep-sea Port, Power Plants etc. also loom large on these areas. Although the estuaries in Bangladesh have not yet deteriorated as much as in coastal areas of other fast growing economies of

Asia, this habitat may well suffer the same fate unless due protection is provided in time to the important bird areas at the coast.

The marine habitat of the Bay of Bengal, especially, the 'Swatch of No Ground' is the only habitat for pelagic birds in Bangladesh. The quality this bird-habitat is not known to have diminished much in the recent past. This area is frequented regularly by people operating fishing trawlers and the trawling intensity has recently grown with growing risks of pollution and by-catch of pelagic birds. Future possible use as a dumping ground for dredging could also impact this habitat.

4.3. Use of Agro-Chemicals (Herbicide, Pesticide, Insecticide and Fertilizer)

The uncontrolled and ever-increasing use of chemicals as pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers pose one of the biggest threats to birds. There is hardly any effective control on where, how much and what chemicals can be used. Farmers, agro-businesses, and gardeners (commercial and individual) use uncontrolled dosages of chemicals poisoning



Indian Cuckoo in Teak plantation

© Enam Ul Haque

soil, water and air all over Bangladesh. This kills many small birds instantly, accumulates in the food chain killing bigger/predatory birds slowly, and destroys the food sources of most bird-species. Even agro-chemicals and drugs that might be considered benign can have severe unexpected impacts on birds, as has been proven with veterinary drugs and vultures.

Growth of insecticide usage in rural areas has rivaled that of the urban areas of Bangladesh. Although much of that is for domestic use, insects of all kinds face the pincer attack of insecticides indoors and pesticides outdoors. The variety and population of insects in Bangladesh have been shrinking visibly. Fireflies are very rarely seen in villages and the swirling ball of insects around a streetlight is not commonplace in towns any more. Since the number of species of insectivorous bird is

very large in Bangladesh the precipitous plunge in insect population has to be reckoned as a major threat.

4.4. Hunting, Poisoning and Trapping of Birds

Hunting, poisoning and trapping of birds remain a big threat in spite of strong law and popular sentiment against it. In the rural areas wild birds are a cheap meat and in some townships this is a delicacy. Poisoning of water-birds has been spreading all across Bangladesh in the recent past mainly because poisons are cheap, readily available, easy to use and very effective. Traditional trapping of birds with nets, snares and other tricks continue in poor neighborhoods with bird-rich areas nearby and to supplement diets and incomes of the poor in coastal areas where Threatened water-birds are often the target.

Table 4: Status of Threatened Birds in Bangladesh

Status Code: RE-Regionally Extinct, CR-Critically Endangered, EN-Endangered, VU-Vulnerable, NT-Near Threatened, LC-Least Concern, DD-Data Deficient, NE-Not Evaluated

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status in Bangladesh	Global Status	Species ID
1	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	Bearer Bhutihansh	CR	CR	BI0028
2	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Columba punicea</i>	Pale-capped Pigeon	Dholatupi Paira	CR	VU	BI0126
3	Ciconiformes	Ciconidae	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Painted Stork	Ranga Manikjor	CR	NT	BI0288
4	Ciconiformes	Ciconidae	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Asian Woollyneck	Dholagola Manikjor	CR	VU	BI0290
5	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	Eurasio Chamochthuti	CR	LC	BI0286
6	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris pygmaea</i>	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	Chamochthuto Batan	CR	CR	BI0180
7	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Spotted (Nordmann's) Greenshank	Nordman Shobujpa	CR	EN	BI0162
8	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Rynchops albigollis</i>	Indian Skimmer	Deshi Gangchosha	CR	VU	BI0204
9	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	Black-bellied Tern	Kalapet Panchil	CR	EN	BI0210
10	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	White-rumped Vulture	Bangla Shokun	CR	CR	BI0230
11	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Black Francolin	Kala Titir	EN	LC	BI0001
12	Gruiformes	Heliornithidae	<i>Heliopais personata</i>	Masked Finfoot	Kalamukh Perapakhi	EN	EN	BI0141
13	Ciconiformes	Ciconidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	Kalagola Manikjor	EN	NT	BI0292

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Status in Bangladesh	Global Status	Species ID
14	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	Boro Noth	EN	EN	BI0179
15	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	Eshio Daweecher	EN	NT	BI0170
16	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Clanga hastata</i>	Indian Spotted Eagle	Deshi Gut-eegol	EN	VU	BI0248
17	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	Pallas's Fish-eagle	Palasi Kura-eegol	EN	VU	BI0227
18	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx erithaca</i>	Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher	Udoyee Bamonranga	EN	LC	BI0067
19	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Chaetornis striata</i>	Bristled Grassbird	Shatadagi Ghashpakhi	EN	VU	BI0454
20	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>	Rufous-rumped Grassbird	Bangla Ghashpakhi	EN	NT	BI0455
21	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Trichastoma tickelli</i>	Buff-breasted Babbler	Khoirabuk Cchatarey	EN	LC	BI0464
22	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	White-hooded Babbler	Dholamukhosh Satarey	EN	LC	BI0476
23	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Grey Peacock-Pheasant	Metey Kathmoyur	VU	LC	BI0008
24	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Kalij Pheasant	Kala Mothura	VU	LC	BI0007
25	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Cchoto Dholakopal Rajhansh	VU	VU	BI0531
26	Ciconiformes	Ciconiidae	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Lesser Adjutant	Cchoto Madantaak	VU	VU	BI0293
27	Ciconiformes	Ciconiidae	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	Kala Manikjor	VU	LC	BI0291
28	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Ibis	Kalamatha Kasteychora	VU	NT	BI0285
29	Charadriiformes	Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	Eureshio Jhinukmar	VU	NT	BI0551
30	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Nisaetus (Spizaetus) nipalensis</i>	Mountain Hawk-Eagle	Pahari Shikre-eegol	VU	LC	BI0254
31	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii (Hieraetus)</i>	Rufous-bellied Eagle	Lalpet Eegol	VU	LC	BI0251
32	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Clanga (Aquila) clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	Boro Gut-eegol	VU	VU	BI0247
33	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Eastern Imperial Eagle	Eshio Shahi-eegol	VU	VU	BI0249
34	Bucerotiformes	Bucerotidae	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Great Hornbill	Raj Dhonesh	VU	NT	BI0059
35	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i>	Brown-winged Kingfisher	Koirapakh Macchranga	VU	NT	BI0068
36	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco jugger</i>	Laggar Falcon	Loggor Shaheen	VU	NT	BI0259
37	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	<i>Psittacula finschii</i>	Grey-headed Parakeet	Meteymatha Tia	VU	NT	BI0099
38	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	Yellow-eyed Babbler	Holdechokh Cchatarey	VU	LC	BI0473
39	Passeriformes	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	Lalbuk Chotok	VU	EN	BI0522

NOTES ON CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT



5. NOTES ON CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

5.1. Conservation of Birds

The final outcome of the assessment of these bird-species is a set of recommendations for the preservation of birds in Bangladesh and recovery of threatened species. Reduction of threats to birds is evidently the only option for conservation, and addressing the major threats is the first step to ensuring no bird species is extirpated in future. The recommendations for conservation actions, therefore, refer directly to the threats analyzed earlier. The three recommendations are 1) Invest in Habitat Conservation, 2) Control Agro-Chemicals (Pesticide, Insecticide, Herbicide, and Fertilizer) and 3) Harness People Power for Preservation of Birds. These recommendations are explained below.

5.1.1. Invest in Habitat Conservation

Bangladesh has a number of better conserved habitats of birds namely the Sundarbans, coastal mudflats and marine areas including the Swatch of No Ground. The positive

condition of these areas reflects natural safeguards and limited actual protection efforts from government. Even in these habitats, unless government interventions came on time, the natural safeguards of these habitats will be wrecked by the plunderers. Once that happens, much greater government interventions would be necessary merely to halt the downward slide. Investing in the protection of the best preserved habitats is the best use of resources. Especially, several important bird-habitats at the estuary should be declared protected.

Even while their quality has dwindled, the mixed-evergreen forests and the haor basin wetlands still have a number of important sites for birds in Bangladesh, some of which are officially protected. Government interventions to reverse the decline, especially in the forest Protected Areas and in the most significant of the haors for birds (including the one freshwater Ramsar Site), is an essential investment.



An egret fly's over the seeds in Tanguar Haor

© Enam Ul Haque

Protected Areas with natural bamboo and grass are precious bird-habitats and should not be replaced by any kind of plantations. Government investment in restoring and protecting natural bamboo in the Protected Areas and Reserved Forests of the administrative Divisions of Chittagong and Sylhet is highly desirable.

5.1.2. Control Agro-Chemicals (Pesticide, Insecticide, Herbicide and Fertilizer)

Expert oversight and effective government control on the use of agro-chemicals (pesticide, insecticide, herbicide, fertilizer) are required not only for protecting the birds but to reduce chemical load on environment, eutrophication, loss of pollinators, loss of plant diversity etc. and address public health issues. Poisoning of soil, water and air cannot go on indefinitely without causing great harm to all living organisms including birds and humans.

5.1.3. Harness People-Power for Preservation

Because many people love birds it is a good idea to harness people-power to conserve birds. With the rising standard of living, bird-photography, bird-watching and serious bird-study are becoming popular pastimes in Bangladesh. Organizing and investing in widening this public interest may go a long way in creating a support base for many conservation initiatives.

At the elementary education level messages about conservation of the living environment in which people of Bangladesh live are very scanty, perfunctory and unappealing. Those messages should be rewritten and teachers may be trained to make the new generation of citizen strongly environment conscious.

5.2. General Notes on Management

Management of the key bird habitats is the best strategy for the conservation of birds in Bangladesh. Fortifying the existing protected areas and declaring the hotspots outside these areas as protected are two most important steps in conserving birds.

The two hotspots that deserve to be declared protected are:

1. Key bird-areas at the newly emerging mudflats and uninhabited parts of islands at the coast.
2. Key wintering water-bodies (beels) of the haor basin, especially those in Sylhet Division.

These bird habitats are not under the Forest Division, the custodian of wildlife in Bangladesh. Consequently, these important bird habitats are under no statutory protection or management regime. These areas must receive at least as much protection as the Sundarbans.

Specific management initiatives are needed for the following five iconic species of birds that live outside the hotspots and are not expected to benefit from the measures noted above.

1. White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) CR in 2015.
2. Black-bellied Tern (*Sterna acuticauda*) CR in 2015.
3. Bristled Grassbird Black (*Chaetornis striata*) EN in 2015.
4. Black Francolin (*Francolinus francolinus*) EN in 2015.
5. Indian Spotted Eagle (*Aquila hastata*) EN in 2015.

The major habitats of these species are a few villages in case of *Gyps bengalensis*, *Francolinus francolinus* and *Aquila hastata* and the Padma riverbank in the North Bengal in case of *Sterna acuticauda* and *Chaetornis striata*. Dedicated management plans are needed to be drawn and implemented to the conservation of these species of birds.



A nest of Paradise Flycatcher

© Enam Ul Haque

SPECIES PROFILE



A red teardrop-shaped graphic with a rounded top and a pointed bottom, centered on the page. It contains white text. The background is a solid purple color with faint, overlapping wavy lines in a lighter shade of purple.

REGIONALLY EXTINCT
<RE>



Arborophila rufogularis

Species ID: BI0526



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GALLIFORMES	PHASIANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Arborophila rufogularis* (Blyth, 1850)

English Name: Rufous-throated Partridge

Local Name: Lalgola Batai

Synonym/s: *Arborophila intermedia* Blyth 1849

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. Except for a single report in 1993 no confirmed sighting of it has been reported since 1914 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). Conversion of its habitat and trapping were the two main reasons for the decline of its population. It is unlikely for any individual of this resident species to have survived unnoticed in the evergreen forests after repeated surveys there. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and South-east Asia (Begum 2008).

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Arborophila rufogularis

© www.flickeflu.com

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal, terrestrial, sedentary and gregarious. Its habitat includes dense undergrowths on the banks of streams in the evergreen forests (Begum 2008). It feeds on seeds, berries, shoots and invertebrates like insects and mollusks (Begum 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Pavo cristatus

Species ID: BI0527

REGIONALLY
EXTINCT
<RE>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GALLIFORMES	PHASIANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Indian Peafowl

Local Name: Deshi Moyur

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. Except of a vagrant in 1980's no sighting of it has been reported over the past 100 years (Haque and Mahmud 2008). Conversion of its habitat and trapping for the pet-trade were the two main reasons for the decline of its population. It is highly unlikely for any individual of the resident population of this large and conspicuous species to have survived unnoticed in the forests. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 10 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: No sighting of this species has been recorded in the past 50 years except that of a single vagrant at Modhupur National Park in 1982.

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)



Pavo cristatus

© Quazi Ahmed Hussain

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary, terrestrial and gregarious. It forages by walking, turning leaf litter and pecking on the ground in undergrowths near streams in deciduous forests. It feeds on grains, seeds, berries, worms, insects, lizards and small snakes (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Pavo muticus

Species ID: BI0528

REGIONALLY
EXTINCT
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GALLIFORMES	PHASIANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pavo muticus* Linnaeus, 1766

English Name: Green Peafowl

Local Name: Shobuj Moyur

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No sighting of it has been reported since 1930 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). Conversion of its habitat and hunting were the two main reasons for the decline of its population to zero. It is highly unlikely for any individual of this large and conspicuous species to have survived unnoticed in this country. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Southeast Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Pavo muticus

© www.arkive.org

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, sedentary, terrestrial and gregarious. It inhabits the undergrowths of dense forests adjoining or cultivable lands. It feeds upon seeds, grains, flower-buds, berries, insects, worms, snakes and lizards (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Francolinus pondicerianus

Species ID: BI0529

REGIONALLY
EXTINCT
<RE>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GALLIFORMES	PHASIANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Francolinus pondicerianus* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Grey Francolin

Local Name: Metey Titir

Synonym/s: *Tetrao pondicerianus* Gmelin, 1789

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No confirmed sighting of it has been reported since 1854 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). Conversion of its habitat and trapping were the two main reasons for the decline of its population. It is unlikely for any individual of this resident species to have survived unnoticed in the evergreen forests after repeated surveys there. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South Asia and Iran (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Francolinus pondicerianus

© Enam Ul Haque

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal, sedentary, terrestrial and gregarious. It inhabits dry grasslands, scrubs, farmlands and sand dunes. It feeds on insects, seeds of weed, cereals, shoots of grass, berries and drupes (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Francolinus gularis

Species ID: BI0530



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GALLIFORMES	PHASIANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Francolinus gularis* (Temminck, 1815)

English Name: Swamp Francolin

Local Name: Bada Titir

Synonym/s: *Perdix gularis* Temminck, 1815

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No confirmed sighting of it has been reported since 1888 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). Conversion of its habitat was the main reason for the decline of its population. It is unlikely for a viable population of this resident species to have survived unnoticed after annual surveys of wetlands for 30 years. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to South Asia (Begum 2008)

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Francolinus gularis

© www.enwikipedia.org

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal, sedentary, terrestrial and gregarious. Its habitats include tall grasses, reeds or bushes edging swamps or rivers and crop fields adjacent to its natural habitats. It mainly feeds on seeds, grains, shoots of paddy and other crops. It also takes insects (Begum 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Asarcornis scutulata

Species ID: BI0532

REGIONALLY
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Asarcornis scutulata* (S. Müller, 1842)

English Name: White-winged Duck, White-winged Wood Duck

Local Name: Badi Hash

Synonym/s: *Cairina scutulata* S. Müller, 1842

Taxonomic Notes: - *Asarcornis scutulata* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Cairina*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: This species was a resident of the hill forests. It was last recorded nearly 30 years ago in Pablakhali Wildlife Sanctuary (Haque 1987). Since then no sighting has been recorded. The species is a habitat specialist and thrives in shaded hill stream, which has been seriously degraded. In absence of its habitat and sighting records it is assumed that the species is Regionally Extinct.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia, from northeast India east to Indonesia (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: Pablakhali National Park (Last record: Haque 1987)



Asarcornis scutulata

© www.en.wikipedia.org

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend:

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary, gregarious and nocturnal. It is seen in pairs or small parties of 5-6. It forages in sheltered and overgrown, ponds and stream in forests. It is omnivorous with a preference for animal food. It skims the water surface to feed. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Rhodonessa caryophyllacea

Species ID: BI0534

REGIONALLY
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Pink-headed Duck

Local Name: Golapi Hash

Synonym/s: *Anas caryophyllacea* Latham, 1790

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No sighting of it has been reported over the past 80 years (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). Conversion of its habitat and hunting were the two main reasons for the decline of its population to zero. It is highly unlikely for any individual of this conspicuous species to have survived unnoticed in any wetland. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh; India; Myanmar, Nepal (BirdLife International 2015)

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Rhodonessa caryophyllacea

© www.en.wikipedia.org

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal, sedentary and gregarious. It inhabits marshes and pools with tall grasses in swamp forests. It feeds on waterweeds, tiny mollusks and other small invertebrates (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Antigone antigone

Species ID: BI0140

REGIONALLY
EXTINCT
<RE>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GRUIFORMES	GRUIDAE

Scientific Name: *Antigone antigone* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Sarus Crane

Local Name: Deshi Sharosh, Sharosh

Synonym/s: *Grus antigone* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Antigone antigone* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Grus*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. Since 1882, no sighting of it has been reported except a few as vagrants in the 1970s and 1990s (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Siddiqui *et al* 2008). Conversion of its habitat and hunting were the two main reasons for the decline of its population. It is highly unlikely for any individual of the resident population of the large terrestrial bird to have survived unnoticed anywhere in this small country. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia and North Australia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: Nil; last record of a population of this species was in 1882 from Dhaka by Simson F B. No record of this species in Bangladesh since 1882 except for one bird that was caught in Thankurgaon during late 1970s and deposited to Dhaka Zoo in Mirpur and another captive bird



Antigone antigone

© Enam Ul Haque

also came from local source and one vagrant in 1993 (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

Population

Generation Time (Length): 15.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal, terrestrial and gregarious. It inhabits haors or marshes, lakes, riverbanks, farmlands and open fields. It feeds on fish, crustaceans, frogs, lizards, locusts, grasshoppers, other insects and vegetable matters (Islam and Chakma 2008). It feeds on fish, crustaceans, frogs, lizards, locusts, grasshoppers, other insects and vegetable matters (Ali and Ripley 1982).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Houbaropsis bengalensis

Species ID: BI0543

REGIONALLY
EXTINCT
<RE>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	OTIDIFORMES	OTIDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Houbaropsis bengalensis* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Bengal Florican

Local Name: Bangla Dahor

Synonym/s: *Eupodotis bengalensis* Gmelin, 1789

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No sighting of it has been reported since 1882 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). Conversion of its habitat and hunting were the two main reasons for the decline of its population. It is highly unlikely for any individual of this well-known terrestrial species to have survived unnoticed anywhere in this country. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Cambodia; India; Nepal; Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2015)

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.3 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Houbaropsis bengalensis

© www.wildventures.com

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary, solitary and terrestrial. Its habitats include tall grasslands with scattered scrubs and bushes. It feeds on insects, lizards, small snakes, berries, seeds and shoots of grass and crop (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Sypheotides indicus

Species ID: BI0544



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	OTIDIFORMES	OTIDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sypheotides indicus* (Miller, 1782)

English Name: Lesser Florican

Local Name: Pati Dahor

Synonym/s: *Ottis indica* Miller, 1782

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No sighting of it has been reported since 1849 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). Conversion of its habitat and hunting were the two main reasons for the decline of its population. It is highly unlikely for any individual of this well-known terrestrial species to have survived unnoticed anywhere in this country. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to South Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.3 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Sypheotides indicus

© www.enwikipedia.org

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal, sedentary and terrestrial. Its habitats include dry grasslands with scattered scrubs and bushes. It feeds on insects, such as beetles, lizards and grasshoppers. It also takes drupes, berries, seeds and shoots of crop, grass and herb (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Leptoptilos dubius

Species ID: BI0545



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CICONIIFORMES	CICONIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Leptoptilos dubius* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Greater Adjutant

Local Name: Boro-Modontak, Hargila

Synonym/s: *Ardea dubia* Gmelin, 1789

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No sighting of it has been reported since 1954 except for three vagrants in 2002 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). Conversion of its habitat and hunting were the two main reasons for the decline of its population. It is highly unlikely for a viable population of this large and conspicuous species to have survived unnoticed in any wetlands of this country. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Cambodia, India, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam

(BirdLife International 2015)

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): 15 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Leptoptilos dubius

© www.englishfor2day.com

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and gregarious. Its habitats include flooded fields, lakes, marshes, ditches, canals, mangroves, open forests and lowlands. It feeds on carrion and carcass, fish, frogs, snakes, lizards and crabs (Sarker 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Ardea insignis

Species ID: BI0547

REGIONALLY
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ardea insignis* Hume, 1878

English Name: White-bellied Heron

Local Name: Dholapet-bok

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No confirmed sighting of it has been reported in centuries except for a vagrant in 1993 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). Increasing human activities at the habitat of this sensitive species was the main reason for the decline of its population to zero. It is highly unlikely for any individual of this large and conspicuous species to have survived unnoticed anywhere in this country. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bhutan, India, Myanmar (BirdLife International 2015)

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Ardea insignis

© Yeshey Dorji/www.arkive.org

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, sedentary and solitary. Its habitats include inland lakes, swamps, marshy lands and seasonally flooded wetlands. It mainly feeds on fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals or crustaceans (Muzaffar 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Pelecanus philippensis

Species ID: BI0549

REGIONALLY
EXTINCT
<RE>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	PELECANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pelecanus philippensis* Gmelin, 1789

English Name: Spot-billed Pelican

Local Name: Chitithuti Gogonber

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: This resident species has not been reliably reported from Bangladesh since 1878 (Haque 2008). Being a very large and easily identifiable bird it is unlikely to be present in any wetland of Bangladesh and not reported in a century. Nearly all of its habitats have severely degraded and are unlikely to sustain even a small population now.

Date Assessed: 11 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in wetlands of northeast region of the country.

Population

Generation Time (Length): 15.4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Pelecanus philippensis

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Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal and sedentary. It is a social bird and seen in flocks in the large inland waterbodies, estuary and coast. It forages by swimming and dipping the lower mandible in the water and using its bill pouch as fishing net. It mainly feeds on fish and crustaceans (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Sarcogyps calvus

Species ID: BI0557



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sarcogyps calvus* (Scopoli, 1786)

English Name: Red-headed Vulture, King Vulture, Indian Black Vulture, Pondichery Vulture

Local Name: Raj Shokun, Kalo Shokun

Synonym/s: *Vultur calvus* Scopoli, 1786

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: Although there are confirmed old records from open areas of Chittagong, Dhaka and Rajshahi Divisions this resident species has not been reliably reported from Bangladesh in the past (over three decades). Being a very large and easily identifiable bird it is unlikely to be present in Bangladesh and not reported in decades. It is considered a former resident of Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is native to Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam. It is vagrant to Pakistan and possibly extinct in Bhutan and Malaysia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurred in open areas in Chittagong, Dhaka and Rajshahi Divisions (confirmed old records but no recent record)



Sarcogyps calvus

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable globally

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal. It feeds alone or in mixed groups of vultures on dead animals or offal. It occurred in open country, including cultivation, woodlands and dry areas, usually away from human habitation.



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Actinodura egertoni

Species ID: BI0573

REGIONALLY
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Actinodura egertoni* Gould, 1836

English Name: Rusty-fronted Barwing

Local Name: Lalmukh-Dagidana

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No confirmed sighting of it has been reported since 1852 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). Degradation of broadleaved forests is the most likely reason for the decline of its population. After repeated surveys of the forest-birds it is unlikely for any viable population of the species to have survived unnoticed. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bhutan, China, India; Myanmar, Nepal (BirdLife international 2012)

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Actinodura egertoni

© Enam Ul Haque

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal, sedentary and gregarious. Its habitats include dense thickets, bushes, trees, clumps of epiphytes, lower canopy of broadleaved evergreen forests and thick secondary jungle. It feeds on insects, berries, figs and seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Paradoxornis flavirostris

Species ID: BI0574

REGIONALLY
EXTINCT
<RE>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Paradoxornis flavirostris* Gould, 1836

English Name: Black-breasted Parrotbill

Local Name: Kalabook-Tiathuti

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No confirmed sighting of it has been reported in more than the past 50 years (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). The reasons for the decline of its population are not known. However, after repeated surveys of the birds at the eastern parts of this country it is unlikely for any viable population of this resident species to have survived unnoticed. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is limited to the Brahmaputra river system of northeast India (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Paradoxornis flavirostris

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Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, sedentary and gregarious. Its habitats include reeds, bamboo thickets and tall grasses in the hills below 900 meters. It feeds mainly on vegetable matter and takes insects in the breeding seasons (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Paradoxornis guttaticollis

Species ID: BI0575



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Paradoxornis guttaticollis* David, 1871

English Name: Spot-breasted Parrotbill

Local Name: Tilabook-Tiathuti

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No confirmed sighting of it has been reported although a specimen was collected from Bangladesh in the 1900's (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). The reasons for the decline of its population are not known. However, after repeated surveys of the birds at the eastern parts of this country it is unlikely for any viable population of this resident species to have survived unnoticed. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Paradoxornis guttaticollis

© www.en.wikipedia.org

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal, sedentary and gregarious. Its habitats include scrub jungle and bamboo in broadleaved evergreen and mixed forests. It feeds on seeds and insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Paradoxornis ruficeps

Species ID: BI0576

REGIONALLY
EXTINCT
<RE>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Paradoxornis ruficeps* Blyth, 1842

English Name: Rufous-headed Parrotbill

Local Name: Lalmatha-Tiathuti

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. Except for a single report in 1993 no confirmed sighting of it has been reported since 1901 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). The reasons for the decline of its population are not known. However, after repeated surveys of the birds at the eastern parts of this country it is unlikely for any viable population of this resident species to have survived unnoticed. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through East, South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Paradoxornis ruficeps

© Enam Ul Haque

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and gregarious. Its habitats include bamboo undergrowth of tropical and sub-tropical forests and also tall grasses at the junction of forest and rivers. It feeds on insects and seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

Certhia himalayana

Species ID: BI0577

REGIONALLY
EXTINCT
<RE>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CERTHIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Certhia himalayana* Vigors, 1832

English Name: Bar-tailed Treecreeper

Local Name: Dagilej Gach-achra

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No confirmed sighting of it has been reported since 1948 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). The reasons for the decline of its population are not known. However, after repeated surveys of the forest birds it is unlikely for any viable population of this resident species to have survived unnoticed. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Certhia himalayana

© Enam Ul Haque

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal and sedentary. Its habitats include forests, plantations, wooded gardens and orchards in the hills. It feeds on tiny insects and larvae (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Enam Ul Haque



CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

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Aythya baeri

Species ID: BI0028

CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aythya baeri* (Radde, 1863)

English Name: Baer's Pochard

Local Name: Baerer Bhutihash

Synonym/s: *Anas baeri* Radde, 1863

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: CR C2 a(i); D ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare winter migrant and it is estimated that the population has declined by 90% over the last ten years, and by 99% since the early 1990s. Less than 10 individuals have been recorded in each of the last four winters. The population is estimated to be less than 50 and is decreasing. This species is, therefore, classified as Critically Endangered.

Date Assessed: 20 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species breeds in the Amur and Ussuri basins in Russia and north-eastern China. It winters mainly in eastern and southern mainland China, India and Myanmar, with smaller numbers in Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand, Lao PDR, Vietnam and rarely to Mongolia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the haors of northeast region (Tangur and Hakaluki Haors and Pashua Beel), with isolated records from northwest and central region of the country.



Aythya baeri

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

EOO: 3,914 km²

AOO: 1,455 km²

Population

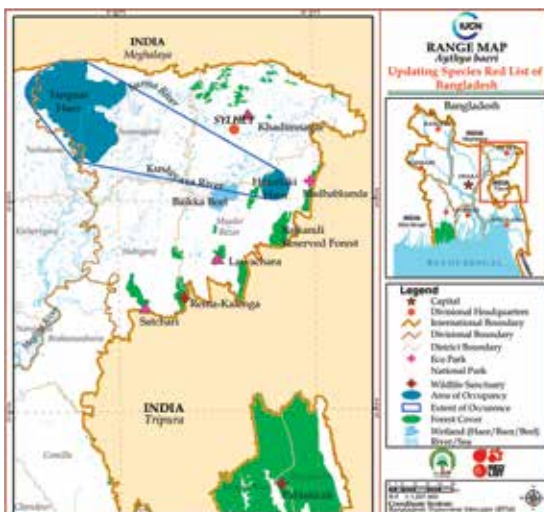
Generation Time (Length): 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Decline of the highest annual count of Baer's Pochards in Bangladesh was as follows: 1,714 in 1990-1999; 216 in 2000-2009 and 17 in 2010-2014.

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and is usually seen in groups with other ducks. It forages in shallow water mostly by diving and feeds mainly on submerged vegetation at 1.26–1.88 m deep water. It is diurnal and crepuscular (Khan 2008).



Assessor: A.B.M. Sarowar Alam

Columba punicea

Species ID: BI0126



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Columba punicea* Blyth, 1842

English Name: Pale-capped Pigeon

Local Name: Dholatupi Paira

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: CR D ver 3.1

Justification: Pale-capped Pigeon is the rarest of the doves and pigeons of the country. It has not been recorded since 1989 despite substantial fieldworks in the only known site and nearby mixed-evergreen forests (Lawachhara National Park under the Moulvibazar District). The species meets the Criterion of very small and restricted population. On the basis of single location of occurrence, absence of current sight record and scanty past reports, it is assessed as Critically Endangered vide Criterion D.

Date Assessed: 19 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed- evergreen hill forests of northeast region of the country, restricted to the Lawachhara National Park in the Moulvibazar District.

EOO: 7,973 km²

AOO: 505 km²



Columba punicea

© www.orientalbirdimages.org

Population

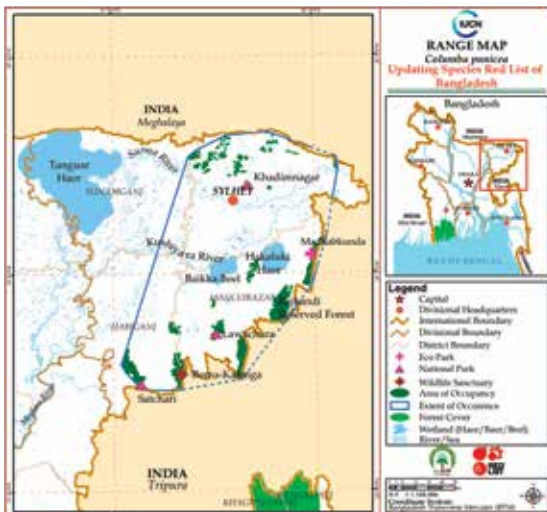
Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: There are only three documented recent records each of 2-3 birds in 1988 and 1989 in Lawachhara National Park (Thompson *et al.* 1994).

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and is usually seen in pairs but congregates in small flocks at times in mixed evergreen forest including secondary growth. It feeds on figs, berries, paddy and other grains (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Mycteria leucocephala

Species ID: BI0288

CRITICALLY
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CICONIIFORMES	CICONIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Mycteria leucocephala* (Pennant, 1769)

English Name: Painted Stork

Local Name: Ranga Manikjor, Sona Jongha

Synonym/s: *Tantalus leucocephala* Pennant, 1769

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: CR D ver 3.1

Justification: The Painted Stork is rarely found in the charland, coastal areas and in some of the larger wetlands of the country during winter. It is quite rare. Its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are 135,764 km² and 9,929² km respectively. However, the number of birds seen in the country have never exceeded 50 (Chowdhury and Thompson 2015, who quoted the records maintained by the former from 2012- 2014) and the habitats are continually degraded. So, the species is evaluated as Critically Endangered.

Date Assessed: 1 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in wetlands, charlands of the larger rivers such as Meghna, Rajshahi, estuaries and coastal areas of the country (Ahsan 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,35,764 km²

AOO: 9,929 km²



Mycteria leucocephala

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

Total Population: From the annual waterfowl surveys and all sight-reports on this large, visible and identifiable species it is inferred that its population in Bangladesh is well below 50 (Chowdhury and Thompson 2015).

Trend: Had been decreasing till recent years when it has shown slight increase.

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits charlands, wetlands and coastal areas in Bangladesh. This species is seen as loner, in pairs or in small flocks mixed with other larger wading birds. It forages by walking in shallow waters and feeds on fish, frogs, birds, rodents, reptiles, insects and crustaceans. It often rests on one leg at the water's edge (Ahsan 2008, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Ciconia episcopus

Species ID: BI0290

CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CICONIIFORMES	CICONIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ciconia episcopus* (Boddaert, 1783)

English Name: Asian Woollyneck

Local Name: Dholagola Manikjor, Manikjor

Synonym/s: *Ardea episcopus* Boddaert, 1783

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: CR D1 ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare winter migrant to the charlands and larger wetlands in Bangladesh. The dearth of sighting reports of this large and conspicuous bird suggests a very small and fluctuating wintering population in the country. Growing human activity at its preferred habitat is a serious threat to its survival. It meets the threshold of very small population D. This species is, therefore, evaluated as Critically Endangered.

Date Assessed: 15 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range through Africa and Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the charlands and wetlands of the Rajshahi Division and mud-banks of northeast region of the country (Ahsan 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015). It used to be not uncommon in the Padma River charlands off Rajshahi town where local hunters used to hunt it on yearly basis.

EOO: 1,50,357 km²

AOO: 6,065 km²



Ciconia episcopus

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 15.9 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Fluctuating

Habitat and Ecology

The river charlands and wetlands are its popular haunts. This stork is seen alone or in pairs but could be foraging with other wading birds. It forages by wading in marshes and probing the mud with its bill. It feeds on reptiles, amphibians, birds, rodents, mollusks, etc. (Ahsan 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Platalea leucorodia

Species ID: BI0286

CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED
<CR>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Scientific Name: *Platalea leucorodia* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Eurasian Spoonbill

Local Name: Eureshio Chamochthuti, Khunthey Pakhi

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *P.l. leucorodia* occurs in Bangladesh (Sarker 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: CR B1ab(i)(iii)+C1+D ver 3.1

Justification: This spoonbill is restricted to the coastal areas of Bangladesh. It has an Area of Occupancy is less than 100 km², population decline in one generation noted to be over 25% and the population size is just limited to less than 50. Its only remaining habitat is seriously disturbed and continually degraded. Therefore, the species is evaluated as Critically Endangered.

Date Assessed: 10 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, Asia, Southern Europe (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs only in the coasts of southeast region of the country.

EOO: 43 km²

AOO: 64 km²



Platalea leucorodia

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Annual water-bird survey at the coast, the only area where this species occurs, indicates that its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy have decreased, population decline in seven years has been over 25% and the present population is well below 50 (Li *et al.* 2009).

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and is seen in mixed flocks of ibises, egrets and other waders in tidal creeks. It is crepuscular and forages by slowly walking in the shallows and skimming the water with rhythmic side-to-side sweeps of its bill and feeds on small fish, tadpoles, mollusks, frogs, insects, and vegetable matters (Sarker 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Calidris pygmaea

Species ID: BI0180

CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED
<CR>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calidris pygmaea* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Spoon-billed Sandpiper

Local Name: Chamuchthuto Batan

Synonym/s: *Platalea pygmaea* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Calidris pygmaea* (del Hoyo and Collar, 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Eurynorhynchus* as *E. pygmeus*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: CR C1+2a (I,ii); D ver 3.1

Justification: This is a very rare winter migrant to a few coastal mudflats in Bangladesh. More than 90% of its population lives in a few unprotected small mudflats. It has a very small population which is less than 50 and a continuing decline of more than 20% in a generation has been observed. All these meet the Threatened Category the Critically Endangered.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It migrates down the western Pacific coast through Russia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, mainland China, Hong Kong (China), Taiwan (China) and Vietnam, to its main wintering grounds in Bangladesh and Myanmar. Wintering birds have also been recorded from India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, in the Fujian province of China (F. Cheung *in litt.* 2010), Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore (BirdLife International 2013).



Calidris pygmaea

© Sahad Siddique

Bangladesh: It occurs in the coastal mudflats in southeast region of the country (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008 and Thompson *et al.* 2014).

EOO: 5,349 km²

AOO: 108 km²

Population

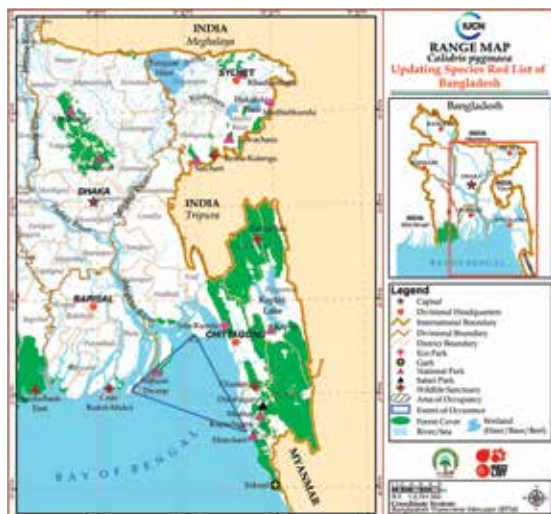
Generation Time (Length): 6.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious. It is seen mostly in mixed flocks of stints, sand plovers and other small waders in the inter-tidal mudflats and brackish lagoons in the winter; and northern coastal areas with sparse vegetation in the summer (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Tringa guttifer

Species ID: BI0162

CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tringa guttifer* (Nordmann, 1835)

English Name: Spotted Greenshank, Nordmann's Greenshank

Local Name: Nordman Shobujpa

Synonym/s: *Totanus guttifer* Nordmann, 1835

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: CR C2a(i); D ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. A decline of 87% in number of mature individuals since 1988 (300 was counted in 1988 and 47 was counted in 2010 which are the maximum count during the last 15 years) has been recorded. A decline in both the extent of occurrence (EOO) and area of occupancy (AOO) along with habitat destruction is suspected. Now it occurs only on Sonadia Island and Nijhum Dweep National Park (Domar Char). Population decline and the number of mature individuals are estimated to be less than 50 which are much lower than the Critically Endangered threshold (<250). Therefore, the taxon is evaluated as Critically Endangered.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species breeds in eastern Russia along the south-western and northern coasts of the Sea of Okhotsk and on Sakhalin Island. It migrates through China and Korea and winters in South and South-East Asia (BirdLife International 2014, Chandler 2009).



Tringa guttifer

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Bangladesh: It occurs along the coast of southeast regions mainly on Sonadia Island and Nijhum Dweep National Park (Domar Char) (Bird *et al.* 2010, Chowdhury *et al.* 2011, Li, *et al.* 2009 and Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,526 km²

AOO: 129 km²

Population

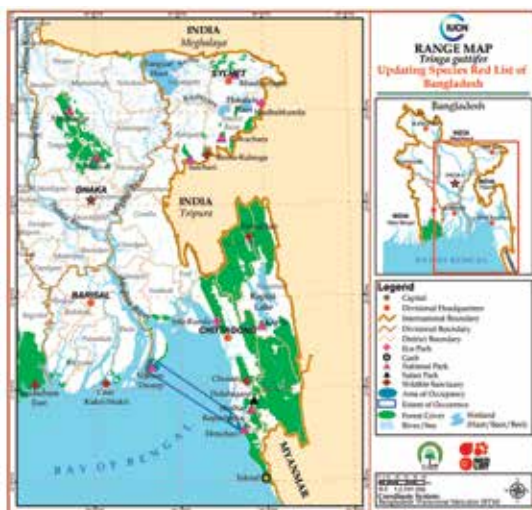
Generation Time (Length): 5.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: <50 (Bird *et al.* 2010, Chowdhury *et al.* 2011, Li, *et al.* 2009)

Trend: Steep decline

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a migratory bird and winters mainly in coastal mudflats and also lowland swamps, sometimes damp meadows, salt pans and rice-fields (BirdLife International 2014, Chandler 2009, Khan 2008). It feeds on crabs, mollusks, marine insects, aquatic invertebrates, annelids.



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Sterna acuticauda

Species ID: BI0210

CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED
<CR>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sterna acuticauda* Gray, 1832

English Name: Black-bellied Tern

Local Name: Kalapet Panchil

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: CR D ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an extremely rare resident of the large rivers of Bangladesh. Its population has declined over the 20 years more than 90% (98 in 1995 and 2 in 2012). It is feared to have extirpated now (recent survey at its traditional habitats failed to record any individual of this species). Although countrywide survey has not been conducted, it can be assumed with certainty that the population is less than 50. This resident species is, therefore, assessed Critically Endangered owing to very small and restricted population.

Date Assessed: 11 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India; Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

Bangladesh: It occurs along the main rivers of central and northern regions of the country (Islam 2008).

EOO: 4,647 km²

AOO: 793 km²



Sterna acuticauda

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Less than 50 since the records: 98 individuals in 1995; 2 individuals in 2011; probably 0 in 2014 (Chowdhury *et al.* 2014).

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and lives in the fresh waters, such as large rivers, lakes and other inland waters and rarely coastal zones (Islam 2008). It is diurnal and forages in flight, dipping to the water surface, flying over lands and close to water. It feeds on small fish, crustaceans and insects (Islam 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Gyps bengalensis

Species ID: BI0230

CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED
<CR>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Gyps bengalensis* (Gmelin, 1788)

English Name: White-rumped Vulture, Asian White-backed Vulture, White-backed Vulture, Oriental White-backed Vulture.

Local Name: Bangla Shokun, Shakun

Synonym/s: *Vultur bengalensis* Gmelin 1788

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: CR A2bce ver 3.1

Justification: This species is assessed as Critically Endangered because of extremely rapid population decline and it may so extinct within a few years primarily as a result of feeding on carcasses of animals treated with the veterinary drug diclofenac and ketoprofen.

Date Assessed: 10 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and southern Vietnam, and may be extinct in southern China and Malaysia (BirdLife International 2001)

Bangladesh: Greater Sylhet and Khulna Division.

EOO: 21,544 km²

AOO: 1,727 km²



Gyps bengalensis

© Zenifar Azmiri

Population

Generation Time (Length): 16 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: No more than 250

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a gregarious bird. It feeds on carcasses both putrid and fresh. It is social and usually found in conspecific flocks in colonies on tall trees, often near human habitation especially in Tea Gardens. It breeds in colonies in tall trees, often near human habitation.

Assessor: Tania Khan



A red teardrop-shaped graphic element centered on the page. It has a rounded top and a pointed bottom, resembling a drop or a leaf. The text is centered within this shape.

ENDANGERED

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Francolinus francolinus

Species ID: BI0001

ENDANGERED
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GALLIFORMES	PHASIANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Francolinus francolinus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Black Francolin

Local Name: Kala Titir, Sheikh Farid

Synonym/s: *Tetrao francolinus* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known subspecies *F.f. melanonotus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN C2a(i) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare resident although once it occurred in large parts of Bangladesh. A continuing decline is inferred as the pressure on fallow land and grassland is increasing with the massive conversion of these lands to intensive cultivation (Thompson *et al.* 2014). Although the population is not estimated the number of mature individual is believed to be well below 250. Considering its very limited distribution and continuous population decline due to hunting and absence of any management plan, Black Francolin is assessed as Endangered.

Date Assessed: 12 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from Turkey eastwards to Afghanistan and the Indian subcontinent except Sri Lanka and Bhutan (BirdLife International 2015).



Francolinus francolinus

© Sourav Mahmud

Bangladesh: Previously the grasslands of deciduous forests and villages of southeast, northeast, north and central regions of the country. There are two recent records from Sangu Valley of Bandarban (southeast) and Sathchari National Park (northeast). There was a single record from Madhupur National Park 25 years back from where it has apparently been extirpated now. Considering all these facts, it is easy to conjecture that it had quite wide range even during the 1960s (Khan pers. comm.).

EOO: 75,776 km²

AOO: 11,452 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is a ground-dwelling and secretive bird. It is usually seen in pairs or in small family parties to forage on the ground. It feeds on seeds of grass and weed, grains, shoots, fruits, lizards, small snakes, grubs and other larvae of insects and insects. It builds a nest on the scraped out ground, close to some vegetation or under a plant with a little lining. During the breeding season the male is very vocal (Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 1996, 2008, 2015, pers. comm.).



Assessor: Tania Khan

Heliopais personatus

Species ID: BI0141

ENDANGERED
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GRUIFORMES	HELIORNITHIDAE

Scientific Name: *Heliopais personatus* (Gray, 1826)

English Name: Masked Finfoot

Local Name: Kalamukh Perapakhi

Synonym/s: *Podica personata* Gray, 1849

Heliopais personata Collar and Andrew, 1988

Taxonomic Notes: Gender agreement of species name follows David and Gosselin (2002b)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN B1ab(iii) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare and poorly known resident of Bangladesh. It is only found in the Sundarbans, particularly in the eastern part. Its population has been decreasing and recently cases of nest predation by raptors and people have been reported. The Extent of Occurrence is estimated to be less than 5,000 km² and the locations are certainly less than five. It, therefore, is assessed as Endangered vide B1ab(iii) ver 3.1.

Date Assessed: 7 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the Sundarbans of Khulna Revenue Division, particularly in the eastern part (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,693 km²

AOO: 868 km²



Heliopais personatus

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Population

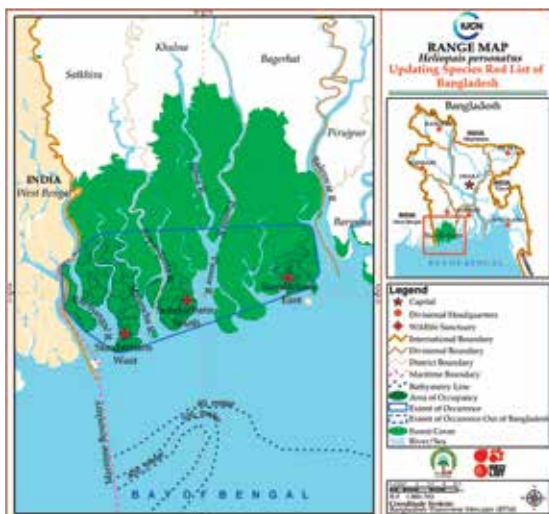
Generation Time (Length): 10.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and seen alone, or in pairs to forage by walking in mudflat or swimming in shallow water. It feeds on mudskippers, small fishes, aquatic insects, mollusks and others invertebrates. It builds nests amongst thick bush or on horizontal mangrove tree branches about two metres above the ground (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus

Species ID: BI0292

ENDANGERED
<EN>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CICONIIFORMES	CICONIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Black-necked Stork

Local Name: Kalagola Manikjor, Loharjongo

Synonym/s: *Myctaria asiatica* Latham, 1790

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *E.a. asiaticus* occurs in Bangladesh (Ahsan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN D ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare winter migrant to the freshwater wetlands and river charlands in Bangladesh. With the increasing degradation of habitat quality, pollution and human disturbances the population is estimated to be less than 250 (S U Chowdhury pers. comm.). The species, therefore, meets the Threatened Category Endangered.

Date Assessed: 17 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia and Australia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It scarcely occurs in the wetlands widely distributed in the country and specifically in the river charlands and haor basins of the northeast region of the country (Ahsan 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 14,606 km²

AOO: 204 km²



Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

Total Population: The annual waterfowl survey indicates a very small population but the possibility of a little larger number is not excluded because the preferred habitat of this species in Bangladesh, the Haor basin and other wetlands, are not well surveyed. From the surveys and the sight-reports it can confidently be inferred that the population is well below 250 (S U Chowdhury pers. comm., Li *et al.* 2009).

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in lowland marshes, wetlands, rivers, beels and mangrove swamps. It is diurnal and forages by probing with its open bill in shallow water and among aquatic vegetation (Ahsan 2008). It feeds mainly on catfishes, freshwater eel, other fishes, frogs, snakes, birds, rodents and insects (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Calidris tenuirostris

Species ID: BI0179

ENDANGERED
<EN>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calidris tenuirostris* (Horsfield, 1821)

English Name: Great Knot

Local Name: Boro Noth

Synonym/s: *Totanus tenuirostris* Horsfield, 1821

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN B1ab (iii)(iv)+B2ab(iii)(iv) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare winter migrant and is seen in small numbers at a few locations in the coastal mud-flats. This limited coastal habitat is being increasingly degraded and disturbed (location one). The Area of Occupancy is estimated to be less than 500 km² and the Extent of Occurrence has been calculated to be less than 5000 km². These two qualify it as an Endangered species under the Threatened Category.

Date Assessed: 25 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species summers in north east of Siberia, Russia and winters in Australia, throughout the coastline of India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and eastern coast of Arabian Peninsula (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs on the coasts of southeast and southwest regions of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 3,340 km²

AOO: 109 km²



Calidris tenuirostris

© Samiul Mohsanin

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown; but annual count at coast has been <250 (Li *et al.* 2009, Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in small mixed flocks of waders in inter-tidal mudflats and tidal creeks during winter. It is diurnal and feeds on mollusks, insects and other marine creatures (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Clanga hastata

Species ID: BI0248

ENDANGERED
<EN>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Clanga hastata* (Lesson, 1831)

English Name: Indian Spotted Eagle

Local Name: Deshi Gut-eegol, Gutimar

Synonym/s: *Morphinus hastatus* Lesson 1834

Taxonomic Notes: *Aquila pomarina* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *A. pomarina* and *A. hastata* following Parry *et al.* (2002).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN C2a(i)+D ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rarely seen near large water-bodies and villages. Earlier it had been reported as Lesser Spotted Eagle in AWC 1985-2014 which indicated persistent decline in its population owing to habitat loss and degradation and declining prey population. Although no population data are available, from the sighting reports, it is estimated to be <250 that justifies assessment of the species as Endangered under Category C2a(i) and D..

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Laos, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occasionally occurs in some villages that could be far away from wetlands. Some also live near wetlands. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).



Clanga hastata

© Abu Bakar Siddik

EOO: 1,74,915 km²

AOO: 3,111 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 16.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

The bird generally occurs in pairs. It hunts from high perches and soaring circles over forest edges and open fields. It feeds on rodents, frogs, lizards, fish and birds but occasionally consumes dead animals (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Haliaeetus leucoryphus

Species ID: BI0227

ENDANGERED
<EN>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPTRIFORMES	ACCIPTRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Haliaeetus leucoryphus* (Pallas, 1771)
English Name: Pallas's Fish Eagle, Pallas's Fish-eagle, Band-tailed Fish-eagle, Pallas's Sea-Eagle, Pallas Fishing Eagle

Local Name: Pallasi Kura-eegol, Kuroi
Synonym/s: *Aquila leucoryphus* Pallas, 1771

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN C2a(i)+D ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon breeding migrant to Bangladesh. Its population is small (< 250) and declining as a result of loss and degradation of habitat and disturbance at breeding sites. The species is, therefore, evaluated as Endangered.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Central, South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the haors and open water central, southwest and northeast regions of Bangladesh as well as in other larger wetlands and the Sundarbans Mangrove Forest (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,54,541 km²

AOO: 5,699 km²



Haliaeetus leucoryphus

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

Generation Time (Length): 17.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012).

Total Population: Mature individuals supposed to be less than 250.

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in pairs near large wetlands. It feeds on large freshwater fish, water birds, snakes, frogs, turtles and carrion (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008). It is parochial, one pair occupying a nesting tree and few perching posts nearby during winter. Once the breeding is over by March, both the parents and the sub-adults depart for Tibet (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Ceyx erithaca

Species ID: BI0067



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ceyx erithaca* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher

Local Name: Udoyi Babonranga, Buno Maachranga

Synonym/s: *Alcedo erithicus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Ceyx erithaca* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously split as *C. erithaca* and *C. rufidorsa* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993), with gender agreement of *erithaca* following David and Gosselin (2002a).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN B2ab(iii) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a passage migrant and breeds in Bangladesh. It lives in a few hill forests only in the east with a small area of occupancy (AOO) and extent of occurrence (EOO). The threats of habitat destruction and degradation are continuing and the future of this species is bleak. With a small number of locations along with declining habitat quality the species is evaluated as Endangered.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the hill forests of east regions of the country (It was collected from a canal in a public park in Dhaka some 40 years back).

EOO: 6,731 km²

AOO: 230 km²



Ceyx erithaca

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and solitary. It inhabits shady jungle streamlets in moist deciduous, tropical and evergreen forests and forages like other kingfishers by scanning the water surface and hunts small fish by diving from its low perch. It feeds on fish and aquatic insects and crustaceans (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Chaetronis striata

Species ID: BI0454

ENDANGERED
<EN>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Chaetronis striata* (Jerdon, 1841)

English Name: Bristled Grassbird

Local Name: Sotodagi Ghashpakhi

Synonym/s: *Megalurus striatus* Jerdon, 1841

Chaetornis striatus (BirdLife International 2004)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN B2ab(i,ii,iii,v) ver 3.1

Justification: This species has been sighted in Bangladesh after one hundred years at one location, Tanguar Haor (Haque and Onu 2014). Wet grassland and sparse reeds have been continuously cleared and degraded at Tanguar haor, and bank of Padma in Rajshahi Division. It meets the criteria Endangered.

Date Assessed: 16 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to South Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Bangladesh: Tanguar Haor (by mist-netting at one location 6 birds were recorded). A few more were spotted in different locations of the same haor (Haque and Onu 2014).

EOO: 1,639 km²

AOO: 1,321 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Chaetronis striata

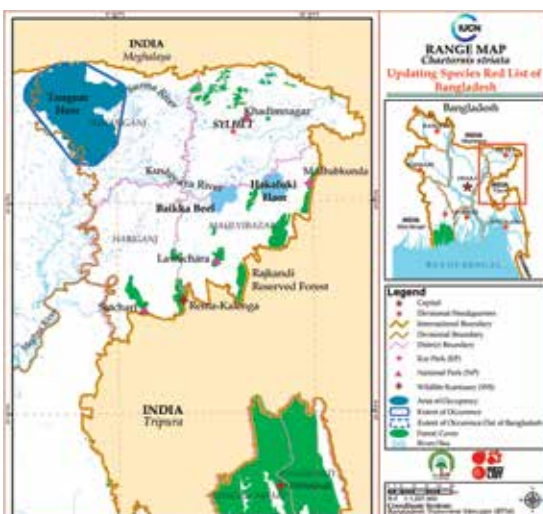
© Enam Ul Haque

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory. It forages among tall grass or on the ground among the grasslands with scattered bushes. It is diurnal and feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Graminicola bengalensis

Species ID: BI0455

ENDANGERED
<EN>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Graminicola bengalensis* Jerdon, 1863

English Name: Rufous-rumped Grassbird

Local Name: Bangla Ghashpaksi

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies, *G.b. bengalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN B2ab(i,ii,iii,v) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare resident species has been sighted only four times over past decades, and not once in last 6 years. Wet grassland and sparse reeds have been persistently cleared and are becoming scarcer at Tangua haor, the only known habitat of it in Bangladesh (Thompson *et al.* 2014). It meets the threat category Endangered.

Date Assessed: 16 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is scattered in South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: Tangua Haor (Thompson *et al.* 2014).

EOO: 1,639 km²

AOO: 1,321 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Graminicola bengalensis

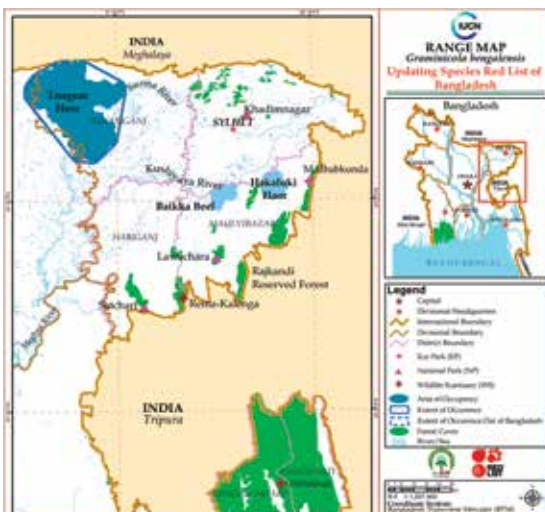
© www.worldbirds.eu

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and usually remains hidden in dense grass except in the breeding period. It forages on the ground and among clumps of reed and grass close to water. It is diurnal and feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Trichastoma tickelli

Species ID: BI0464

ENDANGERED
<EN>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Trichastoma tickelli* (Blyth, 1859)

English Name: Buff-breasted Babbler

Local Name: Khoirabook Satarey

Synonym/s: *Pellorneum tickelli* Blyth, 1859

Taxonomic Notes: BirdLife has recently split the taxon long treated as *Pellorneum tickelli* into *tickelli* and *buettikoferi* and placed both in the genus *Trichastoma* following Wells *et al.* (2001).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN C1+ C2a(i) ver 3.1

Justification: This species has disappeared in one key site and no sighting has been recorded from most other well-watched forests in last 10 years. Its habitat continues to be further degraded or lost. It has under 2500 mature individuals based on density of similar babblers. The species, therefore, is evaluated as Endangered.

Date Assessed: 10 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh and Meghalaya east and south to Vietnam and Malaysia (Reference).

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,626 km²



Trichastoma tickelli

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Not known

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages in the dense undergrowth in evergreen forest, including secondary and bamboo thickets (Collar and Robson 2007; pers. obs.). It feeds on insects.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Gampsorhynchus rufulus

Species ID: BI0476

ENDANGERED
<EN>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Gampsorhynchus rufulus* Blyth, 1844

English Name: White-hooded Babbler

Local Name: Dholamukhosh Satarey

Taxonomic Notes: Split from *G. torquatus* following Collar (2006). Of the three known subspecies *G.r. rufulus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN C2a(i) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is recorded in only five scattered locations within one region of Bangladesh. Lack of more records and continued loss of forest and dense bamboo indicate both a presumed decline and a localized patchy distribution within both the extent and area of occupancy, population considered to be below 2,500 mature individuals. It is, therefore evaluated as Endangered.

Date Assessed: 20 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Himalayas from eastern Nepal eastwards, hills of northeast India, north and west Myanmar, Yunnan (Reference).

Bangladesh: It occurs in bamboo dominated forest and secondary growth in the southeast region of the country.

EOO: 16,164 km²

AOO: 7,802 km²



Gampsorhynchus rufulus

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Population

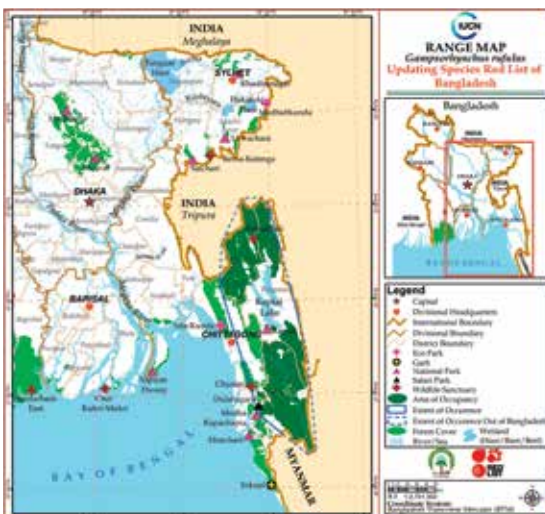
Generation Time (Length): 5.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Rare and localized even within its area of occupancy where there are only seven records between 1999 and 2013 (Thompson and Johnson 2003, Thompson *et al.* 2014), three sightings are from the same location (Darjeelingpara in Bandarban District) and there are only single record from each of two of the hill tract districts (Khagrachori and Rangamati). Most records are outside of protected areas.

Trend: Not possible to determine.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary. It forages in the dense undergrowth and bamboo thickets in bamboo, mid-storey of evergreen forest, secondary scrub and forest edges (Collar and Robson 2007). It is diurnal and feeds on insects.



Assessor: Paul Thompson



VULNERABLE
<VU>



Polyplectron bicalcaratum

Species ID: BI0008

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GALLIFORMES	PHASIANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Polyplectron bicalcaratum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Grey Peacock Pheasant, Grey Peacock-pheasant, Burmese Peacock-pheasant, Chinquis Peacock-pheasant

Local Name: Metey Kathmor, Katmor

Synonym/s: *Pavo bicalcaratum* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Polyplectron bicalcaratum* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *P. bicalcaratum* and *P. katsumatae* following Chang *et al.* (2008) and Collar (2009) on the basis of genetic and morphological differences. Of the five subspecies, two occur in Bangladesh. *P. b. bicalcaratum* which occurs in Sylhet Division is more buffy brown and *P. b. bakeri* of Chittagong Division is more grey and leaf-buff (Begum 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU B1C1 ver 3.1

Justification: Although not quantified the population of this rare species is very low and is decreasing in Bangladesh. The habitats of this dweller of dense undergrowth are mostly destroyed or degraded. The prospect of future conservation of these habitats is bleak. With a small population which is less than 10,000 and the extent of occurrence is estimated to be less than 20,000 km² which falls within the threshold of Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 17 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)



Polyplectron bicalcaratum

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Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It once occurred in forests of northeast region and now solely confined to small areas of dense undergrowth of the evergreen forests of southeast region of Bangladesh (20% of CHT forests).

EOO: 16,164 km²

AOO: 7,801 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: The population is unknown, but it is very rare with a few surviving populations in discrete dense jungle patches in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and other eastern hill forests bordering India. Present population is sure to be well under 10,000.

Trend: Decreasing persistently and the rate of decline is over 10% in 15 years.

Habitat and Ecology

This diurnal species is extremely elusive, rarely seen and almost impossible to flush. It occurs singly, in pairs or family groups. It feeds on grain, seeds, berries, wild figs, insects, grubs, snails and other small animals. Breeding season lasts from March to June (Begum 2008). It inhabits moist, broadleaved evergreen forest with dense undergrowth.

Assessor: Md. Anwarul Islam



Lophura leucmelanos

Species ID: BI0007

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GALLIFORMES	PHASIANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Lophura leucmelanos* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Kalij Pheasant

Local Name: Mothura, Kalo Moyur

Synonym/s: *Phasianus lucomelanos* Latham, 1790

Taxonomic Notes: Of nine recognized subspecies, *L.l. lathamii* has been recorded in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU C1 ver 3.1

Justification: Although not quantified the population of the species has been decreasing sharply over the past years. The threats of habitat destruction and degradation are continuing and the future of this ground dwelling species is bleak. With a small population and a decline of 0-10% in 15 years the species falls within the threshold of Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 17 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand. It is introduced to the United States (Hawaiian Is.) (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: The species occurs in bordering forest patches of northeast region and in evergreen forests of southeast regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 38,500 km²

AOO: 25,000 km²



Lophura leucmelanos

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Present population is sure to be well under 10,000.

Trend: Decreasing persistently and the rate of decline is over 10% in 15 years.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is terrestrial and elusive. It is usually seen in pairs or small family parties. It feeds chiefly on seeds of bamboo, fallen figs, ants, termites, small snakes and skinks. It breeds in March-October and nests on the ground (Begum 2008). It inhabits mixed evergreen forests with thick ground cover. It is diurnal and crepuscular (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Md. Anwarul Islam

Anser erythropus

Species ID: BI0531

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anser erythropus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Lesser White-fronted Goose

Local Name: Boro Dholakopal Rajhash

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU A2d ver 3.1

Justification: The single Bangladesh record makes assessment difficult, but the global status and declining trend in waterfowl and associated threats from fishing and poaching at the site where it was recorded mean the Bangladesh status cannot be considered lower than global status.

Date Assessed: 10 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Breeding: tundra of Scandinavia east across Siberia; non-breeding: wintering in large wetlands of south-east Europe and east-central China; migration intervening wetlands (del Hoyo 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in haor wetland in northeast region of the country.

EOO: 14,094 km²

AOO: 1,765 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)



Anser erythropus

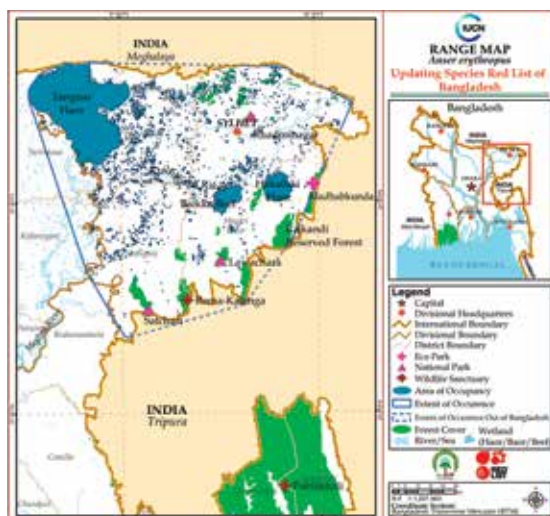
© Paul Thompson

Total Population: Vagrant with one record from Hakaluki Haor on 19 February 2011 (Thompson 2011)

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a long distance migrant to extensive wetlands and marshes with short grass during non-breeding season at the winter ground. It is diurnal and feeds on grasses, sedges, aquatic plants and grains.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Leptoptilos javanicus

Species ID: BI0293

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CICONIIFORMES	CICONIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Leptoptilos javanicus* (Horsfield, 1821)

English Name: Lesser Adjutant

Local Name: Chhoto Modontak, Modontak

Synonym/s: *Ciconia javanica* Horsfield, 1821

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU D1 ver3.1

Justification: Lesser Adjutant is an uncommon resident. It occurs from the coastal areas to the river charlands and freshwater wetlands and some forests of the country. There is serious threat to its habitats due to removal of all larger trees from the countryside, thereby diminishing its breeding potential. Considering its declining population, it has been assessed as Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 17 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mangrove forests of southwest region, Tea-garden (one breeding colony) and northwest tip of Bangladesh (Chowdhury and Sourav 2012). It used to be common in almost all wetlands of the country, a pair lived right in front of the old rest house at Jolchatra in the Madhupur Shal Forest, forest rest house in Teknaf in the mangrove bordering River Naaf during the 1980s and a village in Panchagarh District in the early 2000 (Khan pers. comm.).



Leptoptilos javanicus

© Sourav Mahmud

EOO: 39,899 km²

AOO: 4,617 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 16.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown but assumed to be well below 1000.

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal, sedentary and gregarious. Usually a pair builds nest on a tall tree close to a wetland or a river and keeps breeding there unless the nest is destroyed or other anthropogenic factors push the bird away from the area. It forages by walking slowly on grasslands, mudflats or shallow water and feeds on crabs, frogs, reptiles, rodents, birds and fishes. It also forages in ploughed fields where it picks insects, their larvae and worms (Khan 2008, pers. comm., Sarker 2008).

Assessor: Tareq Onu

Ciconia nigra

Species ID: BI0291

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CICONIIFORMES	CICONIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ciconia nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Black Stork

Local Name: Kala Manikjor

Synonym/s: *Ardea nigra* Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU B2ab(ii)(iii) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare winter migrant inhabiting the banks of large rivers of Bangladesh has an area of occupancy (AOO) estimated to be less than 2000 km². Its preferred habitats are being continually degraded and the species, therefore, meets the threat category Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 17 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, Asia, Europe (Ahsan 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs on sandbanks in the rivers of northwest and southeast regions of the country (Ahsan 2008).

EOO: 98,782 km²

AOO: 1,584 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 15.9 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)



Ciconia nigra

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Total Population: The annual waterfowl surveys and the sight-reports indicate a small population but the possibility of a larger population is not excluded because the banks of large rivers, the preferred habitats of this species in Bangladesh, are not well surveyed.

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen singly, in pairs or family parties in riverbanks, inland lakes and marshes. It is diurnal and forages by walking and probing the soft ground in marshy areas and inland waters. It feeds on insects, crustaceans, fish, frogs, small rodents and birds (Ahsan 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Threskiornis melanocephalus

Species ID: BI0285

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Scientific Name: *Threskiornis melanocephalus* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Black-headed Ibis

Local Name: Kalamatha Kasteychora, Kastechora, Kachichora

Synonym/s: *Tantalus melanocephala* Latham, 1790

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU D1 ver 3.1

Justification: This species used to be a resident bird up to 1980s and has now become a winter migrant to Bangladesh. Although common at the coast in winter this species is highly dependent on the limited food resources of the mudflat which is seriously disturbed and polluted. The annual bird census of the hot-spots indicates that the population of this species in Bangladesh is less than 1000 (Li *et al* 2009). Therefore, Black-headed Ibis is evaluated as Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 15 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly at the coasts of southwest, southeast and haors of northeast regions of the country.

EOO: 2,18,182 km²

AOO: 13,192 km²



Threskiornis melanocephalus

© CM Reza

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

Total Population: Annual survey of coastal hot-spots and major haors puts the number of this species <400; the population is estimated to be well below 1000 (Li *et al.* 2009).

Trend: Decreasing.

Habitat and Ecology

Black-headed Ibis used to be resident in the Pablakhali area and the Maheshkhali Island up to the 1980s. It used to build nests communally with Asian Openbill, Darter, cormorants and herons in mixed species heronry (Khan 2008, 2015). Now, this species is usually seen in small flocks only in winter. Like all other ibises, this one is also diurnal. This species is usually seen in flocks in winter in coastal mudflats and marshes inland. It is diurnal and forages in marsh probing with its bill into soft mud and often feeds in shallow water with its head momentarily submerged. It feeds on fish, frogs and other creatures found in mud (Sarker 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Haematopus ostralegus

Species ID: BI0551

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CICONIIFORMES	CICONIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Haematopus ostralegus* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Eurasian Oystercatcher

Local Name: Euresio Jhinukmar

Synonym/s: *Haematopus finschi* Martens, 1897

Taxonomic Notes: *Haematopus ostralegus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously split as *H. ostralegus* and *H. finschi* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU D2 ver 3.1

Justification: The species is rare resident in Bangladesh, although there was no breeding record of this species in the past 80 years. However, there were only 3 sightings of a single bird in each case during last 20 years. This suggests a decline in its food sources all over the coast of Bangladesh and therefore, it meets the threat category D2 with the threat of declining food sources driving the species to CR or RE in near future.

Date Assessed: 07 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia, East Africa and Europe (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in coast of Khulna, Barisal and Chittagong Divisions.

EOO: 24,275 km²

AOO: 7,571 km²



Haematopus ostralegus

© Tareq Onu

Population

Generation Time (Length): 13.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Probably declining

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and usually diurnal; although during low tide it feeds at night. It is usually seen in loose flocks in the coastal areas, estuaries, rocky beaches, lagoons and river valleys. It forages on the shoreline and mudflats by probing into the wet sand. It feeds on crustaceans and marine invertebrates.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Nisaetus nipalensis

Species ID: BI0254

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Nisaetus nipalensis* Hodgson, 1836

English Name: Mountain Hawk-eagle

Local Name: Pahari Shikre-eegol

Taxonomic Notes: *Nisaetus nipalensis* was split into *N. nipalensis* and *N. kelaarti* by Gjershaug *et al.* (2008), but this treatment is not followed by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group (Nov. 2008), because the authors present comparisons involving small samples that include contradictory ageing of the specimens in question, invalidating conclusions drawn about taxonomic differences that may merely be an artefact of different age classes.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU B1ab (iii) ver 3.1

Justification: *Nisaetus nipalensis* is one of the rarest resident eagle in the country. There are just a handful of sighting records of it from the eastern Chittagong Hill Tracts. The species is restricted to a single location that is threatened with deforestation and increasing urbanization. However, it has quite large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy but the quality of its ever shrinking habitat is likely to deteriorate and its prey could become scarcer. So, this species is evaluated as Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. It



Nisaetus nipalensis

© Enam Ul Haque

is vagrant to Republic of Korea and Mongolia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: *Nisaetus nipalensis* is restricted to the hilly area in the eastern Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rangamati and Bandarban Districts).

EOO: 14,408 km²

AOO: 10,363 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 18.5 yrs (Bird Life International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing globally.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It feeds on small birds, mammals and reptiles and breeds during December-May. Its nest is a large platform of sticks, placed 12-25 m above the ground in a large forest tree. It inhabits forests in hills and mountains.



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Lophotriorchis kienerii

Species ID: BI0251

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Lophotriorchis kienerii* (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1835)

English Name: Rufous-bellied Eagle

Local Name: Lalpet Eegol, Lalcheybook Egol

Synonym/s: *Astur kienerii* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1835

Taxonomic Notes: *Hieraaetus kienerii* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been transferred into the resurrected genus *Lophotriorchis*. Of the two known subspecies H.k. *kienerii* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU B1ab (iii) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare resident species is restricted to the eastern Chittagong Hill Tracts (only a few recent records). The species occurs in only one region threatened with deforestation and increasing urbanization (single location). The quality of its shrinking habitat is likely to deteriorate and its prey is likely to become scarcer. This species is, therefore, evaluated as Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: There is only a few recent records from the eastern Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rangamati and Bandarban Districts).



Lophotriorchis kienerii

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EEO: 14,408 km²

AOO: 10,363 km²

Population

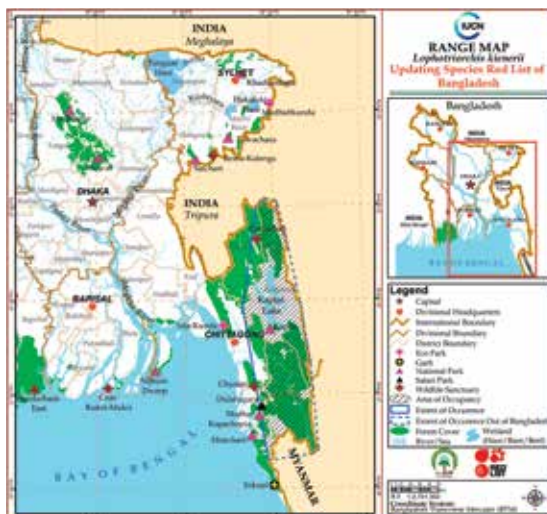
Generation Time (Length): 18 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing globally

Habitat and Ecology

This is a resident and parochial species. Generally, a pair occupies a patch of forest habitat. However, it could also be encountered individually when hunting for food but several could be seen soaring along with birds of prey. It is an ambush hunter catching prey such as small mammals, birds and reptiles from inside the forest or its edges (Haque and Kamruzzaman and 2008, Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Clanga clanga

Species ID: BI0247

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Clanga clanga* (Pallas, 1811)

English Name: Greater Spotted Eagle

Local Name: Boro Guti-eegol, Boro Chitra Egol

Synonym/s: *Aquila clanga* Pallas, 1811

Taxonomic Notes: *Clanga clanga* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Aquila*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU C2a(i)+D ver 3.1

Justification: Greater Spotted Eagle is rarely seen during winter migration along the larger water-bodies in the coastal areas and larger islands. Although no population data is available, from the sighting reports, it is estimated to be <1,000. The Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy of this eagle are quite large. But because there are serious threats to almost all the wetlands of the country, the species, is evaluated as Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014.

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It is a passage or wintering birds occur in small numbers over a vast area, including central and eastern Europe, North Africa, East Africa, the Middle East, the Arabian Peninsula, the Indian Subcontinent, South Asia and South-East Asia. Wintering birds have also been reported in Hong Kong (China) (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the larger haors, rivers, Kaptai Lake and coastal areas of the country (Khan 2008).



Clanga clanga

© Tania Khan

EOO: 2,14,125 km²

AOO: 41,444 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 16.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

Greater Spotted Eagle inhabits haor area, estuary, coast and island. It is diurnal and hunts ducks, geese, moorhen, and coot, Swamphen, on small mammals, frogs and snakes, birds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Aquila heliaca

Species ID: BI0249

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aquila heliaca* Savigney, 1809

English Name: Eastern Imperial Eagle, Asian Imperial Eagle, Imperial Eagle

Local Name: Eshio Shahi-eegol

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU A4bc ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon winter migrant and based on the index of abundance it is obvious that the population has declined to ≥ 30 , which is continuing to decline. The Extent of Occurrence has also declined, probably due to the degradation of the habitat quality. Therefore, the species has been categorized as Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends throughout Eurasia, wintering in eastern Africa, the Middle East and Asia, including Bangladesh, China, India, China and Indochina (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: There are several recent records from northwestern part and one record of a juvenile from northeastern part of Bangladesh. Previously it had a wider distribution across Rajshahi, Sylhet and Dhaka Divisions.

EOO: 36,383 km²

AOO: 16,618 km²



Aquila heliaca

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 16.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing globally

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen singly in open areas like lakes and wetlands. It is diurnal and often perches motionless on tree-tops, stumps or ground. It forages by scavenging on the ground and feeds on smaller mammals, reptiles and birds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Buceros bicornis

Species ID: BI0059

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	BUCEROTIFORMES	BUCEROTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Buceros bicornis* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Great Hornbill

Local Name: Raj Dhonesh

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU B1(a)(b)(i)(iii)(iv) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident with small population size. It occurs at low densities and is patchily distributed. Although this species has a large geographic range, the population is declining rapidly throughout its range due to forest clearance and hunting by ethnic people which are the biggest threats to this species. With a small and declining population the species falls within the threshold of Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 6 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kmaruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in mixed evergreen forests in southeast regions (Chittagong Hill Tracts) of Bangladesh.

EOO: 16,164 km²

AOO: 7,802 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 18.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)



Buceros bicornis

© Enam Ul Haque

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, usually seen in pairs and in small groups of 3-5 birds. It forages in the primary broadleaved evergreen and moist deciduous forests by visiting very tall fruiting trees and hopping on ground to pick up fallen fruits. It feeds mainly on fruits like figs, nutmegs and drupes and also takes lizards, rats, small snakes and nestlings from tree-holes (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Pelargopsis amauroptera

Species ID: BI0068

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	HALCYONIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pelargopsis amauroptera* (Pearson, 1841)

English Name: Brown-winged Kingfisher

Local Name: Khoyrapakh Machranga

Synonym/s: *Halcyon amauropterus* Pearson, 1841

Pelargopsis amauropterus amauropterus
Collar *et al.* 1994

Pelargopsis amauropterus amauropterus
BirdLife International, 2000

Pelargopsis amauropterus amauropterus
Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Taxonomic Notes: Gender agreement of species name follows David and Gosselin (2002).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and has a restricted range, the Sundarbans. Its forest habitat includes a small extent of occurrence (EOO) is degrading due to human encroachment with disturbance in the area. With a small number of locations where the threats are likely to continue, along with declining habitat quality the species is evaluated as Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in the mangroves in southwest of Bangladesh.



Pelargopsis amauroptera

© Kazi Asadullah Al Emran

EOO: 6,213 km²

AOO: 4,114 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a solitary bird. It forages like other kingfishers by scanning the water surface and hunts small fish by diving from its low perch. It lives in the tidal creeks and rivers in mangrove swamps and feeds on fish and aquatic insects and crustaceans (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Falco jugger

Species ID: BI0259

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	FALCONIFORMES	FALCONIDAE

Scientific Name: Falco jugger Gray, 1843

English Name: Laggar Falcon

Local Name: Loggor Shaheen

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU B1ab (i,iii) ver 3.1

Justification: This species was recorded once in three Divisions of Bangladesh. In recent past only three sightings recorded in Rajshahi Division. The Extent of Occurrence is approximately 14,739 km² which is less than 20,000 km² and qualifies as Vulnerable threshold based on B1ab (i, iii).

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Indian Subcontinent, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar (Bird Life International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mainly open areas of central, southwest, southeast, northwest and northeast regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 14,739 km²

AOO: 5,807 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)



Falco jugger

© www.enwikipedia.org

Total Population: Not known

Trend: Not known

Habitat and Ecology

This species usually hunts in pairs. It forages by scanning on the ground like other falcons and hunts from its perches. It is feeds on small birds. It also takes lizards and bats occasionally (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008). It lives in open areas and preferred habitats are dry, open scrubland, grassland, dry-deciduous or thin jungle, cultivated land and villages even towns.



Assessor: M. Foysal

Chrysomma sinense

Species ID: BI0473

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Chrysomma sinense* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Yellow-eyed Babbler

Local Name: Holdechokh Satarey

Synonym/s: *Parus sinensis* Gmelin, 1789

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies *C.s. sinensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU C2a(i) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare resident, very localized, may occur in protected areas but not proven. Most records are from wetland/riverine scrubby grassy areas which are prone to human disturbance. Moreover, habitat is declining and population inferred declining, population considered well below 10,000 mature individuals, likely below 1,000 in any sub-population. Hence, this species is considered Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 24 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Nepal foothills and Eastern Ghats of India eastwards through Bangladesh to Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra (Reference).

Bangladesh: It occurs in wetland/riverine scrubby grassy areas of northeast, southeast, and one historic (19th century) record from central region of the country.



Chrysomma sinense

© Nazmul Hassan Shanji

EOO: 92,015 km²

AOO: 14,271 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: No information on any trend, presumed declining.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages among tall grasses in scrub secondary growth, reeds, dried river beds, grassland (Collar and Robson 2007, pers. obs.). It feeds on insects.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Emberiza aureola

Species ID: BI0522

VULNERABLE
<VU>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	EMBERIZIDAE

Scientific Name: *Emberiza aureola* Pallas, 1773

English Name: Yellow breasted Bunting

Local Name: Holdebook Chotok

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU B2ab(iii) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. The sighting records suggest a declining population (Thompson *et al.* 2014). A steady decline to be in population is estimated in the near future given the habitat degradation. The area of occupancy (AOO) is estimated to be less than 2,000 km² and qualifies as Vulnerable under criterion B2. Therefore this species is evaluated as Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 25 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from northeast Europe across Russia, Siberia, Mongolia, Korea and Japan, wintering in South, Southeast, East Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the edges of haor basins (Baikka Beel, Mouloubazaar), northeast regions of the country.

EOO: 14,118 km²

AOO: 1,944 km²



Emberiza aureola

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

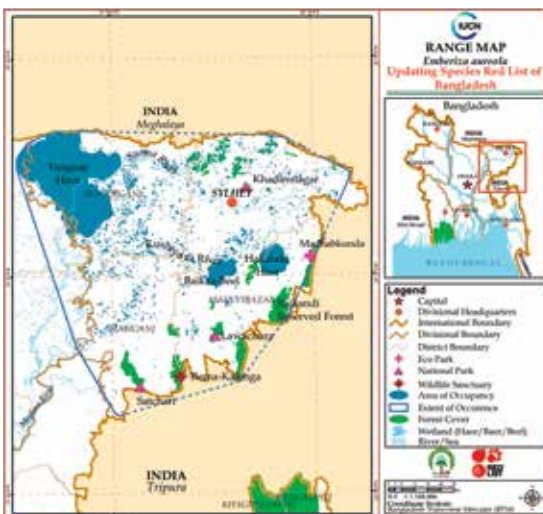
Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs BirdLife International (2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing (Thompson *et al.* 2014)

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and gregarious. It forages by creeping through grasses, bushy meadows close to water and cultivated fields in winter. It is diurnal and feeds on grass seeds, cereal and insects.



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri



Aegypius monachus

A red teardrop-shaped graphic with a rounded top and a flat bottom, centered on the page. It contains white text.

NEAR THREATENED
< NT >



Arborophila atrogularis

Species ID: BI0005

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GALLIFORMES	PHASIANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Arborophila atrogularis* (Blyth, 1849)

English Name: White-cheeked Partridge

Local Name: Dholagola Batai

Synonym/s: *Arboricola atrogularis* Blyth, 1849

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *C. c. coturnix* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare resident and a shy bird. It is recorded mostly by its calls from the undergrowth of the forests. Some of those forests are protected but the decline of its population is inferred from the persistent degradation of the undergrowth and the encroachment of monoculture plantations like teak, rubber and agar in the forests. It nearly meets the Threatened Category Vulnerable under criterion C1. However the other sub criteria or conditions are not met, therefore, this species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 01 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed-evergreen forests of northeast region under the Sylhet and Chittagong Revenue Divisions (Khan 2008, 2015). Previously, it also occurred in much wider areas in east and southeast region of the country.



Arborophila atrogularis

© Sayam U. Chwodhury

EOO: 45,110 km²

AOO: 10,629 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is secretive and is seen in small groups in undergrowths and bamboo thickets of mixed-evergreen forests. It forages by walking on the ground and nibbling the vegetation. It feeds on seeds, berries, shoots, insects, worms and tiny mollusks (Begum 2008).



Assessor: Tania Khan

Sarkidiornis melanotos

Species ID: BI0015

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sarkidiornis melanotos* (Pennant, 1769)

English Name: Comb Duck, Knob-billed Duck

Local Name: Nakta Hansh, Nakta

Synonym/s: *Anser melanotos* Pennant, 1769

Taxonomic Notes: *Sarkidiornis melanotos* and *S. sylvicola* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *S. melanotos* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993), and prior to that had been split as *S. melanotos* and *S. sylvicola* in Collar and Andrew (1988). Of the two known subspecies, *S. m. melanotos* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare winter migrant and found in very small numbers in a few wetlands of Bangladesh. It was a breeding resident decades back but its breeding habitats have greatly degraded and damaged now. Like a few other ducks, it has currently become a rare migrant. With the Area of Occupancy of just 2,018 km² it nearly meets B2 ab(iii). Therefore, it has been assessed as Near Threatened based mainly on its declining population and deterioration of its former haunts.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over South America, Africa and Asia including South China, Myanmar, Thailand,



Sarkidiornis melanotos

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Cambodia, Laos and all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan and the Maldives (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the wetlands of northeast regions of the country with a few sometimes spotted in the wetlands around Dhaka City and in the Padma and Jamuna River charlands (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015, pers. comm.).

EOO: 55,374 km²

AOO: 2,018 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a migratory duck. It forages by wading and dabbling in the shallow water in the extensive reedy wetlands. It feeds on grains, shoots, seeds of aquatic plants and rice. This duck occasionally takes frogs and aquatic insects (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Aythya nyroca

Species ID: BI0031

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aythya nyroca* (Güldenstädt, 1770)

English Name: Ferruginous Duck, Ferruginous Pochard, White-eyed Pochard

Local Name: Morcherong Bhutihash

Synonym/s: *Anas nyroca* Güldenstädt, 1770

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh. The Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) data shows a reduction of less than 50% over the last three generation length or 23 years. Since the AWC data records the population of this species in the hot-spots which may be about 80% of the total population. The species nearly meets A2(a), but not actually satisfies the criteria. For this reason the species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 30 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through the most part of Europe, some parts of Africa and Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the haors and beels of Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka and Sylhet Divisions.

EOO: 1,03,797 km²

AOO: 18,662 km²



Aythya nyroca

© Samiul Mohsanin

Population

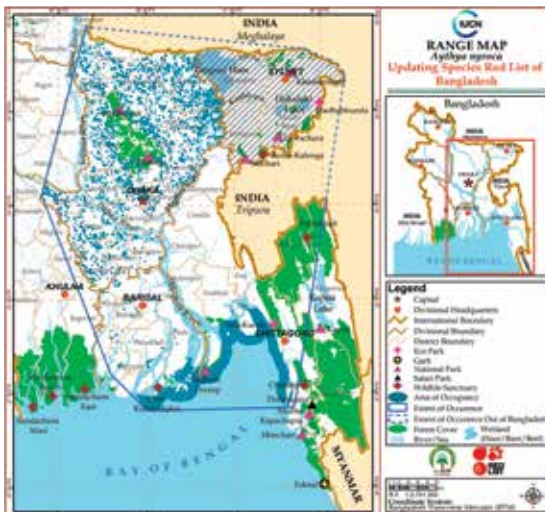
Generation Time (Length): 7.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and crepuscular, usually seen in large mixed feeding flocks of ducks in the feeding ground such as freshwater pools, irrigation tanks and lagoons. Large lakes, open lagoons, shallow coastal marshes and estuaries with reedbeds and submerged vegetation are also its preferred habitat. It feeds on seeds, roots and vegetative parts of aquatic plants and worms, mollusks, dragonflies, water bugs, caddis flies, flies, amphibians and small fish. It breeds in Central Europe and Central Asia in May-July (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: A.B.M. Sarowar Alam

Mareca falcata

Species ID: BI0020



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Mareca falcata* (Georgi, 1775)
English Name: Falcated Duck
Local Name: Phuluri Hash
Synonym/s: *Anas falcata* Georgi, 1775
Taxonomic Notes: *Mareca falcata* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is seen only in a few freshwater wetlands in Bangladesh. The Area of Occupancy of this species is estimated to be 2,575 km². For the rare and irregular appearance of this species in Bangladesh, it nearly meets Criteria B2ab(iii). So, it has been assessed Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 7 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Russia, Siberia, Mongolia, China, Japan, Korea, Iran, Taiwan, and northern Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam and in south-east Asia including Pakistan, India and Nepal (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It rarely occurs along the coastal areas rather partial to the freshwater wetlands and in rivers and haors in the southwest, southeast, east and northeast regions of Bangladesh (Khan 2008, 2015).



Mareca falcata

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

EOO: 1,05,683 km²

AOO: 2,575 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious. It forages in shallow water with mixed flocks of ducks on shallow lakes, rivers with sufficient submerged, floating and emerging vegetation during winter. It forages in shallow water with mixed flocks of ducks and feeds on mainly aquatic plants and planktons by dabbling (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Lyncornis macrotis

Species ID: BI0120

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	CAPRIMULGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Lyncornis macrotis* (Vigors, 1831)

English Name: Great Eared Nightjar

Local Name: Boro Kanchora

Synonym/s: *Caprimulgus macrotis* Vigors, 1831

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, *E.m. cerviniceps* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident of Bangladesh. A population decline is inferred from the diminishing sighting reports and habitat loss. Although it meets one of the thresholds, Area of Occupancy estimated to be less than 500 km² and so it nearly meets the Criteria of Endangered B2. However, the other sub criteria or conditions are not met, therefore, this species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Southeast Asia, from northeast India and southwest China to Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina, Malaysia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: This rare resident occurs over the forests of southeast, southwest and central regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008). Recent records are very



Lyncornis macrotis

© Enam Ul Haque

few: from Madhabkundo, Mirpur Botanical Garden and Madhupur (Thompson and Johnson 2003).

EOO: 36,096 km²

AOO: 145 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in the moist deciduous, sub-tropical broadleaved evergreen forests in the foothills and may be seen sometimes flying past at dusk in a loose party of 7-8. It forages at night by sailing silently over grasslands, scrub jungles and forests with a flight reminiscent of a harrier *Circus* sp and feeds on flying beetles, moths, bugs, termites and other insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Ixobrychus flavicollis

Species ID: BI0283

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ixobrychus flavicollis* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Black Bittern

Local Name: Kala bogla, Kalo Bok

Synonym/s: *Ardea flavicollis* Latham, 1790

Dupetor flavicollis flavicollis Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *D. f. flavicollis* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon resident. The habitats of this stealthy species has been declining persistently with the Area of Occupancy estimated to be 3002 km² and is likely to do so in future. Habitat fragmentation and deterioration are considered to be threatening issues for it. It nearly meets the Threat Category B2(a)(b)(iii). The species is, therefore, evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 24 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and South-east Asia, northern and eastern Australia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs all over the country barring the mangroves.



Ixobrychus flavicollis

© Sahad Siddique

EOO: 1,74,915 km²

AOO: 3,002 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is seen alone in the reed-beds, tree-lines marshes and swamps, wet paddy fields and jute fields, hiding in reed beds and dense thickets at the edge of swamps. Black Bittern popularly roosts in bamboo clumps and thick vegetation behind a village or thickets and reed-beds by wetlands. It forages in low light by standing still and stabbing prey with its bill. It feeds on fish, amphibians, small reptiles and aquatic invertebrates (Begum 2008, Khan 2015).

Assessor: Tareq Onu



Anhinga melanogaster

Species ID: BI0266

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	SULIFORMES	ANHINGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anhinga melanogaster* Pennant, 1769
English Name: Oriental Darter, African Darter
Local Name: Udoyee Goyar, Goyer, Shap-pakhi,
Synonym/s: *Anhinga rufa* Daudin, 1802
Taxonomic Notes: Of the 4 known subspecies, *A. m. melanogaster* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare resident and widespread in wetlands throughout the country. The population of this species is small and has been declining over the past decades (Asian Waterbird Census data 1997-2007). Its nesting sites have also become less numerous. However, its condition is not dire and the other sub criterion or conditions of Endangered Category are not met. It nearly meets VU B2bc. Therefore, this species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

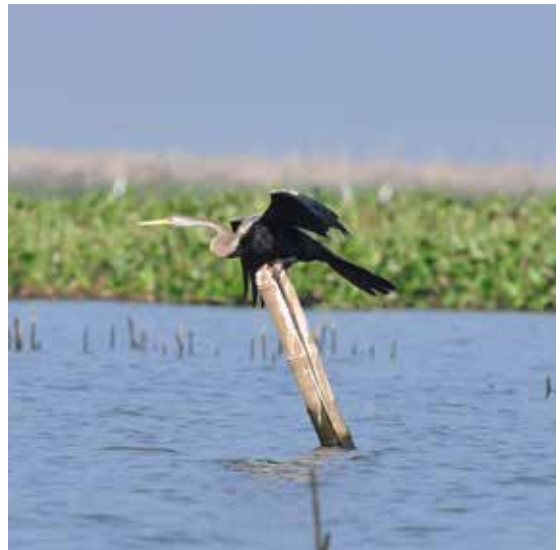
Date Assessed: 24 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Vulnerable (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, Australia, Southeast Asia including India, Indochina, Indonesia, Pakistan, Malaysia, Middle East, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2014).



Anhinga melanogaster

© CM Reza

Bangladesh: It occurs usually in the waters of southeast, southwest, northeast, northwest and central regions of Bangladesh mainly restricted to the larger haors and beels as well as in the Kaptai Lake. A few also occurs sporadically in the herony formed of herons, cormorants and Asian Openbill in the Rangpur and Rajshahi Divisions (Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,57,221 km²

AOO: 3,809 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone, in twos or small loose flocks. The darter forages by diving in shallow water and hunting its prey under water and feeds mainly on fishes. It often joins cormorants when they forage in flocks (Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Esacus recurvirostris

Species ID: BI0187

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	BURHINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Esacus recurvirostris* (Cuvier, 1829)

English Name: Great Thick-knee

Local Name: Boro Motahatoo

Synonym/s: *Oedicnemus recurvirostris* Cuvier, 1829
Burhinus recurvirostris recurvirostris Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Taxonomic Notes: The retention of the genus *Esacus* follows Andrew (1992) *contra* Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993), because its merger with *Burhinus* does not do justice to the highly distinctive nature of *Burhinus* (= *Esacus*) *giganteus* and *B.* (= *E.*) *recurvirostris*, both of which have massive bills, strong black-and-white facial markings, and simplified dorsal patterning, all three of these characters being absent in other burhinids (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare resident of riverbanks and estuaries of Bangladesh. Its population is decreasing and its habitat is shrinking with the Area of Occupancy estimated to be less than 2000 km². It is not, however, severely fragmented nor is its population showing serious decline. So, it is assessed as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 2 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2014).



Esacus recurvirostris

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Bangladesh: It occurs in large rivers in central region and coasts of southwest region in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

EOO: 23,407 km²

AOO: 968 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and diurnal. It is usually seen in pairs or in small flocks in the banks of rivers and estuaries. It forages by walking at the margin of water, turning debris and stones and grabbing its prey with its bill. It feeds on crabs, mollusks, insects, amphibians, small reptiles, fishes and eggs (Khan 2008, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Vanellus duvaucelii

Species ID: BI0197

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	CHARADRIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Vanellus duvaucelii* (Lesson, 1826)

English Name: River Lapwing

Local Name: Nodi Titi

Synonym/s: *Charadrius duvaucelii* Lesson, 1826

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This is an uncommon and widespread resident. Although not been quantified, a 'small population' (probably <1000) and slow decline can be inferred from the available data. Its feeding and breeding grounds are 'restricted' to the riverbanks most of which are not protected and are increasingly threatened by human disturbances. Because of the uncertainty about its population the species does not fully meet the threat criteria D. It nearly meets D1. So, it is evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through southern China, much of South-East Asia, and the northern Indian Subcontinent, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in riverbeds in southeast, northeast and central regions of the country. Also a population of it thrives in the rivers of the north and northwest of the country (Khan 2008a, 2008b, 2015). Very low density of the species has been reported over past three decades (Li *et al.* 2009 and AWC reports 2010-15).



Vanellus duvaucelii

© Masudur Rahman

EOO: 1,29,637 km²

AOO: 28,900 km²

Population

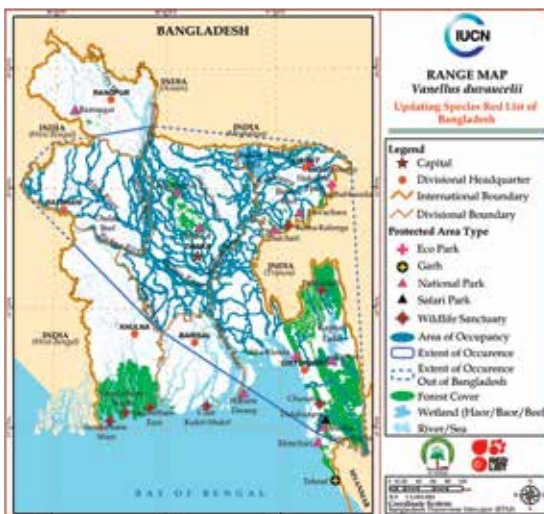
Generation Time (Length): 8.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown (but a small and decreasing population can be inferred from Li *et al.* 2009 and AWC 2010-15). A recent survey reported sighting of only one pair out of 501km waterways (Chowdhury, 2014)

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits riverbanks of both the plains and hilly ones. The species is sedentary and is seen in small flocks in riverbanks. Usually a pair or a family group lives in a patch of river banks and charlands. It feeds on insects, worms, crustaceans, small frogs and tadpoles (Khan 2008a, 2008b). It is diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on insects, worms, crustaceans, small frogs and tadpoles (Khan 2008a).



Assessor: Sriman Delip Kumar Das

Vanellus malabaricus

Species ID: BI0199

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	CHARADRIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Vanellus malabaricus* (Boddaert, 1783)

English Name: Yellow-wattled Lapwing

Local Name: Holdegal Titi

Synonym/s: *Charadrius malabaricus* Boddaert, 1783

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This is an uncommon and widespread resident. Although not been quantified, a 'small population' (probably <1000) and slow decline can be inferred from the available data (Li *et al.* 2009 and AWC 2010-15). Most of its feeding and breeding grounds are 'restricted' to the grassland much of which are not protected and are increasingly threatened by human disturbances. Because of the uncertainty about its population the species does not fully meet the threat criteria D. It nearly meets D1, hence assessed as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South Asia, including Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the villages all over the country.

EOO: 80,118 km²

AOO: 61,536 km²



Vanellus malabaricus

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.9 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012).

Total Population: Unknown (but a small and decreasing population can be inferred from Li *et al.* 2009, AWC 2010-15 and other surveys).

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

The species is seen in pairs or small flocks in the fallow and ploughed lands as well as wet fields. It is more often seen in the drier parts of the country, such as the Rangpur and Rajshahi Revenue Divisions than in other parts of the country. It is diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on insects, especially beetles, grasshoppers, locusts, bugs and worms. It breeds in March-August (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Sriman Delip Kumar Das

Numenius arquata

Species ID: BI0156

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Numenius arquata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Eurasian Curlew

Local Name: Eureshio Gulinda, Boro Gulinda

Synonym/s: *Scolopax arquata* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *N. a. orientalis* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh. There are numerous threats and the number of mature individual is estimated to be 1,200 which have been decreasing (Chowdhury 2010). The species nearly meets D1 (<1,000). Therefore, the species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species winters around the coasts of north-west Europe, the Mediterranean, Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Subcontinent, South-East Asia, Japan and the Sundas and breeds across Europe from the British Isles, through north-western Europe and Scandinavia into Russia extending east into Siberia, east of Lake Baikal. (BirdLife International 2014, Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly along the coast and occasionally in the inland waters all over the country (Khan 2008).



Numenius arquata

© Samiul Mohsanin

EOO: 1,22,800 km²

AOO: 8,583 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: 12,000 (Li *et al.* 2009)

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is winter migrant in coastal mudflats, creeks, mangroves and inland wetlands. It feeds on aquatic insects, crustaceans, invertebrates and occasionally small fish, amphibians, lizards, young birds and small rodents.



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Limosa lapponica

Species ID: BI0154

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Limosa lapponica* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Bar-tailed Godwit

Local Name: Dagilej Jourali

Synonym/s: *Scolopax lapponica* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *L.l. lapponica* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: The number of mature individuals is less than 300, which meets the very small population criteria D1 (<1,000), however the number does not represent the actual population size in Bangladesh given that all suitable habitats are not surveyed. Although the area of occupancy (AOO) is less than 2,000 km² and the quality of the habitat is declining, the population remained fairly stable (Chowdhury *et al.* 2011). The species nearly meets B1b(ii) and D1. For this reason, the species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species breeds generally on low-laying tundra, from northern Scandinavia discontinuously through northern Russia to Alaska and also in Europe. It winters (non-breeding) along the coasts of Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia, including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It mainly occurs along the coast and rarely in the freshwater wetlands of southwest, southeast and



Limosa lapponica

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

northeast regions of Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

EOO: 29,395 km²

AOO: 1,590 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: <300 (Li *et al.* 2009)

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a gregarious winter migrant and its wintering ground is estuary, intertidal mudflats and rarely freshwater wetlands (BirdLife International 2014, Khan 2008). It feeds on mollusks, marine insects and so on. It nests in rolling tundra (BirdLife International 2014, Chandler 2009)



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Limosa limosa

Species ID: BI0155

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Limosa limosa* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Black-tailed Godwit

Local Name: Kalalej Journali

Synonym/s: *Scolopax limosa* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *L.l. melanuroides* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter migrant and is widely distributed at the coasts of Bangladesh. A steady decline in population is estimated given the habitat degradation. The extent of occurrence (EOO) is approximately 14,932 km² which is less than 20,000 km² and qualifies as Vulnerable under criterion B1(b). However the other sub criterion or conditions are not met, therefore this species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It breeds in grassy wetlands of Europe and North Asia, winters in coastal and freshwater wetlands of West and South Europe, Asia to Africa and Australia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly along the coast and in the freshwater wetlands of southwest, southeast and northeast regions of Bangladesh (Khan 2008).



Limosa limosa

© Samiul Mohsanin

EOO: 14,932 km²

AOO: 2,331 km²

Population

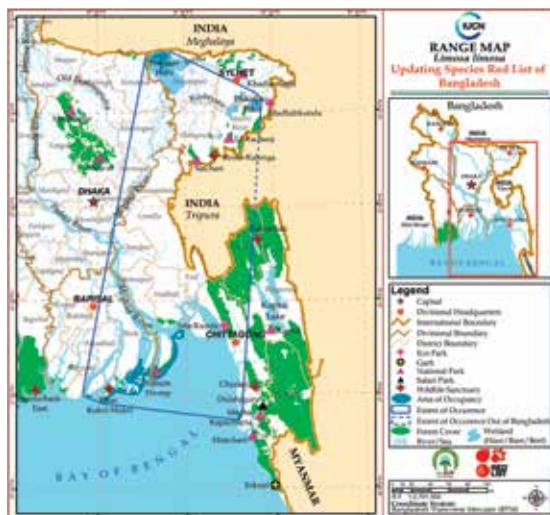
Generation Time (Length): 8.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: > 10,000 (Li *et al.* 2009)

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a gregarious winter migrant. It winters in estuary, intertidal mudflats and inland wetlands. It feeds on mollusks and aquatic insects (BirdLife International 2014, Chandler 2009, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Calidris canutus

Species ID: BI0173

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calidris canutus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Red Knot

Local Name: Lal Noth

Synonym/s: *Tringa canutus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies *C. c. canutus* may occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare winter migrant is found in just a few places along the coastal mud-flats of Bangladesh but in the absence of focused survey, its presence in the rest of the coastal area could not be ascertained. Therefore, in the absence of any report of immediate and serious threat to the species, it appears that it nearly meets Endangered Category vide EN (B1+B2) but not actually satisfies all the Criteria. So, the species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes North and South America, Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia, including India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: Its local range includes only the coasts in southeast region of Bangladesh.

EOO: 3,297 km²

AOO: 66 km²



Calidris canutus

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown but annual count at coast has been <100 (Li *et al.* 2009, Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This winter migrant is gregarious and is usually seen in flocks of shorebirds at inter-tidal mudflats and rocky beaches. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on aquatic invertebrates, seeds, grasses and shoots (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Calidris subminuta

Species ID: BI0177

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calidris subminuta* (Middendorff, 1853)

English Name: Long-toed Stint

Local Name: Lombangul Chapakhi

Synonym/s: *Tringa subminuta* Middendorff, 1853

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare winter migrant has the Extent of Occurrence less than 5,000 km² and the Area of Occupancy less than 500km². In the absence of focused survey its presence in rest of the coastal areas is uncertain. Although on the basis of its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy it meets the Threatened Category Vulnerable, VU (B1+B2) but due to lack of information on its distribution and abundance it is considered as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range in the winter extends through Australia and south and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Maldives (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the coasts of southwest and southeast regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 2,810 km²

AOO: 255 km²



Calidris subminuta

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

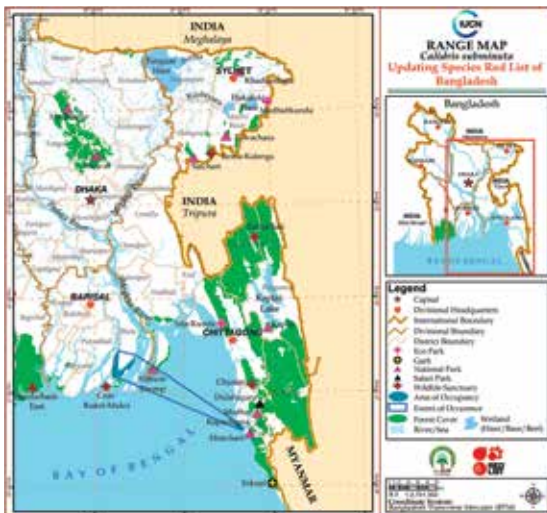
Generation Time (Length): 7.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown but annual count at coast has been <50 (Li *et al.* 2009, Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This rare winter migrant is usually seen in small flocks and forages at coastal mudflats and tidal creeks. It is diurnal and feeds on worms, insects, small gastropods, molluscs and other tiny invertebrates (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Tringa brevipes

Species ID: BI0159

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tringa brevipes* (Vieillot, 1816)

English Name: Grey-tailed Tattler

Local Name: Metelej Tatlar

Synonym/s: *Heteroscelus brevipes* Vieillot, 1816

Scolopax brevipes Vieillot, 1816

Tringa brevipes Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Tringa brevipes Turbott, 1990

Tringa brevipes Christidis and Boles, 2008

Taxonomic Notes: *Tringa brevipes* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Heteroscelus* (BirdLife International 2014).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a vagrant to Bangladesh with only a few records repeatedly from the only location on spring migration (last record was in May 2001). Considering its very small area of occupancy (AOO) and extent of occurrence (EOO) but insufficient information on trend and the threats assessment this taxon is termed Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It breeds in Russia and winters in Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, through Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands to Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Tuvalu (BirdLife International 2014).



Tringa brevipes

© www.orientalbirdimages.org

Bangladesh: Several records from the only location (Patenga Beach, Chittagong) on spring migration with the last record were in May 2001 (Thompson and Johnson 2003).

EOO: 34 km²

AOO: 34 km²

Population

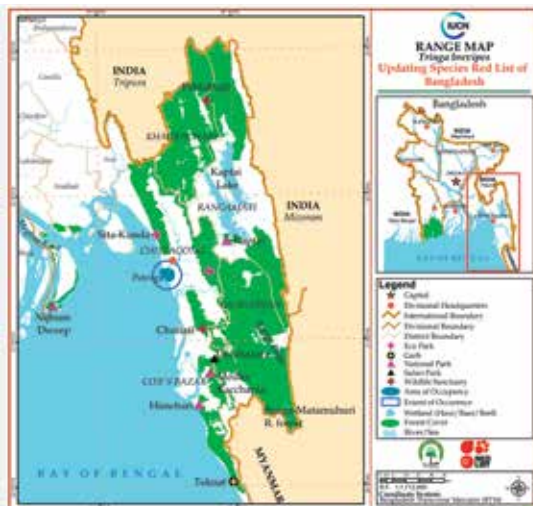
Generation Time (Length): 5.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Not known

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is winter migrant and winters in small flocks, sometimes alone on sheltered coasts with reefs, rock platforms, intertidal mudflats and mangroves. It feeds on aquatic insects, mollusks, crustaceans and occasionally fish. (BirdLife International 2014, Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Sterna aurantia

Species ID: BI0212

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sterna aurantia* Gray, 1831

English Name: River Tern

Local Name: Nodia Panchil

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. Its population has been declining, although, not precipitously. The Area of Occupancy is estimated to be less than 2,000 km² with increasing anthropogenic disturbances. It does not, however, fully meet the criteria B2 and therefore, it is evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 11 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It occurs in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

Bangladesh: This tern occurs along the coasts and rivers all over the country (Chowdhury *et. al.* 2014, Islam 2008, Khan 2015).

EOO: 59,091 km²

AOO: 1,149 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)



Sterna aurantia

© Samiul Mohsanin

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species inhabits the fresh waters, large rivers, lakes, tanks, canals and estuary. It is gregarious and is seen alone or in small scattered groups. It is diurnal and feeds on fish, crustaceans and aquatic insects (Islam 2008).



Assessor: Sriman Delip Kumar Das

Aegypius monachus

Species ID: BI0234

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aegypius monachus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Cinereous Vulture, Eurasian Black Vulture, Black Vulture, Monk Vulture

Local Name: Kala Shokun

Synonym/s: *Vultur monachus* Linnaeus, 1766

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: There are several records in recent years in different regions of Bangladesh (northeast, northwest, central and southeast) indicating that the species has a small population that visit Bangladesh although it has relatively wide extent of occurrence (53,487 km²) in Bangladesh. The species has always been rare in Bangladesh and there are indications that the population is slowly declining. Moreover, the habitats and food for the species are declining rapidly. It nearly meets C2. This species is therefore evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014.

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: The global range is huge and extends from southern Europe and North Africa through the mountains of the Middle East and Asia. It is native to most of its range but a vagrant to many countries including in Bangladesh (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It was recorded in northeast, northwest, central and southeast regions of Bangladesh, indicating relatively wide extent of occurrence in Bangladesh.



Aegypius monachus

© Tania Khan

EOO: 53,487 km²

AOO: 27,812 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 16 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: World population is decreasing in Asia and increasing in Europe (BirdLife International 2013).

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen flying or roosting alone, or rarely in small flocks. It is diurnal and occurs in many kinds of open terrain like bare mountains, steppe, open grasslands, semi-deserts and riverbanks. It feeds alone or with other vulture species and its diet consists mainly of carrion from medium-sized or large mammal carcasses, although snakes and insects have been recorded as food items. (Khan 2008)



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus

Species ID: BI0228

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus* (Horsfield, 1821)

English Name: Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Grey-headed Fishing Eagle, Ceylon Grey-headed Fishing Eagle, Gray-headed Fishing-eagle, Gray-headed Fishing Eagle, Greater Fishing Eagle, Grey-headed Fish-eagle, Grey-headed Fishing-eagle

Local Name: Meteymatha Kura-eegol, Ukhosh

Synonym/s: *Falco ichthyaetus* Horsfield, 182.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is uncommon and widespread in wetland areas of the country. It has a small population with a declining trend (Asian Waterbird Census sighting records) owing to habitat loss, degradation, damage, pollution and over-fishing. Although it has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy the decline in population and diminishing habitat quality brings it near to the Threatened Category. It is, therefore assessed as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014.

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the wetlands all over Bangladesh, from the Sundarbans to the Sunamganj and from Teknaf to Tentulia, wherever there are wetlands and fish culture ponds (Islam and Kamruzzanman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).



Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus

© Sahad Siddique

EOO: 1,38,577 km²

AOO: 5,549 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 17.3 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012).

Total Population: The global population is preliminarily estimated at 10,000-100,000 mature individuals on the basis that it may not exceed a five-figure total. This estimate equates to 15,000-150,000 individuals in total (BirdLife International 2014).

Trend: Possibly going to become stable.

Habitat and Ecology

It usually lives in pair in village, countryside, forest edges, islands, etc. It nests on a particular tree year after year. It forages by swooping down from its perch to catch its prey. It feeds mainly on fish but also takes frog, snakes, birds and small mammals. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan



Psilopogon virens

Species ID: BI0057

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Psilopogon virens* (Boddaert, 1783)

English Name: Great Barbet, Great Hill Barbet, Great Himalayan Barbet

Local Name: Boro Boshonto

Synonym/s: *Bucco virens* Boddaert, 1783

Megalaima virens Boddaert, 1783

Taxonomic Notes: *Psilopogon virens* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Megalaima*. Of the four known subspecies, *P. v. magnifica* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident and distributed only in mixed evergreen forests of the higher hill regions of Bangladesh. With the degradation of forests in its limited habitats with the extent of occurrence (EOO) 3,583 km², it meets two of the three criteria of threat category B. Therefore, it appears that the species nearly meets B1, but not actually satisfies the criteria. For this reason the species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 14 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kmaruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the evergreen forests of the higher hills of southeast region of Bangladesh.



Psilopogon virens

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

EOO: 3,583 km²

AOO: 2,800 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, seen alone in small family groups. It inhabits the moist sub-tropical evergreen forests, hill orchards and wooded valleys and forages by visiting flowering and fruiting trees. It feeds mainly on fruits like berries, drupes, flower petals and sometimes insects (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Mulleripicus pulverulentus

Species ID: BI0052

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* (Temminck, 1826)

English Name: Great Slaty Woodpecker

Local Name: Boro Metekutali

Synonym/s: *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* Temminck, 1826

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *M.p.harterti* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare resident is found only in the hill forests of Bangladesh. Although it is widely distributed throughout the hill forests, its dependency on large trees for feeding and breeding make it vulnerable to persistent logging for commercial plantation, conversion of forests to agricultural lands and for urban expansion. Therefore, it appears that the species nearly meets B2ab(ii), but not actually satisfies the criteria. For this reason the species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 23 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in the mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 34,405 km²

AOO: 16,600 km²



Mulleripicus pulverulentus

© Tareq Onu

Population

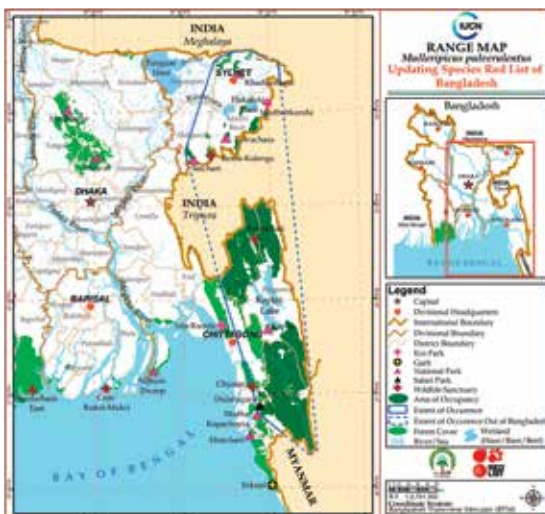
Generation Time (Length): 6.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, usually seen in family parties. Like other Woodpeckers it forages in evergreen and moist deciduous forests, especially forests with large old trees. It feeds on pupae and larvae of wood-boring beetles. It breeds in March-May (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Psittacula roseata

Species ID: BI0101

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PSITTACIFORMES	PSITTACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Psittacula roseata* Biswas, 1951

English Name: Blossom-headed Parakeet

Local Name: Phulmatha Tia

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, *P.r. roseata* occurs in Bangladesh (Husain 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a rare resident of the mixed-evergreen forests in the hilly regions of the Sylhet Division of Bangladesh. The natural forest of the region is being regularly replaced by planted forest where this species does not thrive well. Although its Area of Occupancy is below 2,000 km² the other sub criterion or conditions of Category B are not met. Therefore, this species is evaluated as Near Threatened as it nearly meets the Threatened Category B2 ab (iii).

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It lives in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It is found in the mixed-evergreen forest of the northeast region of the country.

EOO: 7,973 km²

AOO: 505 km²



Psittacula roseata

© Tania Khan

Population

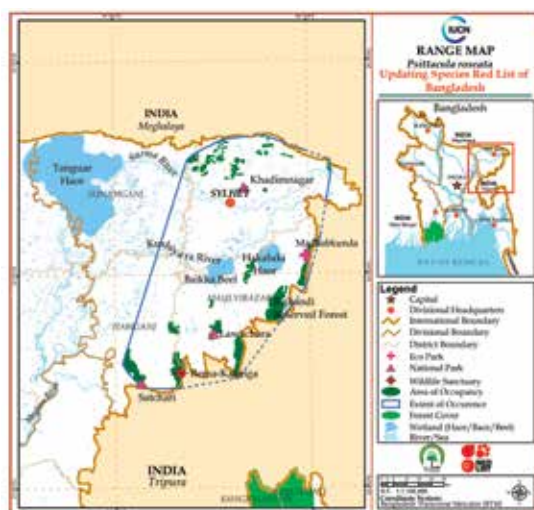
Generation Time (Length): 7.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing (inferred from declining sighting records)

Habitat and Ecology

The species is gregarious. It inhabits well wooded areas, light forests and cultivated land in or near forests. It feeds on grains, fruits, fleshy petals, buds and nectar (Husain 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Abroscopus superciliaris

Species ID: BI0452

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Abroscopus superciliaris* (Blyth, 1859)

English Name: Yellow-bellied Warbler

Local Name: Holdepet-Futki

Synonym/s: *Abronis albigularis* Blyth, 1859

Taxonomic Notes: Of the ten known subspecies, *A.s. flaviventris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. It has recently disappeared from one forest and presumed to be declining due to habitat degradation in Hill Tracts. It has become rare in protected areas, and remaining population is localized and patchy. Although the population decline has not been estimated it is believed to well below 10,000. The species nearly meets the threat category C1 Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 25 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Eastern Himalayas, northeast hillstates of India, eastern Bangladesh, east through most of forested Southeast Asia (Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Malaysia, and Greater Sundas (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen forests particularly with bamboo of northeast and southeast including Hill Tracts of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Abroscopus superciliaris

© Tania Khan

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,624 km²

Population

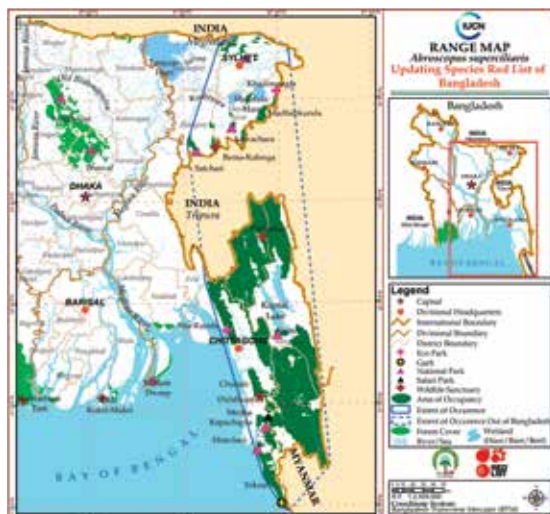
Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Not known

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary, usually seen on its own in understory and rarely with other species, nests up to 2 m above ground among bamboo stems. It inhabits undergrowth of evergreen forest by streams usually where there are extensive stands of tall bamboo (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Alstrom 2006, pers. obs.)



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Pomatorhinus schisticeps

Species ID: BI0468

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pomatorhinus schisticeps* Hodgson 1836

English Name: White-browed Scimitar-babbler

Local Name: Dholavru Kastesatarey

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 13 known subspecies *P.s. schisticeps* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare resident of tall grass and Bush at the edge of forests in hilly areas and Sundarbans. Sighting reports suggests a population decline which is also inferred from persistent decline of its habitats. Total population is likely to be well under 10,000 mature individuals. It nearly meets threat category C1.

Date Assessed: 10 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: West Himalayan foothills east to Vietnam and southern Thailand (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast, southeast and also mangrove forests of southwest regions of the country.

EOO: 1,07,896 km²

AOO: 14,737 km²



Pomatorhinus schisticeps

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It lives in dense undergrowth in deciduous and evergreen forests, secondary growth and bamboo (Collar and Robson 2007). It is insectivore some seeds and berries mainly in undergrowth and on ground.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Stachyris rufifrons

Species ID: BI0470

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Stachyris rufifrons* (Hume, 1873)

English Name: Rufous-fronted Babbler

Local Name: Lalkopal Satarey

Synonym/s: *Stachyridopsis rufifrons* Hume, 1873

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare resident and locally uncommon in Chittagong Hill Tracts, where present in two protected areas, but declined in northeast and population disappeared in one site there since 1990s. Total population is likely to be under 10,000 mature individuals. It nearly meets threat category C1.

Date Assessed: 10 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Eastern Ghats, eastern Himalayan foothills and Bangladesh east and south to Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo (Reference)

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast and hill tracts of southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 34,405 km²

AOO: 8,307 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Stachyris rufifrons

© Tania Khan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages through foliage and leaf litter in dense undergrowth and bamboo thickets in open forests, clearings and plantations (Collar and Robson 2007). It feeds on insects.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Alcippe poioicephala

Species ID: BI0478

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Alcippe poioicephala* (Jerdon, 1844)

English Name: Brown-cheeked Fulvetta

Local Name: Khoiragal Falveta

Synonym/s: *Timalia poioicephala* Jerdon, 1844

Taxonomic Notes: Of the eight known subspecies *A.p. fusca* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare resident. It disappeared from one forest and presumed declining due to habitat degradation in hill tracts. It is rare in a few protected areas, and remaining population is localized and patchy. It, therefore, nearly meets the criterion C1.

Date Assessed: 24 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Central and southern India. Bangladesh east through Myanmar, western Thailand, Yunnan, northern Laos and northern Vietnam (Reference)

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed evergreen forests particularly with bamboo of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,624 km²



Alcippe poioicephala

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Described as “common” in some areas where recorded such as Chittagong Hill Tracts, however population is small in protected areas.

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary, often present in undergrowth, mixed-species feeding flocks in undergrowth of evergreen, mixed and secondary forest, bamboo jungle (Collar and Robson 2007; pers. obs.). It is diurnal and feeds on insects.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Luscinia pectardens

Species ID: BI0362

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Luscinia pectardens* (David, 1871)

English Name: Firethroat

Local Name: Lalgola Fidda

Synonym/s: *Calliope pectardens* David, 1871

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a winter migrant to Bangladesh. It meets parts of criterion B with the extent of occurrence (EOO) estimated to be less than 20,000 km² and has the threat of habitat destruction (clearing of reed forests). It nearly meets B1b(i,iii). The species does not quite meet all the requirements for criterion B. Therefore, a Near Threatened status can be given to the species.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman).

Bangladesh: It occurs in Tanguar Haor and Gurmour Haor, northeast regions and Koromjol of Sundarbans, southwest region of Bangladesh.

EOO: 13,462 km²

AOO: 1,585 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Luscinia pectardens

© Enam Ul Haque

Total Population: Unknown (15 individual recorded)

Trend: Unknown (Declining trend shown in Ringing data at one site)

Habitat and Ecology

This species is solitary and secretive at wintering ground. It can be gregarious during migration. It is crepuscular and forages by hopping on the ground in dense forest and feeds mainly on insects.



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Luscinia pectoralis

Species ID: BI0363

NEAR
THREATENED
<NT>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCIPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Luscinia pectoralis* (Gould, 1837)

English Name: White-tailed Rubythroat

Local Name: Dhola-lej Chunikonhi

Synonym/s: *Calliope pectoralis* Gould, 1837

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in scrub jungles near water and seasonal vegetations in the haor basin. Conversion of this habitat to paddy-cultivation and collection of scrub as fire-wood are considered as serious threats to this species with a small Area of occupancy (1,657 km²) the species nearly meets the conditions B1b (i,iii). It is therefore, assessed as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is known to be restricted to Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the marshy places near wetlands in northeast regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 14,097 km²

AOO: 1,657 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)



Luscinia pectoralis

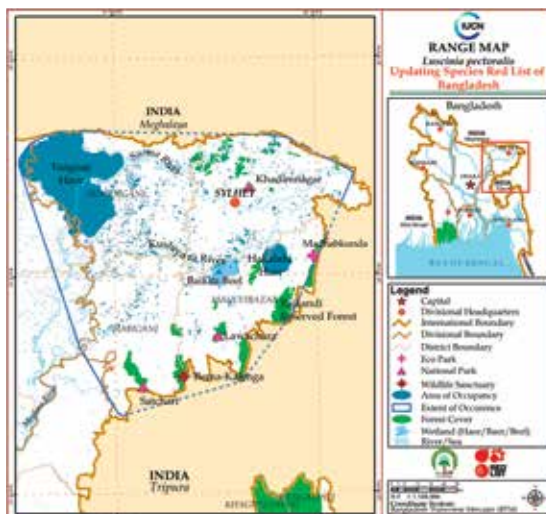
© Paul Thompson

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is shy and is seen alone mainly in scrub bushes and rarely in tall grasses of marshy places. It forages on the ground and low bushes. It feeds mainly on insects, caterpillars, spiders, mollusks (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan



A red teardrop-shaped graphic with a rounded top and a pointed bottom, centered on a green background with faint white wavy lines.

LEAST CONCERN
<LC>



Phaenicophaeus tristis

Gallus gallus

Species ID: BI0006

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GALLIFORMES	PHASIANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Gallus gallus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Red Junglefowl

Local Name: Lal Bonmurgi, Bonmorog

Synonym/s: *Phasianus gallus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five globally known sub-species, *G. g. murghi* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is common and widespread in many forests of Bangladesh. The area of occupancy (AOO) and the extent of occurrence (EOO) is estimated to be large. Although there are numerous threats and the population has been decreasing, the species is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threat category.

Date Assessed: 17 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. This species is also introduced to Australia, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Jamaica, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, United States (Hawaiian Is.) (BirdLife International 2012).



Gallus gallus

© Nazmul Hassan Sharji

Bangladesh: It is found in the deciduous and mixed evergreen forest of north, northeast, southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 60,000 km²

AOO: 41,500 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: The local population size of *Gallus gallus* has not been quantified.

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a terrestrial and moves in small parties (usually a cock and 4-5 hens). It feeds on all kinds of grain, shoots of crops and grass, fruits, berries, insects, and occasionally small vertebrates. It usually breeds in March to May. It inhabits dense undergrowths in forest and in the neighbourhood of water and streams. It prefers to forage where thick forest litter is present. This species is diurnal and occurs in bushes, bamboo thickets and scrubs.



Assessor: Md. Anwarul Islam

Dendrocygna bicolor

Species ID: BI0009



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	DENDROCYGNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dendrocygna bicolor* (Vieillot, 1816)

English Name: Fulvous Whistling Duck, Large Whistling Teal

Local Name: Raj Shorali, Baro Sarali Hans

Synonym/s: *Anser bicolor* Vieillot, 1816

Taxonomic Notes: *Polyplectron bicalcaratum* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *P. bicalcaratum* and *P. katsumatae* following Chang *et al.* (2008) and Collar (2009) on the basis of genetic and morphological differences. Of the five subspecies, two occur in Bangladesh. *P. b. bicalcaratum* which occurs in Sylhet Division is more buffy brown and *P. b. bakeri* of Chittagong Division is more grey and leaf-buff (Begum 2008)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common and widespread winter visitor. It thrives on a variety of shallow water habitats several of which are protected. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, it does not meet any threat category.

Date Assessed: 2 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from southern California to southwestern Arizona, and from central and eastern Texas and the Gulf Coast of Louisiana, south to Mexico and in southern Florida. It can also be found in Central and South America, Africa and Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in the wetlands all over the country.



Dendrocygna bicolor

© Nazmul Hassan Shanji

EOO: 1,78,867 km²

AOO: 5,874 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: The population is unknown, but annual count at coast has been <10,000 (Liet *al.* 2009; AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data)

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs in pairs or small groups. It feeds mainly at dawn and dusk on aquatic vegetation by nibbling on the seeds and shoots, but also on small fish, aquatic invertebrates and snails. It inhabits shallow freshwater lakes or brackish wetland with reeds and emergent vegetation, large rivers and estuaries (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Allama Shibli Sadik

Dendrocygna javanica

Species ID: BI0010

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	DENDROCYGNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dendrocygna javanica* (Horsfield, 1821)

English Name: Lesser Whistling Duck, Lesser Whistling Teal, Lesser Tree duck

Local Name: Pati Shorali, Choto Sarali Hans

Synonym/s: *Anser javanica* Horsfield, 1821

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is common and widespread in different wetlands of Bangladesh. It can thrive on a variety of wetlands and paddy-fields throughout the country. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threat category.

Date Assessed: 2 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs widely from small to large freshwater wetlands including marshes, ponds and reservoirs all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 11,857 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.3 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)



Dendrocygna javanica

© Allama Shibli Sadik

Total Population: The population is unknown, but annual count at coast has been <50000 (Liet *al.* 2009; AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and is seen in large numbers at suitable feeding ground. It feeds mainly on aquatic weeds, shoots and grains, but also on small fish and snails (Haque and Mahmud 2008). It usually roosts above aquatic vegetation or ground near water. It breeds on the ground or in trees near water from January to June. (Khan 2008)



Assessor: Allama Shibli Sadik

Anser indicus

Species ID: BI0012



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anser indicus* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Bar-headed Goose

Local Name: Dagi Rajhash, Raj Hans

Synonym/s: *Anas indica*, Latham, 1790

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon winter migrant and is widely distributed from the coast at the south to the northern wetlands of Bangladesh. Its food sources are varied and no serious threat to this species has been reported. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any threat category.

Date Assessed: January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly at the coast and also in large wetlands in southeast, southwest, northeast and central regions of the country (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 1,65,933 km²

AOO: 28,556 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.4 yrs (Birdlife International 2012)



Anser indicus

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Total Population: Not known

Trend: Increasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and gathers in flocks at the feeding ground. It mainly feeds on green grasses and creepers growing on soggy grounds and sometimes invades nearby cultivated fields (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008). It is diurnal and crepuscular (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Anser anser

Species ID: BI0011

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anser anser* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Greylag goose

Local Name: Metey Rajhash, Dhushur Rajhans

Synonym/s: *Anas anser* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known sub-species, *A. a. rubrirostris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This uncommon migratory species is widely distributed in large wetlands and coastal islands of Bangladesh. Its food sources are varied and not under substantial threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threat category.

Date Assessed: January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe and Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly along the coast in southeast and southwest regions and also in large wetlands in central and northeast regions of the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

EOO: 1,26,531 km²

AOO: 14,060 km²



Anser anser

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.4 yrs (Birdlife International 2012)

Total Population: Not known

Trend: Increasing

Habitat and Ecology

This migratory and highly gregarious species is diurnal and crepuscular. It forages by walking on wet grass and upending in shallow water. It feeds on grass, weeds and crops. It inhabits marshes, stubbles, grasslands, lakes and rivers (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Tadorna tadorna

Species ID: BI0014



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tadorna tadorna* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Common Shelduck, Eurasian Shelduck

Local Name: Pati Chokachoki

Synonym/s: *Anas tadorna* Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Common Shelduck is a common and widespread winter migrant to the estuary, large rivers, larger wetlands and Kaptai Lake of Bangladesh. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Based on its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy as well as less chance of deterioration of its habitats, Common Shelduck is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over North Africa, Europe and Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Iran, Mongolia, China, Tibet, Iraq, Myanmar and Japan (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs along the coast, estuaries, lagoons, creeks, all larger rivers and the large wetlands all over the country (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,61,902 km²

AOO: 10,427 km²



Tadorna tadorna

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Common Shelduck is seen in large numbers and often mixed with other ducks and geese. Common Shelduck feeds by skimming of receding water during ebb or by dabbling in shallow water. It feeds generally on mollusks, crustaceans, insects, worms, algae, seeds, leaves and tubers (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Tadorna ferruginea

Species ID: BI0013

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas, 1764)

English Name: Ruddy Shelduck

Local Name: Khoira Chokachoki

Synonym/s: *Anas ferruginea* Pallas, 1764

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. Although it is illegally hunted for meat the threat is not considered too serious. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over northern Africa and Asia, including Turkey, China, Korea, Japan and the entire subcontinent except the Maldives (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the large wetlands all over the country, especially in the newly accreted charlands in the larger rivers, estuarine rivers, Kaptai Lake and rarely in Saint Martin's Island and one or two in the Jahangirnagar University Lakes (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1996, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,60,045 km²

AOO: 6,933 km²

Population



Tadorna ferruginea

© Ahsan Uddin Chowdhury

Generation Time (Length): 10.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious. It is seen in pairs or small flocks, sometimes in company with other migratory ducks and geese. It usually eats grains, shoots, tubers, crustaceans, mollusks, worms, aquatic insects, fish fingerlings, reptiles etc. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).

Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Nettapus coromandelianus

Species ID: BI0016



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Nettapus coromandelianus* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Cotton Pygmy Goose, Common Teal

Local Name: Dhola Bali hansh, Bele Hansh

Synonym/s: *Anas coromandelianus* Gmelin, 1789

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known sub-species, *N. c. coromandelianus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Cotton Pygmy Goose is a common and widespread resident. It is partial to freshwater wetlands, spread all over the country. Although its population has been declining it is not yet considered to be of serious concern. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from northern Australia, north and west across Asia, including China, Indonesia, the Philippines and all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in ponds, beels, baors and the haors as well as man-made lakes and freshwater river charlands and rarely in the brackish water area in the country (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).



Nettapus coromandelianus

© Nazmul Hassan Sharjii

EOO: 1,40,989 km²

AOO: 2,861 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Cotton Pygmy Goose is diurnal, sedentary and gregarious. It feeds on shoots and seeds of aquatic plants and occasionally takes crustaceans, tiny fishes, worms, insects and their larvae. It builds nest in tree hollows occurring naturally. In the recent past it has started using wooden nest boxes fixed in and around the Baikka Beel Fish Reserve (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015, pers. comm.).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Netta rufina

Species ID: BI0027

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Netta rufina* (Pallas, 1773)

English Name: Red-crested Pochard

Local Name: Laljhuti Bhutihash

Synonym/s: *Anas rufina* Pallas, 1773

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 5 known sub-species, *A. p. platyrhynchos* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a regular winter migrant to Bangladesh and widespread in the northern freshwater wetlands. The population is stable and sizable which is estimated to be more than 14,000. No serious threats to it have been reported. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any threat category.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes the most part of Europe and Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the haors of northeast region (mostly Tanguar, Hail and Hakaluki Haors and Pasua Beel) and the rivers of northwest and central regions (Padma-Jamuna River and Meghna Estuary) of the country.

EOO: 1,22,449 km²

AOO: 21,496 km²



Netta rufina

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Less than 14,000 (AWC data) in Bangladesh is recorded.

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

The species is highly gregarious and usually found in mixed groups in large inland waters with submerged vegetation. It feeds on aquatic plants and algae. It also takes aquatic insects mollusks and tadpoles (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008)..It is diurnal and crepuscular (Khan 2008).



Assessor: A.B.M. Sarowar Alam

Aythya ferina

Species ID: BI0029



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aythya ferina* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Common Pochard

Local Name: Pati Bhutihash

Synonym/s: *Anas ferina* Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a regular winter migrant to Bangladesh and widespread in the northern freshwater wetlands. The population size is estimated to be more than 12,800 which are large and sizable. No serious threat to this species has been reported. Therefore, it does not yet approach the thresholds of any threat category.

Date Assessed: 30 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes the most part of Europe, Africa and Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the haors of northeast region (mostly Tanguar, Hail and Hakaluki Haors and Pasua Beel) and the rivers of central and northwest regions (Padma-Jamuna River and Meghna Estuary) of the country.

EOO: 80,201 km²

AOO: 13,593 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Aythya ferina

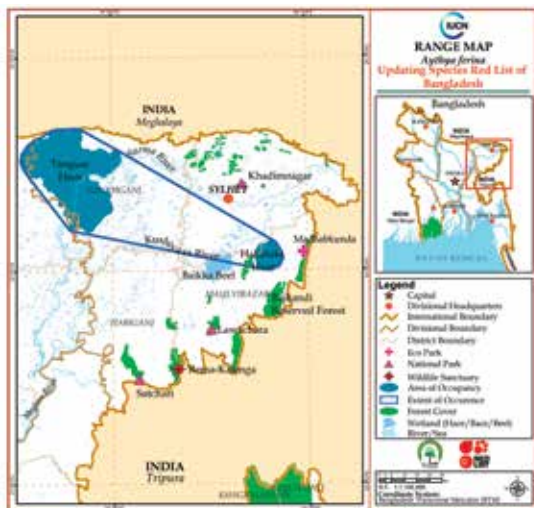
© Paul Thompson

Total Population: Over 12,800 in Bangladesh.

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and is seen in mixed flocks of ducks. It inhabits the freshwater wetlands and estuary precisely with floating vegetation where it forages by diving and feeds mainly on vegetable matters, such as buds, rhizomes, shoots, and seeds of aquatic plants and also takes aquatic insects, crustaceans and molluscs as well (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008). It is diurnal and crepuscular.



Assessor: A.B.M. Sarwar Alam

Aythya fuligula

Species ID: BI0030

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aythya fuligula* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Tufted Duck, Tufted Pochard

Local Name: Tiki Hash, Bamunia Hans

Synonym/s: *Anas fuligula* Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is regular winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed in the northern freshwater wetlands during winter. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. The population size is stable which is estimated to be more than 7,000. Therefore, it does not meet any criteria of threat category.

Date Assessed: 30 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through the most part of Europe, some parts of Africa and Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the freshwater wetlands all over the country (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 1,17,467 km²

AOO: 11,128 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Aythya fuligula

© Sahad Siddique

Total Population: 7000 (AWC data)

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious like other ducks and is seen in mixed feeding parties of cormorants and ducks. It forages by diving into water in lakes and open waters with submerged vegetation. It feeds mainly on corms, leaves, shoots and seeds of aquatic plants. It also takes insects and their larvae, crustaceans, mollusks, frogs and small fish (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008). It is diurnal and crepuscular.



Assessor: A.B.M. Sarowar Alam

Spatula querquedula

Species ID: BI0025



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Spatula querquedula* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Garganey

Local Name: Giria Hash, Nairoli Hans

Synonym/s: *Anas querquedula* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Spatula querquedula* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant found in large numbers from the coastal areas in the south to all rivers and wetlands spread all over Bangladesh. There is no apparent threat to the species or its habitats. So, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 5 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa and Asia including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: Garganey is one of the commonest wintering ducks in the country. It occurs along the coastal areas as well as in all types of freshwater and brackish water wetlands, including inland rivers and haors throughout the country (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008a).

EOO: 1,74,915 km²

AOO: 11,349 km²



Spatula querquedula

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Garganey is a migratory and gregarious duck. It winters in aquatic vegetations on shallow flood-plains, freshwater lakes and rivers with abundant submerged, floating and emerging vegetation. This species is diurnal and crepuscular (Khan 2008b). It feeds on mainly aquatic plants such as stems, leaves, buds, seeds and root bulbs of pond weeds, fine grasses and algae. It also takes aquatic insects and their larvae, crustaceans, mollusks and small fishes (Khan 2008a).



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Spatula clypeata

Species ID: BI0018

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Spatula clypeata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Northern Shoveler

Local Name: Utturey Khunte-hansh, Khunte Hans

Synonym/s: *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Spatula clypeata* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Northern Shoveler is a common and widely distributed winter migrant to the wetlands of all kinds, barring the ones that are close to human settlements. It does not face the danger from exploitation or habitat destruction. So, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 5 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through North America, Africa and Asia including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs along the coastal areas, estuaries as well as all types of freshwater wetlands, man-made lakes and dams, rivers and haors throughout the country. In the past it used to land in Dhaka Zoo, Mirpur Creamic and in the Jahangirnagar University lakes (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,74,915 km²

AOO: 3,002 km²



Spatula clypeata

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Northern Shoveler is migratory and gregarious. It is often found in company of other ducks and geese either resting, roosting or foraging together in larger waterbodies. Being a surface feeder or dabbling duck it forages in shallow water and feeds on mainly aquatic plants such as stems and leaves, fine grasses as well as algae. It also takes aquatic insects and their larvae, crustaceans, mollusks and small fish (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Mareca strepera

Species ID: BI0026



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Mareca strepera* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Gadwall

Local Name: Piang Hash

Synonym/s: *Anas strepera* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Mareca strepera* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Gadwall is a common wintering duck widely distributed in the country from the seafont to the inland freshwater wetlands of the country. No threat to the species or its habitats have yet been recognised. It is, thus, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 5 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through North America, Europe and Asia including all the countries of the subcontinent except the Maldives (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: Gadwall is a common winter migrant from the coastal areas to the mainland rivers and inland waterways, major freshwater wetlands, such as the haors of the north, central and western parts of the country, Kaptai Lake, Muhury Dam Project, etc. (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008a).



Mareca strepera

© CM Reza

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 11,349 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species winters in fresh water lakes and rivers with abundant submerged, floating and emerging vegetation. It feeds on aquatic plants such as stems, leaves, seeds and root bulbs of pond weeds, fine grasses. It also takes aquatic insects, mollusks and amphibians (Khan 2008a). This species is diurnal and crepuscular (Khan 2008b).



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Mareca penelope

Species ID: BI0022

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Mareca penelope* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Eurasian Wigeon

Local Name: Eureshio Shithihash, Shithihash

Synonym/s: *Anas penelope* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Mareca penelope* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant and is widely distributed from the coast at the south to all the larger inland rivers and wetlands of Bangladesh. Its food sources are varied and no serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Hence, it has been evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 5 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Northern Africa and Asia including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, China and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in good numbers along the coastal areas, estuaries as well as other wetlands, such as the rivers, charlands, Kaptai Lake, Muhury Dam Project and haors throughout the country (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008a).



Mareca penelope

© Samiul Mohsanin

EOO: 1,66,635 km²

AOO: 15,451 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a common winter migrant, usually seen in small to large flocks, often mixed with hundreds of other ducks and waterfowls along the coastal areas, river mouths, haors and the Kaptai Lake. It is a dabbling duck and feeds mainly on aquatic plants such as stems and bulbs of pond weeds, fine grasses and algae. It also takes aquatic insects.



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Anas poecilorhyncha

Species ID: BI0024

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anas poecilorhyncha* Forster, 1781

English Name: Indian Spot-billed Duck

Local Name: Deshi Meteyhash, Meteyhash, Metey Digheri

Taxonomic Notes: *Anas poecilorhyncha* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *A. poecilorhyncha* and *A. zonorhyncha* following Leader *et al.* (2006), who presented evidence of sympatric breeding; this treatment is also accepted by American Ornithologists' Union (BirdLife International 2012).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident. Although increasing human activities and degradation of wetlands are threats to this species, these are not yet considered alarming. It, therefore, does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Thus, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 5 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is restricted to Asia including Siberia, China, Japan, Tibet, Myanmar and all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except the Maldives (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs abundantly in all wetlands, mostly in fresh water lakes, rivers with charlands and haors throughout the country and commonly in the coastal areas. Now, it has disappeared from many of its former haunts



Anas poecilorhyncha

© CM Reza

but still present in good numbers in the larger waterbodies (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008a).

EOO: 1,74,915 km²

AOO: 3,002 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and gregarious. In the smaller wetlands it occurs in pairs when in larger ones it can be in large flocks, often mixed. It is diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on mainly vegetative parts of aquatic plants such as stems and leaves, fine grasses and algae. It also takes aquatic insects and their larvae, crustaceans, mollusks and small fishes (Khan 2008a).



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Anas platyrhynchos

Species ID: BI0023

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Mallard

Local Name: Nilmatha Hash, Nilshir

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 5 known sub-species, *A. p. platyrhynchos* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is found in several protected wetlands. No serious threats to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threat category.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over North America, North Africa and Asia. It is introduced to Australia and New Zealand (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the haors and beels of Barisal, Rajshahi and Sylhet Divisions.

EOO: 46,399 km²

AOO: 1,665 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)



Anas platyrhynchos

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Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This diurnal species is seen in flocks and feeds by grazing and dabbling. It mainly feeds on aquatic vegetation including corns, seeds, shoots, etc. It also takes mollusks, tadpoles, fish spawn, worms etc. It lives in shallow lakes, marshes with emergent vegetation, rivers and ponds (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Anas acuta

Species ID: BI0017



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anas acuta* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Northern Pintail, Common Pintail, Pintail

Local Name: Utturey Lenjahash, Lenja Hans

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Threats such as habitat loss and hunting are not yet considered alarming. This species is found in several protected areas. It does not approach the threshold of any threat category.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes North America, Europe, Africa and Asia (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 11,857 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Anas acuta

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen mostly in flocks. It forages by walking on the bank, swimming and upending in shallow water. It feeds on aquatic plants and vegetation growing on the bank. It also takes aquatic invertebrates. It inhabits large waterbodies like rivers, lakes, coastal lagoons and marshes with aquatic vegetation (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Anas crecca

Species ID: BI0019

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anas crecca* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Common Teal, Green-winged Teal, Eurasian Teal

Local Name: Pati tilihash, Patari Hans

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and widespread winter migrant. Although habitat degradation is a serious threat but that is not yet considered alarming. A few of its habitats are protected. It does not meet the threshold of any threat category.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Europe, northern Africa and Asia (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the wetlands all over the country (Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,74,915 km²

AOO: 3,002 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Anas crecca

© Majeda Haq

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and usually seen in flocks with other ducks. It feeds on aquatic vegetables including shoots, tubers, seeds, etc. It inhabits all wetlands including mudflats. It is migratory and diurnal (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Tachybaptus ruficollis

Species ID: BI0264



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PODICIPEDIFORMES	PODICIPEDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tachybaptus ruficollis* (Pallas, 1764)

English Name: Little Grebe

Local Name: Choto Duburi, Dubdubi, Dubalu, Duburi

Synonym/s: *Podiceps ruficollis* Pallas, 1764

Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies *T.r. poguei* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widespread in wetlands throughout the country. Although increasing human activities and degradation of wetlands are threats to this species, these have not yet been considered as alarming. Therefore, it is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

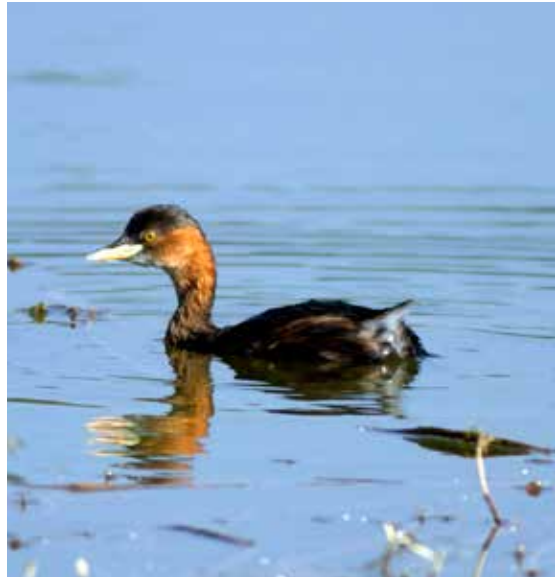
Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, Asia except Maldives, Australia and Europe (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: At the current time it only occurs in all the haors, larger beels and baors, lakes and freshwater rivers all over the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,74,915 km²

AOO: 3,110 km²



Tachybaptus ruficollis

© Nazmul Hassan Shanji

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits larger undisturbed ponds, reservoirs, haors, and slow-moving rivers. This species is seen in pairs or small groups. It forages by swimming and diving and feeds on fish, frogs, tadpoles, insects and small crustaceans. It builds nest by piling decaying vegetation in water but close to some fixed vegetation and has tendency to cover the eggs before leaving the nest for foraging (Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 2008, pers. Comm.).



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Podiceps grisegena

Species ID: BI0535

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PODICIPEDIFORMES	PODICIPEDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Podiceps grisegena* (Boddaert, 1783)

English Name: Red-necked Grebe

Local Name: Lal-gola Duburi

Synonym/s: *Colymbus grisegena* Boddaert, 1783

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *P.g. grisegena* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is widespread in shallow wetlands throughout the country. No serious threats to it has been reported. It does not meet any threat category.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is North America and Eurasia from Sweden to Russia and the wintering areas of Japan, China, France and England (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It winters in wetlands of northeast, southwest and central regions of the country.

EOO: 78,846 km²

AOO: 2,279 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)



Podiceps grisegena

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Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen along the rivers, jheels, lakes, and coastal waters. It is seen in parties before migration flight. It feeds mainly on aquatic arthropods such as water bugs, beetles, dragonfly larvae, crayfish and mollusks etc.



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Podiceps cristatus

Species ID: BI0265



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PODICIPEDIFORMES	PODICIPEDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Podiceps cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Great Crested Grebe

Local Name: Boro Khopaduburi

Synonym/s: *Colymbus cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *P.c. cristatus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a common winter migrant and widespread in diverse wetlands throughout the country. Some of its winter quarters are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. So, this grebe is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, Asia except Maldives, Australia and Europe (BirdLife International 2012)

Bangladesh: It occurs in haors and large rivers all over the country.

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 11,857 km²



Podiceps cristatus

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Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in pairs or small parties in rivers, lakes, jheels, estuaries, and coastal waters. It is diurnal and forages by swimming and feeds on fish, tadpoles, insects and vegetables (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Columba livia

Species ID: BI0125

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Columba livia* Gmelin, 1789

English Name: Common Pigeon, Rock Dove

Local Name: Gola Paira, Gola Payra, Jalali Kobutor

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 13 known sub-species, *C. l. intermedia* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a very common and widespread resident. It ranges from the countryside to the city centres and forest edges. Although there is some hunting pressure that is offset by its adaptation to living in human habitations. In view of its very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over Europe, Africa and Asia, including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except the Maldives (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in almost all types of habitats, ranging from the Dhaka City centre to the remotest village with some vegetation and avoids deep forest but lives in its peripheries, plantations and crop fields (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008, Rahman 2008).

EOO: 2,01,653 km²

AOO: 1,10,664 km²



Columba livia

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is highly gregarious. It occurs in rocky cliffs, old ruins, tall buildings, ledges, ancient ruins and warehouses. It is diurnal and feeds on spilled grains and shoots (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Streptopelia orientalis

Species ID: BI0129



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Streptopelia orientalis* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Oriental Turtle Dove

Local Name: Udoi Rajghughu, Rajghughu

Synonym/s: *Columba orientalis* Latham, 1790

Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known sub-species, *S. o. agricola* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Oriental Turtle Dove is an uncommon but widespread resident. Many of its habitats are protected. Its Area of Occupancy and area of Occurrence are large. No serious threat to it is recorded. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Afghanistan, Russia, China, Japan, Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country (Rahman 2008).

EOO: 1,41,391 km²

AOO: 16,254 km²



Streptopelia orientalis

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in pairs or small groups in open forests, woods, cultivated lands and orchards. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on seeds of grasses, scrubs, weeds, cereals and green shoots. Its breeding period is from May to July (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Streptopelia decaocto

Species ID: BI0128

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Streptopelia decaocto* Frivaldszky, 1838

English Name: Eurasian Collared Dove

Local Name: Eurashio Konthighughu, Konthighughu

Synonym/s: *Columba decaocto*, Frivaldszky, 1838

Taxonomic Notes: *Streptopelia decaocto* and *S. xanthocyclus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *S. decaocto* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and widespread resident. It exploits a wide variety of habitats and thrives on various food sources. Although there is some hunting pressure but no serious threat to this species has yet been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. So, it is evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 15 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Eastern Asia including China, Korea and Japan (Rahman 2008). (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It is widely distributed in different habitats from the mangrove forests along the coast of the Bay of Bengal to the highest hills in the hilly districts of Chittagong Revenue Division and from the south-eastern Teknaf Peninsula to the northernmost Banglabandha border with



Streptopelia decaocto

© Nasser Yamin

India and some in city gardens and many in the villages throughout the country (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and diurnal. It is seen in pairs or small feeding groups of doves in the cultivated lands, grasslands, forest clearings, wastelands, farms and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds and grains.



Assessor: Md. Rashedul Kabir Bhuiyan

Streptopelia tranquebarica

Species ID: BI0130



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Streptopelia tranquebarica* (Hermann, 1804)

English Name: Red Turtle Dove

Local Name: Lal Rajghughu, Lal Ghughu

Synonym/s: *Columba tranquebarica* Hermann, 1804

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known sub-species, *S. t. humilis* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. It is found in all terrestrial protected areas. It does not face any serious threat as it is adaptable to living near human habitations, in addition to forests. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia to the Philippines and southern China, including the entire Indian subcontinent except the Maldives (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: Red Turtle Dove occurs in villages with groves and open countryside throughout the country, Shal forest, plantations and edges of other forests (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008, Rahman 2008).

EOO: 2,01,653 km²

AOO: 1,10,664 km²



Streptopelia tranquebarica

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Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in pairs or in small groups in scrub jungles, cultivated lands with scattered trees and open country. It is diurnal and feeds on cereals and seeds of grass and weeds (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Spilopelia chinensis

Species ID: BI0127

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Spilopelia chinensis* Gmelin, 1789

English Name: Eastern Spotted Dove

Local Name: Tila Ghughu, Telia Ghughu

Synonym/s: *Columba chinensis* Scopoli, 1786

Stigmatopelia chinensis Scopoli, 1786

Taxonomic Notes: *Spilopelia chinensis* and *S. suratensis* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously placed in the genus *Stigmatopelia* and lumped as *Stigmatopelia chinensis* following Cheke (2005), and before that placed in the genus *Streptopelia* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Hitherto considered conspecific with *S. suratensis*. Of the two subspecies currently recognized *S.s. tigrina* occurs in Bangladesh.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widespread in Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats, especially human habitations. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threat category.

Date Assessed: 15 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends across southern Asia, including China, Myanmar, Malaysia to the Philippines and the entire Indian subcontinent (Rahman 2008).



Spilopelia chinensis

© Sourav Mahmud

Bangladesh: It is widely distributed in different habitat types all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary. It forages in open areas in cultivated lands, grasslands, forest-clearings, wastelands, villages and towns. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on seeds of grasses, shrubs, weeds and bamboos, cereals and green shoots (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Rashedul Kabir Bhuiyan

Chalcophaps indica

Species ID: BI0131



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Chalcophaps indica* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Grey-capped Emerald Dove

Local Name: Pati Shamaghughu, Sabuj Ghughu

Synonym/s: *Columba indica* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Chalcophaps indica* and *C. longirostris* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *C. indica* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the eight known subspecies *C. i. indica* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widespread in many forests of Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats along with hunting and trapping, the species is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 18 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia to the Philippines, Indonesia and northern Australia, including the entire Indian subcontinent except Pakistan and the Maldives (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in the mixed forests all over the country.



Chalcophaps indica

© Samiul Mohsanin

EOO: 1,65,993 km²

AOO: 16,129 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, usually seen alone or in pairs in the broad-leaved forests, mixed bamboo forests and forest clearings. It forages on the ground in its preferred habitat and feeds on fallen berries, seeds, grains and termites. It breeds year round (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Treron bicinctus

Species ID: BI0133

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Treron bicinctus* (Jerdon, 1840)

English Name: Orange-breasted Green Pigeon

Local Name: Komlabuk Harial, Horikol

Synonym/s: *Vinago bicincta* Jerdon 1840

Treron bicincta Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Taxonomic Notes: Gender agreement of species name follows David and Gosselin (2002b).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widely distributed in different types of forests throughout Bangladesh and has been found in several protected areas including the Sundarbans. Although hunting and habitat degradation are growing problems but those are not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 18 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in mixed forests of northeast, southeast, southwest, northwest and central parts of Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).



Treron bicinctus

© Samiul Mohsanin

EOO: 1,45,692 km²

AOO: 16,163 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, usually seen in small flocks of pigeons in fruiting trees in the evergreen, deciduous and mangrove forests. It forages in tall fruit-laden trees and feeds almost exclusively on fruits, especially figs, berries and drupes. It breeds in March-September (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Treron phayrei

Species ID: BI0136



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Treron phayrei* (Blyth 1862)
English Name: Ashy-headed Green Pigeon, Pompadour Green Pigeon, Pompadour Pigeon
Local Name: Choto Harial, Pompadour Harial
Synonym/s: *Treron pompadora* Gmelin, 1789
Columba pompadora Gmelin, 1789
Vinago affinis Jerdon, 1840

Taxonomic Notes: Previously considered conspecific with *T. pompadora* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014, BirdLife International 2014).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and is widespread in a variety of habitats throughout Bangladesh. Although hunting and habitat degradation are issues but not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 19 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, southern China, Laos and Vietnam and the Philippines (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in mixed evergreen, deciduous and mangrove forests of northeast, southeast, southwest and central parts of Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).



Treron phayrei

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EOO: 1,45,692 km²

AOO: 16,163 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and is seen in flocks of up to 200 or more individuals among fruiting trees. It feeds almost exclusively on fruits, especially figs and berries. It nests in small tree bamboo or cane. The breeding season is March to July (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Treron curvirostra

Species ID: BI0134

LEAST CONCERN <LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Treron curvirostra* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Thick-billed Green Pigeon, Thick-billed Pigeon

Local Name: Thotmota Horial

Synonym/s: *Columba curvirostra* Gmelin, 1789

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and is widespread in different types of forests throughout Bangladesh. It has been found in several protected areas. Although hunting and habitat degradation are growing problems those are not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 13 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through the southern Asia, from eastern India, Nepal, Bhutan, China to Southeast Asia, Indonesia and the Philippines (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in forests, tea garden, homestead gardens, villages of northeast, southeast, north and central regions of Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

EOO: 82,350 km²

AOO: 12,048 km²



Treron curvirostra

© Sahad Siddique

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and usually seen in flocks of 10-40 in mixed evergreen and deciduous forests. Homestead garden, orchard and the shade-trees in tea garden also its preferred habitat. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, especially wild figs and berries (Rahman 2008).

Population



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Treron phoenicopterus

Species ID: BI0135



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Treron phoenicopterus* (Latham, 1790)
English Name: Yellow-footed Green Pigeon, Green Pigeon, Yellow-legged Green Pigeon, Bengal Green Pigeon
Local Name: Holdeypa Harial, Botkol
Synonym/s: *Columba phoenicoptera* Latham 1790
Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known sub-species, *T. p. phoenicoptera* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widely distributed in different types of habitats throughout the country. No serious threat to it has been noted and it does not meet any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, southern China, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in all the forests and other suitable habitat types all over the country.

EOO: 1,65,993 km²

AOO: 16,129 km²



Treron phoenicopterus

© Masudur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in small parties of 5-20 individuals while foraging among fruiting trees. Moist deciduous forests, groves, gardens and forest fringes, more common in fig rich areas in forests and villages are its preferred habitat. It feeds on fruits such as berries and figs by clambering on the branches and sometimes by clinging upside down from the clumps of fruit (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Treron apicauda

Species ID: BI0132

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Treron apicauda* Blyth, 1846

English Name: Pin-tailed Green Pigeon, Pin-tailed Pigeon

Local Name: Lenja Horial, Horikol

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known sub-species, *T. a. apicauda* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare resident and is widely distributed in the hill forests of Bangladesh. Although hunting and habitat degradation are growing problems but are not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 12 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through the Himalayan foothills in India, Bhutan and Nepal to southern China, Myanmar, Thailand and northern Vietnam (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in the mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

EOO: 52,423 km²

AOO: 10,686 km²



Treron apicauda

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

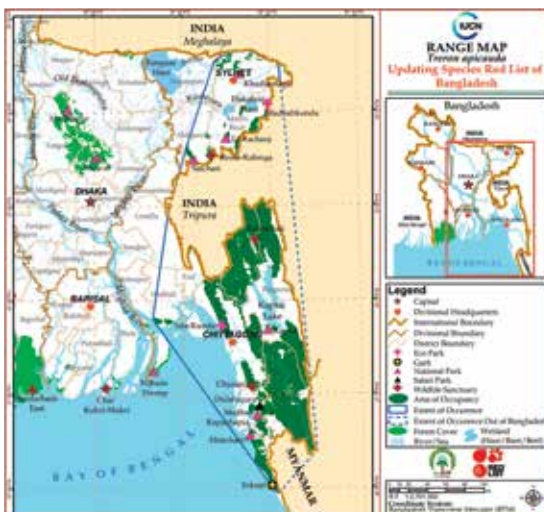
Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

It is a gregarious bird and usually seen in flocks of 10-30 in the evergreen forests with tall trees. It forages among the fruit-laden canopy of the tallest trees of forests and feeds almost exclusively on fruits, especially figs, drupes and berries (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Treron sphenurus

Species ID: BI0137



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Treron sphenurus* (Vigors, 1832)

English Name: Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon, Wedge-tailed Pigeon

Local Name: Gejlej Harial, Harial

Synonym/s: *Vinago sphenura* Vigors, 1832

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known sub-species *T. s. sphenura* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare resident and is widely distributed in the hill forests of Bangladesh. It has been found in several protected areas. Although hunting and habitat degradation are growing problems but those are not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 21 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through the Himalayas, including India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bhutan and mountains of Southeast Asia to Indonesia (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in mixed evergreen forests in northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh.

EEO: 52,423 km²

AOO: 10,686 km²



Treron sphenurus

© orientalbimages.org

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, usually seen in small flocks of 5-15 among fruiting trees in the mixed evergreen forests. It feeds on berries and other fruits. It descends to the ground to pick up salt from the soil (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Ducula aenea

Species ID: BI0138

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ducula aenea* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Green Imperial Pigeon

Local Name: Shobuj Dhumkol, Dhumkol

Synonym/s: *Columba aenea* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 13 known sub-species, *D. a. sylvatica* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare resident and is distributed in the hill forests throughout Bangladesh. It has been found in several protected areas of the country. Although hunting and habitat degradation are growing problems these are not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 22 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia including India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Malaysia to the Philippines and Indonesia (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in mixed evergreen forests in northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

EOO: 52,423 km²

AOO: 10,686 km²



Ducula aenea

© CM Reza

Population

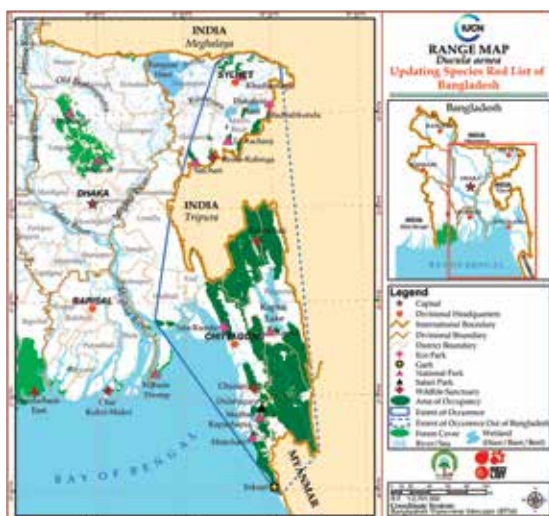
Generation Time (Length): 6.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is largely frugivorous, especially those from *Ficus* and *Myristica* are greatly appreciated. It is usually seen alone, in pairs or in small groups of 3-5 birds but occasionally, flocks of up to 60 birds can be seen at roost. It inhabits both primary and secondary forests and also open country with scattered trees (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Ducula badia

Species ID: BI0139

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ducula badia* (Raffles, 1822)

English Name: Mountain Imperial Pigeon, Imperial Pigeon

Local Name: Pahari Dhunkol, Dukol

Synonym/s: *Columba badia* Raffles, 1822

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *D. b. griseicapilla* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare resident and found only in the hill forests of Bangladesh. Habitat degradation as well as hunting are growing problems. Although a decline in population is deduced from the sighting reports the threats are not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 22 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes the hills of southern Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, southern China, Southeast Asia and Sumatra (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in mixed evergreen forests of the hills of southeast region of Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

EOO: 34,536 km²

AOO: 10,181 km²



Ducula badia

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, usually seen in small parties of 15-20 individuals in evergreen hill forests. It forages by visiting tall fruiting trees. It feeds on fruits like figs, berries (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Caprimulgus jotaka

Species ID: BI0123

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	CAPRIMULGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Caprimulgus jotaka* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847

English Name: Grey Nightjar

Local Name: Metey Ratchora

Taxonomic Notes: *Caprimulgus indicus*, *C. jotaka* and *C. phalaena* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *C. indicus* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the five known subspecies, *C.i. hazarae* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare but widespread resident of the forests of Bangladesh. The population of this nocturnal bird is probably under-represented by the sighting reports. No serious threat to it has been reported. Considering its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy this species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, Southeast and East Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Mongolia, eastern Siberia, Korea, Japan, Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests of southeast, northeast and northwest regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Caprimulgus jotaka

© Enam Ul Haque

EOO: 80,854 km²

AOO: 19,710 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in the open forests and scrub-covered hillsides, forest clearings, teak plantations and pines. It forages at night by flying over the forests, dry rivers and cultivated lands. It feeds on flying beetles, moths and other night-flying insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Caprimulgus macrurus

Species ID: BI0124



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	CAPRIMULGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Caprimulgus macrurus* Horsfield, 1821

English Name: Large-tailed Nightjar

Local Name: Lenja Ratchora

Taxonomic Notes: *Caprimulgus macrurus* and *C. andamanicus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *C. macrurus* following Sangster & Rozendaal (2004), and before then were also lumped with *C. meesi* as *C. macrurus* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the seven known subspecies, *C.m. albonotatus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and very widespread resident. It thrives in a variety of habitats, including village groves. The sighting records indicate a decline in its population; but that is not yet considered alarming. Because of the lack of definite threat and very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy, it is assessed as Least concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from coastal northeast Australia, north and west through the southern regions of Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal and Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).



Caprimulgus macrurus

© Sourav Mahmud

Bangladesh: Long-tailed Nightjar is the commonest among the nightjars of the country. Its range extends from the coastal mangrove forest to the high hill forests and from the countryside orchards to the deciduous Shal forest of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is nocturnal, like its other cousins. Usually a pair lives in a particular thicket in a village grove or a patch of forest. It is sometimes seen alone or in pairs. It forages at night by flying over the edge of forests, grasslands and crop fields. It feeds on winged insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Caprimulgus asiaticus

Species ID: BI0122

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	CAPRIMULGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Caprimulgus asiaticus* Latham, 1790
English Name: Indian Nightjar
Local Name: Deshi Ratchora
Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies, *C.a. asiaticus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is an uncommon resident of the mangroves of Bangladesh. It thrives in the Sundarbans and no serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests of southwest region of the country (Khan 2005, Haque and Kamruzaman 2008).

EOO: 7,083 km²

AOO: 6,464 km²



Caprimulgus asiaticus

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Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in the thin wooded and scrub jungles, fallow lands, hedges, cultivated lands, overgrown gardens and young plantations. It is nocturnal and forages at night by flying over the forests, dry rivers and cultivated lands. It feeds on flying beetles, moths and other night-flying insects (Haque and Kamruzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Hemiprocne coronata

Species ID: BI0540



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	HEMIPROCNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Hemiprocne coronata* (Tickell, 1833)

English Name: Crested Treeswift

Local Name: Jhutil Gachbatashi

Synonym/s: *Hirundo coronata* Tickell, 1833

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare and reported only from the hill-forests of the southeast. It is likely to be a resident of that area. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over South and Southeast Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Indochina (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: This species has been recorded five times in Bangladesh from hills of Bilaichari, Rangamati district and Ruma, Bandarban district of Chittagong Hill Tracts (Thompson *et al.* 2014).

EOO: 47,399 km²

AOO: 8,806 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Not known

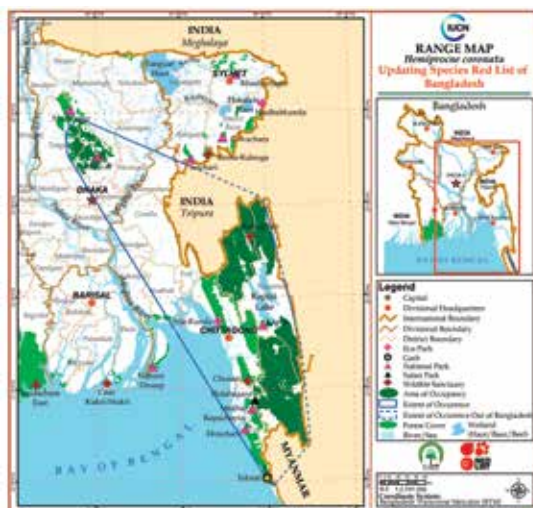


Hemiprocne coronata

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and gregarious. It inhabits the well-wooded areas of deciduous forests and foothills. It forages by endlessly flying in the air, catching flying insects in its mouth, especially hemipterans and coleopterans. Between foraging forays it perches upright on bare branches with raised crest to rest and preen (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Moshanin

Hirundapus giganteus

Species ID: BI0541

LEAST CONCERN <LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	APODIDAE

Scientific Name: *Hirundapus giganteus* (Temminck, 1825)

English Name: Brown-backed Needletail

Local Name: Khoirapith Shuibatashi

Synonym/s: *Cypselus giganteus* Temminck, 1825

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, *H.g. indicus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon winter and passage migrant. This species has been reported only from the southeast. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range comprises Sri Lanka, southwest India and from northeast India through Southeast Asia to Malaysia and Indonesia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is common winter and passage migrants to Inani National Park, Chittagong Hill Tracts and remaining forested valleys (Thompson *et al.* 2014).

EOO: 19,830 km²

AOO: 13,325 km²



Hirundapus giganteus

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Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Not known

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages by flying high over forested valleys and grassy hilltops in the moist deciduous and broadleaved evergreen forests and forests clearings. It feeds on flying insects, especially beetles, bugs, grasshoppers, ants and bees (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Aerodramus brevirostris

Species ID: BI0102



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	HEMIPROCNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aerodramus brevirostris* (Horsfield, 1840)

English Name: Himalayan Swiftlet

Local Name: Himaloee Kutibatashi

Synonym/s: *Hirundo brevirostris* Horsfield, 1840

Taxonomic Notes: *Aerodramus brevirostris* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Collocalia* and split as *C. brevirostris* and *C. rogersi* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the two known subspecies *A.b. brevirostris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a wide variety of habitats a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes the Himalayas in India, Nepal and Bhutan to southern China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam, and in the winter Malaysia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: This rare winter migrant occurs in open country in southeast, southwest, northeast and central regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008). There are few sightings from Chakaria, Cox's Bazar;



Aerodramus brevirostris

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Roangchori, Bandarban and Baikka Beel, Srimangal (Thompson *et al.* 2014).

EOO: 13,798 km²

AOO: 1,251 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and usually seen in large flocks feeding in mixed party of swifts and house martins in the hill forests and mountains, especially forested valleys. It forages by flying in circles over the forests and feeds on flying insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Cypsiurus balasiensis

Species ID: BI0103

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	APODIDAE

Scientific Name: *Cypsiurus balasiensis* (Gray, 1829)

English Name: Asian Palm-swift

Local Name: Ashio Talbatashi, Talbatashi, Nakkati

Synonym/s: *Cypselus balasiensis* Gray, 1829

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *C.b. balasiensis* and *C.b. infumatus* occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is quite common and a widespread resident. It thrives in the countryside and forest edges all over Bangladesh. It is rather partial to Taal, Palmyra Palm *Borassus flabellifer* in which it builds its nests and roosts. Considering not only its wide distribution but also preference of human disturbed areas, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2015.

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar to Indonesia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs all over Bangladesh from the coastal areas to the high hills, more common in the open countryside with Palmyra Palm and avoids closed forests (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan).



Cypsiurus balasiensis

© Sahad Siddique

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in small flocks in the forest clearings, villages, open country and cultivated lands close to palm and betel nut trees. It feeds on winged insects that include ants and other hymenoptera, beetles and bugs. It roosts under the palm fronds by clinging vertically. Palm Swift also builds its tiny cup nest behind the folded palm fronds. It occasionally builds nest in the leaves of Supari, Betel Nut *Areca catechu* (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Apus pacificus

Species ID: BI0105

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	APODIDAE

Scientific Name: *Apus pacificus* (Latham, 1801)

English Name: Pacific Swift

Local Name: Cheralej Batashi

Synonym/s: *Hirundo pacifica* Latham, 1801

Taxonomic Notes: Of the known subspecies, *A.p. leuconyx* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare but widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives all over the country including farmland, fallow land and forest. No immediate threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Thus, it has been evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through eastern Asia, including the Himalayas, eastern Russia, Nepal, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, China, and Japan. It winters in Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, New Guinea and Australia any Threatened Category. Thus, it has been evaluated as Least Concern.

Bangladesh: It occurs over the mixed-evergreen forests and villages of southeast, southwest and central regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Thompson *et al.* 1993).



Apus pacificus

© Paul Thompson

EOO: 1,08,806 km²

AOO: 20,761 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 12.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2015).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in small flocks in the hillsides, hill forests, open ridges and foothills. It forages by flying in circles over grasslands and farmlands around palm trees. It feeds on winged ants and other hymenoptera insects, beetles and bugs in the air (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Apus nipalensis

Species ID: BI0104

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	APODIDAE

Scientific Name: *Apus nipalensis* (Gray, 1830)

English Name: House Swift

Local Name: Ghor Batashi

Synonym/s: *Cypselus affinis* Gray, 1830

Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known subspecies, *A.a. affinis* and *A.a. nipalensis* occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: House Swift is a common and very widespread resident. It thrives all over the country, especially in areas of human concentration with tall and old buildings. It has a large population and no immediate threat to it has been recorded. So, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, the Middle East, South, Southeast and East Asia, including all countries of the Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs all over Bangladesh. House Swift does not live in forests. It is partial to human habitations, especially towns and market places having old structures (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).



Apus nipalensis

© Abu Bakar Siddik

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 12.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen usually in groups of a dozen to over 100 and forages by flying in circles over cities, towns and villages. It feeds on midges, beetles, flying bugs, winged ants and airborne spiders. It is a colonial nester, building nests in the crevices, under cornice etc. These are used year after year (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Centropus sinensis

Species ID: BI0094



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Centropus sinensis* (Stephens, 1815)

English Name: Greater Coucal

Local Name: Boro Kubo, Kanakukhra, Kukka

Synonym/s: *Polophilus sinensis* Stephens, 1815

Taxonomic Notes: This species has sometimes been treated as conspecific with *C. andamanensis*. Birds from Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo and Palawan are sometimes placed together in a separate race *eurycerus* (Payne 1997). Six subspecies are recognized among which *C.s.sinensis* and *C.s.intermedius* occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is very common and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Though not estimated, its population size does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 22 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through East, Southeast and South Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²



Centropus sinensis

© Nasser Yamin

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: The population size is unknown.

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is a non-parasitic cuckoo and a year round breeder. It feeds on insects, caterpillars and small vertebrates, mainly reptiles. It is also known to eat bird eggs, nestlings, fruits and seeds (Islam and Chakma 2008). It is diurnal and occurs in wide range of habitats from jungle to cultivation. Its preferred habitats are shrubs or dense vegetation, grassland, marshes, and gardens often near water.



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Centropus bengalensis

Species ID: BI0093

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Centropus bengalensis* (Gmelin, 1788)

English Name: Lesser Coucal

Local Name: Bangla Kubo, Kukka, Choto Kana kukka

Synonym/s: *Cuculus bengalensis* Gmelin, 1788

Taxonomic Notes: This species was lumped along with the Malagasy Coucal (*Centropus toulou*) and also has been considered possibly conspecific with Black Coucal (*Centropus grillii*) but the ranges of the two forms are highly disjunct and their vocalizations appear to differ (Payne 2005, Parkes 1957). Five subspecies are recognized among which *C. b. bengalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Centropus bengalensis* is a common resident and widely distributed in and around the mixed evergreen and deciduous forests with grasslands. Though not estimated, its population size does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 22 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes the Indian subcontinent extending east across Southeast Asia, southern China, the Philippines and all of South Asia except Pakistan and Maldives (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in hill forests with grassland in Bangladesh (Halder 2010).



Centropus bengalensis

© Nasser Yamin

EOO: 70,488 km²

AOO: 10,672 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: The population size is unknown.

Trend: Not Known

Habitat and Ecology

This species is not brood-parasitic and usually nests from March to October, coincides with the rains. It feeds mainly on small reptiles and large insects (Islam and Chakma 2008). It is diurnal and inhabits marshy land with tall grass and tree cover. Dense shrubs, bushes and tea plantations are also its preferred habitat.



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Phaenicophaeus tristis

Species ID: BI0092



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Phaenicophaeus tristis* (Lesson, 1830)

English Name: Green-billed Malkoha

Local Name: Shobujthot Malkoa, Dophajongol, Malkoa

Synonym/s: *Mesia tristis* Lesson, 1830

Rhopodytes tristis Lesson, 1830

Taxonomic Notes: This species sometimes combined with *P. diardi*, *P. sumatranus* and *P. viridirostris* in a separate genus *Rhopodytes*. Six subspecies are recognized among which *P. t. tristis* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed in all forests and homestead gardens. Although not estimated, its population size does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 22 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is found in almost all forest types throughout Bangladesh (Halder 2010).



Phaenicophaeus tristis

© Nazmul Hassan Shanji

EOO: 1,74,044 km²

AOO: 1,35,729 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: The population size is unknown.

Trend: Not Known

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a non-parasitic cuckoo. Unlike other cuckoos it makes its own nest and raises its chicks. It feeds on mainly caterpillars, sometimes small reptiles like lizards and eggs of small birds. It breeds from April to August (Islam and Chakma 2008). It is diurnal and inhabits forested areas, villages and gardens.



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Clamator jacobinus

Species ID: BI0081

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Clamator jacobinus* (Boddaert, 1783)

English Name: Pied crested Cuckoo; Jacobin Cuckoo, Pied Cuckoo

Local Name: Pakra Papiya, Papiya

Synonym/s: *Cuculus jacobinus* Boddaert, 1783

Oxylophus jacobinus Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Oxylophus jacobinus jacobinus Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three globally known sub-species, *C. j. pica* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is widely distributed and a common breeding visitor during summer throughout Bangladesh. Although not estimated, its population size does not merit for thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 24 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its range extends through most of Africa and South Asia, which includes Afghanistan; Bangladesh; India; Iran; Myanmar; Nepal; Oman; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Sri Lanka and Yemen (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is found in suitable habitats throughout the country during summer.



Clamator jacobinus

© Sourav Mahmud

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: The local population size has not been quantified, but the species is reported to be common summer breeding visitor.

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is a brood parasite and known to parasitize Jungle Babbler *Turdoides striatus*. Its breeding season lasts from March to July (Khan, MMH 2008). It feeds on insects, mainly caterpillar, and soft fleshy fruits (Khan, MAR 2008). It inhabits all habitat types throughout Bangladesh (Halder 2010). This cuckoo is diurnal and occurs in the middle strata of forests, plantations, gardens and village groves (Khan, MAR 2008).



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Clamator coromandus

Species ID: BI0080



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Clamator coromandus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Chestnut-winged Cuckoo

Local Name: Khoirapakh Papia, Lalpakha Kokil

Synonym/s: *Cuculus coromandus* Linnaeus, 1766

Cuculus collaris Vieillot, 1817

Cuculus coromandelicus Müller, 1839-44

Oxylophus coromandus Jerdon, 1840

Coccystes coromandus Horsfield & Moore, 1854

Clamator coromandus Baker, 1930

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is widely distributed and an uncommon summer migrant breeder throughout Bangladesh. Although not been estimated, its population size does not approach thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 24 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is sparingly found all over the country in suitable habitats and seasons.



Clamator coromandus

© Tania Khan

EOO: 1,74,044 km²

AOO: 1,35,729 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: The local population size of *Clamator coromandus* has not been quantified, but the species is reported to be an uncommon summer migrant.

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is a brood parasitic cuckoo and known to lay eggs in the nests of laughingthrushes (*Garrulax* spp.). It feeds on insects, mainly caterpillar that is supplemented by soft fleshy fruits (Khan 2008). It inhabits all types of forests and village groves (Halder 2010, Khan 2005, 2008, and Khan 2008, 2015).

Assessor: Sajeda Begum



Eudynamys scolopaceus

Species ID: BI0091

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Eudynamys scolopaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Western Koel

Local Name: Kala Kokil

Synonym/s: *Cuculus scolopaceus* Linnaeus, 1758
Eudynamys scolopacea Sibley and Monroe, 1990

Taxonomic Notes: This species was initially described by Linnaeus as *Cuculus scolopaceus* which is considered conspecific with the Pacific Koel *E. orientalis* of Australia (Gill *et al.* 2009). Due to differences in plumage, colour of bill and voice, these are increasingly treated as separate species (Christidis and Boles 2008). Western Koel has several geographic forms that have well marked plumage differences (Payne and Kirwan 2015).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern(LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Western Koel is widely distributed and one of the most common resident throughout Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through Southeast Asia and Australia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats throughout the country (Halder 2010).



Eudynamys scolopaceus

© Sahad Siddique

EOO: 2,21,137 km²

AOO: 1,47,570 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: The population size is unknown.

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a sedentary, brood parasitic cuckoo. Its usual hosts are House Crow, Long-tailed Shrike and Common Myna (Begum *et al.* 2011), Black Drongo and Black-hooded Oriole are also reported hosts. This species is unusual among the cuckoos in being largely frugivorous as adults. Breeding season lasts from March to August, but varies locally.



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Chrysococcyx maculatus

Species ID: BI0088



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Chrysococcyx maculatus* (Gmelin, 1788)

English Name: Asian Emerald Cuckoo

Local Name: Eshio Shyamapapia, Sabuj Kokil

Synonym/s: *Trogon maculatus* Gmelin, 1788

Chalcites maculatus Gmelin, 1788

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare summer migrant breeder to the mixed-evergreen forests of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species or its host birds has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is a summer migrant to all hill forests in the southeast and northeast region of Bangladesh.

EOO: 22,024 km²

AOO: 7,953 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Chrysococcyx maculatus

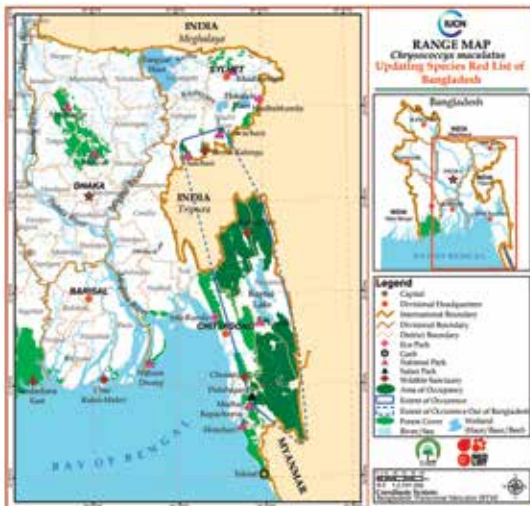
© Tania Khan

Total Population: The population size is unknown.

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This is a migratory brood parasitic cuckoo and known to lay eggs mainly in the nests of sunbirds and spiderhunters (Islam and Chakma 2008). It feeds on insects, mainly caterpillars and bugs. It is diurnal and inhabits mixed-evergreen forests.



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus

Species ID: BI0089

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus* (Horsfield, 1821)

English Name: Violet Cuckoo

Local Name: Beguni Papia

Synonym/s: *Cuculus xanthorhynchus* Horsfield, 1821

Taxonomic Notes: Two subspecies recognized among which *C. x. xanthorhynchus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus* is a rare resident but widely distributed in the mixed evergreen forests with orchards. No serious threat to this species or its host birds has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. Hence, it is categorized as Least Concern (LC).

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is found all hill forests in the southeast and northeast regions of Bangladesh.



Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus

© Israt Jahan

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,624 km²

Population

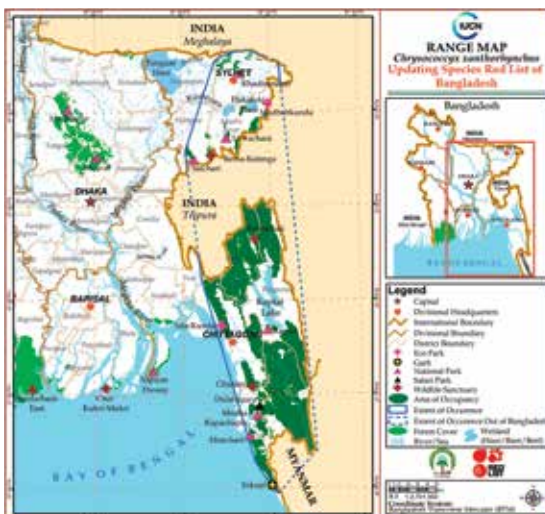
Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: The population size is unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is a sedentary brood parasitic cuckoo and its hosts tend to be sunbirds and spiderhunters (Islam and Chakma 2008). It feeds on insects and occasionally fruits. It is diurnal and inhabits evergreen forests and woodlands.



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Cacomantis merulinus

Species ID: BI0085

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Cacomantis merulinus* (Scopoli, 1786)

English Name: Plaintive Cuckoo

Local Name: Koroon Papia, Chhota Bharau

Synonym/s: *Cuculus merulinus* Scopoli, 1786

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four currently recognized subspecies, *C. m. querulus* is the most widespread form that occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although not estimated, its population size does not apparently meet the thresholds of any threatened category. It is considered Least Concern

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Southeast Asia, southern China and Indonesia (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in all suitable habitats throughout the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Cacomantis merulinus

© Israt Jahan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This is a brood parasitic sedentary cuckoo and its hosts tend to be cisticolas, prinias and tailorbirds. Its breeding season is March-August. It is diurnal and occurs along forest edges. It feeds on hairy caterpillars and other soft insects (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Cacomantis passerinus

Species ID: BI0086



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Cacomantis passerinus* (Vahl, 1797)
English Name: Grey-bellied Cuckoo
Local Name: Metepet Papia
Synonym/s: *Cuculus passerinus* Vahl, 1797
Taxonomic Notes: The form Grey-bellied Cuckoo *C. passerinus* is sometimes regarded as conspecific with Plaintive Cuckoo *C. merulinus* on the basis of song similarity (Ali and Ripley 1969, Payne 1997) and sometimes as distinct species (Biswas 1951, Sibley and Ahlquist 1990). In addition, their host species are the same, indicating that all these cuckoos have a similar ecological role (Payne 1997). Subsequent consideration of acoustic and other evidence, however, indicates that *C. passerinus* is a separate species (del Hoyo and Collar 2014).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident. Its rarity is explained by the stealthy nature and the similarity of it with common cuckoos. Its Extant of Occurance (EOO) is large including protected areas. No serious threat to it is reported. It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2012).



Cacomantis passerinus

© Enam Ul Haque

Bangladesh: It occurs in the far west of Khulna Divisions, but have been seen in northeast, northwest and southeast regions as vagrant (Haque and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 20,475 km²

AOO: 3,696 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is a brood parasitic sedentary cuckoo and its probable hosts are prinias. It feeds on insects, and their caterpillars. It is diurnal and inhabits open woodland, plantations, orchard as well as homestead gardens (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Sajeda Begum



Surniculus lugubris

Species ID: BI0090

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Surniculus lugubris* (Horsfield, 1821)

English Name: Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo

Local Name: Fingey-papia, Eshio Fingey-papia

Synonym/s: *Cuculus lugubris* Horsfield, 1821

Taxonomic Notes: Two subspecies currently recognized among which *S. l. dicruroides* occurs in Bangladesh.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Surniculus lugubris* is a common resident and widely distributed in mixed evergreen forests of Bangladesh. It takes a variety of insects and lays eggs in the nests of a range of passerines (usually babblers etc.) most of which are not threatened. The species does not meet any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia.(BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is found in mixed evergreen forests in northeast and southeast parts of Bangladesh (Halder 2010).

EOO: 33,465 km²

AOO: 8,910 km²



Surniculus lugubris

© Nasser Yamin



Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: The population size is unknown.

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is a brood parasitic sedentary cuckoo and its probable hosts are small babblers and fulvettas. It feeds on insects, mainly caterpillars (Islam and Chakma 2008). It is diurnal and inhabits open woodland, scrub, grassland, orchard and homestead gardens.

Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Hierococcyx sparverioides

Species ID: BI0082



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Hierococcyx sparverioides* (Vigors, 1832)

English Name: Large Hawk Cuckoo

Local Name: Boro Chokgelo Pakhi

Synonym/s: *Cuculus sparverioides* Vigors, 1832

Cuculus sparverioides Sibley & Monroe, 1993

Hierococcyx sparverioides sparverioides

Christidis & Boles, 2008

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two globally known subspecies, *H. s. sparverioides* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: It is a rare but widely distributed winter migrant of Bangladesh. Although not been estimated, its population is not considered low. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet criteria of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its range includes Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Philippines; Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is winter migrant in Bangladesh.



Hierococcyx sparverioides

© Tania Khan

EOO: 20,475 km²

AOO: 3,696 km²

Population

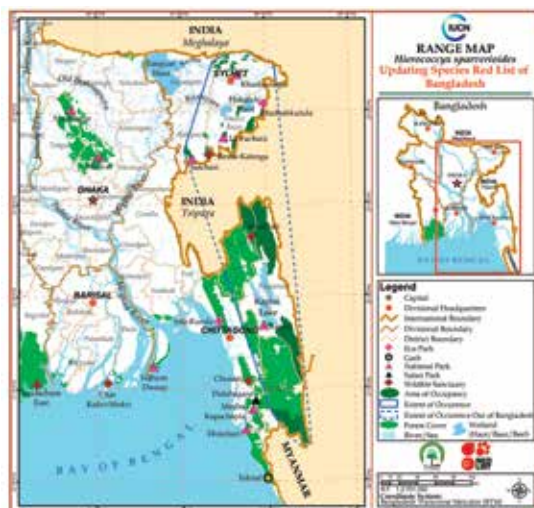
Generation Time (Length): 7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: The local population size has not been quantified, but the species is reported to be a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008, Halder 2010).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is a brood parasitic bird like other cuckoos and its hosts tend to be laughingthrushes. It feeds on insects, mainly caterpillar. This cuckoo inhabits evergreen forests and woodlands. It is diurnal and mostly occurs in secondary growths and forest canopy.



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Hierococcyx varius

Species ID: BI0083

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Hierococcyx varius* (Vahl, 1797)

English Name: Common Hawk Cuckoo

Local Name: Pati Chokgelo

Synonym/s: *Cuculus varius* Vahl, 1797

Cuculus ejulans Sundevall, 1837

Taxonomic Notes: *Hierococcyx varius* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Cuculus*. Of the two globally known sub-species, *C. v. varius* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This cuckoo is so common and widely distributed in the country that it can be said without an actual estimation of the population that it does not come anywhere near the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 24 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its range includes the Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is found in all suitable habitats throughout the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²



Hierococcyx varius

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Its habitat includes vegetation of all kinds, from city centre to the highest hill forest in the country (Khan 2008). This is a brood parasitic cuckoo and its hosts are mainly Jungle babbler *Turdoides striatus*, Red-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus cafer*, Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocerus* and Black-hooded Oriole *Oriolus xanthomus*. Its breeding season lasts from February to June, but varies locally (Begum 2011).



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Cuculus micropterus

Species ID: BI0084



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Cuculus micropterus* Gould, 1838

English Name: Indian Cuckoo

Local Name: Bokothakou Papia, Bau-katha-kao

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, *C.m. micropterus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Indian Cuckoo is a common resident and very widely distributed all over Bangladesh. The population size has not been quantified but it is believed to be healthy and there is no evidence of population decline. In the absence of any significant threat to it or its habitats, this taxon has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 8 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes the entire Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, China, Korea, Japan, Russia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2015) (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found from the city centres of Dhaka to the remotest village with orchards and all the forests of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,22,508 km²

AOO: 1,32,740 km²



Cuculus micropterus

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species lives from the city centres to the villages and in all forests. It is brood parasitic and generally parasitizes the nests of Black Drongo, Jungle Babbler, Red-vented Bulbul, Black-hooded Oriole, Common Myna, etc. (Khan 2008, Begum 2011). It feeds on caterpillars and soft insects and soft fleshy fruits.



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Rallina eurizonoides

Species ID: BI0142

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GRUIFORMES	RALLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Rallina eurizonoides* (Lafresnaye, 1845)

English Name: Slaty-legged Crane, Banded Crane, Slaty-legged Banded Crane

Local Name: Metepa Jhilli

Synonym/s: *Gallinula eurizonoides* Lafresnaye, 1845
Heliopais personata Collar and Andrew, 1988

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies, *R.e. amauroptera* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident of Bangladesh. Five recent sighting reports from various places, including breeding record from Bagerhat District by the Sundarbans in 2005 (Khan 2005). It can thrive in a variety of habitats, a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It occurs in South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in southwest, northwest and central regions of the country (Thompson *et al.* 2014).

EOO: 5,020 km²

AOO: 3,668 km²



Rallina eurizonoides

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Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and forages in swamps and similar wet areas by walking with a high-stepping gait on aquatic vegetation. It is secretive and loves to walk through low vegetation in villages and builds a deep cup nest of dry leaves and grass at the base of tiger fern and other low shrub (Khan 2008, 2015). It feeds on seeds and shoots of water plants, mollusks, worms and other water insects (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Rallus aquaticus

Species ID: BI0144



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GRUIFORMES	RALLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Rallus aquaticus* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Water Rail

Local Name: Panta Jhilli

Taxonomic Notes: *Rallus aquaticus* and *R. indicus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *R. aquaticus* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is widely distributed in the wetlands of northeast. No serious threat to it has yet been reported. Considering its wide area of distribution and absence of any major threat, this rail is evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It lives in Europe, central and northern Asia, wintering as far south as North Africa and southern (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the marshes of northeast region of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 15,213 km²

AOO: 1,844 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known



Rallus aquaticus

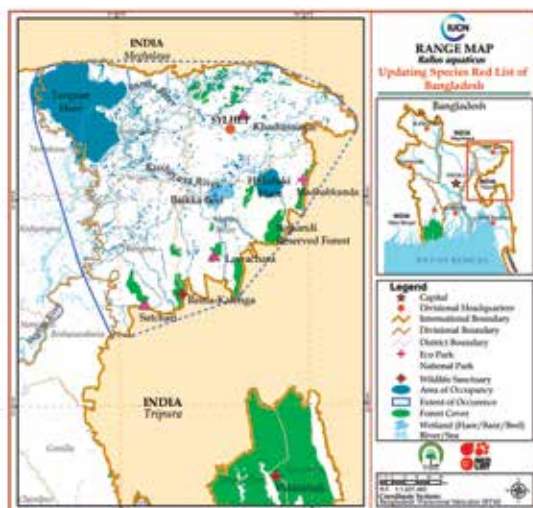
© Paul Thompson

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory, secretive and forages by slowly walking through marshes and small patches of water overgrown with weeds. It is diurnal and feeds on snails, slugs, insects, shoots, seeds of grasses and water (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Lewinia striatus

Species ID: BI0143

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GRUIFORMES	RALLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Lewinia striatus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Slaty-breasted Rail (Blue-breasted Banded Rail)

Local Name: Metebook Jhilli

Synonym/s: *Rallus striatus* Linnaeus, 1766

Gallirallus striatus Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: *Lewinia striata* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Gallirallus* as *G. striatus*

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. It is widely distributed in various types of wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 26 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in the marshes of southeast, southwest and northeast regions of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,57,107 km²

AOO: 6,257 km²



Lewinia striatus

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and forages in the reedy marshes, mangroves and paddy fields by walking on floating vegetation. It is diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on seeds and shoots of water plants, mollusks, worms and water insects (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Zapornia fusca

Species ID: BI0146

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GRUIFORMES	RALLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Zapornia fusca* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Ruddy-breasted Crake, Ruddy Crake

Local Name: Lalbook Gurguri

Synonym/s: *Rallus fuscus* Linnaeus, 1766

Porzana fusca Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: *Zapornia fusca* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Porzana*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Ruddy-breasted Crake is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. It is widely distributed in the country and apparently does not face any serious threat. So, the species is evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the marshes of southeast, southwest and northeast regions of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,57,107 km²

AOO: 6,257 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known



Zapornia fusca

© Tania Khan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages silently on the ground along the edges of marshes, paddy fields, ponds, ditches and other water-bodies with emergent vegetation. It is diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on insects and their larvae, mollusks and worms. It also takes seeds and shoots of water plants (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Zapornia pusilla

Species ID: BI0147

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GRUIFORMES	RALLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Zapornia pusilla* (Pallas, 1776)

English Name: Baillon's Crake

Local Name: Bailoner Gurguri

Synonym/s: *Rallus pusillus* Pallas, 1776

Porzana pusilla Pallas, 1776

Taxonomic Notes: *Zapornia pusilla* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Porzana*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare winter migrants to Bangladesh but found in wide range of habitats that include a few protected areas. There is no apparent threat to its existence in the country. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It is found in South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

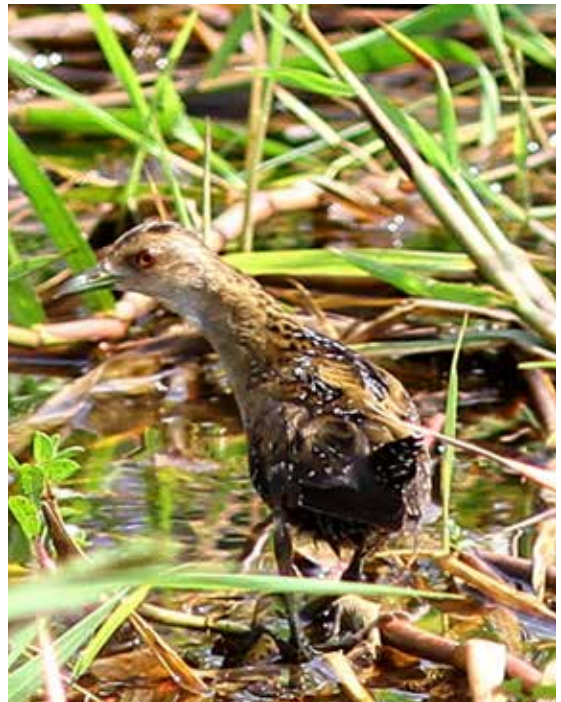
Bangladesh: It occurs in the marshes of southeast and northeast regions of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,57,107 km²

AOO: 6,257 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known



Zapornia pusilla

© Tania Khan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and forages by walking on the aquatic weeds, marshes, edges of flooded paddy-fields, ponds, ditches and other water-bodies with emergent vegetation. It is diurnal and feeds on insects and their larvae, mollusks and worms. It also takes seeds and shoots of water plants (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Amaurornis phoenicurus

Species ID: BI0145

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GRUIFORMES	RALLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Amaurornis phoenicurus* (Pennant, 1769)

English Name: White-breasted Waterhen

Local Name: Dahuk, Dholabook Dahuk

Synonym/s: *Gallinula phoenicurus* Pennant, 1769

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *A. p. phoenicurus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident species is widely distributed in different wetland habitats of Bangladesh. One of its traditional habitats, the derelict ponds of the villages, is disappearing with the consequent decrease in population there. Its population in the other water-bodies, inundated paddy fields and marshes is still healthy. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 15 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and the rest of Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in different wetlands with dense vegetation throughout the country.

EOO: 2,18,566 km²

AOO: 28,314 km²



Amaurornis phoenicurus

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in marshes, canals, ponds, ditches and other water bodies with vegetation cover. It often uses habitats close to human settlement including agricultural fields, sewage ponds, village ponds, parks and gardens. It forages by walking on water-weeds and feeds on insects, larvae, mollusks, seeds and shoots of aquatic plants. It nests in trees and bamboo grooves near water 2-5 m above the ground (Islam and Chakma 2008, Akhtar *et al.* 2013).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Gallicrex cinerea

Species ID: BI0148

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GRUIFORMES	RALLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Gallicrex cinerea* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Watercock

Local Name: Kura, Kora

Synonym/s: *Fulica cinerea* Gmelin, 1789

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This uncommon resident species is widely distributed in different wetlands of Bangladesh. Although, the deep-water rice fields, one of its traditional habitats for its nesting, is shrinking with the consequent decrease in its population there. No serious threats to it have been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes China through Southeast Asia and all the countries of India subcontinent and the Philippines (Islam and Chakma 2008)

Bangladesh: It is found in all suitable wetland habitats all over the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,05,972 km²

AOO: 27,604 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Gallicrex cinerea

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs in the large wetlands, reedy marshes, lakes, haors, flooded rice fields and other wet cultivated fields. It forages by walking on floating matter or in flooded rice fields and feeds on seeds and shoots of aquatic plants, mollusks and aquatic insects as well. It breeds from June to August, varying locally and nests on reeds or floating rice (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Porphyrio porphyrio

Species ID: BI0149

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GRUIFORMES	RALLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Porphyrio porphyrio* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Purple Swamphen, Purple Moorhen, Purple Coot, Purple Gallinule

Local Name: Beguni Kalem, Kalim, Kaim

Synonym/s: *Fulica porphyrio* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Porphyrio porphyrio* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) was split into *P. porphyrio*, *P. indicus*, *P. madagascariensis*, *P. melanotus*, *P. poliocephalus* and *P. pulverulentus* by Sangster *et al.* (1998), but this treatment is not adopted by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group. Pending such studies, *porphyrio* is retained as a single polytypic species. Of the 13 known subspecies, *P. p. poliocephalus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed in different wetlands of Bangladesh. Increasing human activities and degradation of wetlands are threats to this species, but not yet considered alarming. It, therefore, does not meet any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Southern Europe, Africa, Australia and southern Asia, including China, Philippines, Southeast Asia, the entire Indian Subcontinent except Bhutan and Maldives (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Porphyrio porphyrio

© Tareq Onu

Bangladesh: It is found in the suitable wetland habitats all over the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,12,651 km²

AOO: 34,928 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Not known

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is often seen to forage in groups of 10-100 individuals in all types of still or slow-flowing extensive wetlands with floating dense emergent vegetation, muddy or sandy shorelines and patches of shallow water (BirdLife International 2014). It feeds on seeds, grains, grassroots, small aquatic plants, insects and mollusks. Mating systems varied from monogamous to communal. It nests on reeds or swamp vegetation.



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Gallinula chloropus

Species ID: BI0150

LEAST
CONCERN
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GRUIFORMES	RALLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Gallinula chloropus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Common Moorhen, Moorhen, Waterhen, Indian Gallinule

Local Name: Pati Panmurgi, Dakab Paira, Jal Morog

Synonym/s: *Fulica chloropus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Gallinula chloropus* and *G. galeata* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *G. chloropus* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993) (Birdlife International 2014). Of the 12 known subspecies, *G. c. chloropus (indica)* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and is widely distributed in different habitats of freshwater wetlands. Although increasing human activities and degradation of wetlands are threats those are not yet considered alarming. It, therefore, does not meet any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through America, Europe, Africa, and Asia including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in well vegetated suitable aquatic habitats all over the country.



Gallinula chloropus

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

EOO: 1, 40,989 km²

AOO: 37,727 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in pairs or small flocks in marshes, lakes, ponds and ditches fringed by aquatic vegetation including dry grassland or agricultural land. It forages by swimming on the water or walking on aquatic plants and feeds on fruits, seeds and shoots of aquatic plants, insects, larvae, mollusks, frogs and small fishes. It nests in dense reeds or trees overhanging water (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Fulica atra

Species ID: BI0151



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GRUIFORMES	RALLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Fulica atra* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Eurasian Coot, Coot, Common Coot, Black Coot

Local Name: Kalo Koot, Jal Kutkut

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *F. a. atra* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh and is distributed in medium and large freshwater wetlands. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Hence, it does not meet any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Northern Africa, Australia, Asia including China, Japan, Russia, the Philippines, Southeast Asia, all the countries of Indian subcontinent and Europe (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the haors and lakes of all over the country.

EOO: 1,31,364 km²

AOO: 37,170 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Fulica atra

© Tareq Onu

Total Population: Not known

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in large flocks in open water such as large lakes, rivers and floodplains with emergent vegetation. It forages by swimming on open water and diving to get at the submerged vegetation. It feeds mainly on seeds and shoots of aquatic plants, also takes aquatic insects, mollusks and sometimes small fish (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Anastomus oscitans

Species ID: BI0289

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CICONIIFORMES	CICONIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anastomus oscitans* (Boddaert, 1783)

English Name: Asian Openbill

Local Name: Samkhol

Synonym/s: *Ardea oscitans* Boddaert, 1783

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident, widely distributed and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. Its population is apparently increasing in Bangladesh. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in wetlands and cultivation all over the country (Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,47,570 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 12.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Increasing



Anastomus oscitans

© CM Reza

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and gregarious. It forages by walking at the edge of water and probing ground with its bill in shallow lakes, freshwater marshes, lakes, paddy fields, coastal mangroves and riverbanks. It is diurnal and feeds on mollusks. It also takes frogs and crabs (Ahsan 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Plegadis falcinellus

Species ID: BI0284



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	THRESKIORNIITHIDAE

Scientific Name: *Plegadis falcinellus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Glossy Ibis

Local Name: Khaira Kasteychora, Chokchoke Dochora

Synonym/s: *Tantalus falcinellus* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes:

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This uncommon species is a winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed in the haor basin. Its population, although small, has been increasing in the last few years (AWC 2008-2012). No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 18 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, Asia, America, Australia, Europe (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the haors only (AWC 2008-2012). Once it used to occur in the wetlands of northeast and southeast regions of the country (Sarker 2008).

EOO: 1,74,915 km²

AOO: 3,002 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).



Plegadis falcinellus

© CM Reza

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing in Bangladesh

Habitat and Ecology

In Bangladesh, it is partial to the larger haors. This species is migratory, gregarious and is seen in flocks of 10-50 in marshes at the margins of lakes and rivers. It forages by wading in shallow waters and probing its bill rapidly into water and mud. It feeds on crustaceans, mollusks, insects, tadpoles and mall frogs (Sarker 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Botaurus stellaris

Species ID: BI0546

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Botaurus stellaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Eurasian Bittern

Local Name: Bagha Bogla

Synonym/s: *Ardea stellaris* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *B.s. stellaris* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. Although reported infrequently the population of this nocturnal and very secretive species is likely to be better than the sightings suggest. Some of its preferred winter habitats at the haor basin are not under any serious threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 24 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Asia, Africa (Begum 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in wetlands of northeast region of the country.

EOO: 1,74,914 km²

AOO: 3,002 km²



Botaurus stellaris

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory. It forages alone in partly submerged reed-beds or bushes edging swamps, marshes and beels, and stabbing its prey with its large bill. It is crepuscular and feeds on fish, amphibians and aquatic invertebrates (Begum 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Ixobrychus sinensis

Species ID: BI0282



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ixobrychus sinensis* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Yellow Bittern

Local Name: Holdey Bogla, Holdey Bok

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Yellow Bittern is comparatively less common than the Cinnamon although it is equally well distributed but more partial to larger wetlands. Virtually there is no threat to the species. In view of this and having very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy this bittern is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 20 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia, south-eastern more Siberia, the Philippines and Indonesia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in wet paddy fields and well-vegetated wetlands, rivers with reed beds and tall grasses, man-made lakes, dams and embankments all over the country (Begum 2008, Khan 1982, 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,06,431 km²

AOO: 1,32,525 km²



Ixobrychus sinensis

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and is usually seen alone but a few could be in the same pond or wetland with floating vegetation in the freshwater wetlands with thick vegetation, marshes, reed-beds, grasslands, lakes and reservoirs. Yellow Bittern is a stealthy hunter. It feeds on small fish, amphibians and aquatic invertebrates (Begum 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Ixobrychus cinnamomeus

Species ID: BI0281

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Cinnamon Bittern, Chestnut Bittern

Local Name: Khoira Bogla, Nol Ghonga, Lal Bok

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is the commonest of bitterns. It is resident and widely distributed in all kinds of waterbodies, from the offshore islands to the banks of hill streams. Although the population shows slight decrease but that is offset by the expanding water-paddy cultivation and year-round fish-cultivation ponds that provide new habitats and food for the species. So, Cinnamon Bittern is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 3 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia (Begum 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all types of wetlands, big or small, from the offshore islands, such as the Saint Martin's, Kutubdia, Hatiya, etc., to the high hill streams bordered by thickets all over the country (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 2,06,431 km²

AOO: 1,32,525 km²



Ixobrychus cinnamomeus

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and is usually seen alone or in pairs in the overgrown freshwater wetlands such as haors, swamps, streams, canals and reservoirs, also mangroves. It is mainly crepuscular and forages by stealthily walking in grasslands, reeds or aquatic vegetation. It feeds on small fishes, amphibians, insects and mollusks. It builds a big stick nest inside reeds and other thick emergent aquatic vegetation (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Gorsachius melanolophus

Species ID: BI0280



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Gorsachius melanolophus* (Raffles, 1822)

English Name: Malayan Night Heron, Malay Bittern, Tiger Bittern, Malay Night Heron,

Local Name: Maloyee Nishibok, Bagha Bok,

Synonym/s: *Ardea melanolopha* Raffles, 1822
Gorsachius melanophus, Collar & Andrew 1988

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, *G. m. melanolophus* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare resident. Although sighting reports on this nocturnal forest dwelling species are few, it has a wide distribution in the hill-forests of Bangladesh. Increased human activity in the hill-streams and forests bordering these is a growing threat to the well-being of this species. However, this has apparently not adversely impacted the species. Also it has fairly large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. So, Malayan Night Heron is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia including India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, China, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2014).



Gorsachius melanolophus

© Enam Ul Haque

Bangladesh: It occurs in the hill forests of northeast, east, southeast and in mangroves of southwest regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 1,07,896 km²

AOO: 1,4,737 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is very shy and secretive, stealthy and silent, remain active on overcast days. It is usually seen alone or in pairs in marshes and streams in dense forests and inundated bamboo grooves. It forages at night by standing still or wading slowly in water holes inside dense forests and picking up its prey with its bill. It feeds mainly on fish, frogs and aquatic invertebrates. This heron roosts by the day in bushes bordering water. It builds nest in tree canopy of elevated thicket overlooking a stream (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

Assessor: Habibon Naher



Nycticorax nycticorax

Species ID: BI0279

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Nycticorax nycticorax* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Black-crowned Night Heron, Night Heron

Local Name: Kalamatha Nishibok, Waak, Nishi Bok

Synonym/s: *Ardea nycticorax* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *N. n. nycticorax* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Night Heron is possibly one of the commonest of the herons in Bangladesh. It occurs in all wetlands, forests and islands. Also, the recent boom in fish-culture ponds is helping it thrive well. So, it is evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over America, Europe, Africa and Asia including all the countries, of the Indian subcontinent and Indonesia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs not only in all the waters of all Divisions including wet paddy fields and mangroves but also in the middle of residential areas of the ministers and secretaries in the Hare Road at Dhaka to Hatiya Island in the Bay of Bengal. As it is basically a nocturnal bird its presence is rarely detected (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).



Nycticorax nycticorax

© Abu Bakar Siddik

EOO: 2,24,779 km²

AOO: 58,826 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

Total Population: Unknown.

Trend: Decreasing.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in flocks of a few birds to over 100 herons occupying a mixed heronry for years on. It forages from sundown to throughout night by standing still or walking slowly in shallow water. It feeds on fish, amphibians and aquatic invertebrates, roosts communally at daytime in bushes and trees, sometimes far away from water (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Butorides striata

Species ID: BI0278



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Butorides striata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Green Backed Heron, Little Heron, Little Green Heron, Striated Heron

Local Name: Khudey Bok, Shobuj Bok, Kura Bok

Synonym/s: *Ardeola striatus* Linnaeus, 1758

Butorides virescens Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Butorides striata* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously split as *B. striata* and *B. virescens* following AOU (2003). Gender agreement of *B. striata* follows David and Gosselin (2002b). Of 28 known subspecies, *B. s. javanicus* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Depending upon areas, this heron could be quite common when rare in other areas. It has wide distribution and does not face threat that could impact its population. Based on its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South America, Africa, Australia and Asia including the entire subcontinent, China, Vietnam, Myanmar, Indonesia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2014).



Butorides striata

© Omar Shahadat

Bangladesh: It occurs in all types of wetland all over the country and possibly occurs even in areas in the hills where other herons have failed to reach, e.g. the upper reaches of the hill rivers (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,24,779 km²

AOO: 58,826 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

It occurs from the fish ponds in Dhaka to the streams in the hill tracts and in islands of the Bay of Bengal. It forages by sitting on covered perches just above shallow water and feeds on small fish, crustaceans, amphibians, insects and other edible tidbits (Begum 2008).

Assessor: Habibon Naher



Ardeola grayii

Species ID: BI0277

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ardeola grayii* (Sykes, 1832)

English Name: Indian Pond Heron, Pond Heron

Local Name: Deshi Kanibok, Kani Bok, Kurchey Bok

Synonym/s: *Ardea grayii* Sykes, 1832

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies, *B. i. coromandus* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is the commonest of the egrets and herons found in the country. It is partial to wetlands and wet fields. As such it has the widest distribution. There is no recorded threat to it. So, it has been considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, the Maldives, Myanmar, Iran and Kuwait (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all types of wetlands and wet fields all over the country, from the nearshore and offshore islands to the highest hills with waterbodies, as for example in the Boga Lake in the Bandarban (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 48,350 km²



Ardeola grayii

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is diurnal and inhabits all types of fresh and brackish waters and mangroves as well as hill streams. It is diurnal and feeds on fishes, takes insects, crustaceans, amphibians and some vegetables (Begum 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Ardeola bacchus

Species ID: BI0276



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ardeola bacchus* (Bonaparte, 1855)

English Name: Chinese Pond Heron

Local Name: China Kanibok, Cheena Bok

Synonym/s: *Duphus bacchus* Bonaparte, 1855

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a rare but widespread species of eastern Bangladesh. Since it is not easy to separate this species in non-breeding plumage from the commoner Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii* the species is likely to be more abundant than reported. No serious threat to it and no decline in population have been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 11 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through other parts of Asia, including Bangladesh, India, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar, Indochina, Russia, Siberia, Japan, Indonesia and the Philippines (Begum 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all waters of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 77,543 km²

AOO: 4,160 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)



Ardeola bacchus

© Tania Khan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and diurnal. It forages by quietly waiting at the edge of water in the inland freshwater swamps and seasonally flooded agricultural land, lagoons, mangrove creeks and coastal mudflats plumage. It feeds on fishes, insects, crustaceans, amphibians and various plant items (Begum 2008).



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Bubulcus ibis

Species ID: BI0275

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Bubulcus ibis* (Linnaeus 1758)

English Name: Cattle Egret

Local Name: Go-Boga, Go-bok

Synonym/s: *Ardea ibis* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies, *B. i. coromandus* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Cattle Egret is the commonest of the egrets and only next to the Pond Heron in abundance. It occurs widely both on land and in wetlands including rivers, fish ponds, lakes and crop fields. So, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through north and south America, Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia, including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: Cattle Egret occurs in a variety of habitats, including wetlands, grasslands, ploughed and cultivated fields, offshore islands, coastal areas to all rivers in the plains and hills, lakes, dams and fish-culture ponds (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 48,350 km²



Bubulcus ibis

© Samiul Mohsanin

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and usually occurs in small flocks. Its names have come from its habit of following grazing cattle. It is the most terrestrial of all the herons and egrets we have in the country. It forages by walking or sprinting on damp grassy ground and margins of wetlands, and stabbing its prey with its bill. It feeds on insects, fish and amphibians (Begum 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Ardea cinerea

Species ID: BI0272



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus 1758

English Name: Grey Heron

Local Name: Dhupni Bok, Dhushor Bok, Pidali, Daing Bok

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *A. c. cinerea* occurs in Bangladesh (Muzaffar 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon resident and widely distributed in different wetlands of Bangladesh. It is more common in larger wetlands and in the coastal areas. Increasing human activities and degradation of wetlands have not yet proved to be detrimental to the species. Also it has very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa and Asia, including the Middle East, Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina, Malaysia, Siberia, China, Japan and the entire subcontinent (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all waters all over the country but does not occur in small waterbodies of fish ponds bordered by human settlements. Its range includes offshore islands to coastal areas, estuaries, creeks, lagoons, freshwater and brackish water, rivers and all haors. Also it does not occur in rivers in high hills but not uncommon in Kaptai Lake



Ardea cinerea

© Samiul Mohsanin

(Khan 1997, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008, Muzaffar 2008).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 45,348 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in small flocks to loose mixed flocks of other herons and water birds. It often roosts in groups in sandbars or on trees. Grey Heron feeds mainly on fish, amphibians, small mammals, reptiles and insects. It occasionally takes crustaceans, mollusks, worms, birds and plant materials (Khan 2015, Muzaffar 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Ardea purpurea

Species ID: BI0273

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ardea purpurea* Linnaeus 1758

English Name: Purple Heron

Local Name: Lalche Bok, Oikka Bok

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies, *A. p. manilensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Muzaffar 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a common and widely distributed resident species but occurs in much small numbers in large inland wetlands and coastal areas of Bangladesh. This heron has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. It, therefore, is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa and Asia including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the haors, larger beels and all waterbodies having some reeds, sedges and other vegetation as well as all rivers of freshwater and brackish water origin, estuaries, creeks, lagoons, offshore islands, wetlands in the hill country and in man-made lakes, such as Kaptai (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Muzaffar 2008).

EOO: 1,56,132 km²

AOO: 11,855 km²



Ardea purpurea

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This diurnal species occurs solitary or in pairs. It waits patiently in aquatic vegetation to jab at a passing prey such as the catfishes and snakeheads. It forages in shallow water with dense aquatic vegetation and feeds mostly on fish, frogs, snakes and insects. This heron is a solitary nester and prefers to hide the nest amongst the emergent vegetation (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Muzaffar 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Ardea alba

Species ID: BI0274



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ardea alba* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Great White Egret, Large Egret

Local Name: Boro Boga, Jathua Bok, Jaitha Bok

Synonym/s: *Casmerodius albus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *A. a. modesta* occurs in Bangladesh (Muzaffar 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is the commonest of the Egrets and found from the Dhaka City to the remotest offshore islands. Apparently there is insignificant threat to it that is being offset by its abundance. So, this egret is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, Europe, Australia and Asia, including the entire subcontinent (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all the wetlands all over the country from the offshore islands to the hill rivers, all freshwater wetlands of appreciable sizes and man-made lakes like the Kaptai and Muhuri Dam Project and in aquaculture ponds (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Muzaffar 2008).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 48,350 km²



Ardea alba

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Population

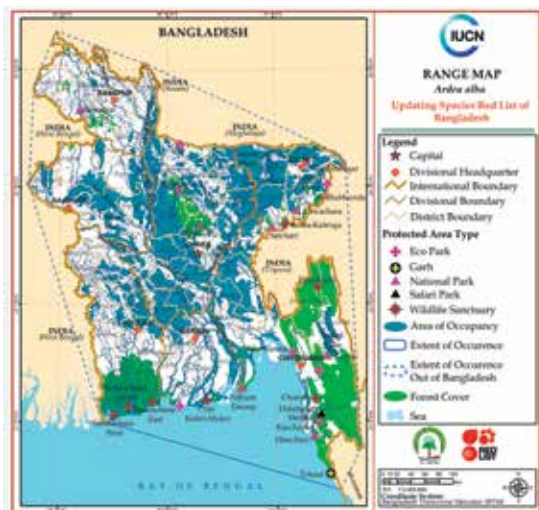
Generation Time (Length): 9.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This diurnal species generally occurs as solitary or in small to large flocks and is often found in mixed species feeding parties formed of other water birds. It forages in shallow water and feeds on fish, frogs, mollusks and aquatic insects. It is a colonial nester and is often found in the mixed species heronry (Khan 2015, Khan 2008, Muzaffar 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Ardea intermedia

Species ID: BI0270

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ardea intermedia* (Wagler, 1829)

English Name: Intermediate Egret, Yellow-billed Egret, Smaller Egret, Plumed Egret, Median Egret, Short-billed Egret

Local Name: Majhla Boga, Majhari Bok

Synonym/s: *Mesophyx intermedia* Wagler, 1827
Egretta intermedia Wagler, 1829

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Intermediate Egret is common but less so than the Little Egret and has widespread distribution in wetlands of Bangladesh. Its habitat has been degraded which does not yet pose a serious threat to its population. So, this egret is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, Asia and Australia including the entire subcontinent (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all aquatic habitats all over the country, ranging from the islands in the Bay of Bengal, through the undarbans and all coastal areas, rivers of salt water and freshwater origin and major wetlands of the country as well as man-made lakes and dighis, including the Kaptai Lake (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Muzaffar 2008).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 11,128 km²



Ardea intermedia

© Paul Thompson

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits flooded marshes, inland deltas, ponds, swamp forests, freshwater swamps, pools, rivers, streams, rice-fields, wet meadows, flooded and dry pastures near water and coastal areas. It feeds mainly on fish, frogs, mollusks insects and crustaceans. It builds nest colonially with other herons and egrets and cormorants. It is diurnal and forages in association with other water-birds and feeds mainly on fish, frogs, mollusks insects and crustaceans (Khan 2015, Muzaffar 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Egretta garzetta

Species ID: BI0269



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Egretta garzetta* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Little Egret

Local Name: Chhoto Boga, Dhub Boga

Synonym/s: *Ardea garzetta* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *E.g.garzetta* occurs in Bangladesh (Muzaffar 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Little Egret is one of the commonest among the egrets and widespread in all wetlands of Bangladesh. It can thrive on a variety of habitats and paddy-fields throughout the country. There is no serious threat to this species. Therefore, it is assessed as Least Concern

Date Assessed: August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, Asia including the entire subcontinent, Indonesia and the Philippines and Europe (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all aquatic habitats all over the country. It ranges from the offshore islands to all along the coastal areas, river systems, freshwater wetlands, aquaculture ponds, man-made lakes, dams, forest streams and hill rivers. It avoids high hills (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Muzaffar 2008).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 11,129 km²



Egretta garzetta

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Little Egret inhabits all aquatic habitats such as lakes, irrigation dam, rivers, marshlands and seasonally flooded wetlands, flooded paddy fields, irrigated areas, salt pans, estuaries, offshore islands, tidal creeks and mangroves. It is an opportunistic feeder and takes mainly small fish, insects, crustaceans, amphibians, molluscs, spiders, worms, reptiles and small birds (Khan 2015, Muzaffar 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Phalacrocorax carbo

Species ID: BI0267

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	SULIFORMES	PHALACROCORACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Phalacrocorax carbo* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Great Cormorant, Cormorant, Continental Cormorant

Local Name: Boro Pankouri

Synonym/s: *Palecanus carbo* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known subspecies *P.c. sinensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common migrant and widely distributed in different wetlands of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Therefore, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through America, Asia and Australia, Europe including China, Indonesia and Japan (BirdLife International 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in large aquatic bodies like haors and rivers and many live in heronry spread over countryside villages having some waterbodies nearby (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 1,47,570 km²



Phalacrocorax carbo

© Paul Thompson

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2008)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits beels, baors, haors, large lakes and rivers and estuaries. This species is usually seen in small flocks often mixed with Little Cormorant, herons and darter. It forages by swimming and diving in water and feeds predominantly on fishes, crustaceans, amphibians, molluscs and nestling birds. It is a colonial nester (Khan 2015).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Phalacrocorax fuscicollis

Species ID: BI0550



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis* Stephens, 1826

English Name: Indian Cormorant

Local Name: Desi Pankouri

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Although the sighting records term this species rare, it is widely distributed and often misidentified as the Little Cormorant, a very similar species. It thrives in a wide variety of habitats in Bangladesh some of which are not under serious threat. It does not meet the criteria of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 07 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in rivers and lakes all over the country.

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 9,400 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Phalacrocorax fuscicollis

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Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary. It is usually seen in flocks in the rivers, lakes, ponds, estuaries. It is diurnal and forages by diving and seeking prey under water and feeds mainly on fish (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Microcarbo niger

Species ID: BI0268



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	SULIFORMES	PHALACROCORACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Microcarbo niger* (Vieillot, 1817)

English Name: Little Cormorant

Local Name: Chhoto pankouri

Synonym/s: *Hydrocorax Niger* Vieillot 1817

Phalacrocorax niger Vieillot 1817

Halleter niger Morony et al. 1975

Taxonomic Notes: *Microcarbo niger* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Phalacrocorax*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed in different wetlands of Bangladesh. Although increasing human activities and degradation of wetlands are threats to this species but these have not yet considered alarming. So, the species is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia including Afghanistan, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the entire subcontinent except the Maldives (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: This is the most widely distributed cormorants of the country being found in almost all larger waterbodies, from the countryside to the coastal areas, in offshore islands like the Saint Martin's, Kutubdia, Hatiya, Sandwip and the Sundarbans as well as the Kaptai Lake



Microcarbo niger

© Majeda Haq

in the Hill Tracts (Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 1,47,570 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone, in pairs or small parties. Little Cormorant can tolerate brackish water the largest population lives in the rivers, haors, baors and beels of the country. It feeds on fishes, crustaceans and frogs. It breeds from May to October. It is a colonial nester.



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Burhinus indicus

Species ID: BI0186



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	BURHINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Burhinus indicus* (Salvadori, 1865)

English Name: Indian Thick-knee, Indian Stone-curlew

Local Name: Deshi Motahatoo

Synonym/s: *Burhinus Oedicnemus* Linnaeus, 1758

Charadrius oedicnemus Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Burhinus indicus* and *B. oedicnemus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously lumped as *B. oedicnemus* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare resident species is reported infrequently mainly along the dry riverbeds and in some villages in the northern Bangladesh. It has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. No serious threat to it has been reported. Hence, this species is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 2 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in suitable dry riverbeds in southwest region of the country it is more often seen in the northernmost part of the country than anywhere else (Khan 2008a, 2008b, 2015 and pers. comm.).



Burhinus indicus

© Enam Ul Haque

EOO: 14,663 km²

AOO: 1,724 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is found in the countryside, tea estates, dry riverbeds and rarely inside open areas of forests. This species is locally migratory. It is a shy and secretive bird. It forages by walking on tiptoe and pecking food from grassfields, stony areas and dry riverbeds, Tea estates and dry crop fields and open forest floor. It feeds on insects, worms, slugs, small reptiles and rodents (Khan 2008a, 2008b, 2015, pers. comm.).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Recurvirostra avosetta

Species ID: BI0189

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Recurvirostra avosetta* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Pied Avocet

Local Name: Pakra Ultothuti

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is winter migrant to Bangladesh and is widely distributed throughout the country. It thrives in a variety of wetlands including the estuary, large lakes and rivers. This species does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Thus, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 22 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa and Asia, including the Indian subcontinent except the Maldives (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It inhabits the coastal areas, lagoons, tidal mudflats, freshwater lakes and rivers (Khan 2008a).

EOO: 2,20,904 km²

AOO: 38,475 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Recurvirostra avosetta

© Masudur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is a winter migrant. It is usually seen in small loose flocks but sometimes could be in hundreds, especially at the confluence of large rivers. It forages by wading in shallow water and sweeping the water or mud with its bill from side to side. It feeds on tiny mollusks, crustaceans, insects and occasionally plant matters (Khan 2008a, 2008b).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Himantopus himantopus

Species ID: BI0188



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Himantopus himantopus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Black-winged Stilt

Local Name: Kalapakh Thengi, Lal pa Dhenga

Synonym/s: *Charadrius himantopus* Linnaeus, 1758

Himantopus leucocephalus Gould, 1837

Himantopus mexicanus (Müller, 1776)

Taxonomic Notes: *Himantopus himantopus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously split as *H. himantopus*, *H. leucocephalus* and *H. mexicanus* and following AOU (1998) and SACC (2006). Prior to that, *H. melanurus* had been split from *H. mexicanus* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the three known subspecies, *H.h. himantopus* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been noted and it does not meet any Threatened Category and so, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Australia, Europe, Africa and South Asia including the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).



Himantopus himantopus

© CM Reza

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable wetlands, both freshwater and brackish water, including man-made lakes and dams in the country (Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,12,496 km²

AOO: 7,092 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a winter migrant. It lives in a variety of wetlands including riverbanks, marshlands, coastal lagoons, lakes and rice fields. It forages in almost all types of wetlands by wading slowly in mud and water, probing and picking food from the soft soil. It feeds chiefly on insects, crustaceans and other aquatic invertebrates (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Pluvialis squatarola

Species ID: BI0191

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	CHARADRIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pluvialis squatarola* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Grey Plover

Local Name: Metey Jiria

Synonym/s: *Tringa squatarola* Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Pluvialis squatarola* is a common winter visitor and widespread in Bangladesh. There is no serious threat to this species and it does not meet any Threatened Category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through America, Australia, Europe, Africa, and Asia except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly along the coast of southwest, southeast and other wetlands in the northeast regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,23,565 km²

AOO: 11,847 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Pluvialis squatarola

© Paul Thompson

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal, migratory and gregarious. It winters in the coastal and inter-tidal mudflats, sandy shores, estuaries and bays, occasionally salt marshes. It feeds on insects, small mollusks, crustaceans and occasionally seeds and plant materials. (Haque and Chakma 2008)



Assessor: M. Foylal

Pluvialis fulva

Species ID: BI0190



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	CHARADRIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pluvialis fulva* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Pacific Golden Plover

Local Name: Proshanto Sonajiria

Synonym/s: *Charadrius fulvus* Gmelin, 1789

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Pacific Golden Plover is a common and very widespread winter visitor to Bangladesh. It occurs along the wetlands all over the country and found in some protected areas. It has very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. It is not threatened anywhere within its range. Thus, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Australia, Europe, Africa, South Asia except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all wetlands, coastal islands like Hatiya, Saint Martin's and dry winter or Ravi crop fields and post-harvest paddy fields with left over paddy stumps all over the country (Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,24,779 km²

AOO: 22,047 km²



Pluvialis fulva

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and gregarious. It is diurnal and winters in the riverbanks, coastal mudflats, lakes, marshes, grasslands and crop fields. It forages by walking and running on wet shores, crop fields and grassy areas bordering wetlands and picking up its food from the ground. It feeds chiefly on tiny mollusks. It also takes crustaceans, aquatic insects, seeds and vegetable matter (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Charadrius dubius

Species ID: BI0193

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	CHARADRIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Charadrius dubius* Scopoli, 1786

English Name: Little Ringed Plover

Local Name: Chhoto Nothjiria, Chhoto Jiria

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *C.d.*

Jerdoni occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Charadrius dubius* is one of the commonest winter and uncommon passage migrants as well as a rare resident of Bangladesh. It has a very wide distribution and there exists no serious threat to this species. So, Little Ringed Plover has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Australia, Europe, Africa and Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in small to large wetlands all over the country.

EOO: 2,24,779 km²

AOO: 22,047 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Charadrius dubius

© Paul Thompson

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in pairs and scattered flocks in the mudflats, beaches, shallow lagoons, salt pans, flood pools, grasslands and riverbanks. It is active by day and roosts with congeners in large colony, forages at the margin of water, in soggy and boggy soil. It feeds on mainly weevils, beetles, dipterous larvae, worms and tiny crabs (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyzal

Charadrius alexandrinus

Species ID: BI0192



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	CHARADRIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Charadrius alexandrinus* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Kentish Plover

Local Name: Kentish Jiria

Taxonomic Notes: *Charadrius alexandrinus*, *C. dealbatus* and *C. nivosus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *C. alexandrinus* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Kentish Plover still remains polytypic, *C. a. seebohmi* occurs in Bangladesh (del Hoyo and Collar 2014).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Kentish Plover is one of the commonest winter and an uncommon passage migrants and widespread in Bangladesh. It occurs along the wetlands all over the country. There is no threat to the species or its habitat. Therefore, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through America, Europe, Africa, Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in shore-lines, riverbanks and marshes all over Bangladesh.

EOO: 2,24,779 km²

AOO: 22,047 km²



Charadrius alexandrinus

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory, diurnal and gregarious. It winters in the margins of salt water and freshwater lakes, paddy fields, ploughed fields, estuarine riverbanks, coastal areas and salt pans. It feeds on beetles, flies, sand hoppers, crustaceans, mollusks and spiders (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyсал

Charadrius mongolus

Species ID: BI0195

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	CHARADRIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Charadrius mongolus* Pallas, 1776

English Name: Lesser Sandplover, Mongolian Dotterel, Lesser Sand-Plover, Mongolian Plover

Local Name: Chhoto Dhuljiria

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies *C.m. atrifrons* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a very common winter and an uncommon passage migrant to Bangladesh. It can thrive in a variety of habitats and no serious threat to this species is noted. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia, Australia and Europe (BirdLife International 2014)

Bangladesh: It occurs along the coasts and river banks all over the country.

EOO: 2,24,779 km²

AOO: 22,047 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Charadrius mongolus

© Omar Shahadat

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and diurnal. It forages in mixed groups of waders at the edges of lakes and marshes, sand flats, mudflats, beach, freshly ploughed rice fields near the coast. It feeds on small sandhoppers and insects (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyzal

Charadrius leschenaultii

Species ID: BI0194



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	CHARADRIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson, 1826
English Name: Greater Sandplover, Large Sand Dotterel, Greater Sand-Plover
Local Name: Boro Dhuljiria
Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *C. l. leschenaultii* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Charadrius leschenaultii* is common in wetlands all along the coastal areas and in freshwater wetlands. There exists no threat to the species. Hence, this is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Australia, Europe, Africa and Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs all along the coastal areas and the freshwater wetlands of Bangladesh.

EOO: 2,24,883 km²

AOO: 19,435 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Charadrius leschenaultii

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and migratory. It is seen in mixed flocks of waders in the coastal lagoons, muddy and sandy beaches, rivers, streams and estuaries and forages at the edge of water. It feeds on insects, crustaceans, mollusks and other small creatures living in the inter-tidal mudflat. It generally feeds in the daytime, but may sometimes forage at night (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Vanellus vanellus

Species ID: BI0200

LEAST CONCERN <LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	CHARADRIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Vanellus vanellus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Northern Lapwing

Local Name: Utturey Titi

Synonym/s: *Tringa vanellus* Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Northern Lapwing is a rare and a widespread winter migrant. An increasing population is inferred from recent sighting reports (AWC 2010-15). It thrives in a variety of wetlands including haor basin and reservoirs, some of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. So, the species has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia, Africa and Europe (BirdLife International 2012). (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in wetland of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 53,817 km²

AOO: 1,695 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Vanellus vanellus

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Increasing

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and is seen in small loose flocks in the wet grasslands, marshes, haors, riverbanks, fallow land and cultivated fields. It is diurnal and crepuscular. It feeds on insects, mollusks and worms (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Sriman Delip Kumar Das

Vanellus cinereus

Species ID: BI0196



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	CHARADRIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Vanellus cinereus* (Blyth, 1842)

English Name: Grey-headed Lapwing

Local Name: Metematha Titi

Synonym/s: *Pluvianus cinereus* Blyth, 1842

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Grey-headed Lapwing is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It occurs from the coastal areas to the Kaptai Lake in the hills areas, all rivers and freshwater wetlands of the country. It faces no serious threat from habitat destruction or poaching. So, Grey-headed Lapwing has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over Asia including Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Myanmar, Mongolia, Nepal, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the freshwater wetlands all over the country although it also passes through the coastal areas as well as the Saint Martin's Island in the south-easternmost part of the country (Khan 2008a, 2008b, Khan 2008).



Vanellus cinereus

© Paul Thompson

EOO: 1,28,357 km²

AOO: 5,692 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Not known

Habitat and Ecology

The species is a migratory, diurnal wader and seen in small flocks, sometimes mixed with other lapwings and migratory waders. It forages by walking in the shallow wetlands and crop fields and feeds on insects, worms and mollusks (Khan 2008a, 2008b).and seen in small flocks in open country, fallow fields, rice fields, wet grazing grounds and stubbles.



Assessor: Sriman Delip Kumar Das

Vanellus indicus

Species ID: BI0198

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	CHARADRIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Vanellus indicus* (Boddaert, 1783)

English Name: Red-wattled Lapwing

Local Name: Hot Titi

Synonym/s: *Hoplopterus indicus indicus* Cramp and Simmons (1977-1994)
Hoplopterus indicus AERC TAC (2003)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Red-wattled Lapwing is the commonest lapwing and widely distributed from the Suburban wetlands to the coastal areas, hill streams and marshlands inside all river ecosystems. The anthropogenic factors have not impacted it appreciably. So, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Middle East, South and South East Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable wetland habitats all over the country, from the suburbs of Dhaka- the capital city of Bangladesh to the remotest marshland in the hill country (Khan 1987, 2008a, 2008b, 2015).

EOO: 2,21,137 km²

AOO: 1,47,570 km²



Vanellus indicus

© Nazmul Hassan Sharji

Population

Generation Time (Length): 9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is seen in pairs or small flocks in sand in riverbanks, coastal areas, forest clearings, grasslands, crop fields, villages, tea estates and rubber plantations. It is diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on invertebrates from ground and grassy vegetation (Khan 2008a, Khan 2008b).



Assessor: Sriman Delip Kumar Das

Rostratula benghalensis

Species ID: BI0183



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	ROSTRATULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Rostratula benghalensis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Greater Painted Snipe

Local Name: Bangla Rangachega

Synonym/s: *Rallus benghalensis* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Rostratula benghalensis* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *R. benghalensis* and *R. australis* following Christidis and Boles (2008). Of the two known subspecies *R.b. benghalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This uncommon resident species is widely distributed and can thrive on a variety of food sources. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. So, it has been considered as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 June 2014.

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over Europe, Africa and Asia, including the subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the haors and coasts of southeast, southwest and northeast regions of Bangladesh (Khan 2008).



Rostratula benghalensis

© CM Reza

EOO: 13,0152 km²

AOO: 5,431 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: <4000 (Li *et al.* 2009, Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in pairs in the tidal mudflats, estuaries and grassy areas. It is both diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on aquatic insects, frogs and small fishes (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Hydrophasianus chirurgus

Species ID: BI0184

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	JACANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scopoli, 1786)

English Name: Pheasant-tailed Jacana

Local Name: Neu pipi, Jal Mayur

Synonym/s: *Tringa Chirurgus* Scopoli, 1786

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident species is widely distributed and can thrive in a variety of wetland habitats. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category and as such, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 2 March 2015.

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and South Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable freshwater wetlands, basically in haors, baors and beels as well as in man-made lakes all over the country (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,74,915 km²

AOO: 3,002 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Hydrophasianus chirurgus

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is usually seen alone or in pairs but it forms large flocks in haor belts during winter when it could be seen in company of other migratory waterfowls. It is one of the few species of polyandrous birds. It feeds on seeds and shoots of aquatic plant, insects and other aquatic invertebrates on floating vegetation (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).



Assessor: Zenifer Azmiri

Metopidius indicus

Species ID: BI0185



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	JACANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Metopidius indicus* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Bronze-winged Jacana

Local Name: Dol Pipi, Jol Pipi.

Synonym/s: *Parra indica* Latham, 1790

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident species is widely distributed and can thrive in a variety of wetlands. Although there are a few threats but the species is adaptable to withstand this pressure. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 2 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is found all over the country in all suitable wetland habitats, including man-made ponds, lakes and freshwater marshes in the coastal areas (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,12,652 km²

AOO: 2,709 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Metopidius indicus

© Omar Shahadat

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits the marshes, lakes, ponds, ditches and other open water bodies with aquatic vegetations. Like the Pheasant-tailed, this jacana is also polyandrous (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).



Assessor: Zenifer Azmiri

Numenius phaeopus

Species ID: BI0158

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Numenius phaeopus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Whimbrel

Local Name: Nata Gulinda, Choto Gulinda

Synonym/s: *Scolopax phaeopus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies *N.p. phaeopus* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh and widespread throughout the coasts of Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It winters on coasts of Africa, South America, south Asia, Australasia and southern North America; and breeds in Arctic and subarctic, Iceland, Scotland and other parts of Europe. (BirdLife International 2014, Chandler 2009).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly along the coast of southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

EOO: 45,125 km²

AOO: 7,031 km²



Numenius phaeopus

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 9.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: >1,000 mature individuals (BirdLife International 2014)

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a winter migrant and inhabits beaches, tidal flats, marshes, paddy fields near the coast, exposed reefs and mangroves. It feeds on crustaceans and marine invertebrates (BirdLife International 2014, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Arenaria interpres

Species ID: BI0169

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Arenaria interpres* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Ruddy Turnstone

Local Name: Lal Nuribatan

Synonym/s: *Tringa interpres* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *A. i. interpres* occurs in Bangladesh ((Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon winter migrant and widespread mainly along the coastal regions of Bangladesh. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, it does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes America, Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs along the coast of southeast and southwest regions and the Saint Martin's Island of Bangladesh both as a main winter and sparingly as autumn and spring passage migrants (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan, 2008).

EOO: 45,125 km²

AOO: 7,031 km²



Arenaria interpres

© Samiul Mohsanin

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This winter and passage migrant is usually seen in small flocks along with other wintering birds in the coastal areas and offshore islands. It feeds on insects, mollusks, crustaceans, worms, berries and other invertebrates (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Calidris pugnax

Species ID: BI0182

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calidris pugnax* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Ruff

Local Name: Geoala Batan, Geoala, Juwala

Synonym/s: *Tringa pugnax* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Calidris pugnax* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Philomachus*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant and a rare passage migrant and is widely distributed throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any Criterion of Threatened Category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over Europe, Africa and Asia, including the subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs all along the coastal areas, inshore and offshore islands as well as freshwater wetlands (Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,30,152 km²

AOO: 5,431 km²



Calidris pugnax

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: <4000 (Li *et al.* 2009, Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in mixed flock of waders in the tidal mudflats, estuaries, large wetlands and grassy areas. It is both diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on aquatic insects, frogs and small fishes (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Calidris falcinellus

Species ID: BI0181



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calidris falcinellus* (Pontoppidan, 1763)

English Name: Broad-billed Sandpiper

Local Name: Motathuti Batan, Thotmota Chapakhi

Synonym/s: *Scolopax falcinellus* Pontoppidan, 1763

Calidris falcinellus (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Limicola*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon winter migrant and is reported in small numbers from a few locations of the coastal mud-flats but because of its possible misidentification as the more abundant Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea* its presence in rest of the coastal areas has not been ascertained. Since the species is known to survive in a variety of inter-tidal habitats, it does not yet meet any of the Threatened Categories. Thus, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species winters in Africa, Europe, Asia and Australia including India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs all along the coastal areas of the country in winter (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).



Calidris falcinellus

© Faysal Ahmad

EOO: 7,987 km²

AOO: 91 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown; but annual count at coast has been <5000 (Li *et al.* 2009, Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and is usually seen in small flocks and often with other smaller waders. It inhabits intertidal mudflats and tidal creeks during winter and feeds on insects, small invertebrates and sometimes seeds (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Calidris ferruginea

Species ID: BI0174

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan, 1763)

English Name: Curlew Sandpiper

Local Name: Gulinda Batan

Synonym/s: *Tringa ferrugineus* Pontoppidan, 1763

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common winter migrant is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. The Extent of Occurrence of this species is estimated to be more than 20,000 km². No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, it does not meet any Threatened Category. Hence, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia, including all countries of the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs along the coasts, islands and rivers throughout the country.

EOO: 23,084 km²

AOO: 3,350 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012).



Calidris ferruginea

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Total Population: Unknown but annual count at coast has been <10000 (Li *et al.* 2009; Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

This common winter and rare passage migrant usually winters in large mixed flocks with other small waders in inter-tidal mudflats and tidal creeks and in river mouths. It is diurnal and feeds on worms and other tiny invertebrates from the mudflat and sandflat. (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Calidris temminckii

Species ID: BI0178



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calidris temminckii* (Leisler, 1812)

English Name: Temminck's Stint

Local Name: Temingker Chapakhi, Teminker Chaha

Synonym/s: *Tringa tmminckii* Leisler, 1812

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is one of the commonest and most widely distributed small migratory waders in the country. No serious threat to this species has been reported. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa and Asia, including all countries of the subcontinent (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It is both a winter and passage migrant to the country spending most of its time along freshwater wetlands, creeks, lagoon, coastal and estuarine regions (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,30,152 km²

AOO: 5,431 km²



Calidris temminckii

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown; but annual count at coast has been <5000 (Li *et al.* 2009, Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This winter migrant is usually seen in small groups. In the countryside ditches and ponds it is usually found as singleton or with more commonly seen Little Stints. It forages on soft mud by probing among the decaying vegetation and feeds on worms, crustaceans, mollusks, insects and other invertebrates (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Calidris ruficollis

Species ID: BI0176

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calidris ruficollis* (Pallas, 1776)

English Name: Red-necked Stint

Local Name: Lalghar Chapakhi, Lalgola Chaha

Synonym/s: *Tringa ruficollis* Pallas, 1776

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant and widespread mainly along the mudflats and sandflats at coast of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Thus, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over Europe, Africa and Asia, including the entire subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs all along the coastal areas of Bangladesh.

EOO: 23,084 km²

AOO: 3,350 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Calidris ruficollis

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Total Population: <10000 (Li *et al.* 2009, Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a common migrant to Bangladesh and usually winters in small to large mixed groups of small shorebirds in inter-tidal mudflats, tidal creeks and river banks between October and April. It is diurnal and feeds on aquatic insects, crustaceans and other invertebrates (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Calidris alba

Species ID: BI0171



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calidris alba* (Pallas, 1764)

English Name: Sanderling

Local Name: Sanderling

Synonym/s: *Tringa alba* Pallas, 1764

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon winter migrant and widespread mainly along the wetlands of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes north Palearctic and northernmost North America in the summer and the coasts of nearly the whole world in the winter (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs along the coast of southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 45,125 km²

AOO: 7,031km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Calidris alba

© Samiul Mohsanin

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This is a winter and passage migrant (Khan 2008), gregarious and is usually seen in small flocks often mixed with Curlew Sandpiper and other small waders. It forages by sprinting swiftly and picking its prey from the receding tide. It feeds on worms, mollusks and crustaceans (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Calidris alpina

Species ID: BI0172

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calidris alpina* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Dunlin

Local Name: Dunlin Batan, Bankathont Chapakhi

Synonym/s: *Tringa alpina* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies *C. a. alpina* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare winter migrant and found along the coast and rivers of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species is reported. It does not meet any Criterion of Threatened Category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through North America, Europe, Africa and Asia including all countries of the subcontinent except Bhutan (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs along the coast and rivers of southeast, southwest and northern regions of Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,53,403 km²

AOO: 11,770 km²



Calidris alpina

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This migratory species is gregarious and usually seen in large mixed flocks of shorebirds in different habitats such as tidal mudflat. It is diurnal and feeds on insects and their larvae, worms, small crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic invertebrates; and occasionally takes seeds and leaves (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: M. Foylal

Calidris minuta

Species ID: BI0175



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calidris minuta* (Leisler, 1812)

English Name: Little Stint

Local Name: Chhoto Chapakhi, Choto Chaha

Synonym/s: *Tringa minuta* Leisler, 1812

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is one of the commonest winter and uncommon passage migrants and widely distributed throughout wetlands in Bangladesh. Its Extent of Occurrence is estimated to be more than 20,000 km². No immediate threat to it has yet been reported. Therefore, it does not meet any Threatened Category. So, Little Stint is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over Europe, Africa and Asia, including the entire subcontinent except Bhutan. (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the coastal, estuarine and brackish water zones and in all large wetlands, including freshwater rivers of Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008 Khan 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 23,084 km²

AOO: 3,350 km²



Calidris minuta

© Faysal Ahmad

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.8 yr (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown, but annual count at coast has been <10000 (Li, *et al.* 2009, AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a common winter and uncommon passage migrant and is usually found in mixed flocks with other small shorebirds. It feeds mostly on invertebrates (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Gallinago stenura

Species ID: BI0153

LEAST CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Gallinago stenura* (Bonaparte, 1831)

English Name: Pin-tailed Snipe

Local Name: Lenja Chega

Synonym/s: *Scolopax stenura* Bonaparte, 1831

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is found in various types of wetlands ranging from the coastal areas to the highest hill streams. It is not facing any serious threat. So, the species has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over South and Southeast Asia in the winter (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs in suitable wetland habitats all over the country (Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,26,061 km²

AOO: 2,721 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

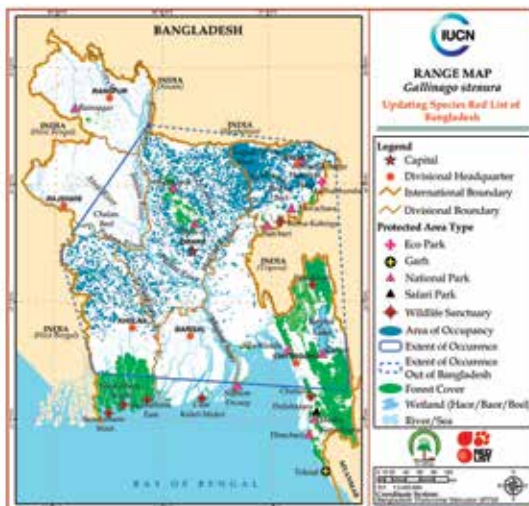


Gallinago stenura

© Samiul Mohsanin

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits coastal marshes and freshwater wetlands, hilly streams and waterlogged paddy fields. This species is migratory and seen alone but can be found along with other waders. It feeds on insects and their larvae, worms and tiny mollusks (Khan 1987, 2008a, 2008b).



Assessor: M. Foyzal

Gallinago gallinago

Species ID: BI0152



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Gallinago gallinago* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Common Snipe

Local Name: Pati Chega

Synonym/s: *Scolopax gallinago* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Gallinago gallinago* and *G. delicata* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *G. gallinago* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the three known subspecies, *G.g.gallinago* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008a).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Common Snipe is one of the commonest and widespread winter migrants to Bangladesh. It is found in all marshlands and in a few protected areas. It is not facing any danger of habitat loss in the near future. Hence, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through North America, Europe, Africa and Asia, including all countries of the Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2013)

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable marshlands all over Bangladesh. Common Snipe is found from the coastal forests, wetlands, to all freshwater wetlands, including city center ones to the major haor belts, beels, baors and man-made lakes, hill streams and pools in the country. (Khan 1987, 2008a, 2008b, 2015).



Gallinago gallinago

© Faysal Ahmad

EOO: 1,74,914 km²

AOO: 3,002 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits marshes, coastal mudflats, lagoons, creeks, ponds, wet crop fields and embankments. This species is migratory and is seen alone or in loose flocks. It is diurnal and crepuscular, secretive and walks a few steps then picks up food before looking for the next hiding place. It mainly feeds on worms, larvae of insects, spiders, leeches, crustaceans, gastropods, small vertebrates and some seeds (Khan 2008a, 2008b).



Assessor: M. Foyсал

Xenus cinereus

Species ID: BI0167

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Xenus cinereus* (Güldenstädt, 1775)

English Name: Terek Sandpiper

Local Name: Terek Batan

Synonym/s: *Scolopax cinereas* Güldenstädt, 1775

Tringa cinerea cinerea Cramp and Simmons (1977-1994)

Tringa cinerea cinerea Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Tringa terek terek Turbott, 1990

Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known subspecies *T.t. totanus*, *T.t. terrignotae*, and *T.t. eurhinus* occur in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter migrant and widespread at the coasts of Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. No serious threats to it have been detected. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 25 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: The global range includes Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia, including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs along the coast of southwest and southeast regions of Bangladesh.



Xenus cinereus

© Samiul Mohsanin

EOO: 45,125 km²

AOO: 7,031 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species winters in inter-tidal sand-flats and mudflats, and is rarely seen in freshwater. It feeds on insects and their larvae, small mollusks, crustaceans, spiders and annelid worms (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyсал

Actitis hypoleucos

Species ID: BI0168



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Actitis hypoleucos* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Common Sandpiper

Local Name: Pati Batan

Synonym/s: *Tringa hypoleucos* Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter migrant and widespread in different habitats throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. No serious threats to it have been reported. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 25 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the suitable wetland habitats all over the country.

EOO: 2,17,467 km²

AOO: 11,856 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Actitis hypoleucos

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Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is winter migrant and winters at edges of water in moist agricultural fields, mangroves, coastal dunes, estuaries, rivers, ponds, canals, and grassy lawns. It feeds on minute invertebrates, such as crabs, insects, spiders and centipedes (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Tringa ochropus

Species ID: BI0164

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tringa ochropus* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Green Sandpiper

Local Name: Shobuj Batan

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter migrant and widespread throughout the wetlands of Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It has very large Area of Occupancy (AOO) and Extent of Occurrence (EOO) Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 25 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Africa, Australia and Asia, Europe (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the rivers of all over the country.

EOO: 2,17,467 km²

AOO: 9,400 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Tringa ochropus

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species winters in freshwater habitats, such as marshes, riverbanks, sewage farms, small ponds, pools, narrow ditches and hill streams. It feeds on mollusks, crustaceans, aquatic invertebrates and small amounts of plant matters (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyсал

Tringa erythropus

Species ID: BI0160



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tringa erythropus* (Pallas, 1764)

English Name: Spotted Redshank

Local Name: Tila Lalpa

Synonym/s: *Scolopax erythropus* Pallas, 1764

Taxonomic Notes: *Tringa brevipes* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Heteroscelus* (BirdLife International 2014).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh. Based on the stable population, no reduction in the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) over the last three generations and in the absence of any significant threat to its habitats, this taxon is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species breeds across northern Scandinavia and northern Asia and winters south to the Mediterranean, the southern British Isles, France, tropical Africa, and tropical Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It is found in the suitable wetlands all over the country.

EOO: 1,01,661 km²

AOO: 5,297 km²



Tringa erythropus

© Paul Thompson

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: >1,000

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is winter migrant and winters in a variety of freshwater and coastal or brackish wetlands. Freshwater mudflats, beels, haors, estuaries, mangrove forests, irrigated paddy fields, salt marshes and salt pans are also its preferred habitat (BirdLife International 2014, Khan 2008). It feeds on crustaceans, mollusks, aquatic insects, larvae, amphibians and small fishes.



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Tringa nebularia

Species ID: BI0163

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus, 1767)

English Name: Common Greenshank

Local Name: Pati Shobujpa

Synonym/s: *Scolopax nebularia* Gunnerus, 1767

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *T. n. nebularia* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh. Based on the stable population, no reduction in both the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and Area of Occupancy (AOO) over the last three generations and in the absence of any significant future threat to its habitats, this is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species breeds from Scotland eastward throughout Scandinavia, eastern Europe to far-eastern Siberia, migrates south on a broad front and winters from Scotland to the Mediterranean, throughout Africa, South of Sahara, South and South-East Asia to Australia years (Birdlife International 2014, Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable wetlands all over the country (Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,70,257 km²

AOO: 14,932 km²



Tringa nebularia

© Nazmul Hassan Shanji

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: >5,000 (Li *et al.* 2009)

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species winters at wetlands such as swamps, tidal creeks, muddy shores of lakes and rivers, sewage farms, salt pans, inundated rice-fields, ponds, flooded grasslands, coastal mudflats, mangroves and estuaries (Khan 2008). It feeds on aquatic insects and their larvae, crustaceans, annelids, mollusks, amphibians and small fish.



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Tringa totanus

Species ID: BI0166



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tringa totanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Common Redshank

Local Name: Pati Lalpa

Synonym/s: *Scolopax totanus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known subspecies *T.t. totanus*, *T.t. terrignotae*, and *T.t. eurhinus* occur in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter migrant and is widespread wetlands throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. No serious threats to it have been reported. Hence, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Europe, Africa and Asia, including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It is distributed in small to large wetlands all over the country.

EOO: 2,23,198 km²

AOO: 13,740 km²



Tringa totanus

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species winters in marshes and muddy edges of rivers, lakes and mangroves, estuaries and saline seashores. It feeds on insects, mollusks, crustaceans, small fish and tadpoles (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Tringa glareola

Species ID: BI0161

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tringa glareola* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Wood Sandpiper

Local Name: Bon Batan

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh. There is no reduction in the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) over the last three generations. No serious threats to it has been reported. In the absence of any significant future threat to its habitats, this taxon has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species breeds across Eurasia, mainly in Scandinavia, the Baltic countries and Russia. It winters in Africa, Australia and Asia (BirdLife International 2014, Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable wetlands all over the country (Khan 2008)

EOO: 2, 24,779 km²

AOO: 19,327 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Tringa glareola

© Sahad Siddique

Total Population: >5,000

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a migratory bird and winters in freshwater wetlands including wet paddy fields and roadside canals, intertidal mudflats and tidal creeks. It feeds on seeds, algae, aquatic insects, crustaceans, arachnids, small fish and frogs (BirdLife International 2014).



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Tringa stagnatilis

Species ID: BI0165



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tringa stagnatilis* (Bechstein, 1803)

English Name: Marsh Sandpiper

Local Name: Bil Batan

Synonym/s: *Totanus stagnatilis* Bechstein, 1803

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter migrant and is widespread in different wetlands throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. Hence, this species does not meet the of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 25 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes as a migrant to Europe, Africa, Australia and southern Asia, including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the rivers, marshes and coasts all over the country.

EOO: 2,23,198 km²

AOO: 16,198 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown



Tringa stagnatilis

© Samiul Mohsanin

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is winter migrant and its winter ground for feeding is mostly rivers, estuaries, mudflats, lagoons, haors, paddy fields and coastal areas. It feeds on small mollusks, crustaceans, insects and small fishes (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Turnix tanki

Species ID: BI0034

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	TURNICIDAE

Scientific Name: *Turnix tanki* Blyth, 1843

English Name: Yellow-legged Buttonquail

Local Name: Holdepa Nataboter

Taxonomic Notes: - Both of the two known subspecies, *T.t.tanki* and *T.t. blanfordii* may occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Yellow-legged Buttonquail is a rare but widespread resident in Bangladesh. It can survive in village-groves and grasslands. No serious threat to the species has yet been observed. So, considering its wide range and absence of serious threat it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through south and east Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs in northeast, east, southeast and central regions of the country, especially in areas bordering forests (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015, Thompson *et al.* 1993 and Thompson *et al.* 2014).

EOO: 1,13,250 km²

AOO: 2,648 km²



Turnix tanki

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Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs in grasslands with scrubs, standing crops and cultivated fields, sugarcane-field and tea estates close to forest. It is sedentary and secretive. It feeds on seeds, grains, shoots, insects, ants and termites (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyzal

Turnix suscitator

Species ID: BI0033



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	TURNICIDAE

Scientific Name: *Turnix suscitator* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Barred Buttonquail

Local Name: Dagi Nataboter

Synonym/s: *Tetrao suscitator* Gmelin, 1789

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 18 known subspecies *T.s. plumbipes* and *T.s. bengalensis* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident but widespread in Bangladesh and found in a few protected areas. It can also survive in villages and fallow lands. No serious threats to its population have been observed. Hence, it is evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to Asia, including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Indonesia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It rarely occurs in grasslands, crop fields and thickets bordering forests and village groves in the northeast, east and southeast of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,34,804 km²

AOO: 3,513 km²



Turnix suscitator

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and secretive. It forages by turning over leaf litter under thickets in grasslands with scrubs and cut-over jungles. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds, grains, green shoots, termites and ants (Haque and Chakma, 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Glareola maldivarum

Species ID: BI0202

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	GLAREOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Glareola maldivarum* Forster, 1795

English Name: Oriental Pratincole

Local Name: Udoyee Babubatan, Boro Babui Batan

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Oriental Pratincole is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. Its occurrence is likely to be greater than what sighting reports suggested because it is often misidentified as Little Pratincole. It thrives in a variety of habitats including inter-tidal mudflats and riverbanks. It has wide Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occurrence. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 11 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Australia and Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Siberia, Mongolia, China and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the in small numbers in the coastal areas of Bangladesh in winter (Haque and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 26,447 km²

AOO: 1,136 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Glareola maldivarum

© Saniar Rahman

Total Population: The annual count in the coastal area has been estimated as <100 (Li *et al.* 2009, AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory, diurnal, crepuscular and gregarious. It spends most of its time on dry sand or mud leisurely but collects all food on wings consuming moths, beetles, insects and winged termites (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Glareola lactea

Species ID: BI0201



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	GLAREOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Glareola lactea* Temminck, 1820

English Name: Small Pratincole, Little Pratincole

Local Name: Chhoto Babubatan, Chhoto Babui Batan

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident species has a wide range. It can thrive in a variety of habitats including inter-tidal mudflats and riverbanks. It has large Area of Occupancy and Extent of Occurrence. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 11 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia, including Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Myanmar (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the large rivers and coasts all over the country (Haque and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,68,253 km²

AOO: 6,370 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Glareola lactea

© Paul Thompson

Total Population: Unknown but annual count at coast has been <6000 (Chowdhury *et al.* 2011, Li *et al.* 2009, AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary, gregarious and diurnal. It inhabits the riverbanks, large lakes, flooded fields, coastal swamps and salt pans. It forages by running on the ground or flying over it and feeds chiefly on flying insects, beetles and winged termites (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Larus brunnicephalus

Species ID: BI0205

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Larus brunnicephalus* Jerdon, 1840

English Name: Brown-headed Gull

Local Name: Khoiramatha Gangchil, Gonga Koitar

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Brown-headed Gull is the commonest among migratory gulls found in Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of wetlands including estuaries, coastal areas, offshore islands, rivers and large lakes, some of which are not under immediate threat. Its population has been stable over decades. Thus, Brown-headed Gull is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 5 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through the coasts of the Persian Gulf, South and Southeast Asia, including the entire subcontinent, to China and Malaysia (BirdLife International 2014)

Bangladesh: It occurs in all wetlands from the Bay of Bengal coast to the Kaptai Lake, all major rivers and haor belts (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 11,857 km²



Larus brunnicephalus

© Samiul Mohsanin

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal and gregarious. It forages by flying low over water, following fishing-boats. It occurs in almost all types of wetlands. This gull feeds mainly on fishes, prawns and also takes grubs, slugs, earthworms, insects, winged termites and carrion (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Larus ridibundus

Species ID: BI0208

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Larus ridibundus* Linnaeus, 1766

English Name: Common Black-headed Gull,
Black-headed Gull

Local Name: Kalamatha Gangchil

Synonym/s: *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
ridibundus Christidis and Boles, 2008

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Black-headed Gull is a common winter migrant to freshwater and saltwater habitats of Bangladesh. No decline in its population has been recorded and no threat to it has been reported. Therefore, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 9 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through North America, Europe, Africa and Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all the waters throughout the country but in much smaller numbers than its congener the brown-headed Gull. Also it is more often seen along the coastal areas than in the freshwater habitats (Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,24,779 km²

AOO: 19,328 km²



Larus ridibundus

© Paul Thompson

Population

Generation Time (Length): 9.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This gull usually occurs along with the Brown-headed Gulls. It feeds on fishes, prawns and offal. It occasionally takes insects, garbage, slugs, earthworms, seeds and berries (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Larus ichthyaetus

Species ID: BI0207

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Larus ichthyaetus* Pallas, 1773

English Name: Pallas's Gull, Great Black-headed Gull

Local Name: Palasi Gangchil

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter migrant and widespread throughout the country. It thrives from the deep sea to the coastal areas, estuaries and infrequently in the large rivers and large lakes. Its population has been considered stable for the past few decades. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 9 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe and Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all wetlands including coastal areas and large rivers all over the country, in all larger islands as well as in open sea water (Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,24,779 km²

AOO: 19,328km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 12.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Not known

Trend: Stable



Larus ichthyaetus

© Sahad Siddique

Habitat and Ecology

This is the largest gull of the country. The species is gregarious and diurnal. It forages by flying low over water, following fishing-boats like other gulls and feeds on fish, crustaceans, insects, small mammals and offal. It flies long hours, mostly soaring over the differential wind. It does not breed in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Larus fuscus

Species ID: BI0206

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Larus fuscus* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Lesser Black-backed Gull

Local Name: Chhoto Kalapith Gangchil

Synonym/s: *Larus heuglini* Bree, 1876

Taxonomic Notes: Referring to review of large white-headed gulls in the Holarctic by Collinson *et al.* (2008) and associated literature the following species level treatment, shown with five sub-specific placements, *L. fuscus* has five sub-species: *L. f. fuscus*, *L. f. intermedius*, *L. f. graellsii*, *L. f. heuglini* and *L. f. barabensis*, has been adopted by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group (BTWG) (del Hoyo and Collar 2014).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon but widespread water bird. It thrives in a variety of wetlands, including estuaries, rivers and large lakes. There is no serious threat to it. So, this gull has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 5 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes coastal waters and large inland waters of Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia (del Hoyo 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in wetlands including coasts, large rivers and lakes throughout the country. Largest concentration of it is found along the fishing villages and



Larus fuscus

© Sourav Mahmud

offshore and in shore islands from the Sundarbans in the west to the Saint Martin's Island in the east and in larger haors like the Tanguar and Hakaluki Haors (Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 11,857 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This gull is found in coastal villages, estuaries, islands, haors, lager rivers, charlands, man-made dams, etc. (Khan 2008). The species is diurnal and gregarious. It forages by flying low over water, following fishing-boats in almost all types of wetlands. It feeds mainly on fishes, prawns and also takes grubs, slugs, earthworms, insects, winged termites and shoots of crops as well as carrion (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Sterna albifrons

Species ID: BI0211

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sterna albifrons* (Pallas, 1764)

English Name: Little Tern

Local Name: Choto Panchil

Synonym/s: *Sterna albifrons* Pallas, 1764

Sternula albifrons Christidis and Boles, 2008

Sternula albifrons AOU checklist (1998 + supplements)

Taxonomic Notes: The BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group is aware that phylogenetic analyses have been published which have proposed generic rearrangements which may affect this species, but prefers to wait until work by other taxonomists reveals how these changes affect the entire groups involved.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common and widespread resident. Its population is stable and no serious threat to it has been reported. It has large Area of Occupancy and Extent of Occurrence. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia, including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indonesia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2015).



Sterna albifrons

© Paul Thompson

Bangladesh: It occurs in the coastal areas, rivers, most wetlands and man-made lakes and dams all over the country (Islam 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,69,894 km²

AOO: 17,108 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and forages by flying low over shallow water, hovering and suddenly plunging in water to hunt. It is one of the commonest of the terns that follow fishing boats and passenger ships. It feeds on small fish, crustaceans and aquatic insects (Islam 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Gelochelidon nilotica

Species ID: BI0209



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Gelochelidon nilotica* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Common Gull-billed Tern

Local Name: Kalathot Panchil

Synonym/s: *Sterna nilotica* Gmelin, 1789

Taxonomic Notes: *Gelochelidon nilotica* and *G. macrotarsa* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously placed in the genus *Sterna* and lumped as *S. nilotica* following Sibley and Monroe 1990.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common and widespread resident. Its largest population lives along the coastal areas with smaller populations in the countryside wetlands and in the river systems. There is no serious threat to its existence in the country. Therefore, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 Mach 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through North and South America, Europe, Africa, Australia, and South and Southeast Asia, including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs along the coasts and rarely in the rivers all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 2,24,779 km²

AOO: 16,871 km²



Gelochelidon nilotica

© Samiul Mohsanin

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Common Gull-billed Tern is common resident of the coast and rivers. It forages by flying over water, sand and mudflat, and by swooping, dipping and seizing its prey from the surface. It feeds on insects, crustaceans small fish and amphibians (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Hydroprogne caspia

Species ID: BI0215

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Hydroprogne caspia* (Pallas, 1770)

English Name: Caspian tern

Local Name: Kaspian Panchil

Synonym/s: *Sterna caspia* Pallas, 1770

Hydroprogne caspia AOU checklist (1998 + supplements)

Hydroprogne caspia Stotz *et al.* 1996

Hydroprogne caspia Christidis and Boles, 2008

Taxonomic Notes: *Hydroprogne caspia* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Sterna*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Caspian Tern is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to the coast of Bangladesh. On the basis of its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and lack of any serious threat the species is evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over North America, Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the coastal areas of the country, including the offshore islands like the Saint Martin's (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).



Hydroprogne caspia

© Israt Jahan

EOO: 47,950 km²

AOO: 11,128 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 12.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing (Based on last 10 years survey data).

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen at the coastal habitats including coastal lagoons, salt marshes, estuaries, coastal inshore waters and continental shelf waters, during winter. It forages by flying over water with its bill pointing downward and plunging into water to hunt. It feeds mainly on fish and crabs. It occasionally takes eggs and young of other terns and gulls (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Chlidonias hybrida

Species ID: BI0217



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Chlidonias hybrida* (Pallas, 1811)

English Name: Whiskered Tern

Local Name: Julphi Panchil

Synonym/s: *Sterna hybridus* Pallas, 1811

Chlidonias hybridus hybridus Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Chlidonias hybridus hybridus Dowsett and Forbes-Watson, 1993

Chlidonias hybridus hybridus Christidis and Boles, 1994

Chlidonias hybridus hybridus Cramp and Simmons, 1977-1994

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *S.h. tibetana* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Whiskered Tern is the commonest among the terns and lives in wide variety of wetlands. This tern faces no apparent threat and has very large Extent of Occurrence. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 15 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, China, Malaysia and Indonesia (BirdLife International 2015).



Chlidonias hybrida

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Bangladesh: It occurs in wetlands in the freshwater as well as in the brackish water of the country. Also found in coastal islands. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

EOO: 21,746 km²

AOO: 12,665 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 9.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and is usually seen in flocks in the rivers, flooded paddy fields, coastal lagoons, mudflats and tidal creeks. It is diurnal and forages by flying over the water surface hawking its prey. It mainly feeds on insects like dragonflies, larvae, grasshoppers and water beetles. It also takes tadpoles, crabs and fishes (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Sterna hirundo

Species ID: BI0216

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sterna hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Common Tern

Local Name: Pati Panchil

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *S.h. tibetana* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon winter migrant to the wetlands of Bangladesh. It is widely distributed and has a large range. The population trend apparently decreasing but the rate is not alarmingly high. No serious threat to it has been reported. Thus, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 11 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through America, Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: Common Tern is basically a coastal bird partial to the Bay of Bengal coast in Bangladesh. Rarely does it venture into freshwater wetlands in the rivers of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

EOO: 46,947 km²

AOO: 10,252 km²



Sterna hirundo

© www.en.wikipedia.org

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious like other terns. It winters at the coasts, tidal creeks, estuaries, rivers and reservoirs. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on small fish and occasionally takes crustaceans, mollusks and insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Sriman Delip Kumar Das

Thalasseus bengalensis

Species ID: BI0213



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Thalasseus bengalensis* (Lesson, 1831)

English Name: Lesser Crested Tern

Local Name: Bangla Tikipanchil

Synonym/s: *Sterna bengalensis* Lesson, 1831

Thalasseus bengalensis Christidis and Boles, 2008

Taxonomic Notes: *Thalasseus bengalensis* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Sterna*. Of the three known subspecies, *T.b. bengalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon winter migrant to the coastal areas and nearshore areas of the Bay of Bengal in Bangladesh. It does not face any serious threat. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 12 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, the Middle East, Australia and South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the offshore islands like the Sonadia, Saint Martin's to nearshore areas, estuaries and along coast of the Bay of Bengal in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).



Thalasseus bengalensis

© Enam Ul Haque

EEO: 16,422 km²

AOO: 5,176 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory, diurnal and gregarious. It forages at the offshore waters, islands, harbours, tidal creeks and salt pans by flying low over water and plunge diving and feeds mainly on fish and prawn (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Sriman Delip Kumar Das

Thalasseus bergii

Species ID: BI0214

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Thalasseus bergii* (Lechtenstein, 1823)

English Name: Great Crested Tern, Swift Tern,

Local Name: Boro Tikipanchill

Synonym/s: *Sterna bergii* Lechtenstein, 1823

Taxonomic Notes: *Thalasseus bergii* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Sterna*. Of the six known subspecies, *T.b. velox* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Great Crested Tern is a common winter migrant along the coast of the Bay of Bengal in Bangladesh. No serious threat to it or its habitat has been reported. Its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are much above the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 12 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, the Middle East, Australia and Oceania and Asia (Gochfeld *et al.* 2016).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the coast of southeast and southwest regions of the country (Islam 2008).

EOO: 46,947 km²

AOO: 7,176 km²



Thalasseus bergii

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious. It winters at the coasts, estuaries and marine islands, preferring offshore waters. It is diurnal and forages by flying low over the water and plunging into the water. It feeds on fish and prawns (Islam 2008).



Assessor: Sriman Delip Kumar Das

Stercorarius pomarinus

Species ID: BI0203



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	GLAREOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck, 1815)

English Name: Pomarine Jaeger

Local Name: Pomarine Jegar

Synonym/s: *Lestris pomarinus* Temminck, 1815

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare migrant is seen in the Bay of Bengal part of Bangladesh and has a wide range with the Extent of Occurrence estimated to be more than 20,000 km². Because of the paucity of pelagic surveys, the population of this off-shore species is likely to be much larger than what the sighting reports suggest. There is no immediate threat to its food sources at the Bay. So, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 15 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through the North Palearctic, the Arctic northwest Eurasia, Mediterranean and northern South America (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: This vagrant species occurs in the Bay of Bengal with several records from the Swatches of No Ground (Haque and Chakma 2008). It was first recorded from Bangladesh by Khan (1982) on the basis of a specimen he saw in the Swatch of No Ground during 1980 Hijbul Bahar Expedition to the Bay of Bengal.



Stercorarius pomarinus

© Tareq Onu

EOO: 1,11,058 km²

AOO: 97,440 km²

Population

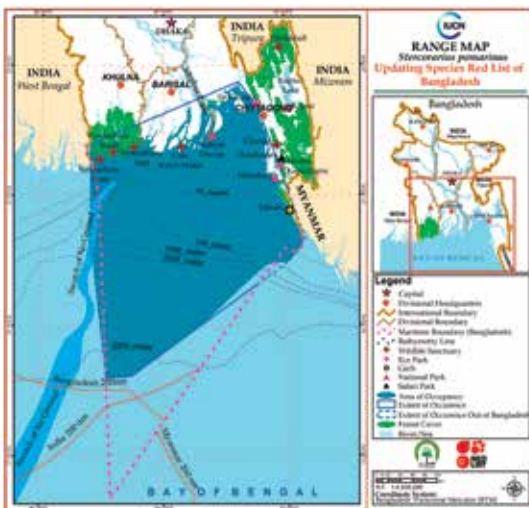
Generation Time (Length): 13.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown, it was never seen during AWC but there are several sightings from the Bay of Bengal (Li *et al.* 2009, AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in small numbers with terns and gulls. It feeds mostly on fish. It also takes small birds and attacks gulls and terns to snatch their prey (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Tyto alba

Species ID: BI0106

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	TYTONIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tyto alba* (Scopoli, 1769)

English Name: Common Barn-owl

Local Name: Lokkhi Pecha, Lakshmi Pecha

Synonym/s: *Strix alba Scopoli, 1769*

Taxonomic Notes: *Tyto alba* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) is retained as a cross-regional species contra Christidis and Boles (2008) who split *T. alba* into two cross-regional species *T. alba* and *T. javanica* (BirdLife International 2012).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widespread in Bangladesh. It is capable of surviving in a variety of habitats, especially human habitations. Although the population is in decline it is not considered sufficient to justify any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 15 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes North and South America, Africa, Europe, Australia, South and Southeast Asia, including the entire Indian subcontinent except Maldives and Australia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in all suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²



Tyto alba

© Paul Thompson

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Presumably decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is nocturnal and is usually seen in pairs. It lives in urban areas, villages, gardens, ruins and caves and nests in dark crevices of buildings or in tree holes. It feeds on rodents, small birds, small bats and insects. Its breeding period varies with the seasonal abundance of rodents in its locality (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Ninox scutulata

Species ID: BI0118



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	STRIGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ninox scutulata* (Raffles, 1822)

English Name: Brown Boobook, Brown Hawk-Owl

Local Name: Khoira Shikrepecha, Kupokh

Synonym/s: *Ninox scutulata scutulata* Raffles, 1822

Taxonomic Notes: *Ninox scutulata*, *N. japonica*, *N. randi* and *N. obscura* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *N. scutulata* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widespread throughout Bangladesh. The species is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. No serious threat to this species is reported. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 15 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes East, Southeast and South Asia except Pakistan and the Maldives (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in all suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²



Ninox scutulata

© Humayra Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Presumably decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and nocturnal, usually seen alone or in pairs in the forests and well-wooded countrysides, and gardens. It feeds on insects, frogs, lizards, small birds and small mammals like mice and small bats. It is more active at dawn and dusk and roosts at daytime in shady trees. It breeds in March-June and nests in natural hollows in trees (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Glaucidium cuculoides

Species ID: BI0116

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	STRIGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Glaucidium cuculoides* (Vigors, 1831)

English Name: Asian Barred Owllet

Local Name: Eshio Dagipecha

Synonym/s: *Noctua cuculoide* Vigors, 1831

Taxonomic Notes: Of the eight known subspecies *G.c. rufescens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widespread in the evergreen forests and tea estates of Bangladesh. It thrives on a variety of habitats many of which are protected. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 15 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed evergreen forests, deciduous forest and tea estate in southeast, northeast and central regions of Bangladesh. .

EOO: 79,788 km²

AOO: 11,990 km²



Glaucidium cuculoides

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and nocturnal, usually seen alone or in pairs in the evergreen forests, tea plantations and some gardens. It feeds on grasshoppers, beetles, cicadas, lizards, small birds, and mice. It breeds in March-June and nests in natural hollows in a tree-trunk or appropriated woodpecker or barbet holes (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Athene brama

Species ID: BI0117



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	STRIGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Athene brama* (Temminck, 1821)

English Name: Spotted Owlet

Local Name: Khuruley Pecha

Synonym/s: *Strix brama* Temminck, 1821

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies *A.b. indica* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widespread in villages, towns, gardens and forest-edges throughout Bangladesh. It is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. No serious threat to this species is reported. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 15 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam, all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except the Maldives, and as far west as Iran. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found all over the country in all suitable habitats.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²



Athene brama

© Samiul Mohsanin

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

The species is usually seen alone or in pairs. It feeds on flying insects, lizards, mice and small birds. It breeds in November-April. It nests in the hollows of large trees, old buildings and grassy cliffs (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Otus lettia

Species ID: BI0107

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	STRIGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Otus lettia* (Hodgson, 1836)

English Name: Collared Scops-owl

Local Name: Konthi Nimpecha

Synonym/s: *Scops lettia* Hodgson, 1836

Taxonomic Notes: *Otus bakkamoena*, *O. semitorques*, *O. lettia* and *O. lempiji* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *O. bakkamoena* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Previously considered part of *Otus bakkamoena* but differences in vocalization suggest specific status (BirdLife International 2014).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widespread in all forests and villages in Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats and the population has been decreasing, the species is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 15 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South Asia except the Maldives to Southeast Asia, China, Korea and eastern Siberia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in all forests (except the Sundarbans) and more common in well wooded villages all over the country.



Otus lettia

© Sahad Siddique

EOO: 2,09,307 km²

AOO: 1,28,633 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is nocturnal and is usually seen alone or in pairs in thick foliage, thorny branches, bamboo groves or crevices of tree trunks. Its habitat includes the well wooded villages, gardens, orchards, groves and bamboo clumps. It feeds on beetles, grasshoppers and other insects, lizard, mice and small birds. Its breeds in February to April and nests in natural hollows of tree trunks and holes abandoned by woodpeckers and barbets. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav



Otus sunia

Species ID: BI0109



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	STRIGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Otus sunia* (Hodgson, 1836)

English Name: Oriental Scops-owl

Local Name: Udoi Nimpecha

Synonym/s: *Scops sunia* Hodgson, 1836

Taxonomic Notes: *Otus scops* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *O. senegalensis* following Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993), *O. sunia* following AOU (1998), *O. alius* following Rasmussen (1998) and *O. scops* (with species limits accordingly revised).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widespread in forests and gardens of Bangladesh. It can thrive in degraded forests and homestead groves. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 22 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through the Orient from Pakistan to Japan, eastern Siberia and Indonesia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found all over the country in forests and gardens.

EOO: 1,45,693 km²

AOO: 16,106km²



Otus sunia

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is nocturnal and is seen alone or in pairs while roosting at daytime in crevices of tree-trunks or dense foliage in broadleaved forests, groves, orchards and farmlands. It forages by seizing prey on the ground in its talon and feeds on moths, beetles, crickets and other insects, small birds, mice and lizards (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Asio flammeus

Species ID: BI0119

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	STRIGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Asio flammeus* (Pontoppidan, 1763)

English Name: Short-eared Owl

Local Name: Chotokan Pecha

Synonym/s: *Strix flammea* Pontoppidan, 1763

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 10 known subspecies *A.f. flammeus* occurs in Bangladesh.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon winter migrant and widespread in countryside near waterbodies throughout Bangladesh. The species can survive in a wide variety of habitats. No serious threat to this species is reported. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 15 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through North America, southern South America, Europe, Africa and Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: Its local range includes the open hills and coastal islands in the southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

OO: 1,66,339 km²

AO: 31,944 km²



Asio flammeus

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is solitary and nocturnal. It lives in open countrysides, bushes, islands, scrublands, hillsides, grasslands and river banks where it forages both at daytime and night by flying low over grassland and descending with its wings held up and feet lowered down on prey. It feeds on small birds, rats, mice, locusts, grasshoppers, beetles, etc. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Strix leptogrammica

Species ID: BI0114



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	STRIGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Strix leptogrammica* Temminck 1832
English Name: Brown Wood-owl
Local Name: Khoira Gachpecha
Taxonomic Notes: Of the 14 known subspecies *S.l. newarensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This uncommon resident species is widely distributed in Bangladesh. It thrives on a variety of habitats some of which are not under immediate threat. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 12 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South, East and Southeast Asia, including the entire Indian subcontinent except Pakistan and the Maldives (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in all forests all over the country.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,460 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 9.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Strix leptogrammica

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is usually seen alone or in pairs in the natural forest and wooded gardens. It is nocturnal and feeds on rodents, birds, reptiles and fish. It breeds in January-March and nests in the hollows or forked tree-trunks, cliff-faces or shallow scrapes on bare ground (Haque and Kamruzzamnan 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Bubo nipalensis

Species ID: BI0111

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	STRIGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Bubo nipalensis* Hodgson, 1836

English Name: Spot-bellied Eagle Owl

Local Name: Chitipet Hutompecha

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *B. n. nipalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare resident species is widely distributed in the hill forests of Bangladesh. The population of this nocturnal species is likely to be higher than the sightings suggest. The presumed population decline based on habitat decline is not yet considered alarming. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 4 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam and the Indian subcontinent except Pakistan and the Maldives (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in the mixed evergreen forests of north east and southeast regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 1,45,693 km²

AOO: 16,346 km²



Bubo nipalensis

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is nocturnal and seen alone or in pairs in the moist deciduous and dense broadleaved evergreen forests. It feeds on peafowls, junglefowls, pheasants, fawns, jackals, hares, lizards, snakes and fish. It breeds in February-March and nests in the hollows of ancient trees, caves or fissures on rocky cliffs and deserted raptor nests (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Bubo coromandus

Species ID: BI0110



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	STRIGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Bubo coromandus* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Dusky Eagle-owl

Local Name: Metey Hutompecha

Synonym/s: *Strix coromanda* Latham, 1790

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *B. c. coromandus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare resident is widely distributed in forests and woodlands of Bangladesh. The population of this nocturnal species is likely to be higher than the sightings suggest. The presumed population decline based on habitat decline is not yet considered alarming. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 4 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Thailand, Myanmar, China and through South Asia, including India, Pakistan and Nepal (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: Its local range includes Sundarbans, deciduous forests and woodlands of central, northeast, southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 73,393 km²

AOO: 5,981 km²



Bubo coromandus

© Samiul Mohsanin

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and nocturnal. It lives in the very old mango groves and dense trees, often near water. It feeds on small mammals, birds, reptiles, large insects etc. It breeds in November-April and nests in the forks of large trees close to water. It also uses old nests of vultures, kites or eagles (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Ketupa zeylonensis

Species ID: BI0113

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	STRIGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ketupa zeylonensis* (Gmelin, 1788)

English Name: Brown Fish Owl

Local Name: Khoira Mechopecha, Bhootoom Pecha

Synonym/s: *Strix zeylonensis* Gmelin, 1788

Bubo ketupu ketupu Christidis & Boles, 2008

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies *K. z. leschenaulti* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident species is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although the population of this species is presumably decreasing, it is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats some of which are not under immediate threat. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 12 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Vulnerable (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range covers Turkey to Israel and Syria, southern China, Southeast Asia, and the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan and the Maldives. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found all over the country in all suitable habitats.

EOO: 1,43,637 km²

AOO: 15,478 km²



Ketupa zeylonensis

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and is usually seen alone or in pairs in the well-wooded areas, ancient mango groves, thick foliated trees and villages near water, preferring overgrown riverbanks. It feeds on fish, frogs, crabs, rodents, reptiles and birds. It breeds in November-March and nests in a large tree fork or stems of aged banyan or mango trees close to water. It may reuse old nests of eagles and kites (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Pandion haliaetus

Species ID: BI0219

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	PANDIONIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pandion haliaetus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Osprey

Local Name: Machmural, Utkrosh

Synonym/s: *Falco haliaetus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Pandion haliaetus* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993; Christidis and Boles 1994) was split into *P. haliaetus* and *P. cristatus* by Christidis and Boles (2008). The BTWG adopts the view of Edwards *et al.* (2005) that intrageneric genetic differentiation alone is an unsatisfactory basis for species recognition and prefer to wait for further validation before accepting this proposed split (BirdLife International 2015). Of the four known subspecies, *P. h. haliaetus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Osprey is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in wide range of wetlands, a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Therefore, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through America, Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia. The osprey is one of the most widespread birds of prey and can be found on every continent except Antarctica. (BirdLife International 2015).



Pandion haliaetus

© Sahad Siddique

Bangladesh: It occurs in the rivers and haors all over the country as well as along the coastal areas, including the Saint Martin's Island (Khan1996, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,18,175 km²

AOO: 2,947 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 9.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Increasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and is seen alone to forage by perching near water or circling over water and diving into water feet first for fish. It inhabits all types of wetlands and persists in suburban and sometimes urban environments (del Hoyo *et al.* 1994). It is diurnal and feeds mainly on fishes (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tania Khan

Elanus caeruleus

Species ID: BI0223

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Elanus caeruleus* (Desfontaines, 1789)

English Name: Black-winged Kite, Black-shouldered Kite

Local Name: Katua Chil

Synonym/s: *Falco caeruleus* Desfontaines, 1789

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *E.c. vociferous* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Black-winged Kite is one of the commonest of the kites living in the countryside, offshore islands and edges of all forests and sometimes in the forest clearings. There is no serious to its habitats. Hence, the species is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, southern Arabia and South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It commonly occurs in the villages all over the country, river islands and inshore islands, edges of forests and forest clearings (Khan 1996, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,36,929 km²



Elanus caeruleus

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Black-winged Kite is diurnal and occurs as pairs and rarely seen alone. It is the only kite in the country that can hover for an appreciable time in the air and then swoop on the prey down. It feeds mainly on rats and mice that loiter around crop fields. This kite also consumes other smaller animals. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Tania Khan

Pernis ptilorhyncus

Species ID: BI0222



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pernis ptilorhyncus* (Dumont, 1820)

English Name: Oriental Honey-buzzard, Crested Honey Buzzard

Local Name: Udoi Modhubaj

Synonym/s: *Falco ptilorhyncus* Temminck, 1821

Taxonomic Notes: Closely related to *P. apivorus* (European Honey-buzzard). Races Rather Distinctive. Considerable degree as well as geographical variation within taxa under taxonomic evaluation difficult.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon and very widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It occurs in all forests and woodlands as well as some gardens. It thrives in a variety of forests, many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 30 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It's global range includes nearly entire Asia including Bangladesh, Russia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2015)

Bangladesh: It occurs in all forests and wooded regions of the country.



Pernis ptilorhyncus

© Tania Khan

EOO: 1,41,341 km²

AOO: 16,105 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone. It forages by raiding honey combs and wasp-nests. It feeds on honey, bees, larvae and large insects (Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tania Khan

Aviceda jerdoni

Species ID: BI0220

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aviceda jerdoni* (Blyth, 1842)

English Name: Jerdon's Baza

Local Name: Jardoner Baj

Synonym/s: *Pernis Jerdoni* Blyth, 1842

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, *A.j. jerdoni* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The Jerdon's Baza is mostly seen in its favourite haunts in the mixed-evergreen forests of the northeast, east and southeast of the country. There is serious threat to its existence or its habitats. It can adapt to changing forest qualities. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia including Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east and southeast regions of the country. One was recorded in Dhaka (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1996, 2008, 2015).



Aviceda jerdoni

© Tania Khan

EOO: 79,788 km²

AOO: 11,990 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Jerdon's Baza is seen alone perched on the upper canopy well concealed by the leaves and branches. It forages by scanning the ground from its perch and swooping down to hunt its prey. It feeds on small birds and mammals, especially rats and squirrels, in addition to lizards, frogs, large insects and other small animals (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tania Khan

Aviceda leuphotes

Species ID: BI0221



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aviceda leuphotes* (Dumont, 1820)

English Name: Black Baza

Local Name: Kala Baj, Kalo Baj

Synonym/s: *Falco leuphotes* Dumont, 1820

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, *A. jerdoni* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. There is also a recent breeding record. It thrives in a variety of forests, a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 30 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2015)

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen and broadleaved forests of southeast and northeast regions of the country.

EEO: 79,788 km²

AOO: 1,727 km²



Aviceda leuphotes

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in small parties in the tropical broadleaved and mixed evergreen forests. It is diurnal and forages by perching on foliated branches and swooping down to hunt its prey. It feeds on lizards, frogs, large grasshoppers, mantis and small birds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tania Khan

Spilornis cheela

Species ID: BI0235

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Spilornis cheela* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Crested Serpent Eagle, Crested Serpent-eagle

Local Name: Tila Nag-eegol, Teela Eagle

Synonym/s: *Falco cheela* Latham, 1790

Taxonomic Notes: *Spilornis minimus* has been split into *S. klossi* with the remainder (i.e. nominate *minimus*) lumped with *S. cheela* in 2005 (Rasmussen and Anderton 2005).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is common and widely distributed in all forests and many villages of Bangladesh. Since it is capable of surviving in a wide range of habitats and can feed on a variety of prey, there is no significant threat to its population in Bangladesh. The species is, therefore, evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014.

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to Asia. It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, The Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam, and vagrant to Korea and Singapore (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs all over all over the country, from the coastal mangrove forests to the highest hills and from village groves to deep forests. Possibly its largest



Spilornis cheela

© Md. Ohiduzzaman

population thrives in the Sundarbans (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008a, 2008b).

EOO: 1,35,729 km²

AOO: 1,74,044 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 12.9 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

Total Population: Unknown.

Trend: World population is known to be stable.

Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs solitarily or in pairs. It perches or soars and suddenly rushes to the prey, which are often snakes, frogs, lizards and rodents. It raises crest and spread wings when excited and when the prey fights back (Khan 2008b).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Circaetus gallicus

Species ID: BI0556



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Circaetus gallicus* (Gmelin, 1788)
English Name: Short-toed Snake Eagle, Short-toed Eagle
Local Name: Khato-angul Shap-eegol, Shapmaril
Synonym/s: *Falco gallicus* Gmelin, 1788

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare migrant to Bangladesh. It is not a habitat specialist and can be seen anywhere in Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. The species is, therefore, categorized as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe to Russia, China and the Middle East as a summer visitor; Africa as a winter visitor; and in South Asia mostly as a resident (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in open areas of southeast and central regions (three recent records) of the country.

EOO: 1,02,340 km²

AOO: 62,289 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)



Circaetus gallicus

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable globally

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory. It uses a variety of habitats within warm temperate and tropical environments. Although occurring in many habitats, the species always requires some degree of tree cover. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on reptiles, particularly snakes.



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Gyps himalayensis

Species ID: BI0232

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Gyps himalayensis* Hume, 1869

English Name: Himalayan Vulture, Himalayan Griffon, Himalayan Griffon Vulture

Local Name: Himaloyee Gridhini, Brihottomo Gidori

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a regular winter migrant to a relatively large area of Bangladesh (mainly in the northern half of the country, and in the face of rapid decline of the White-rumped Vulture the sightings of the species is more frequent than the past. Therefore, the population is either increasing or remaining stable. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It is native to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Uzbekistan, and a vagrant to Singapore (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: In most of its previous records (particularly old records) it was misidentified as Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus*. In recent years it was sighted mainly in the northern half of the country (except one record in Cox's Bazar) but more frequent sightings are in the northeast and northwest.

EOO: 69,799 km²

AOO: 63,809 km²



Gyps himalayensis

© Paul Thompson

Population

Generation Time (Length): 18.3 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

Total Population: Not known

No. of Sub-population: Not known

Trend: World population is declining (BirdLife international 2013).

Habitat and Ecology

The species is a winter visitor in Bangladesh. It is a strong flyer and soars most of the time in search of carcass. It occurs in small to medium-sized flocks, particularly during roosting and feeding and joins the flock of White-rumped Vulture. It feeds almost exclusively on carcass of large mammals (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Nisaetus cirrhatus

Species ID: BI0253



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Nisaetus cirrhatus* (Gmelin, 1788)
English Name: Changeable Hawk Eagle
Local Name: Bohurupi Shikrey-eegol, Sadal
Synonym/s: *Falco cirrhatus* Gmelin, 1788
Taxonomic Notes: *Spizaetus cirrhatus* (Gjershaug et al. 2004) has been transferred into the genus *Nisaetus* following Haring et al. (2006). Of the six known subspecies *S.c. limnaeetus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This uncommon resident eagle is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of occupancy. There is no notable threat to it. Thus, the species has been evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: Crested Hawk-Eagle is widely but thinly distributed throughout Bangladesh. However, it is fairly common in the forested areas.



Nisaetus cirrhatus

© Tania Khan

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 18.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

A pair usually occupies a patch of a forest or its edge and village grove where it builds its nest on tall trees. It hunts its prey by scanning the trees and ground from its tree perches. It feeds on smaller birds, mammals and reptiles (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Aquila nipalensis

Species ID: BI0250

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aquila nipalensis* Hodgson, 1833

English Name: Steppe Eagle

Local Name: Nepali Eegol

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *A.n. nipalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This uncommon winter migrant is widely distributed in Bangladesh. It is not a habitat specialist and occurs in a wide variety of habitats. There is no notable threat to it and there is no indication that the population is declining. So, it has been evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It lives in Africa, Arabia, the Middle East, South and East Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Russia (Siberia) (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs all over Bangladesh, but more common in dry open areas, particularly in and around wetlands.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²



Aquila nipalensis

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 16.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing globally

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and is seen singly in areas of the countryside and wetlands. Small flocks can gather at thermals, roosts and good feeding sites. It feeds mainly on small mammals, birds, reptiles (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Hieraaetus pennatus

Species ID: BI0252



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Hieraaetus pennatus* (Gmelin, 1788)

English Name: Booted Eagle, Booted Hawk Eagle

Local Name: Bootpa Eegol

Taxonomic Notes: Phylogenetic analyses have been published which have proposed moving *H. pennatus* into *Aquila* but as not all published studies are concordant the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group prefer not to take a decision on this until cladogenesis of the 'booted eagles' has been resolved.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This uncommon winter migrant is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It occurs in wide range of habitats in plains and hills. There is no notable threat to it and there is no indication that the population is declining. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Africa, southern Europe, Central Asia, southern Siberia and South Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It is widely distributed all over Bangladesh, preferring forests of all kinds and countryside with tall and thick vegetation (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).



Hieraaetus pennatus

© Abu Bakar Siddik

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 18 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and usually seen as singletons, sometimes soaring with other birds of prey, storks and ibises. It forages by soaring in the air and swooping down on its prey that includes rats, squirrels, small birds and lizards (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Circus aeruginosus

Species ID: BI0236

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Circus aeruginosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Western Marsh Harrier, Eurasian Marsh Harrier, Western Marsh-Harrier, Marsh Harrier

Local Name: Poshchima Pankapashi

Synonym/s: *Falco aeruginosus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies. *C.a. aeruginosus* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is the commonest among the harriers and widely distributed. Being partial to the wetlands of Bangladesh, it has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and there is no apparent threat to it. So, Western Marsh Harrier is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014.

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It is native to Europe, Africa and Asia, including Siberia and the Indian subcontinent, and vagrant to the adjacent areas (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs more or less all over the country but it is more often seen in the larger freshwater wetlands than in other areas.

EOO: 2,21,136 km²

AOO: 1,39,771 km²



Circus aeruginosus

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: World population is known to be increasing. Bangladesh winter population also appears to be increasing.

Habitat and Ecology

It usually occurs solitary, but congregates in flocks during the migration. It inhabits the marshlands, open fields near water, grasslands, cultivation and foothills. It is diurnal and hunts fish, frogs, reptiles, birds and large insects (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Circus spilonotus

Species ID: BI0239



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Circus spilonotus* Kaup, 1847
English Name: Eastern Marsh Harrier, Eurasian Marsh Harrier
Local Name: Puber Pankapashi
Taxonomic Notes: Previously considered conspecific to *Circus aeruginosus*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh excluding Chittagong Division (Naoroji 2006, Khan 2008, Khan 2010). No serious threat to it has been reported and there is no obvious sign of its population decline. The species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species is native to East and Southeast Asia including China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Mongolia and Siberia, and also New Guinea (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: This species is widely distributed all over the country (preferably in and around large wetlands) except Chittagong Division (Naoroji 2006, Khan 2008, Khan 2010).

EOO: 1,44,031 km²

AOO: 2,560 km²



Circus spilonotus

© Paul Thompson

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: About 40,000-60,000 mature individuals (BirdLife International 2015)

Trend: Stable globally (BirdLife International 2015)

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory, solitary and diurnal. It winters in the marshes, wet fields, reed-lands and grasslands. It feeds on frogs, fish, mice and small birds (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Circus melanoleucos

Species ID: BI0238

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Circus melanoleucos* (Pennant, 1769)

English Name: Pied Harrier

Local Name: Dhola Kapashi, Rakhai Bhulani

Synonym/s: *Falco melanoleucos* Pennant, 1769

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is uncommon, but widely distributed, particularly in and around large marshlands and grasslands of Bangladesh. Since it is capable of surviving in a wide range of habitat types and has a wide prey base, this species is therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014.

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It is native to Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Korea, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Siberia and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs more or less all over the country.

EOO: 2,21,137 km²

AOO: 1,47,570 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).



Circus melanoleucos

© Paul Thompson

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: World population is known to be decreasing. Bangladesh winter population appears to be stable.

Habitat and Ecology

It usually occurs solitary or in pairs in the marshlands, grasslands, open fields near water, cultivation and grassy margins of foothills. It feeds on small mammals, frogs, lizards and grasshoppers (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Accipiter badius

Species ID: BI0240

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPTRIFORMES	ACCIPTRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Accipiter badius* (Gmelin, 1788)

English Name: Shikra

Local Name: Pati Shikre

Synonym/s: *Falco badius* Gmelin, 1788

Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known subspecies *A.b. dussumieri* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008a).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Shikra is the commonest resident, small bird of prey. It is widely distributed in Bangladesh and is present in almost all protected areas. The world population trend is stable and the national population trend is presumably stable too. There is no threat to it in the country. Therefore, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is native to Africa, Arabian Peninsula, and Central, South and Southeast Asia including Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: This small resident bird of prey has very wide distribution and is present in good numbers in the countryside orchards, vegetations bordering wetlands and forests of all kinds, from the plains level to the high hills (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008a, 2008b).

EOO: 2,21,136 km²



Accipiter badius

© Shahad Siddique

AOO: 1,39,771 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Global trend is stable and national trend is stable too.

Habitat and Ecology

This species usually occurs solitary or in pairs and hunts by perching and scanning the ground, and swooping down to hunt with talons. It is diurnal and occurs in the open woodlands, groves in and around villages, forest edges, and mangrove, evergreen and deciduous forests. It feeds on lizards, frogs, small birds and small mammals (Khan 2008a).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Accipiter virgatus

Species ID: BI0243

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Accipiter virgatus* (Temminck, 1822)

English Name: Besra, Besra Sparrow-hawk

Local Name: Besra Shikrey

Synonym/s: *Falco virgatus* Temminck, 1822

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 11 known subspecies *A.v. affinis* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008a).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is uncommon and occurs in small numbers in forested habitats that include all three forest types in Bangladesh. It feeds on a wide range of small vertebrates and can survive even in partially degraded areas. Therefore, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 October 2014.

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam and vagrant to Singapore (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is distributed in the forests and forest edges in the northeast, southeast, southwest and central parts of Bangladesh.

EOO: 1,23,294 km²

AOO: 15,973 km²



Accipiter virgatus

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

Total Population: Unknown.

Trend: Global trend is decreasing and national trend is presumably stable.

Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs as solitary or in pairs in the mixed-evergreen, deciduous and mangrove forests as well as forest edges. It is diurnal and forages by perching on stumps or dead branches and mounting a surprise attack on its prey and feeds mainly on small birds like babblers, barbets, bulbuls, sparrows and warblers, but also feeds on small mammals, reptiles and insects (Khan 2008a).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Accipiter nisus

Species ID: BI0241

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPTRIFORMES	ACCIPTRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Accipiter nisus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Eurasian Sparrowhawk, Northern Sparrowhawk

Local Name: Eureshio Choruishikrey

Synonym/s: *Falco nisus* Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is widely distributed and known to take a variety of food. No immediate threat to it is noted. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Northern Africa and most of Asia (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in woodlands of northeast, southwest and central regions of the country.

EOO: 77,696 km²

AOO: 7,307 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Accipiter nisus

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Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and is seen to forage alone in the scrub forests, groves in cultivated lands and open wooded country. It is diurnal and feeds on bats, birds and insects.



Assessor: Allama Shibli Sadik

Haliaeetus leucogaster

Species ID: BI0226



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (Gmelin, 1788)

English Name: White-bellied Sea Eagle, White-bellied Sea-eagle, White-bellied Fish-Eagle

Local Name: Dholapet Sindhu-eegol, Sindhu Egol, Sada Egol

Synonym/s: *Falco leucogaster* Gmelin, 1788

Taxonomic Notes: *Haliaeetus sanfordi* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) is retained as a species *contra* Debus (2006), who proposed on the basis of molecular work, that *sanfordi* be treated as a subspecies of *H. leucogaster*. The BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group consider the considerable differences in morphology, size and proportion, as indicated by Ferguson-Lees and Christie (2001), argue in favour of retaining *sanfordi* as a full species.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon but widespread coastal bird with the largest concentration in the Sundarbans and smaller populations restricted to the natural and man-made mangrove vegetation all along the coastal areas. It has quite large Extent of Occurrence measuring 80,940 km² and Area of Occurrence of 39,835 km². Also there is no apparent threat to its population or habitat. Therefore, it is evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Australia and Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, China and Malaysia (BirdLife International 2014).



Haliaeetus leucogaster

© Enam Ul Haque

Bangladesh: It occurs in all along the coastal areas of Bangladesh having the largest concentration in the Sundarbans Mangrove Forest (Islam and Kamuzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).

EOO: 80,994 km²

AOO: 39,835 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 14.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

Total Population: Unknown.

Trend: More or less stable.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs. It hunts aquatic and other snakes, fish and monitor lizards by diving either from the air from a perch hanging over a river or canal. It also takes crabs, rats and other small animals and birds of the mangroves (Khan 2008, Khan 2008).

Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan



Milvus migrans

Species ID: BI0224

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert, 1783)

English Name: Black Kite, Dark Kite, Black-eared Kite

Local Name: Bhubon Chil

Synonym/s: *Falco migrans* Boddaerts, 1783

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies, *M.m.govinda* is resident and the larger *M.m. lineatus* is winter migrant to Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: One subspecies of this very common species is resident when another subspecies is winter and passage migrant to Bangladesh. It is one of the kites that can thrive well in the city center feeding on offal and building nests on telephone and power line towers as well as on tall trees. It does not face any threat. So, it has been evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia, Europe, Africa and Australia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in villages and towns all over the country and forests of all kinds with open areas and water bodies (Bhuiyan and Khan 1981, Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1996, 2008, 2015).



Milvus migrans

© CM Reza

EOO: 2,08,521 km²

AOO: 1,23,271 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The Black Kite is very common in and around human settlements. It feeds on dead and decaying animals from the rubbish bins and those floating in water. It is also an active hunter but basically a scavenger (Bhuiyan and Khan 1981, Khan 1996, 2008, 2015).



Haliastur indus

Species ID: BI0225



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Haliastur indus* (Boddaert, 1783)

English Name: Brahminy Kite

Local Name: Shonkho Chil, Lal Chil

Synonym/s: *Falco Indus* Boddaert, 1783

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *H.i. indus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a very common and widespread resident. It can thrive in a variety of habitats including garbage dumps and fishing villages. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Thus, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Australia and Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in many villages, countryside wetlands, rivers, all coastal forests and the Sundarbans as well as towns of all Divisions, including the City Centre of Dhaka (Khan 1996, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 2,18,674 km²

AOO: 27,934 km²



Haliastur indus

© Md. Ohiduzzaman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Brahminy Kite follows boats and swoops on fishes and prawns. It also feeds on crab, frog, lizard, small snake, rodents, insect, and bird. It builds a huge nest on tall tree canopy with sticks. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Allama Shibli Sadik

Butastur teesa

Species ID: BI0244

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Butastur teesa* (Franklin, 1832)

English Name: White-eyed Buzzard, White-eyed Buzzard-Eagle

Local Name: Dholachokh Tishabaj

Synonym/s: *Circus teesa* Franklin, 1832

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare resident and occurs in open areas and deciduous forests in the western half of Bangladesh and the Madhupur Tract. Based on its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy as well as absence of any threat this species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It is distributed in the open areas and deciduous forests in the western half of Bangladesh (except the Sundarbans) and the central part (Madhupur Tract).

EOO: 84,793 km²

AOO: 64,914 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).



Butastur teesa

© Sahad Siddique

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Global trend is decreasing and national trend is presumably stable.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and occurs in the open deciduous forests, scrub forests, wooded areas and cultivated lands. It forages by scanning the ground from a low perch and drooping to seize the prey and often perches for hours in the same location. It feeds mainly on rats, mice, small snakes and winged termites (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Buteo japonicus

Species ID: BI0245



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Buteo japonicus* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1844)

English Name: Japanese Buzzard, Common Buzzard

Local Name: Pati Tishabaj

Synonym/s: *Buteo buteo japonicus*
Temminck and Schlegel, 1844
Falco buteo japonicus
Temminck and Schlegel, 1844

Taxonomic Notes: *Buteo buteo*, *B. japonicus* and *B. refectus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *B. buteo* following Sibley and Monroe (1990).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon winter visitor to Bangladesh that occurs widely along the large rivers and other open areas. There is no notable scarcity of its food and habitat and there is no notable trend of its decline in Bangladesh. Thus, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe and Asia, wintering in Africa and southern Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Japan, the Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Siberia and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It is widely distributed along the large rivers and other open areas in the country.



Buteo japonicus

© Nazmul Hassan Sharif

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014). **Total Population:** Unknown.

Trend: Global trend not known (since the species has been established recently) trend in Bangladesh is presumably stable.

Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs solitary, in pairs or in loose parties in the open country especially sandbanks of large rivers, cultivated lands, grasslands and scrub. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on rodents, reptiles, small birds and invertebrates (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Buteo rufinus

Species ID: BI0246

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Buteo rufinus* (Cretzschmar, 1826)

English Name: Long-legged Buzzard, Long-legged Buteo

Local Name: Lombapa Tishabaj

Synonym/s: *Falco rufinus* Cretzschmar, 1826

Taxonomic Notes: *Buteo buteo* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) was split into *B. buteo* and *B. bannermani* by Hazevoet (1995) but Clouet and Wink (2000) and Hazevoet (1995) noted that *bannermani* has a close genetic affinity with *B. rufinus*: *bannermani* and *rufinus* are thus currently treated as conspecific pending further study.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh that occurs widely in the country. There is no notable threat to the species. Therefore, the species is considered as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through northern Africa, Europe, Central and South Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka and vagrants reaching Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013)

Bangladesh: It has wide distribution almost all over Bangladesh, particularly along the large rivers.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²



Buteo rufinus

© Paul Thompson

Population

Generation Time (Length): 9.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

Total Population: Unknown.

Trend: Both global and national trends are stable.

Habitat and Ecology

This species usually occurs in the open country especially sandbanks of large rivers, cultivated lands, and stony plains. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on rodents, small birds, reptiles and large insects, and also feeds on carrion (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Anthracoceros albirostris

Species ID: BI0058

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	BUCEROTIFORMES	BUCEROTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anthracoceros albirostris* (Shaw & Nodder, 1807)

English Name: Oriental Pied Hornbill

Local Name: Udoi Pakradhonesh

Synonym/s: *Buceros albirostris* Shaw & Nodder, 1807

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon resident and distributed in evergreen forests of Bangladesh. A few natural habitats of this species are protected. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is thus considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 7 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kmaruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 34,405 km²

AOO: 8,307 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 9.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Anthracoceros albirostris

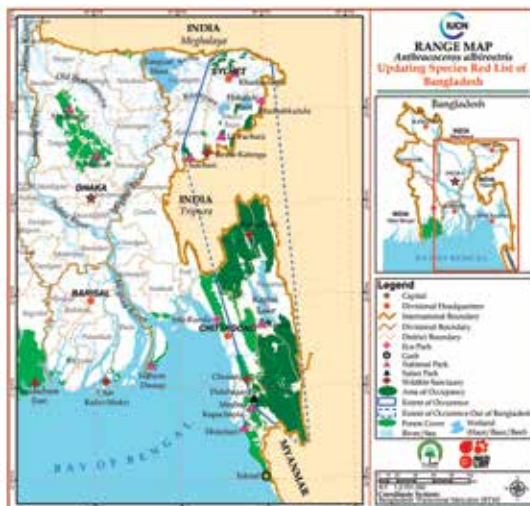
© Muntasir Akash

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in small parties. It forages in the broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forests by visiting fruiting trees and sometimes by hopping on the ground to pick up its food. It feeds mainly on fruits like wild figs, drupes and berries and also takes fish, termites, nestlings, lizards, snakes and other small animals. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Upupa epops

Species ID: BI0060



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	BUCEROTIFORMES	UPUPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Upupa epops* Linnaeus, 1758
English Name: Common Hoopoe
Local Name: Pati Hoodhood
Taxonomic Notes: *Upupa epops* and *U. africana* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) have been lumped into *U. epops* but *U. marginata* is split from this taxon following Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993). This treatment is under review by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 4 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Africa, Asia and Europe (Islam and Kmaruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in open countryside all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,508 km²

AOO: 1,39,771 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Upupa epops

© Masudur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, usually seen alone or in pairs. It lives in the lightly wooded areas, open country, parks, cultivated lands and villages. It forages on the ground by probing in loose sandy soil or damp ground and feeds mainly on insects, such as underground grubs, pupae of beetles, earwigs, crickets, locusts, grasshoppers and caterpillars (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Nyctyornis athertoni

Species ID: BI0076

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	MEROPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Nyctyornis athertoni* (Jardine & Selby, 1830)

English Name: Blue-bearded Bee-eater

Local Name: Neeldari Shuichora

Synonym/s: *Merops athertoni* Jardine and Selby, 1830

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *N.a. athertoni* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon resident of the evergreen forests of Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in mixed evergreen forest in northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 39,584 km²

AOO: 4,608 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Nyctyornis athertoni

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and usually occurs solitary or in pairs in moist deciduous forests, secondary evergreen forests, forest streams and clearings. It catches insects in mid-air, but also feeds on nectar (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Merops orientalis

Species ID: BI0078



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	MEROPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Merops orientalis* Latham, 1802

English Name: Green Bee-eater

Local Name: Shobuj Shuichora, Banspati

Taxonomic Notes: *Merops orientalis*, *M. viridissimus* and *M. cyanophrys* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *M. orientalis* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Sub-saharan Africa, Israel through Arabia to South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in all habitat types all over the country.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 9,964 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Merops orientalis

© Sourav Mahmud

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and seen in small groups or in pairs and perches on wires, fences of crop fields and bare branches of trees. Its habitat includes scattered trees, cultivated lands, grazing lands, hill forests and coasts. It hunts insects in mid-air like other bee-eaters and feeds on winged insects such as bees, ants, dragonflies, moths and butterflies (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Merops leschenaulti

Species ID: BI0077

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	MEROPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Merops leschenaulti* Vieillot, 1817

English Name: Chestnut-headed Bee-eater

Local Name: Khoiramatha Shuichora

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies, *M.l. leschenaulti* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout the country. It thrives in a wide variety of habitats some of which are protected. No serious threat to it exists, It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found all over the country in all habitat types.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 9,964 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Merops leschenaulti

© Md. Mizanur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in small to medium groups in the mixed deciduous and evergreen forests. It is diurnal and perches on branches at the top of trees or hanging wires. It hunts insects in mid-air from its perches and feeds on insects, such as dragonflies, butterflies, bees, termites etc. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Merops philippinus

Species ID: BI0079



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	MEROPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Merops philippinus* Linnaeus, 1766

English Name: Blue-tailed Bee-eater

Local Name: Neel-lej Shuichora

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common summer migrant breeder and is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It thrives on diverse habitats some of which are protected. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 28 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is a summer migrant to hilly areas of southeast and northeast regions and more common in the southwest parts of Bangladesh.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 9,964 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Merops philippinus

© Nazmul Hassan Sharji

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and is seen in small flocks, perches on branches of trees, wires and on ground like other bee-eaters. It lives in different habitat types such as open wooded areas, sandy areas and mangroves. It hunts insects in mid-air mostly the large-winged insects like dragonflies, bees, etc. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Coracias benghalensis

Species ID: BI0062

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	CORACIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Coracias benghalensis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Indian Roller

Local Name: Bangla Neelkanto

Synonym/s: *Corvus benghalensis* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Coracias benghalensis* and *C. affinis* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *C. benghalensis* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and very widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It thrives on a variety of habitats, many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 12 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South, Southeast Asia and the Middle East (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found all over the country in suitable habitats.

EOO: 2,22,508 km²

AOO: 1,39,771 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)



Coracias benghalensis

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This diurnal species is usually seen perched singly or bare branches, wires and fences in deciduous forests, forest edges, grasslands, scrubs, farmlands, and villages. It preys on insects, lizards, frogs and small snakes (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Eurystomus orientalis

Species ID: BI0063



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	CORACIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Eurystomus orientalis* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Oriental Dollarbird

Local Name: Pahari Neelkantho

Synonym/s: *Coracias orientalis* Linnaeus, 1766

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident of hill forests and widespread in many forests of Bangladesh. Some of its natural habitats are protected. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 11 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Southeast, South Asia and Eastern Australia (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in mixed evergreen hill forests and woodlands of northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 34,405 km²

AOO: 8,307 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Eurystomus orientalis

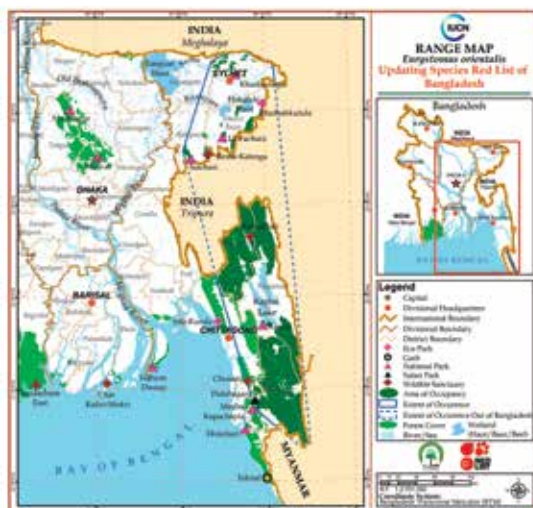
© Abu Bakar Siddik

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and is usually seen alone or in pairs in evergreen forests, forest edges and clearings and farmlands. It hunts from its high perch and making short sallies after its prey. It feeds mainly on flying insects by occasionally takes small vertebrates like lizards (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Alcedo meninting

Species ID: BI0066

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Alcedo meninting* Horsfield, 1821

English Name: Blue-eared Kingfisher

Local Name: Nilkan Machranga

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare species is widespread in Bangladesh with large area of occupancy (AOO) and extent of occurrence (EOO). Although the population is probably decreasing owing to degradation of forests the threats are being addressed. The species does not seem to approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is recorded in the mixed evergreen forests and mangroves of in northeast, southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 80,193 km²

AOO: 6,883 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Alcedo meninting

© Enam Ul Haque

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and solitary. It inhabits the hill streams, mangrove and evergreen forest. It forages like other kingfishers by scanning the water surface and hunts small fish by diving from its low perch. It feeds on fish and aquatic insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Alcedo atthis

Species ID: BI0064



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Alcedo atthis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Common Kingfisher, Eurasian Kingfisher

Local Name: Pati Maachranga, Chhoto Maachranga

Synonym/s: *Gracula atthis* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies.

A. a bengalensis occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 12 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Europe, Africa and Asia, including the entire Indian subcontinent (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found all over Bangladesh in all suitable habitats along with waterbodies.

EOO: 2,24,779 km²

AOO: 2,24,779 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Alcedo atthis

© Samiul Mohsanin

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This diurnal species is seen alone or in pairs near almost all types of wetlands. It forages by scanning the water surface from its low perch and plunging headfirst into water to hunt. It feeds on small fishes, tadpoles, aquatic insects, mudskippers, and crabs etc. It breeds in March-June (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Ceryle rudis

Species ID: BI0075

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	CERYLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ceryle rudis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Pied Kingfisher, Lesser Pied Kingfisher, Smaller Pied Kingfisher

Local Name: Pakra Machranga

Synonym/s: *Alcedo rudis* Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats, some of its natural habitats are protected. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 22 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Africa, The Middle East and Asia, including all countries of the Indian subcontinent except in the Maldives (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in large freshwater habitat and rarely brackish waters including sea.

EOO: 2,24,779 km²

AOO: 19,345 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Ceryle rudis

© Paul Thompson

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and is seen alone or in pairs. It occurs in the freshwaters including streams, canals, rivers, ponds, flooded ditches, tidal creeks, and inner-tidal pools. It forages from a perch or by hovering over water before plunging vertically into the water. It feeds on fish, tadpoles and aquatic insects. It excavates its nest-hole in earth banks of rivers and streams (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Pelargopsis capensis

Species ID: BI0069



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	HALCYONIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pelargopsis capensis* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Stork-billed Kingfisher

Local Name: Meghou Machranga

Synonym/s: *Alcedo capensis* Linnaeus, 1766

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident is widespread all over the country with large area of occupancy (AOO) and extent of occurrence (EOO). Although there are numerous threats like degradation and conversion of wetlands, but the species is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found all over the country in all suitable habitats along with waterbodies.

EOO: 1,35,518 km²

AOO: 16,371 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Pelargopsis capensis

© Enam Ul Haque

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: The population is suspected to be in decline owing to ongoing habitat destruction in global aspect (del Hoyo et al. 2001).

Habitat and Ecology

This diurnal species inhabits the village ponds, lakes, irrigation channels, backwaters and stagnant rivers. It is usually seen alone or in pairs and forages by scanning the water surface like other kingfishers and swooping down to hunt from a high perch. It hunts mostly fish and rarely frogs and snakes in water (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Halcyon coromanda

Species ID: BI0070

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Halcyon coromanda* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Ruddy Kingfisher

Local Name: Lal Machranga

Synonym/s: *Alcedo coromanda* Latham, 1790

Taxonomic Notes: Of the ten known subspecies, *H.c. coromanda* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Ruddy Kingfisher is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. It occurs only in the Sundarban mangrove forest. No serious threat to it has been reported. This species does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Therefore, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It occurs in Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Province of China, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: Ruddy Kingfisher occurs only in the mangrove forests of south-west region of the country being restricted to the Sundarban Mangrove Forest within the revenue districts of the Satkhira, Khulna and Bagherhat (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1986, 1987, 2008, 2015).



Halcyon coromanda

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

EOO: 6,298 km²

AOO: 4,114 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This Kingfisher occurs singly along the narrow canals, channels and river-banks in the Sundarbans. It forages by scanning the surface of water and mud to capture its prey. It feeds on fishes, crabs, beetles, grasshoppers and small animals (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Halcyon smyrnensis

Species ID: BI0072



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	HALCYONIDAE

Scientific Name: *Halcyon smyrnensis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: White-throated Kingfisher, White-breasted Kingfisher

Local Name: Dholagola Maachranga

Synonym/s: *Alcedo smyrna* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Halcyon smyrnensis* and *H. gularis* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *H. smyrnensis* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the four known subspecies, *H. s. fusca* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident bird is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It can survive in different types of habitats and take a wide variety of foods. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 25 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Turkey and Middle East through Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka to Myanmar, China, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found all over the country in a variety of habitats along with waterbodies.



Halcyon smyrnensis

© CM Reza

EOO: 2,26,733 km²

AOO: 1,52,086 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This diurnal species is usually seen alone in diverse habitat types like forest edges, cultivated lands, gardens, dry deciduous forests, streams, rivers, canals, pools, village tanks, ditches, coasts and mangroves. It forages by scanning the ground or water from its perch. It feeds on fishes, crabs, insects, mice, snakes, earthworms, cockroaches, young birds etc. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Halcyon pileata

Species ID: BI0071

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Halcyon pileata* (Boddeart, 1783)

English Name: Black-capped Kingfisher, Black-capped Purple Kingfisher

Local Name: Kalatupi Machranga

Synonym/s: *Alcedo pileata* Boddaert, 1783

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Black-capped Kingfisher is an uncommon winter migrant to Sundarban mangrove forest and the coastal areas of Bangladesh. It has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 16 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is found in the South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: *Halcyon pileata* is wintering bird occurring all along the coastal areas of Bangladesh. It has been occasionally sighted in the central and northeastern parts of the country (two recent records from the Munshiganj in Dhaka and Habiganj in Sylhet Divisions). (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1986, 1987, 2008, 2015 facebook postings).



Halcyon pileata

© Samiul Mohsanin

EOO: 6,824 km²

AOO: 2,350 km²

Population

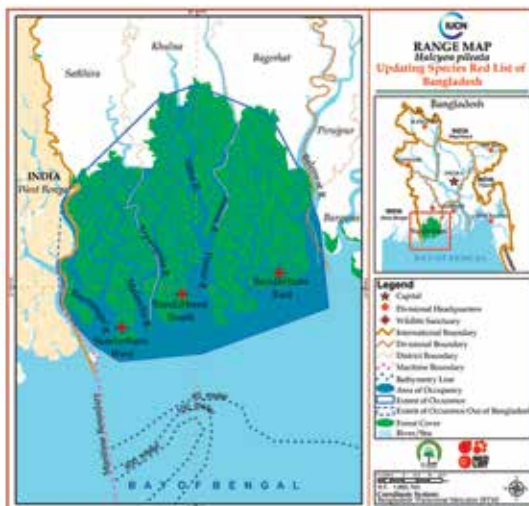
Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and winters at the sea-shores, swamps, tidal creeks and estuaries. It forages in the muddy edges of water and feeds mainly on insects, crabs, fish, frogs, lizards and other small animals (Islam and Kamruzzaman, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Todiramphus chloris

Species ID: BI0073



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Todiramphus chloris* (Boddaert, 1783)

English Name: Collared Kingfisher, White-collared Kingfisher

Local Name: Dholaghar Machranga

Synonym/s: *Alcedo chloris* Boddaert, 1783

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 49 known subspecies, *T. c. humii* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Collared Kingfisher is a common resident along all the coastal areas of Bangladesh. Its Area of Occupancy and Extent of Occurrence are large. Its food is varied and plentiful. It is not facing any serious threat. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 16 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from the Red Sea coast in Africa along most coasts of tropical Asia through Indonesia to Australia (BirdLife International 2015)

Bangladesh: It occurs along the coasts from the Sundarbans in the southwest to the Shapurir Dwip in the southeast as well as in the River Naaf (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1986, 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 45,126 km²

AOO: 7,105 km²



Todiramphus chloris

© Sazib Nazrul

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species inhabits the coastal rivers, seashores, swamps, tidal creeks and estuaries. It perches on a branch or projected object overlooking a waterbody to look for prey that includes crabs, mudskippers, fishes and insects like grasshoppers, crickets, etc. It also takes lizards, baby snakes, centipedes and termites. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Psilopogon haemacephalus

Species ID: BI0055

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Psilopogon haemacephalus* (Müller, 1776)

English Name: Coppersmith Barbet, Crimson-breasted Barbet

Local Name: Shekra Boshonto, Chhoto Basanta Bauri

Synonym/s: *Bucco haemacephalus* Müller, 1776

Megalaima haemacephala Müller, 1776

Taxonomic Notes: *Psilopogon haemacephalus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Megalaima* as *M. haemacephala*. Of the nine known subspecies *P.h. indica* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kmaruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a common resident and is widely distributed all over the country. It thrives on a wide variety of fruits such as figs, berries which are abundant. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 14 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kmaruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in all suitable habitat types all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²



Psilopogon haemacephalus

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone, in pairs or small family groups. It is diurnal and forages in fruiting trees, especially banyan with mixed feeding groups in the deciduous forests, wooded areas, roadside trees, village groves and urban gardens. It feeds mainly on fruits like figs, berries, occasionally insects (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Psilopogon australis

Species ID: BI0054



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Psilopogon australis* (Horsfield, 1821)

English Name: Blue-eared Barbet

Local Name: Neelkan Boshonto

Synonym/s: *Bucco australis* Horsfield, 1821

Taxonomic Notes: *Psilopogon australis*, *P. cyanotis* and *P. duvaucellii* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously placed in the genus *Megalaima* and lumped as *M. australis* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the seven known subspecies *P.a.cyanotis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident and distributed in mixed evergreen forests of Bangladesh. Although the habitat decline is an issue but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. Hence, it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 14 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in mixed evergreen forests in southeast, northeast and central regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 73,619 km²

AOO: 11,936 km²



Psilopogon australis

© Sazib Nazrul

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs to forage in fruit-yielding tree-canopies of dense forests, groves and gardens. It is diurnal and arboreal, never descends to the ground. It feeds mainly on fruits and occasionally takes insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Psilopogon lineatus

Species ID: BI0056

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Psilopogon lineatus* (Vieillot, 1816)

English Name: Lineated Barbet

Local Name: Dagi Boshonto, Beghbou, Gorkhod

Synonym/s: *Bucco lineatus* Vieillot, 1816

Megalaima lineata Vieillot, 1816

Taxonomic Notes: *Psilopogon lineatus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Megalaima* as *M. lineata*. Of the two known subspecies, *P.l. hodgsoni* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It is found in different kinds of habitats and is known to thrive on a variety of food. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any threat category.

Date Assessed: 15 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kmaruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in different habitat types of all divisions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²



Psilopogon lineatus

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is seen alone or in small family groups. It is diurnal and forages by visiting flowering and fruiting trees. It inhabits the moist deciduous broadleaved forests, open wooded areas as well as light secondary forests, roadside trees, parks and gardens where it feeds mainly on fruits like berries, drupes, flower petals and sometimes insects (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Psilopogon asiaticus

Species ID: BI0053



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Psilopogon asiaticus* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Blue-throated Barbet

Local Name: Neelgola Boshonto

Synonym/s: *Trongon asiatica* Latham, 1790

Taxonomic Notes: *Psilopogon asiaticus* and *P. chersonesus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously placed in the genus *Megalaima* and lumped as *M. asiatica* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the four known subspecies *P.a. asiatica* and *P.a. rubescens* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 14 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in all suitable habitats except only the interior of the Sundarbans.

EOO: 2,09,476 km²

AOO: 1,32,526 km²



Psilopogon asiaticus

© Omar Shahadat

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and seen in pairs or alone, sometimes joins mixed feeding groups of fruit-eating birds. It lives in all forests, groves and gardens. It feeds mainly on fruits and occasionally takes large insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Jynx torquilla

Species ID: BI0035

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Jynx torquilla* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Eurasian Wryneck, Wryneck, European Wryneck

Local Name: Eureshio Gharbetha

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh with a wide distribution. It is known to thrive on a variety of food and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, It is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 14 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes through Africa and Eurasia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan and Japan (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is widely distributed, except the Sundarbans interior.

EOO: 2,09,476 km²

AOO: 1,32,526 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Jynx torquilla

© CM Reza

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and is usually seen alone or rarely in pairs. It forages by hopping on dry ground or anthills, edges of cultivated lands and forests. It feeds mainly on ants, their eggs, pupae and weevils (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Sasia ochracea

Species ID: BI0037



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sasia ochracea* Hodgson, 1836

English Name: White-browed Piculet

Local Name: Dholavru Kutikurali

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon resident, but has wide distribution in the mixed evergreen forests of Bangladesh. Although the habitat decline is an issue but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. Hence, it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 14 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the mixed evergreen forests of the northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,624 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

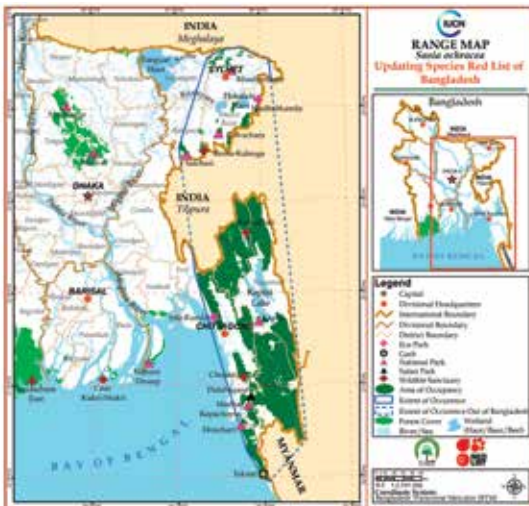


Sasia ochracea

© Ahsan Uddin Chowdhury

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and is usually seen alone or in pairs. It lives in the mixed evergreen forests and dense secondary growths. It forages on decaying bamboo stems, leaf-litter on the ground and feeds mainly on ant its eggs and pupae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Picumnus innominatus

Species ID: BI0036

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Picumnus innominatus* Burton, 1836

English Name: Speckled Piculet

Local Name: Tila Kutikurali

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies, *P.i. malayorum* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Picumnus innominatus* is restricted to the mixed-evergreen forests in the northeast region and in the Sundarban mangrove forest of Bangladesh. There is no threat to the species and no serious deterioration of its habitats. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the Sundarban Mangrove Forest in the southwest and mixed- evergreen forest in the northeast regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

EOO: 22,489 km²

AOO: 4,265 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Picumnus innominatus

© Ahsan Uddin Chowdhury

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and solitary. It forages by clinging to thin twigs of trees and shrubs in mixed-evergreen forest and mangrove. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on ant, its eggs and pupae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus

Species ID: BI0049

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus* (Scopoli, 1786)

English Name: Greater Flameback, Greater Goldenback

Local Name: Boro Kaththokra

Synonym/s: *Picus lucidus* Scopoli, 1786

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 14 known subspecies *C.l. guttacristatus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is common and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It thrives on a variety of food sources and can survive in various types of habitats including homestead trees. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 13 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in all forests of southeast, southwest, northeast and central regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 1,35,031 km²

AOO: 16,295 km²



Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus

© Paul Thompson

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is seen in small groups of insectivorous birds like drongos and laughingthrushes in the moist semi-evergreen forests, hill orchards and wooded valleys. It is diurnal and forages by pecking on the bark of trees especially on dead wood. It feeds mainly on ants, termites, other insects and nectar. It breeds in March-May (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Dinopium javanense

Species ID: BI0047



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dinopium javanense* (Ljungh, 1797)

English Name: Common Flameback, Common Goldenback

Local Name: Pati Kaththokra Pati Kaththokra, Bormi Kaththokra

Synonym/s: *Picus javanensis* Ljungh, 1797

Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known subspecies *D. j. intermedium* (Blyth, 1845) occurs in Bangladesh and Assam to C & E Myanmar and S China (SW Yunnan), and S throughout most of Indochina (Winkler and Christie 2002).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare resident and is distributed in the hill forests and homestead vegetation of Bangladesh. It thrives on a variety of food sources which are not under any immediate threat. It does not meet any Threat Category. Hence, this is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 13 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes countries from India, via Bangladesh to Indonesia (Winkler and Christie 2002).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the mangroves in the southwest and mixed evergreen forests in the east, northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh (Khan, M.A.R. 2015).

EOO: 39,899 km²

AOO: 4,619 km²



Dinopium javanense

© www.foresthomestay.com

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It is seen in small groups of insectivorous birds. It forages like other woodpeckers by pecking on the bark of trees and feeds mainly on ants, and other insects. It rarely descends to the ground. It breeds during January-May (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Dinopium benghalense

Species ID: BI0046

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dinopium benghalense* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Black-rumped Flameback, Lesser Goldenback

Local Name: Bangla Kaththokra

Synonym/s: *Picus benghalensis* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies *D.b. benghalense* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is very common and is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It thrives on a variety of food sources and can survive in various types of habitats including homestead trees. It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 13 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is widely distributed in different habitat types throughout the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,36,929 km²



Dinopium benghalense

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone, in family groups or in pairs. It forages by pecking in the trees and probing on the ground. It feeds on ants, termites, and pupae of beetles, caterpillars, fruit pulps and nectar. It breeds in February-July. This diurnal species inhabits the gardens, light forests, mango groves, and trees by the roads, villages and farms (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Celeus brachyurus

Species ID: BI0040



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Celeus brachyurus* (Vieillot, 1818)

English Name: Rufous Woodpecker

Local Name: Khoira Khathkurali

Synonym/s: *Picus brachyurus* Vieillot, 1818

Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies *C.b.phaiiceps* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident species is widely distributed. It thrives in a variety of habitats including trees in homestead gardens. It is not reported to be under any serious threat. It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 13 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is distributed in different suitable habitat types all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,36,929 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Celeus brachyurus

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and seen alone or in pairs. It is diurnal and inhabits the moist-deciduous forests, secondary growths and bamboo jungles. It forages by clinging on the trees and invading termite nests on the ground. It feeds on ants, termites and their pupae, wild figs and nectar. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Picus flavinucha

Species ID: BI0043

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Picus flavinucha* Gould, 1834

English Name: Greater Yellownappe, Large Yellow-naped Woodpecker, Greater Yellow-naped Woodpecker

Local Name: Boro Holdekurali

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies *P.f. flavinucha* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident woodpecker is widely distributed throughout the country. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 23 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed evergreen and mangrove forests of northeast, southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 1,07,897 km²

AOO: 14,741 km²



Picus flavinucha

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in small groups or in pairs. It is diurnal and forages with the mixed flocks of laughing thrushes and drongos. It lives in the open broadleaved evergreen forests, foothill forests, and mangroves where it feeds on ants, wood-boring beetles, termites, grubs, insects, fruit pulps and nectar. It breeds in March-May (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Picus chlorolophus

Species ID: BI0042



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Picus chlorolophus* Vieillot, 1818

English Name: Lesse Yellownappe, Lesser Yellow-naped Woodpecker

Local Name: Choto Holdekurali

Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies *P.c.chlorolophus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident bird is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although the habitat decline is an issue but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It thrives on diverse habitats and takes different kinds of food. Hence, it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 23 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed evergreen and mangrove forests of northeast, southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 1,07,897 km²

AOO: 14,741 km²



Picus chlorolophus

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary, diurnal and is seen in small groups of insectivorous birds like drongos, babblers and minivets. It forages in the broadleaved, evergreen and deciduous forests, open woodlands and secondary jungles. It feeds mainly on ants, termites, wood boring and dung beetle larvae pupae and sometimes on berries. It breeds in April-May (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Picus xanthopygaeus

Species ID: BI0045

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Picus xanthopygaeus* (Gray and Gray, 1846)

English Name: Streak-throated Woodpecker

Local Name: Dagitola Kathkurali

Synonym/s: *Brachylophus xanthopygaeus* Gray and Gray, 1846

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. Though not surveyed, the population of this woodpecker is presumed to be very large. It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 23 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found all over the country in suitable habitats.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,460 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)



Picus xanthopygaeus

© Obaidul Haque

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in small groups or in pairs. It forages by pecking on the bark of trees and on the ground. It feeds on ants, wood-boring beetles, termites, grubs, insects, fruit pulps, palm juice and nectar. It breeds in January-June (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Picus chlorolophus

Species ID: BI0044



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Picus chlorolophus* Blyth, 1843

English Name: Streak-breasted Woodpecker

Local Name: Dagibuk Kathkurai

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident of Bangladesh. It has been suggested that the population of this species is likely to be much larger than the sighting because of its possible misidentification with Streak-throated Woodpecker. No serious threat to this species has been noted. Hence, it does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 23 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from the east of the Sundarbans through Myanmar to Malay Peninsula (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: This species occurs only in the southwest regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 6,297 km²

AOO: 4,113 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Picus chlorolophus

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs mainly the mangrove forests. Like the other woodpeckers, it forages by hopping on the ground or clinging to the tree trunks. It feeds on grubs, insects, beetles and their larvae, fruit pulps and nectar. It breeds in February-April (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Picus guerini

Species ID: BI0041

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Picus guerini* Gmelin, 1788

English Name: Black-naped Woodpecker, Grey-headed Woodpecker, Black-naped green Woodpecker, Grey-faced Woodpecker

Local Name: Metematha Kathkurali

Synonym/s: *Picus brachyurus* Vieillot, 1818

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 12 known subspecies *P.c. hessei* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a common resident and is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although its forest habitat is declining due to urbanization, but it thrives on diverse habitats and takes various kinds of insects as food. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, it does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 23 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from Europe across southern Siberia to East and Southeast Asia, including China and the Himalayas (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions, Gajni forest and mangroves of the country.

EOO: 1,30,948 km²

AOO: 9,176 km²



Picus guerini

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is seen alone or in pairs. It is diurnal and crepuscular. It lives in diverse habitat like semi-evergreen, temperate and broadleaved forests, mangroves and well-wooded country. It forages by pecking on the trees and probing on the anthills or ground. It feeds on mainly ants, termites, pupae of beetles, fruit pulps and nectar. It breeds in May-June during summer (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Gecinulus grantia

Species ID: BI0050



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Gecinulus grantia* (Horsfield, 1840)

English Name: Pale-headed Woodpecker

Local Name: Dholamatha Kathkurali

Synonym/s: *Picus grantia* Horsfield, 1840

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *G.g.grantia* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare species is seen in several hill-forests of Bangladesh. It appears to be widely distributed and capable of thriving on diverse habitat with a variety of food sources some of which are not under any immediate threat. It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 13 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in evergreen forests of Chittagong and Sylhet Divisions. Three recent records are from Kamarchera, Rajkandi, Madhabkundo Eco Park (Thompson *et al.* 1993) and Satchari NP (Thompson and Johnson 2003).

EOO: 34,405 km²

AOO: 8,307 km²



Gecinulus grantia

© www.tropicalbirding.com

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and forages by clinging to tree-trunks, but rarely on the ground. It lives in the bamboo jungles and secondary growths in moist-deciduous forests and feeds on insects, especially ants and grubs of beetles (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Dendrocopos canicapillus

Species ID: BI0038

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dendrocopos canicapillus* (Blyth, 1845)

English Name: Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker, Grey-crowned Pigmy Woodpecker, Grey-capped Woodpecker

Local Name: Metetooi Batkurali

Synonym/s: *Picus canicapillus* Blyth, 1845

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 11 known subspecies *D.c.canicapillus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although its forest habitat is declining due to logging and rapid expansion of agriculture, it thrives on diverse habitats and takes various kinds of insects as food. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, it does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 23 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,460 km²



Dendrocopos canicapillus

© Samiul Mohsanin

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal, usually seen alone or in pairs. It lives in the mangroves, mixed evergreen forests, deciduous forests and secondary forests where it forages by clinging to thin boughs of trees. It feeds on grubs, insects, fruit pulps and nectar (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Dendrocopos macei

Species ID: BI0039



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dendrocopos macei* (Vieillot, 1818)

English Name: Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker, Fulvous-breasted Pied Woodpecker

Local Name: Batabi Kathkurali

Synonym/s: *Picus macei* Vieillot, 1818

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, *D.m. macei* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although there are threats, the species is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 23 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is distributed in different habitat types all over the country.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,460 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)



Dendrocopos macei

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal, occurs in the open wooded country, forest clearings, broadleaved open forests, and road-side trees. It is seen usually in pairs or in small groups working up together in a tree. It feeds on grubs, insects, fruit pulps and nectar by pecking on tree trunks. It breeds in April-May (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Falco tinnunculus

Species ID: BI0263

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	FALCONIFORMES	FALCONIDAE

Scientific Name: *Falco tinnunculus* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Common Kestrel

Local Name: Pati Kestrel

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 11 known subspecies *F.t. tinnunculus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is one of the commonest migratory falcons and having wide distribution in the country. Although increasing use of pesticide may be detrimental to the wellbeing, no serious decline of its population has been documented. It is, thus, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Eurasia, South Asia and Africa (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs all over the country, from the national Botanical Gardens at Dhaka to the remotest village, on islands, Shal forests and along the river valleys of the hill districts of the country. Even found soaring over forests with other soaring birds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,38,646 km²

AOO: 8,197 km²



Falco tinnunculus

© Quazi Ahmed Hussain

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is winter migrant and is usually seen alone in the wintering ground. Kestrel is often found hovering in the air before swooping on the prey. It is primarily an insectivore and feeds on grasshoppers, beetles, crickets, winged termites. It also preys on small rodents, small birds, frogs, lizards etc. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foylal

Falco chicquera

Species ID: BI0257



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	FALCONIFORMES	FALCONIDAE

Scientific Name: *Falco chicquera* Daudin, 1800

English Name: Red-headed Falcon

Local Name: Lalghar Shaheen, Turmuti, Turmotibaz

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon resident and widespread throughout the country. Although its habitat and prey are in decline but its population seems to be stable. No serious threats to it have been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa and South Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in villages and some cities with tall old trees all over the country but in small numbers (Khan 1982, 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,29,361 km²

AOO: 19,311 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

Total Population: Unknown.

Trend: Stable.



Falco chicquera

© Samiul Mohsanin

Habitat and Ecology

This falcon usually occurs in pairs and sometimes alone. It forages in fallow land and open space where it preys upon small birds on the wing. This falcon is an apt hunter of swifts, small birds and bats that frequent its home range. It also hunts mice (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1980, 1987, 2008, 2015).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Falco amurensis

Species ID: BI0255

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	FALCONIFORMES	FALCONIDAE

Scientific Name: *Falco amurensis* Radde, 1863

English Name: Amur Falcon, Eastern Red-footed Falcon

Local Name: Amur Shaheen

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a passage migrant found in spring and autumn over large areas in Bangladesh. No serious threat to its passage through Bangladesh has been reported. It does not meet any Threatened Category. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range comprises Southeastern Africa, South Asia and North-east Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in central, southeast, southwest and northeast regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

EOO: 1,35,059 km²

AOO: 11,884 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Falco amurensis

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and is usually seen in flocks of 100-1000 during migration. But in Bangladesh, loner or small flock is more often sighted than large flock. It hunts its prey by scanning grazing lands, cultivated fields and forest clearings from 50-100 m above the ground. It hunts locusts, grasshoppers, winged termites, rodents and small birds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: M. Foylal

Falco subbuteo

Species ID: BI0262



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	FALCONIFORMES	FALCONIDAE

Scientific Name: *Falco subbuteo* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Eurasian Hobby

Local Name: Eureshio Tikashaheen

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Eurasian Hobby is rarely sighted in the country but its distribution is noted to be widespread. There is no threat to it or its habitats. Considering its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and lack of any threat this species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, Europe and Asia (BirdLife International 2013)

Bangladesh: It occurs in mainly open areas of central, southwest, southeast, northwest and northeast regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 1,27,653 km²

AOO: 10,624 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Falco subbuteo

© Tania Khan

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually solitary and mainly aerial hunter in open country, grassland interspersed with woodland. It is crepuscular and forages by scanning on the ground like other falcons and hunts from its perches. It feeds on small birds. It also occasionally takes lizards and bats (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Foyсал

Falco peregrinus

Species ID: BI0261

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	FALCONIFORMES	FALCONIDAE

Scientific Name: *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771

English Name: Peregrine Falcon

Local Name: Peregrin Shaheen, Boheribaj

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 18 known subspecies *F.p. peregrinator* occurs Bangladesh (Haque and Kamuzzamzan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This uncommon winter migrant is widespread and found in almost all kinds of habitats. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet any Threatened Category. Thus, this falcon has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through North and South America, Eurasia, Africa, Australia and Asia (Rich *et al.* 2004).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country, including the national botanical gardens at Mirupur, Dhaka (Khan 1982, 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 178,803 km²

AOO: 35,687 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Falco peregrinus

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Total Population: Not known

Trend: Increasing (pers. obs. M. Foyal 2015)

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a winter migrant to Bangladesh. In the cities its main diet includes domesticated and rock pigeon as well as ducks, waders, etc. It forages by scanning from its perches like other falcon. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008 Khan 1982, 1987, 2008, 2015).



Assessor: M. Foyal

Psittacula cyanocephala

Species ID: BI0097

LEAST CONCERN <LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PSITTACIFORMES	PSITTACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Psittacula cyanocephala* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Plum-headed Parakeet

Local Name: Lalmatha Tia, Hiramon Teya

Synonym/s: *Psittacus cyanocephalus* Linnaeus, 1766

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon but widespread resident of Bangladesh. Some protected areas support this species. Because of the wide distribution, this species is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to South Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in orchards and open forests in southwest, north and central regions of the country.

EOO: 30,291 km²

AOO: 61,261 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Psittacula cyanocephala

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and gregarious. It is diurnal and forages in flowering and fruiting trees in well wooded areas, forest edges, orchards and open forests. It feeds on foliage, flowers, fruits, vegetables, seeds and nectar (Husain 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Psittacula alexandri

Species ID: BI0096



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PSITTACIFORMES	PSITTACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Psittacula alexandri* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Red-breasted Parakeet, Moustached Parakeet, Rose-breasted Parakeet

Local Name: Modna tia

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies *P. a. fasciatus* occurs in Bangladesh (Husain 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widespread in different habitats throughout Bangladesh. Although there may be slow population decline, the species is not reported to be under any serious and immediate threat. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from the Himalayan foothills through Southeast Asia (Husain 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in mixed evergreen and deciduous forests of northeast, southeast, central and north regions of the country (Husain 2008).

EOO: 68,930 km²

AOO: 4,693 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Psittacula alexandri

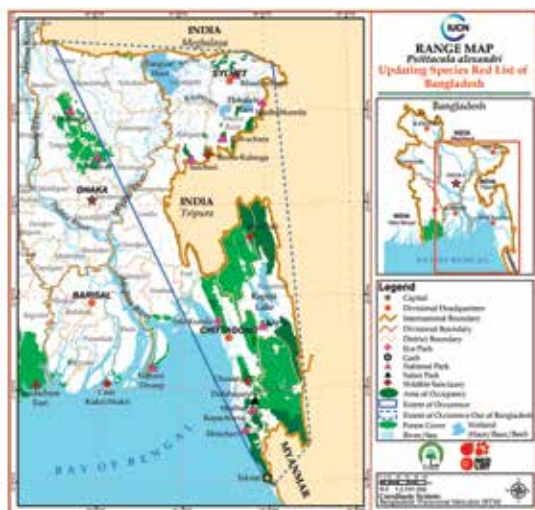
© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and gregarious, makes flock up to 20 in open areas in forests and forest edges, tea garden, semi-urban and also human-altered landscapes. It forages in flowering and fruiting trees, cropfields, orchards and feeds on fruits, leaf buds, grain, nectar etc. (Husain 2008).



Assessor: Forhad Ahsan Pavel

Psittacula eupatria

Species ID: BI0098

LEAST
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<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PSITTACIFORMES	PSITTACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Psittacula eupatria* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Alexandrine Parakeet, Large Indian Parakeet, Large Parakeet

Local Name: Chandana Tia

Synonym/s: *Psittacus eupatria* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, *P. e. nipalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Husain 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Alexandrine Parakeet is an uncommon and widely distributed resident in Bangladesh. It is present in some of the protected areas and a few parks including National Botanic Garden of the country. Because of its wide distribution and near absence of any threat, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through southern Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in well-wooded forests and plantations in certain parts of the country. There is a resident population in Dhaka City Centre and a village under Bogra District where it is faring quite well.

EOO: 1,28,692 km²

AOO: 64,963 km²



Psittacula eupatria

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Not known

Habitat and Ecology

Alexandrine Parakeet is diurnal, sedentary and gregarious. It feeds on foliage, flowers, fruits, vegetables, seeds and nectar (Husain 2008). It usually occurs in pairs or in small flock. A flock or a pair generally lives in a place often building nest on the same tree time and again.



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Psittacula krameri

Species ID: BI0100



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PSITTACIFORMES	PSITTACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Psittacula krameri* (Scopoli, 1769)

English Name: Rose-ringed Parakeet, Ring-necked Parakeet

Local Name: Shobuj Tia, Tiya

Synonym/s: *Psittacus krameri* Scopoli, 1769

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *P.k. borealis* occurs in Bangladesh (Husain 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Psittacula krameri* is a very common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. All terrestrial protected areas support this species. Because of the wide distribution and its abundance, this species is considered Least Concern

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through sub Saharan Africa, the entire subcontinent, southeast China and Myanmar (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: *Psittacula krameri* is one of the commonest resident birds of the country. It occurs not only in all forests but also in the countryside with some vegetation. It is absent in the Saint Martin's Island (Husain 2008, Khan 1986, 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,36,929 km²



Psittacula krameri

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and gregarious. In the countryside it occurs in pairs or small flocks when large numbers live in the Cities. It also occurs in forest, secondary growths, orchards and gardens. It feeds on foliage, flowers, fruits, vegetables, seeds and nectar. It nests in natural hollows in tree trunks, old nests of barbets or woodpeckers, and crevices in old buildings (Husain 2008).



Assessor: Forhad Ahsan Pavel

Pitta nipalensis

Species ID: BI0297



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PITTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pitta nipalensis* (Hodgson, 1837)

English Name: Blue-naped Pitta

Local Name: Neelghar Shumcha

Synonym/s: *Paludicola nipalensis* Hodgson, 1837

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *P.n. nipalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Blue-naped Pitta is an uncommon resident of the mixed-evergreen forests of the northeast, east and southeast of Bangladesh. It can survive in degraded bamboo and scrub forests of the hill districts. Although the habitat is shrinking and this species has been reported infrequently, no serious decline in its population has been observed. Considering its wide Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and in the absence of any major threat, this Pitta is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,623 km²



Pitta nipalensis

© Md. Rezaul Karim

Population

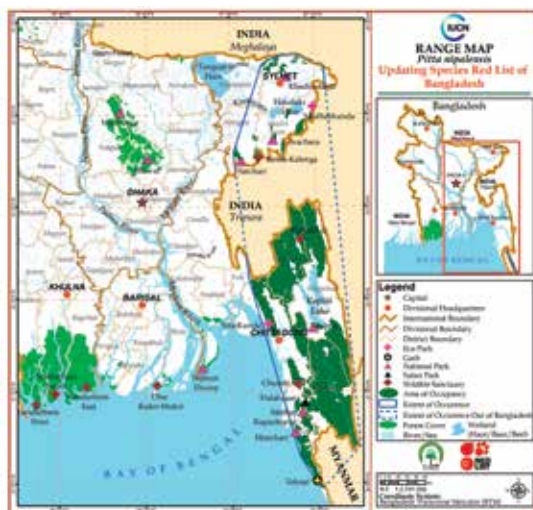
Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen as solitary or in pairs in mixed-evergreen forests. It is diurnal and crepuscular. Like other pittas, it forages by hopping on ground and feeds on insects, lizards and other invertebrates (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Pitta cyanea

Species ID: BI0295

LEAST
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<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PITTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pitta cyanea* Blyth, 1843

English Name: Blue Pitta

Local Name: Neel Shumcha

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *P.c. cyanea* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare summer migrant breeds in hill-forests of Bangladesh. It can survive in degraded bamboo and scrub of the hill tracts (Thompson and Johnson 2003). Although this stealthy species has been reported infrequently but no serious decline of its population has been observed. It does not yet meet any Threatened Category. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It is found in mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east and southeast regions of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2015).

EOO: 34,405 km²

AOO: 8,307 km²



Pitta cyanea

© www.en.wikipedia.org

Population

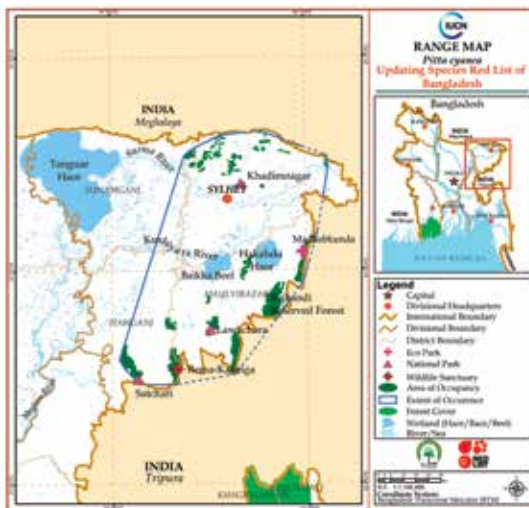
Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs as an individual or in pairs. It is summer breeding visitor (Khan 2015). It forages by hopping on ground and looks for insects and other invertebrates (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyсал

Pitta sordida

Species ID: BI0298

LEAST
CONCERN
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PITTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pitta sordida* (Muller, 1776)

English Name: Hooded Pitta

Local Name: Khoiramatha Shumcha

Synonym/s: *Turdus sordius* Muller, 1776

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 12 known subspecies *P.s. cucullata* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Hooded Pitta is a summer migrant breeder in Bangladesh. It occurs widely in the mainland forests as well as in some villages bordering the Sundarbans in the southwest of the country. Also there is apparently no threat to the species. On the basis of its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy as well as absence of serious threat, Hooded Pitta is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east, southeast and some villages of southwest regions of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,623 km²



Pitta sordida

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits mixed-evergreen forests and some countryside vegetation of the southwest region of the country. This species is seen solitary or in pairs in evergreen forests. It is diurnal and crepuscular. Like other pittas it forages by hopping on ground and feeds on insects, lizards and other invertebrates (Haque and Chakma 2008). It builds nest at the base of some old stumps close to the ground (Khan 2005, 2008, 2015).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Pitta brachyura

Species ID: BI0294

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PITTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pitta brachyura* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Indian Pitta

Local Name: Deshi Shumcha, Shumcha

Synonym/s: *Corvus brachyurus* Linnaeus, 1766

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon summer breeding migrant to Bangladesh. It inhabits and breeds in deciduous and evergreen forests as well as in village groves. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Thus, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to South Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It is found in the Shal forests of southeast, southwest, north and central regions of Bangladesh as well as in the countryside village groves of these regions and mixed-evergreen forests and rarely in the mangrove forest of the country (Chowdhury *et al.* 2013, Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2015).

EOO: 1,21,954 km²

AOO: 16,744 km²



Pitta brachyura

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen as solitary or in pairs. It forages by hopping on ground and looks for insects and other invertebrates. It builds an unkempt globular nest of twigs on forks of a tree about 4-5 metres above ground level (Chowdhury *et al.* 2013, Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2015, pers. comm.).



Assessor: M. Foyzal

Pitta megarhyncha

Species ID: BI0296



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PITTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pitta megarhyncha* Schlegel, 1863

English Name: Mangrove Pitta

Local Name: Pera Shumcha

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident of the Sundarban Mangrove Forest. From the persistent calls of the Mangrove Pitta its population in this forest is assumed to be sizable. No serious threat to this species has been reported. So, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the mangrove forests of southwest region of the country.

EOO: 6,297 km²

AOO: 4,113 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

Total Population: Unknown.

Trend: Unknown.



Pitta megarhyncha

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs solitary or in pairs in mangrove forests. It is diurnal and crepuscular. It forages by hopping on ground and feeds on insects and other invertebrates (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyzal

Artamus fuscus

Species ID: BI0313

LEAST
CONCERN
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ARTAMIDAE

Scientific Name: *Artamus fuscus* Vieillot, 1817

English Name: Ashy Woodswallow

Local Name: Metey Bonababil,

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Ashy Woodswallow is very common resident of the country. It is present from the countryside to the remotest forest. Apparently no threat to the species has been detected. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh, 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the city centre, like Dhaka to the remotest village with some tall trees such as Betel Nut, Coconut, Palmyra Palm, etc., forests of all types, including the sea face of the Sundarbans and all hill ranges of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,93,499 km²

AOO: 16,457 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).



Artamus fuscus

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and occurs in family groups or small flocks and as pairs in villages. It hunts insects in mid-air and feeds on dragonflies, honeybees, beetles, butterflies, winged termites and ants (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyzal

Aegithina tiphia

Species ID: BI0337



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	AEGITHINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aegithina tiphia* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Common lora

Local Name: Pati Fotikjol, Towfik

Synonym/s: *Motacilla tipia* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies *A.t. tiphia* and *A.t. humei* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Common lora is the commonest of the smaller resident birds of the country. It is found in all forests and human habitations. It is well-known to adapt to the changing habitats. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Indonesia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in villages with standing vegetation, human settlements like the city centre of Dhaka to the remotest offshore islands, barring the Saint Martin's and in all forest types, that include the man-made ones too (Haque and Chakma 200, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).



Aegithina tiphia

© Tareq Onu

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,31,956 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is seen in pairs in forest edges, secondary forests, scrubs, groves, gardens and large foliage trees adjacent to human habitations. It is diurnal and forages in the foliage by and feeds on spiders, beetles, insects and caterpillars. It builds a very neat cup nest on twigs towards the tip of branch, well hidden by the foliage. (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008)



Assessor: M. Foysal

Tephrodornis gularis

Species ID: BI0338

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tephrodornis gularis* (Raffles, 1822)

English Name: Large Woodshrike

Local Name: Boro Bonlatora

Synonym/s: *Tenthaca gularis* Raffles, 1822

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 11 known subspecies *T.g. sylvicola* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon resident and widespread in the mixed-evergreen forests in Bangladesh. No serious threat to it has been noted. It does not meet any Threatened Category. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia and Indochina (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east and southeast regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 89,470 km²

AOO: 12,137 km²



Tephrodornis gularis

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary, arboreal bird and is seen alone or in pairs in mixed-evergreen forests and well-wooded areas bordering these. It is diurnal and forages by aerial sallies after the prey and feeds on large insects, moths, locusts and caterpillars (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyal

Tephrodornis pondicerianus

Species ID: BI0339



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tephrodornis pondicerianus* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Common Woodshrike

Local Name: Pati Bonlatora

Synonym/s: *Muscicapa pondiceriana* Gmelin, 1789

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies *T.p. pondicerianus* occurs in Bangladesh (haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widespread in forests and village groves. It thrives in degraded forests and tea gardens as well. No serious threat to it is detected. In view of its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and lack of visible threat it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all forests of the country, minus the Sundarbans and infrequently in village groves, man-made forests and tea gardens bordering mixed-evergreen forests (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).



Tephrodornis pondicerianus

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EOO: 1,67,916 km²

AOO: 16,266 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary, arboreal and is seen in pairs or in small parties in evergreen and deciduous forests. It is diurnal and forages by flying between branches and picks its prey from the bark. It feeds on beetles, bugs and other insects as well as caterpillars and spiders.



Assessor: M. Foysal

Coracina macei

Species ID: BI0318

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Coracina macei* (Lesson, 1830)

English Name: Large Cuckooshrike

Local Name: Boro Kabashi, Gudhuka, Koboshi

Synonym/s: *Graculus macei* Lesson, 1830

Taxonomic Notes: Of the eight known subspecies *C.m. nipalensis*, and *C.m. macei* may both occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widespread in forests throughout the country. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected because it can adapt to changed environment quickly. Also it does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, China, Taiwan, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia and Indochina (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all forests, tea-estates, in the well-wooded countryside, some city-centre, and other plantation forests and some gardens all over the country (Haque and Chowdhury 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015)



Coracina macei

© Tania Khan

EOO: 1,93,499 km²

AOO: 16,457 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is seen alone or in pairs in all forests, groves, gardens and lightly wooded areas, city-centers, etc. It is diurnal and forages in the treetops and feeds on caterpillars, large insects and some fruits (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foylal

Coracina melaschistos

Species ID: BI0320



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Coracina melaschistos* (Hodgson, 1836)

English Name: Black-winged Cuckooshrike

Local Name: Kalapakh Kabashi

Synonym/s: *Volvocivora melaschistos* Hodgson, 1836

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies *C.m. melaschistos* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon winter migrant and widespread in all types of forest in Bangladesh. It can thrive on a variety of diets and in a range of habitats, many of which are protected areas. No serious threat to it has been reported. Thus, it has been assessed as Last Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Taiwan, Myanmar, Thailand and Indochina (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all forests of Bangladesh.

EOO: 1,67,916 km²

AOO: 16,266 km²



Coracina melaschistos

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is seen alone or in pairs in all types of forests and groves. It is diurnal and forages sometimes with mixed groups of minivets and drongos by hopping from branch to branch. It feeds chiefly on insects and their larvae (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Coracina melanoptera

Species ID: BI0319

LEAST
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Coracina melanoptera* (Rüppell, 1839)

English Name: Black-headed Cuckooshrike

Local Name: Kalamatha Kabashi

Synonym/s: *Cebblepyris melanoptera* Rüppell, 1839

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *C.m. sykesi* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon resident and widespread in forests of Bangladesh. It can adapt to changing habitats and no serious threat to it has been reported. So, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over South Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and in the winter into Myanmar (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all forests and in well-wooded countryside as well as places like the Jahangirnagar University Campus in Savar (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,50,476 km²

AOO: 15,761 km²



Coracina melanoptera

© Samiul Mohsanin

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Black-headed Cuckooshrike is sedentary, arboreal and seen alone or in pairs in light broadleaved forests, secondary growths and groves. It is diurnal and forages with mixed groups of treepies, babblers, minivets, etc., by peering in the foliage. It feeds on insects and berries (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyzal

Pericrocotus roseus

Species ID: BI0326



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pericrocotus roseus* (Vieillot, 1818)

English Name: Rosy Minivet

Local Name: Golapi Saheli

Synonym/s: *Muscicapa rosea* Vieillot, 1818

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of forests many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is thus, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is found in the forests of northeast, southeast, central regions of the country (Harvey 1990, Haque and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 79,795 km²

AOO: 11,991 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



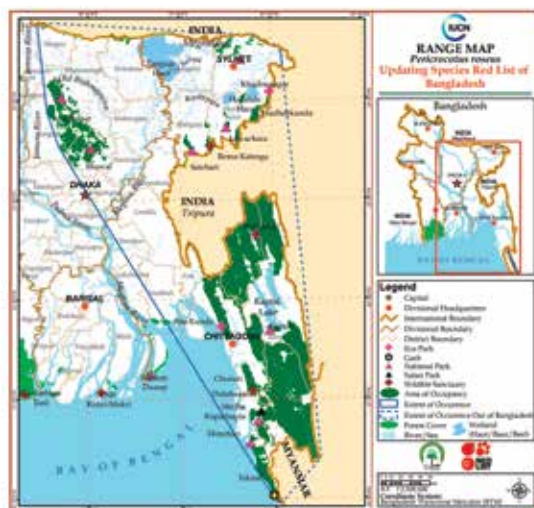
Female



Male

Pericrocotus roseus

© Paul Thompson



Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in pairs or small flocks in the mixed evergreen and deciduous forests, wooded country and gardens. It forages in the foliage and mainly feeds on insects and their larvae (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Pericrocotus divaricatus

Species ID: BI0323



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pericrocotus divaricatus* (Raffles, 1822)

English Name: Ashy Minivet

Local Name: Mete Saheli

Synonym/s: *Lanius divaricatus* Raffles, 1822

Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies, *P. c. vividus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon but widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of forests a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 30 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: The species is reported from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Taiwan, Province of China, Thailand and Viet Nam (Haque and Chakma 2008, BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the mixed evergreen and deciduous forests, of southeast, northeast and central regions of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 79,795 km²

AOO: 11,986 km²



Pericrocotus divaricatus

© www.enwikipedia.org

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Presumably stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in pairs or in mixed flocks of small birds in the mixed evergreen and deciduous forests, lightly wooded country and gardens. It forages by flying among the tree canopy like other minivets. It feeds on small invertebrates, especially larvae, caterpillars and flying insects.



Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Pericrocotus cinnamomeus

Species ID: BI0322

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Small Minivet, Little Minivet, Lesser Minivet, Wandering Minivet

Local Name: Choto Saheli, Sath Saili

Synonym/s: *Parus peregrinus* Linnaeus, 1766

Morticilla cinnamomea Linnaeus, 1766

Parus malabaricus Gmelin, 1789

Pericrocotus cinnamomeus pallidus Baker, 1920

Pericrocotus cinnamomeus vividus Baker, 1920

Pericrocotus cinnamomeus iredalei Baker, 1929

Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies, *P.c. vividus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a very common and widespread resident. It thrives in a variety of habitats including forests, gardens and groves. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 30 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: The species is reported from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).



Female



Male

Pericrocotus cinnamomeus © Humayra Mahmud (top) / Fakrul Mamun (bottom)



Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,459 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Presumably stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in pairs or in small flocks in the open forests, groves, gardens and plantations. It forages in the tree canopy and picks prey from the leaves. Its diet includes caterpillars, moths and other insects (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Pericrocotus ethologus

Species ID: BI0324



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pericrocotus ethologus* Bangs and Phillips, 1914

English Name: Long-tailed Minivet, Flame-coloured Minivet

Local Name: Lenja Saheli

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon but widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of forests and a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species occurs in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It inhabits the forests, groves and plantations (Haque and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 79,795 km²

AOO: 11,986 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Pericrocotus ethologus

© Enam Ul Haque

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages by flying in the tree canopy and picking its prey from the foliage in the forests, groves and plantations. It mainly feeds on insects and insect larvae, spiders and their larvae. It is seen between September and March in Bangladesh (Harvey 1990).



Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Pericrocotus flammeus

Species ID: BI0325

LEAST
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pericrocotus flammeus* (Forster, 1781)

English Name: Scarlet Minivet, Orange Minivet

Local Name: Shindury Sahell, Sayali

Synonym/s: *Muscicapa flamea* Forster, 1781
Turdus speciosus Latham, 1790
Phaenicornis elegans Horsfield, 1840
Pericrocotus andamanensis Tytler, 1867
Pericrocotus fraterculus Swinhoe, 1870

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 18 known subspecies, *P.f. fraterculus* and *P.f. semiruber* occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and widespread resident. It thrives in a great variety of forests many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 30 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: The species is reported from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests and plantations of northeast, southeast and south including mangroves of the country.



Pericrocotus flammeus

© Ahsan Uddin Chowdhury

EOO: 1,07,897 km²

AOO: 14,738 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Presumably stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and gregarious. It forages in the forests (including Sundarbans mangroves) and plantations. It mainly feeds on caterpillars and insects by hawking winged prey (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Hemipus picatus

Species ID: BI0327



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Hemipus picatus* (Sykes, 1832)

English Name: Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike, Pied Flycatcher-shrike, Pied Shrike, Pied Wood-shrike, Pied Woodshrike, Bar-winged Hemipus, Bar-winged Pygmy Triller, Pygmy Triller, Pygmy Cuckooshrike, Ceylon Pied Shrike, Brown-backed Pied-shrike

Local Name: Dagipakha Chutkilatora

Synonyms: *Muscicapa picata* Sykes, 1832
Muscicapa picatus capitalis Horsfield, 1839
Hemipus picatus leggei Whistler, 1939
Hemipus picatus insulae Koelz, 1939

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *H.p. capitalis* and *H.p. picatus* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon and widespread resident. It thrives in a variety of forests a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).



Hemipus picatus

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests of northeast, southeast and south including mangroves of the country (Harvey 1990, Haque and Chamka 2008).

EOO: 1,07,897 km²

AOO: 14,975 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious. It forages by aerial sallies and gleaning twigs and foliage in the forests clearings. It mainly feeds on insects and their larvae. It breeds during February to August (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan



Pachycephala grisola

Species ID: BI0307

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PACHYCEPHALIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pachycephala grisola* (Blyth, 1843)

English Name: Mangrove Whistler, Grey Tickhead, Gray Thickhead, White-bellied Whistler, Grey Whistler, Gray Whistler, Palawan Whistler

Local Name: Parabon Shishmar

Synonym/s: *Tephrodornis grisola* Blyth, 1843

Pachycephala cinerea Smythies, 1953

Pachycephala cinerea Ripley, 1961

Pachycephala cinerea Deignan, 1961

Pachycephala cinerea Mayr, 1967

Pachycephala grisola Mukherjee, 1970

Pachycephala cinerea King and Dickinson, 1975

Pachycephala cinerea Midway and Well, 1976

Pachycephala grisola Ripley, 1982

Pachycephala grisola Dickinson *et al.*, 1991

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is an uncommon resident of the mangrove and widespread in the Sundarbans. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species is known to occur in Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR,



Pachycephala grisola

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Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the mangrove forests of southwest region of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 6,298 km²

AOO: 4,114 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

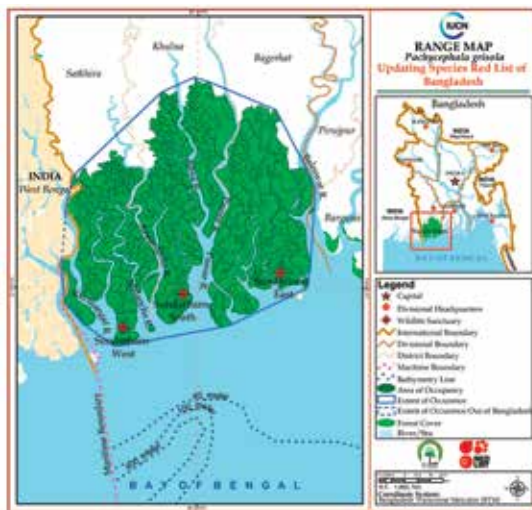
Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs during the breeding season in the mangrove forests. It feeds on insects and their larvae and catches prey on the wing or from foliages, branches and trunks of trees (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan



Lanius cristatus

Species ID: BI0304



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	LANIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Lanius cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Brown Shrike

Local Name: Khoira Latora

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies *L.c. cristatus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a very common winter and passage migrant and widespread throughout the country. It thrives in a variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is the commonest and most widely distributed among the migratory shrikes in the country. It occurs from the Dhaka City centre to the remotest village or island and from the plains level to the high hills and all forest types with openings and forest-edges (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²



Lanius cristatus

© Samiul Mohsanin

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Not Known

Trend: Not Known

Habitat and Ecology

This species is always seen alone. It is one of the first migrants to arrive and the last to depart the country. It forages by scanning the ground from its low perch and feeds on locusts, grasshoppers, crickets, nestlings, lizards and small rodents (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008)



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Lanius collurioides

Species ID: BI0563



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	LANIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Lanius collurioides* Lesson, 1831
English Name: Burmese Shrike
Local Name: Bormi Latora, Koshai Pakhi
Synonym/s: *Picus canente* Lesson, 1830
Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *L.c. collurioides* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. Although the recent sighting reports are not numerous, the actual population may be much higher than that owing to its possible misidentification as Grey-backed Shrike. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in suitable habitats all over the country, mainly near human habitations.

EOO: 79,933 km²

AOO: 8,113 km²



Lanius collurioides

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Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory. It occurs in forest edges, secondary growths, gardens, bushes and small trees at the edge of cultivated fields. It feeds on locusts, grasshoppers, crickets, nestlings, lizards and small rodents.



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Lanius schach

Species ID: BI0305



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	LANIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Lanius schach* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Long-tailed Shrike, Rufous-backed Shrike, Rufous-rumped Shrike

Local Name: Lenja Latora, Baghatiki

Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies *L. s. tricolor* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Long-tailed Shrike is one of the commonest resident birds of Bangladesh and widespread throughout the country. It thrives in a great variety of habitats, including parks and gardens to the remotest hill regions of the country. It does not face any threat from habitat destruction. Thus, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: This is the commonest resident shrike species of the country. It occurs from man-made environment to newly accreted islands or charlands just occupied by human beings (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²



Lanius schach

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This shrike is usually seen alone. It feeds on locusts, grasshoppers, crickets, nestlings, lizards and small rodents (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008). It is one of the hosts of Western Koel (Begum *et al.* 2011, Khan 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Lanius tephronotus

Species ID: BI0306

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	LANIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Lanius tephronotus* (Vigors, 1831)

English Name: Grey-backed Shrike

Local Name: Metepith Latora

Synonym/s: *Collurio tephronotus* Vigors, 1831

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *L.t. tephronotus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Grey-backed Shrike is a common winter migrant and widespread throughout the country during winter. It has very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. Moreover, it does not face any threat. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs all over Bangladesh. Its range includes very busy metropolis like Dhaka and Chittagong to the remotest island and the countryside. It is equally present in open fields with some vegetation, forest clearings and edges (Haqu and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,91,786 km²

AOO: 1,10,664 km²



Lanius tephronotus

© CM Reza

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is a loner but could be within the vicinity of other shrikes. It preys on locusts, grasshoppers, crickets and other insects but would occasionally hunt nestlings, lizards and small rodents (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2015).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Oriolus oriolus

Species ID: BI0315



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ORIOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Oriolus oriolus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Eurasian Golden Oriole, European Golden Oriole, Eurasian Golden-Oriole, Golden Oriole

Local Name: Deshi Shonabou, Sona Bau

Synonym/s: *Coraciou oriolus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *O. o. kundoo* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon resident and widespread in different forests of Bangladesh. It also occurs in the countryside of the north-western Bangladesh (Khan 1974). Many protected areas support this species. Because of the wide distribution and lack of any threat, this species is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa and the entire subcontinent (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests, countryside woodlands and road-side trees all over Bangladesh and even in Rajshahi University Campus (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 1974, 1987, 2015),

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²



Oriolus oriolus

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs in well-wooded areas, semi-evergreen and secondary deciduous forests, orchards, village groves, edges of cultivated lands and urban gardens with large trees. It forages by visiting flowering trees and feeds on fruits, nectar and insects, especially caterpillars (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Oriolus chinensis

Species ID: BI0314

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ORIOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Oriolus chinensis* Linnaeus, 1766

English Name: Black-naped Oriole

Local Name: Kalaghar Benebou, Sona Bou

Taxonomic Notes: Of the nineteen known subspecies *O.c. diffusus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon winter migrant and widespread throughout the country. It occurs in the countryside with vegetation as well as in the forests. There is no threat to the species. Because of the wide distribution and absence of any threat this species is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through East and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008). (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests and village groves of the whole country but in much smaller numbers than the resident orioles.

EOO: 1,20,962 km²

AOO: 74,669 km²



Oriolus chinensis

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone in winter in mixed deciduous and evergreen forests, secondary growths, rubber plantations and gardens in the villages and urban areas. It forages by visiting flowering trees and feeds on fruits, insects and nectar (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Oriolus xanthornus

Species ID: BI0317



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ORIOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Oriolus xanthornus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Black-hooded Oriole

Local Name: Kalamatha Benebou, Halde Pakhi

Synonym/s: *Coracias xanthornus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies *O.x. xanthornus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Black-hooded Oriole is one of the commonest of the resident birds and faring well even in man-modified habitats as well as in all forests. So, this common species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all forests, woods, roadside trees, man-made habitats and village groves all over Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)



Oriolus xanthornus

© Saffat Ahmed

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs. It forages by visiting foliage, flowering trees and feeds on fruits, nectar, insects and their caterpillars and small reptiles (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Dicrurus macrocercus

Species ID: BI0332



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	DICRURIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dicrurus macrocercus* Vieillot, 1817

English Name: Black Drongo

Local Name: Kala Fingey

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies, *D.m. albirictus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a very common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: South, East, and Southeast Asia and the Middle East (Islam and Chakma 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the villages all over the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 127,122 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Dicrurus macrocercus

© Md. Mizanur Rahman

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages in the secondary forests, marshes, and human habitations by scanning the vegetation around its low perch and descending on the ground to grab the prey. It is both diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on insects like crickets, grasshoppers, bugs and flying termites. It continues hunting at night by street light (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Dicrurus leucophaeus

Species ID: BI0331

LEAST
CONCERN
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	DICRURIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dicrurus leucophaeus* Vieillot, 1817

English Name: Ashy Drongo, Grey Drongo

Local Name: Metey Fingey, Neel Fingey

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 14 known subspecies, *D.l. longicaudatus* and *D.l. hopwoodi* occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: South, East and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in the forest and woodlands all over the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,459 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Dicrurus leucophaeus

© Sahad Siddique

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages like other drongos in the evergreen, mangroves and deciduous forests, and well wooded areas (Islam and Chakma 2008). It is diurnal and feeds on flying insects such as crickets, grasshoppers, bugs, butterflies and flying termites (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Dicrurus aeneus

Species ID: BI0329



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	DICRURIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dicrurus aeneus* Vieillot, 1817
English Name: Bronzed Drongo, Little Bronzed Drongo
Local Name: Bronze Fingey, Chota, Fingey

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of habitats including farmland, grassland and villages. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 23 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests all over the country.

EOO: 1, 93,450 km²

AOO: 16,459 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Dicrurus aeneus

© Samiul Mohsanin

Habitat and Ecology

This species inhabits the forests and forest edges, orchards, and heavily wooded gardens. It is diurnal and forages from a perch to swoop on prey. It feeds mainly on flying insects, such as midges, flies, ants, and termites (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Dicrurus remifer

Species ID: BI0334

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	DICRURIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dicrurus remifer* (Temminck, 1823)

English Name: Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo, Small Racket-tailed Drongo

Local Name: Choto Racket-fingey, Chhota Bhimraj

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. So, it is assessed Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: South, East and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests of southeast, northeast, southwest and central regions of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008)

EOO: 1,45,693 km²

AOO: 16,107 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Dicrurus remifer

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and seen alone or in pairs in winter in the canopy and mid-level of evergreen, mangroves and deciduous forests. It is diurnal and forages by short looping sally from its perch and catch its prey on the wing. It feeds chiefly on insects. It also takes nectar (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Dicrurus hottentottus

Species ID: BI0330



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	DICRURIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dicrurus hottentottus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Hair-crested Drongo, Spangled Drongo

Local Name: Keshori Fingey, Keshraj

Synonym/s: *Corvus hottentottus* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: *Dicrurus menagei* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split from *D. hottentottus* by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group. Of the eight known subspecies, *D.h. hottentottus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is common resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. So, it is assessed Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 23 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: South, East and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in all the forests all over the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,221 km²



Dicrurus hottentottus

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs in the evergreen, mangroves and deciduous forests. It is diurnal and forages by scanning the vegetation around its perch and flying out to grab the prey. It feeds on insects and nectar. (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Dicrurus paradiseus

Species ID: BI0333

LEAST
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	DICRURIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dicrurus paradiseus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, Ceylon Crested Drongo, Racket-tailed Drongo, Large Racket-tailed Drongo

Local Name: Boro Racket-fingey, Bhimraj

Synonym/s: *Cuculus paradiseus* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 14 known subspecies, *D.p. grandis* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is very common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: South, East, and Southeast Asia. (Islam and Chakma 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the evergreen and mangrove forests of southeast, northeast, southwest regions and rarely in central region of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,15,898 km²

AOO: 14,745 km²



Dicrurus paradiseus

© CM Reza

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages in all the forests, mangroves, bamboo jungles and wooded edges of cultivable lands by making short sallies after the prey and often closely follows laughingthrushes and woodpeckers. It is diurnal and crepuscular, feeds chiefly on termites, moths, beetles, dragonflies and locusts. It also takes nectar, lizards and small birds (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Rhipidura albicollis

Species ID: BI0328



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	RHIPIDURIDAE

Scientific Name: *Rhipidura albicollis* (Vieillot, 1818)
English Name: White-throated Fantail
Local Name: Dholagola Chatighurani, Chak-dil,
Synonym/s: *Platyrhynchus albicollis* Vieillot, 1818
Taxonomic Notes: Of the 10 known subspecies *R.a. albicollis* and *R.a. stanleyi* occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common species is widely distributed in forest edges and gardens. Its food sources are varied and not under substantial threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the villages and open forests of all divisions.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²



Rhipidura albicollis

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: No more than 250

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in forest, scrubs, groves, gardens and cultivation (Islam and Chakma 2008). It feeds mainly on insects.



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Hypothymis azurea

Species ID: BI0335

LEAST
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MONARCHIDAE

Scientific Name: *Hypothymis azurea* (Boddaert, 1783)

English Name: Black-naped Monarch

Local Name: Kalaghar Rajon

Synonym/s: *Monarcha azurea* Boddaert, 1783

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 23 known subspecies *H.a. styani* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It is highly adaptable and can survive in a wide variety of habitats like gardens and forest edges. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

Bangladesh: It occurs in all the forests of all divisions.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²



Hypothymis azurea

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and sedentary. It is usually seen alone, in pairs or mixed flocks of flycatchers in all forest areas, secondary growths, plantations and well wooded areas. It feeds on butterflies, moths, bugs and other flying insects.



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Terpsiphone paradisi

Species ID: BI0336



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MONARCHIDAE

Scientific Name: *Terpsiphone paradisi* (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: Asian Paradise-flycatcher, Asian Paradise Flycatcher, Asian Paradise-Flycatcher
Local Name: Eshio Shabulbuli
Synonym/s: *Corvus paradise* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxonomic Notes: Of the 16 known subspecies *T.p. leucogaster*, *T.p. paradisi* and *T.p. saturator* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon resident and summer visitor. It is widely distributed throughout the country. Its food sources are very varied and not under any immediate threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia; Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

Bangladesh: It occurs in all the forests and gardens of Bangladesh.



Terpsiphone paradisi

© Sourav Mahmud

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in shady trees near streams, forests, plantation, groves and gardens. It feeds on butterflies, bugs, beetles, dragonflies and other large insects.



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Cissa chinensis

Species ID: BI0308

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CORVIDAE

Scientific Name: *Cissa chinensis* (Boddaert, 1783)

English Name: Green Magpie, Common Green Magpie

Local Name: Shobuj Taura

Synonym/s: *Coracias chinensis* Boddaert, 1783

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies *C. c. chinensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Green Magpie is an uncommon resident species that occurs in all mixed-evergreen forests of Bangladesh. In addition it has also been reported from the Shal forest of Sherpur District. Its food sources are very varied and it is under no immediate threat. Due to its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and apparent absence of any threat Green Magpie has been treated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through East and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed-evergreen forest of northeast, east and southeast regions under the Revenue Divisions of Chittagong and Sylhet and in a patch of Shal forest under the Dhaka Division.



Cissa chinensis

© Sahad Siddique

EOO: 68,871 km²

AOO: 10,625 km²

Population

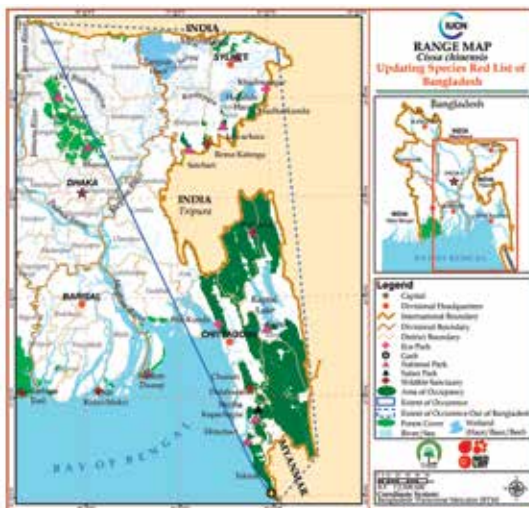
Generation Time (Length): 6.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs in mixed-evergreen and moist deciduous forest. It forages with mixed flocks of drongos, babblers and laughing thrushes among the foliage of trees and feeds largely on insects, lizards, snakes, birds, bird-eggs and frogs (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Dendrocitta vagabunda

Species ID: BI0310



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CORVIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dendrocitta vagabunda* (Latham, 1790)
English Name: Rufous Treepie, Indian Tree Pie, Indian Treepie, Rufous Treepie, Wandering Treepie
Local Name: Khoira Harichacha, Hari Chacha
Synonym/s: *Coracias vagabunda* Latham, 1790

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Rufous Treepie is one of the commonest resident birds in Bangladesh. It is widely distributed in all forests and almost the whole countryside with village grooves. So, it has very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and is capable of withstanding changes taking place in its habitats. So, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through East and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is found in woodlands all over Bangladesh.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Dendrocitta vagabunda

© Masudur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: The global population is considered stable in the absence of evidence for any declines or substantial threats.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs and lose foraging flocks in company of most insect-eating birds occurring in the area. Due to its predatory habits smaller birds often raise alarm by seeing its presence nearby. It forages in leafy trees and feeds on fruits, nectar, small invertebrates, eggs, hatchlings and carrion. In the public parks it often collects food from the ground thrown by visitors. It takes part in foraging with mixed-species hunting party (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).



Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

Corvus splendens

Species ID: BI0312



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CORVIDAE

Scientific Name: *Corvus splendens* Vieillot, 1817

English Name: House Crow, Indian House Crow

Local Name: Pati Kak, Kauua

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, *C.s. splendens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is very common and widespread in the all types of human settlements in Bangladesh. It takes a wide variety of food and is known to be a very tenacious species. No serious threat to it has been reported. It is categorized as Least Concern because of its abundance and wide distribution.

Date Assessed: 2 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Hong Kong, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. It has been introduced to Bahrain, Barbados, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gibraltar, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, United Republic of, United Arab Emirates, United States and Yemen (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the towns and villages all over the country (Khan 2008). House crow is also found in the forest edges close to human inhabitants.



Corvus splendens

© Samiul Mohsanin

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,26,163 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary, gregarious and diurnal. It is always seen in noisy parties in close association with people and relies on food scraps and other wastes. It is an omnivorous species which feeds on refuse around human habitations, carrion, fruits, small vertebrates etc. It breeds from January to July, often breeds twice a year and serves as the hosts to the brood parasitic bird Asian Koel (Haque and Mahmud 2009, Begum 2011).



Assessor: Tanvir Ahmed Shovon

Corvus leuillanti

Species ID: BI0311

LEAST
CONCERN
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CORVIDAE

Scientific Name: *Corvus leuillanti* Lesson, 1831

English Name: Jungle Crow, Large-billed Crow

Local Name: Dar Kak, Jangli Kowwa

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *C. l. leuillanti* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is very common and widespread in Bangladesh. It takes a wide variety of food and thrives on variety of habitats including human settlements. No serious threat to it has been reported. It is categorized as least concern because of its abundance and wide distribution.

Date Assessed: 26 December 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand (BirdLife International 2012)

Bangladesh: It is distributed in all forest areas, villages and towns of Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)



Corvus leuillanti

© Faysal Ahmad

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary, gregarious and diurnal. It occurs in the forests, orchards, gardens, human settlements, garbage dumps and along forest edges. It is omnivorous and feeds on anything appearing edible, alive or dead like carrion, small vertebrates and human garbage (Khan 2008). It breeds almost year-round (Khan 2008, Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Tanvir Ahmed Shovon

Parus major

Species ID: BI0394



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Parus major* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Great Tit

Local Name: Boro Tit

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 33 known subspecies *P.m.stupae* and *P.m. nipalensis* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 12 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Asia and Europe (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Parus major

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is usually seen singly or in pairs. It forages by gleaning among the leaves and small branches of trees and bushes in forest edges, groves, cultivable lands and gardens. It is diurnal and feeds on insects, caterpillars, seeds, flower-buds and berries.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Riparia riparia

Species ID: BI0396

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	HIRUNDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Riparia riparia* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Sand Martin

Local Name: Bali Nakuti

Synonym/s: *Hirundo riparia* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies *R.r. diluta* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter migrant and widely distributed throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. Therefore, the species is evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 21 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over Africa, Asia, South America, and North America, Europe (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs along the rivers all over the country.

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 9,400 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Riparia riparia

© CM Reza

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and is seen in flocks in sand or earth banks of large rivers, lakes and tanks. It forages by flying low over water or bare ground to hawk tiny insects in the air. It is diurnal and feeds on soft-bodied insects, such as mosquitoes, black flies, mayflies and stoneflies.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Riparia paludicola

Species ID: BI0395



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	HIRUNDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Riparia paludicola* (Vieillot, 1817)

English Name: Plain Martin, Brown-throated Martin

Local Name: Khoiragola Nakuti

Synonym/s: *Hirundo paludicola* (Vieillot, 1817)

Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies *R.p. chinensis* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident of rivers and streams with cliffs and is widely distributed throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 21 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia, Africa (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in rivers and streams all over the country.

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 9,400 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown



Riparia paludicola

© Faysal Ahmad

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and is seen in mixed flocks of martins and swallows in the bank or rivers and streams with alluvial cliffs. It forages by flying over the water or grass to hawk insects like mosquitoes, black flies, mayflies and stoneflies in the air (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Hirundo rustica

Species ID: BI0398

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	HIRUNDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Barn Swallow

Local Name: Pati Ababil

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a common winter migrant and rare resident to some parts of Bangladesh. It is widespread in different habitats in and around wetlands throughout the country. It takes a wide variety of insects and no serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 22 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes most of Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe and northern Australia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats mainly in and around wetlands all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Hirundo rustica

© Majeda Haq

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and diurnal. It forages by continuously flying over crops or water in open country and farmland to hawk flying insects. It feeds on dipterous insects including midges and gnats.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Hirundo daurica

Species ID: BI0397



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	HIRUNDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Hirundo daurica* Linnaeus, 1771

English Name: Red-rumped Swallow

Local Name: Lalkomor Ababil

Synonym/s: *Hirundo riparia* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: *Hirundo daurica* and *H. domicella* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) have been lumped into *H. daurica* following Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993). Of the 12 known subspecies *H.d. nipalensis* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare winter migrant and is widely distributed in open lands of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 21 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Asia, Africa, Southern Europe (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in open country all over the country.

EOO: 2,65,197 km²

AOO: 2,08,552 km²



Hirundo daurica

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4 yrs (Birdlife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious. It occurs with flocks of other swallows and martins in open grassy hill slopes and cultivable lands. It forages by flying over sandy riverbeds or open fields to hawk flying insects.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Delichon nipalensis

Species ID: BI0400

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	HIRUNDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Delichon nipalensis* Horsfield & Moore, 1854

English Name: Nepal House Martin

Local Name: Nepali ghornakuti

Synonym/s: *Delichon nipalensis* BirdLife International (2004)
Delichon nipalensis Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Taxonomic Notes: Gender agreement of species name follows David and Gosselin (2002b) (BirdLife International 2004). Of the two known subspecies *D.n. nipalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is common resident. Though it is not widely distributed but is common in certain hill forests. It thrives on a variety of flying insects and no serious threat to this species has been reported. It, therefore, does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 22 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly over the hills and evergreen forests of southeast regions of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Delichon nipalensis

© www.kolkatabirds.com

EOO: 16,164 km²

AOO: 7,802 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and diurnal. It forages in scattered flocks by hawking prey in the air over terraced cultivated fields and mountain forest edges.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Mirafara cantillans

Species ID: BI0483



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ALAUDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Mirafara cantillans* Blyth, 1844
English Name: Singing Bush Lark
Local Name: Surela Jharbhorot
Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies *M.c. cantillans* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The distribution of this uncommon species is fairly wide. It thrives in a variety of habitats some of which are not under any serious threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 11 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia and Africa (Haque and Kamruzzaman).

Bangladesh: It occurs in sandy coasts and river banks, fallow lands of southeast and southwest regions of the country.

EOO: 57,649 km²

AOO: 2,093 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Mirafara cantillans

© www.hotspotbirding.com

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is seen alone, in pairs or small groups in grass fields, fallow lands and farmland. It forages by running on the ground and picking up food with its bill. It is diurnal and feeds on grass seeds, ants, weevils and other insects and their larvae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Mirafra assamica

Species ID: BI0482

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ALAUDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Mirafra assamica* Horsfield, 1840

English Name: Bengal Bush Lark

Local Name: Bangla Jharbhorot

Taxonomic Notes: *Mirafra assamica* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *M. assamica*, *M. affinis*, *M. erythrocephala* and *M. microptera* following Alström (1998).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 12 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Mirafra assamica

© Sourav Mahmud

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, sedentary and is seen alone or in pairs or small loose parties. It forages by hopping on ground and rocks, occasionally perching on low bushes or fences in open grasslands, cultivated lands, scrub jungle and fallow lands. It feeds on seeds, beetles, weevils and other insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Calandrella raytal

Species ID: BI0485



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	LAUDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calandrella raytal* (Blyth, 1844)

English Name: Indian Short-toed Lark

Local Name: Bali Bhorot

Synonym/s: *Alauda raytal* Blyth, 1844

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies, *C.r. raytal* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is very common resident. Despite some questions over its presence in most of the coast, and limited information on its status during the monsoon, regarded as common within main river chars. Its suitable habitat is stable or expanding in recent years. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 19 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Coast of Iran and Gujarat, Main river floodplains of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra systems in Pakistan, India, Nepal and Bangladesh, and Irrawady River in Myanmar (BirdLife International 2015, Juana *et al.* 2004)

Bangladesh: It occurs in sandy riverbanks and coasts of the country (Khan 2008).

EOO: 65,787 km²

AOO: 2,579 km²



Calandrella raytal

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Not known

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is seen in small groups in the sandy-dry riverine lands, with bare sand/soil or low vegetation.. It forages by walking on sandy flats and mud near water and feeds on insects and seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Eremopterix grisea

Species ID: BI0484

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ALAUDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Eremopterix grisea* (Scopoli, 1786)

English Name: Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark

Local Name: Metechadi Choruvorot

Synonym/s: *Alauda grisea* Scopoli, 1786

Eremopterix grisea Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Eremopterix grisea BirdLife International (2004)

Taxonomic Notes: Gender agreement of species name follows David and Gosselin (2002b).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare resident. Though not common the species is widely distributed in sandy shores and riverbanks some of which are not under any serious threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 08 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to South Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats throughout the country.

EOO: 2,17,467 km²

AOO: 11,350 km²



Eremopterix grisea

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is seen in pairs or small groups in dry open areas with scattered thorn bushes, grass clumps, ploughed fields, stony areas, sandy river beds and dry tidal mudflats. It forages by hopping and picking food from dry, dusty, bare ground. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds, weevils, ants and other insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Alauda gulgula

Species ID: BI0486



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ALAUDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Alauda gulgula* Franklin, 1831

English Name: Oriental Skylark

Local Name: Udoi Ovrobhorot

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 13 known subspecies

A.g.gulgula occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is common and widely distributed. It thrives in a variety of habitats several of which are not under any serious threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 07 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East, Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 2,06,431 km²

AOO: 1,32,525 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.7 yrs BirdLife International (2014)



Alauda gulgula

© Sahad Siddique

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is seen alone, in pairs or small scattered groups in grasslands, paddy fields, tidal mudflats and harvested lands. It forages by walking and picking up food from the grass or bare ground and sometimes bushes. It is diurnal and feeds on insects and vegetable matters such as roots, bulbs, seeds etc. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Cisticola juncidis

Species ID: BI0409

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CISTICOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Cisticola juncidis* (Rafinesque, 1810)

English Name: Zitting Cisticola

Local Name: Bhomra Soton

Synonym/s: *Sylvia juncidis* Rafinesque, 1810

Cisticola juncidis juncidis Christidis and Boles, 2008

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 17 known subspecies *C. j. cursitans* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and is widespread in cultivated fields and grasslands throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 27 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Africa, Asia, southern Europe, northern Australia (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in cultivated crop fields and grasslands all over Bangladesh.

EOO: 2,01,927 km²

AOO: 1,19,824 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Cisticola juncidis

© CM Reza

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and is seen alone or in pairs. It forages in grasses, reeds, cultivated fields often near water. It feeds on small grasshoppers, weevils, beetles, ants, aphids, caterpillars, spiders and greed seeds (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Cisticola exilis

Species ID: BI0408



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CISTICOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Cisticola exilis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)

English Name: Golden-headed Cisticola

Local Name: Dholamatha Soton

Synonym/s: *Malurus exilis* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 12 known subspecies *C.e. tytleri* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident. Though considered rare, it is likely to be more widely distributed than the sighting reports suggest. It is easily misidentified as Zitting Cisticola for it is very similar in appearance. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 27 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Australia, South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in grasslands of southeast, northeast and central regions of the country.

EOO: 82,431 km²

AOO: 3,808 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Cisticola exilis

© Sayam U Chowdhury

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is seen in loose flocks in grasslands and scrubs by the forests. It forages in the grass by shuffling through clumps of stems. It feeds on ants and other small insects (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Prinia rufescens

Species ID: BI0414

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CISTICOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Prinia rufescens* Blyth, 1847

English Name: Rufescent Prinia

Local Name: Lalche Prinia

Taxonomic Notes: Closely related to *P. hodgsonii* but the two are vocally and morphologically quite distinct. Six sub-species are recognized.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widely distributed in grassland and bushes throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forest edges and bushes in northeast, southeast and central regions of the country.

EOO: 73,626 km²

AOO: 11,942 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Prinia rufescens

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is a gregarious, diurnal bird and usually seen in small flocks in, undergrowth in open forest, scrubby grassland, bamboo and clearings in the hills. The flock forages by creeping stealthily on the ground in dense undergrowth and feeds on insects (Haque and Chakma 2008)



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Prinia hodgsonii

Species ID: BI0412



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CISTICOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Prinia hodgsonii* Blyth, 1844
English Name: Grey-breasted Prinia
Local Name: Metebook Prina
Taxonomic Notes: Of the 6 known subspecies *P.h.rufula* and *P.h. hodgsonii* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widely distributed in grassland and bushes throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forest edges and bushes in northeast, southeast and central regions of the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Prinia hodgsonii

© Sourav Mahmud

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is a gregarious, diurnal bird and usually seen in small flocks in near cultivation, undergrowth in open forest, scrubby grassland, bamboo and clearings in mangrove. The flock forages by creeping stealthily on the ground in dense undergrowth and feeds on insects and nectar (Haque and Chakma 2008)



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Prinia gracilis

Species ID: BI0411

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CISTICOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Prinia gracilis* (Lichtenstein, 1823)

English Name: Graceful Prinia

Local Name: Shundori Prina

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 12 known subspecies *P.g. stevensi* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and is widely distributed in grasslands near rivers throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over northeast Africa, the Middle East and South Asia (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in habitat types like tall grasses near rivers in central, northwest and southwest regions of the country.

EOO: 1,13,344 km²

AOO: 6,768 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Prinia gracilis

© Shabu Anower

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in pairs or small flocks in tall grasses on islands in the main rivers, scrub and bushes near water. It forages in the grasses, flying a little above the ground between clumps of grass or bushes. It is diurnal and feeds on spiders, beetles, caterpillars, grasshoppers and other small insects (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Prinia flaviventris

Species ID: BI0410



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CISTICOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Prinia flaviventris* (Delessert, 1840)

English Name: Yellowed-bellied Prinia

Local Name: Holdepet Prina

Synonym/s: *Orthotomus flaviventris* Delessert, 1840

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies *P.f. flaviventris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widespread in grasslands near rivers and hill areas of the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in grasslands and scrubs habitats in northeast, southeast, southwest regions of the country.

EOO: 1,15,798 km²

AOO: 5,194 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Prinia flaviventris

© Enam Ul Haque

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, usually solitary but may sometimes be seen in loose groups of 3-4 in grass areas, scrubs and bushes near water in plains and foothills. It is a restless bird and habitually on the move. It forages by gleaning in the foliage of bushes and grasses close to ground and feeds chiefly on insects and larvae (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Prinia inornata

Species ID: BI0413

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CISTICOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Prinia inornata* Sykes, 1832

English Name: Plain Prinia

Local Name: Nirol Prina

Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies *P.i. fusca* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and is widely distributed in a variety of habitats throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in bushy areas, shrubby areas and tall grasses all over the country.

EOO: 2,06,431 km²

AOO: 1,32,525 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Prinia inornata

© Sourav Mahmud

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in pairs or small flocks. It forages by flying between twigs and blades of bushes and the edge of paddy fields and low secondary growth in forests and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds on grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars, ants, spiders and nectar (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Pycnonotus atriceps

Species ID: BI0401



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PYCNONOTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pycnonotus atriceps* (Temminck, 1822)

English Name: Black-headed Bulbul

Local Name: Kalamatha Bulbul

Synonym/s: *Turdus atriceps* Temminck, 1822

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies *P. a. atriceps* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and is widely distributed throughout the hill forests of Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 21 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Southeast Asia and southern China (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen forests of southeast and northeast regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 1,06,234 km²

AOO: 41,602 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown



Pycnonotus atriceps

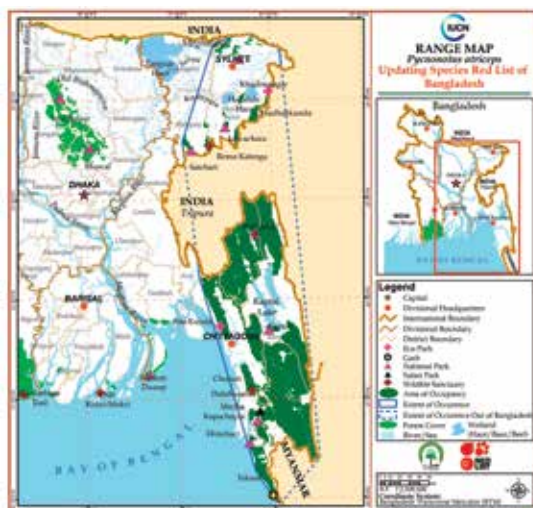
© Enam Ul Haque

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and is seen solitary or in small flocks of 6-8 individuals in evergreen subtropical or tropical forests and edge of forests and bushes. It forages by hopping from branch to branch in the canopy and foliage and mainly feeds on small fruit and berries, but will also take insects.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Pycnonotus melanicterus

Species ID: BI0404

LEAST CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PYCNONOTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pycnonotus melanicterus* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Black-crested Bulbul

Local Name: Kalajhuti Bulbul

Synonym/s: *Muscicapa melanictera* Gmelin, 1789

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 12 known subspecies *P.m. flaviventris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident of the forests, especially hill forests of Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats and does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 21 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all forests in northeast, southeast and central regions of the country.

EOO: 79,787 km²

AOO: 11,984 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Pycnonotus melanicterus

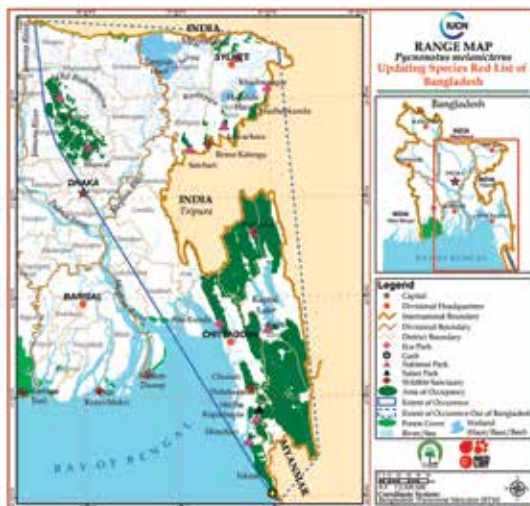
© Sahad Siddique

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in feeding flocks in forest and dense scrub. It is diurnal and forages in fruit-bearing trees and feeds on fruit and insects.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Pycnonotus jocosus

Species ID: BI0403



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PYCNONOTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pycnonotus jocosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Red-whiskered Bulbul

Local Name: Sipahi Bulbul

Synonym/s: *Motacilla emeria* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies *P.j. emeria* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widespread in all forests, orchards and village groves throughout the country. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats and does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 21 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in different habitat types all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,508 km²

AOO: 1,32,740 km²



Pycnonotus jocosus

© Obaidul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8-10 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in pairs or in loose feeding flocks in lightly wooded areas, more open country with bushes and shrubs, and farmland. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits and small insects. They conspicuously perch on trees.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Pycnonotus cafer

Species ID: BI0402

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PYCNONOTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pycnonotus cafer* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Red-vented Bulbul

Local Name: Bangla Bulbul

Synonym/s: *Turdus cafer* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies *P.c. bengalensis* and *P.c. humayuni* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widespread in all forests, orchards and village groves throughout the country. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats and does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 21 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,508 km²

AOO: 1,32,740 km²



Pycnonotus cafer

© Md. Mizanur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in pairs or in small groups. It forages by hopping on the ground, in bushes and canopy of the trees in dry scrub, open forest, plains and cultivated lands. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, petals of flowers, nectar, insects and occasionally geckos.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Iole virescens

Species ID: BI0406



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PYCNONOTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Iole virescens* Blyth, 1845
English Name: Olive Bulbul
Local Name: Jolpai Bulbul
Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *I.v. cacharensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and is widely distributed in the hill forests of Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 4 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia, limited in India, Myanmar and Thailand (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,623 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Iole virescens

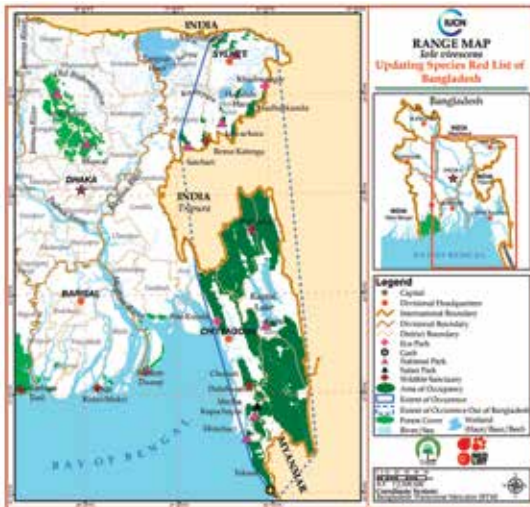
© Sourav Mahmud

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in pairs or in small feeding flocks like other bulbuls. It forages in fruit-bearing plants in mixed evergreen forests and edge of forests. It is diurnal and mainly feeds on small juicy fruits (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Alophoixus flaveolus

Species ID: BI0405

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PYCNOTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Alophoixus flaveolus* (Gould, 1836)

English Name: White-throated Bulbul

Local Name: Dholagola Bulbul

Synonym/s: *Trichophorus flaveolus* Gould, 1836

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *A.f. flaveolus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident of hill forests, widely distributed and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 21 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,623 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown



Alophoixus flaveolus

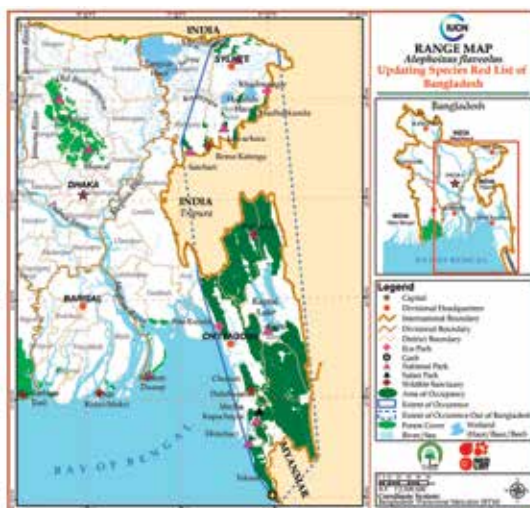
© Tania Khan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in small feeding parties in evergreen forests with dense undergrowth. It forages in the undergrowth by visiting fruiting trees and feeds on fruits and insects.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Orthotomus sutorius

Species ID: BI0437

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Orthotomus sutorius* (Pennant, 1769)

English Name: Common Tailorbird

Local Name: Pati Tuntuni

Synonym/s: *Motacilla sutoria* Pennant, 1769

Taxonomic Notes: Of the known nine subspecies, *O.s. patia* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 10 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is widely distributed throughout the country.

EOO: 2,22,508 km²

AOO: 1,39,771 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Orthotomus sutorius

© Saffat Ahmed

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages in pairs or family parties in villages, edges of forests, scrub, orchards and gardens in lowlands and hills. It is diurnal and feeds on tiny insects and larvae (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Megalurus palustris

Species ID: BI0453

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Megalurus palustris* Horsfield, 1821

English Name: Striated Grassbird

Local Name: Dagi Ghaspakh

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies, *M.p. tokiao* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and widespread resident. It thrives well on grassland and scrub near water all over Bangladesh. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 11 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in suitable habitats except southwest region of the country.

EOO: 1,74,114 km²

AOO: 1,09,159 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Megalurus palustris

© Sourav Mahmud

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal. It forages among tall grasses, brushwood and reeds near water including the edges of adjacent cultivated land. It feeds mainly on insects and spiders (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Tesia cyaniventer

Species ID: BI0417



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Tesia cyaniventer* Hodgson, 1837

English Name: Grey-bellied Tesia

Local Name: Metepet Tesia

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Although this species is an uncommon winter migrant in Bangladesh, it is widespread throughout the scrub jungles in the hill forests. It can survive in degraded forests and several of its habitats are protected. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 11 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in hill forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country (Khan 2008).

EOO: 34,405 km²

AOO: 8,307 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

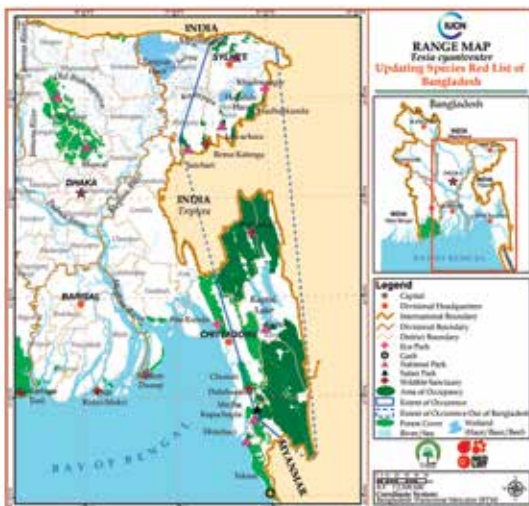


Tesia cyaniventer

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and is seen alone. It keeps near the ground and forages in dense undergrowth including ferns up to 3 meters high and other plants near streams in dense broadleaved moist forests. It feeds mainly on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Urosphena squameiceps

Species ID: BI0569

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Urosphena squameiceps* (Swinhoe, 1863)

English Name: Asian Stubtail

Local Name: Eshio Bhotalej

Synonym/s: *Cettia squameiceps* Swinhoe, 1863

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *P.f. flavescens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare winter migrant. Although the AOO and EOO calculated from the sight reports of this secretive bird are small its actual distribution is thought to be larger. A few of its habitat are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 16 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is limited to northeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country (Khan 2008).

EOO: 7,973 km²

AOO: 505 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012).



Urosphena squameiceps

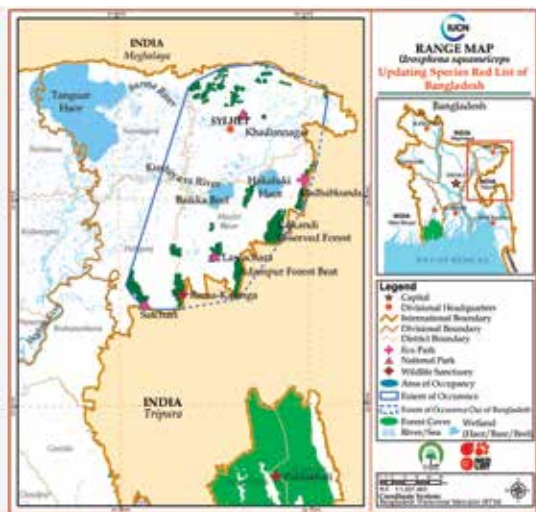
© Tania Khan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory. It forages on the ground or among low vegetation in the undergrowth of evergreen forests. It feeds mainly on insects and their larvae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Cettia flavolivacea

Species ID: BI0419



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Cettia flavolivacea* Blyth, 1845

English Name: Aberrant Bush-warbler

Local Name: Pashua Jharfutki

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species, although rare, is a widespread winter migrant. It thrives in the scrub jungles in the hill forests of Bangladesh. It can survive in degraded forests and several of its habitats are protected. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 14 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bhutan, China, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

Bangladesh: It occurs in reeds, other grasses and bushes in the freshwater wetlands of northeast region of the country.

EOO: 1,74,914 km²

AOO: 3,109 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Cettia flavolivacea

© Sayam U. Chwothury

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory, diurnal and solitary. It forages in low, dense vegetation in bushes, tall grass clumps, dense bamboo thickets, ferns and scrubs. It feeds on invertebrates and larvae (BirdLife International 2012).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Locustella certhiola

Species ID: BI0425

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Locustella certhiola* (Pallas, 1811)

English Name: Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler,
Rusty-rumped Warbler

Local Name: Palasi Froringfutki

Synonym/s: *Dumeticola thoracica* Blyth, 1845
Bradypterus thoracicus Blyth, 1845

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies *L.c. rubescens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant. It is usually seen at scrub and reedbed near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South, East and Southeast Asia and Europe (haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in reeds and swamps all over the country in winter.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²

AOO: 7,142 km²



Locustella certhiola

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and solitary. It forages silently in the paddy fields, grasslands, swamps, reed-beds and rests in dark undergrowth and shaded grass. It is crepuscular and feeds on insects.



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Locustella lanceolata

Species ID: BI0570



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Locustella lanceolata* (Temminck, 1840)

English Name: Lanceolated Warbler

Local Name: Patari Futki

Synonym/s: *Sylvia lanceolata* Temminck, 1840

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at scrub and reedbed near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia and Europe (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in reeds and scrubs of haor of all divisions in winter.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²

AOO: 7,142 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)



Locustella lanceolata

© www.orientalbirdimages.org

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and secretive at wintering ground. It forages in reedbeds, grass-fields, dense bushes and harvested paddy fields. It is crepuscular and feeds on crawling insects.



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Bradypterus thoracicus

Species ID: BI0424

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Bradypterus thoracicus* (Blyth, 1845)

English Name: Spotted Bush Warbler

Local Name: Tila Jharfutki

Synonym/s: *Dumeticola thoracica* Blyth, 1845

Bradypterus thoracicus Blyth, 1845

Taxonomic Notes: *Bradypterus thoracicus* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *B. thoracicus* and *B. davidi* following Round and Loskot (1995). Of the six known subspecies *B.t. thoracicus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at scrub and reedbed near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in reeds and scrubs of wetlands all over the country in winter.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²

AOO: 7,142 km²



Bradypterus thoracicus

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and solitary. It forages in the undergrowths and grasslands in tall grasses and reedbeds. It is diurnal and feeds on insects.



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Bradypterus davidi

Species ID: BI0422



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Bradypterus davidi* (La Touche, 1923)
English Name: David's Bush-warbler, Baikal Bush-warbler
Local Name: Boikal Iharfutki
Taxonomic Notes: *Bradypterus thoracicus* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *B. thoracicus* and *B. davidi* following Round and Loskot (1995).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen in scrub and reeds near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threat category.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia and Northeast Europe (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Bangladesh: It winters in reeds and swamps all over the country.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²

AOO: 7,142 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Bradypterus davidi

© Philip D. Round

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and solitary in tall grasses and reedbeds. It forages on the edge of grassy clearings and feeds on insects.



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Acrocephalus aedon

Species ID: BI0426

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Acrocephalus aedon* (Pallas, 1776)

English Name: Thick-billed Warbler

Local Name: Motathot Futki

Synonym/s: *Muscicapa aedon* Pallas, 1776

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *A.a. aedon* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of habitats including scrubs and reedbeds near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Asia and Europe (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It winters in reeds, scrubs along streams and swamps all over the country.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²

AOO: 7,142 km²



Acrocephalus aedon

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and solitary. It forages alone in grasses, scrubs near wetlands, mangroves, reeds, villages and seasonally flooded grasslands. It is crepuscular and feeds on insects.



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Acrocephalus agricola

Species ID: BI0427

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Acrocephalus agricola* (Jerdon, 1845)

English Name: Paddyfield Warbler

Local Name: Dhani Futki

Synonym/s: *Sylvia agricola* Jerdon, 1845

Taxonomic Notes: *Acrocephalus agricola* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *A. agricola* and *A. tangorum* contra Alstrom *et al.* (1991) but following Helbig and Seibold (1999).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at scrub and reedbed near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Eastern Europe through Central and South Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It winters in aquatic vegetations like reeds and swamps all over the country.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²

AOO: 7,142 km²



Acrocephalus agricola

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and solitary. It forages from stem to stem in seasonally flooded agricultural land, tall grasses, sugarcane fields, elephant grass, reeds and bushes near shallow water. It feeds on insects.



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Acrocephalus bistrigiceps

Species ID: BI0428

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps* Swinhoe, 1860

English Name: Black-browed Reed Warbler

Local Name: Kalavru Nolfutki

Taxonomic Notes: *Acrocephalus agricola* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *A. agricola* and *A. tangorum* contra Alstrom *et al.* (1991) but following Helbig and Seibold (1999).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at scrub and reedbed near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: Reeds and scrubs of haor of all division in winter.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²

AOO: 7,142 km²



Acrocephalus bistrigiceps

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Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and is seen alone in scrubs near wetlands, reeds and seasonally flooded grasslands. It forages from reed to reed in utmost stealth and feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Acrocephalus dumetorum

Species ID: BI0430



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Acrocephalus dumetorum* Blyth, 1849

English Name: Blyth's Reed Warbler

Local Name: Blaither Nolfutki, Tikra

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of habitats many of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South Asia and Northeast Europe (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It winters in bushy areas and open trees all over the country.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,458 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Acrocephalus dumetorum

© Sahad Siddique

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and seen alone in scrubs, trees, dry bushes and reeds at the edge of cultivated lands, swamp forest plantation, gardens, hedges, orchards and groves in the winter. It forages alone in bushes and feeds on insects.



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Acrocephalus arundinaceus

Species ID: BI0431

LEAST
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847

English Name: Oriental (Great) Reed-warbler

Local Name: Udoi Nolfutki

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a rare but widespread winter migrant to eastern wetlands of Bangladesh. Since it is not easy to separate this species from the commoner Clamorous Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus stentoreus* the species is likely to be more abundant than reported. No serious threat to it has been noted. The species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 11 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: The breeding range covers southern Siberia, Mongolia, northern, central and eastern China, Korea and Japan. It winters in north-east India, Bangladesh and across South-east Asia to the Philippines and Indonesia, occasionally reaching New Guinea and Australia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: Although listed by Rashid (1967) and Sarker & Sarker (1988), the first confirmed records of this species was in 2011 and 2013 when 19 were caught during a mist-net surveys at Baikka beel, Hail Haor and Tanguar Haor (Round *et al.* 2014, Thompson *et al.* 2014).



Acrocephalus arundinaceus

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EOO: 14,094 km²

AOO: 1,764 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

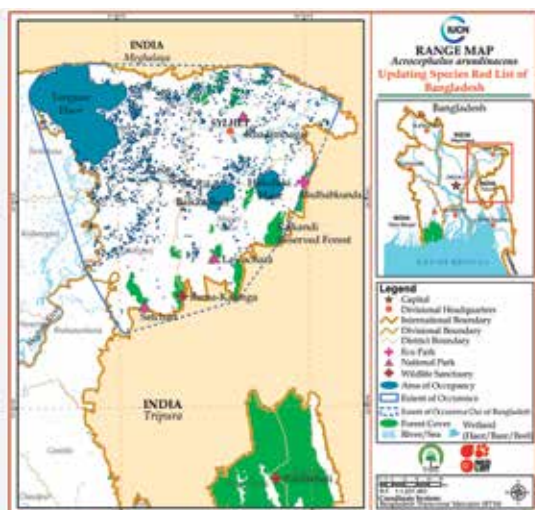
Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages in tall bushes around lakes or ponds. It is diurnal and feeds largely on grasshoppers and other insects. It is a territorial bird and males engage frequently in song contests with neighbouring males even at the wintering grounds.

Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury



Acrocephalus stentoreus

Species ID: BI0433



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Acrocephalus stentoreus* (Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1833)

English Name: Clamorous Reed Warbler

Local Name: Bachal Nolfutki

Taxonomic Notes: *Acrocephalus stentoreus* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *A. stentoreus* and *A. orinus* following Bensch and Pearson (2002). Of the nine known subspecies *A.s. brunnescens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in scrub and reedbed near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Northeast Africa and Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in reeds, swamps and bushes near streams all over the country.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²

AOO: 7,142 km²



Acrocephalus stentoreus

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and is seen alone or in pairs in reed-beds, tall bushes around lakes, ponds and mangrove swamps, acacia jungle and cultivated lands during migration. It is usually a shy but noisy bird. It is crepuscular and forages in bushes near wetlands and feeds on grasshoppers and other insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Phylloscopus affinis

Species ID: BI0438



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Phylloscopus affinis* (Tickell, 1833)

English Name: Tickell's Warbler

Local Name: Tikeler Patafutki

Synonym/s: *Motacilla affinis* Tickell, 1833

Taxonomic Notes: It has been considered conspecific with *P. subaffinis*, but consistent vocal differences and responses to song (Clement 2006).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed throughout the country. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 01 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Breeding: Himalayas from northern Pakistan eastwards to southwest and central China (Sichuan); wintering: Ganges- Brahmaputra plains of India, Bangladesh, northern Myanmar and northern Thailand (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 1,73,911 km²

AOO: 90,012 km²



Phylloscopus affinis

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a short distance migrant, the entire population nests in the northern taiga forests where it is sometimes semi-colonial and nests on the ground (Clement 2006) and winters in low bushes and trees secondary growth and wooded areas, also in Bangladesh swamp thicket and scrub in large wetlands (Round *et al.* 2014).



Phylloscopus collybita

Species ID: BI0440

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Phylloscopus collybita* (Vieillot, 1817)

English Name: Common Chiffchaff

Local Name: Pati Chifchaf

Synonym/s: *Sylvia collybita* Vieillot, 1817

Taxonomic Notes: *Phylloscopus collybita* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *P. collybita*, *P. canariensis*, *P. ibericus* and *P. sindianus* following AERC TAC (2003) (BirdLife International 2012). Of the six known subspecies *P.c. tristis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in scrubs and reeds near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests all over the country in winter.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²

AOO: 7,142 km²



Phylloscopus collybita

© CM Reza

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and is seen in mixed flocks in scrubs near wetlands, reeds and forests including mangroves and gardens. It forages in small groups in open trees, bushes and jumps up in the air to catch a flying insect. It feeds mainly on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Phylloscopus fuscatus

Species ID: BI0441



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Phylloscopus fuscatus* (Blyth, 1842)

English Name: Dusky Warbler

Local Name: Kalchey Futki

Synonym/s: *Phyllopneuste fuscata* Blyth, 1842

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *P.f. weigoldi* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh and very widely distributed. It thrives in a variety of habitats some of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia and Europe (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in scrubs and bamboo bushes, open trees, reed-beds and gardens all over the country in winter.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,458 km²



Phylloscopus fuscatus

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory. It forages alone in dense cover near the scrubs, bamboo bushes, tall grasses and reed-beds, at the edge of cultivated lands, swamp forest plantation, gardens, hedges, orchards and groves in the winter. It is diurnal and feeds on insects.



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Phylloscopus inornatus

Species ID: BI0442

LEAST
CONCERN
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Phylloscopus inornatus* (Blyth, 1842)

English Name: Inornate Warbler, Yellow-browed Warbler

Local Name: Holdevru Futki

Synonym/s: *Regulus inornatus* Blyth, 1842

Taxonomic Notes: Formerly considered conspecific with *P. humei*, separated by most recent authorities on voice and plumage differences (Clement 2006, Sangster *et al.* 2002).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is widely distributed and one of the common winter migrants to wooded areas and forest throughout Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 01 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Breeding: northern Russia from Pechora River to eastern Siberia, NW Mongolia, NE China; wintering: Bangladesh, NE India, Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 2,21,137 km²

AOO: 1,47,570 km²



Phylloscopus inornatus

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a long distance migrant, the entire population nests in the northern taiga forests where it is sometimes semi-colonial and nests on the ground (Clement 2006). It winters in the tropics and near tropics and in Bangladesh all forests and wooded areas including groves, taller scrub, swamp forest, homestead areas with trees and mangroves.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Phylloscopus reguloides

Species ID: BI0445



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Phylloscopus reguloides* (Blyth, 1842)

English Name: Southern Blyth's Leaf-warbler

Local Name: Blaither Patafutki

Synonym/s: *Phyllopnuste reguloides* Blyth, 1842

Taxonomic Notes: *Phylloscopus reguloides* (Clement 2006) has been split into *P. reguloides*, *P. claudiae* and *P. goodsoni* following Olsson *et al.* (2005). Use of the common name 'Southern Blyth's Leaf-warbler' follows Reindt (2006).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is quite widely distributed and uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 01 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species has a large range, extending from north-west India through the Himalayas and northeast India to southern China plus Myanmar in the breeding season, and non-breeding to Bangladesh and Southeast Asia as far south as Thailand and southern Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2015, Clement 2006)

Bangladesh: It occurs in different habitat types throughout the country (Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,73,911 km²

AOO: 90,012 km²



Phylloscopus reguloides

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species breeds in the mid-montane forests of the Himalayas, southern China and Myanmar (where resident), during February to August, when a clutch of 4-5 eggs is laid in a ball-shaped nest of grasses built in bank, tree-trunk or stump (Clement 2006). It winters at lower altitudes - foothills and plains in evergreen forest, secondary forest, scrub and bushes.



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Phylloscopus trochiloides

Species ID: BI0446

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Phylloscopus trochiloides* (Sundevall, 1837)

English Name: Greenish Warbler

Local Name: Shobje Futki

Synonym/s: *Acanthiza trochiloides* Sundevall, 1837

Taxonomic Notes: Often considered conspecific with *P. nitidus* and *P. plumbeitarsus*, but genetic studies indicate those are best treated as separate species (Clement 2006). Of the four known subspecies, *P.t. trochiloides* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is widely distributed and one of the common winter migrants to wooded areas and forests throughout Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 01 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Breeding: east-central and northeast Europe eastwards through Russia to central Siberia, south to northern Afghanistan, Pakistan and through the Himalayas to Sichuan, China; wintering: South and Southeast Asia to northern Thailand and Viet Nam. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Phylloscopus trochiloides

© Sourav Mahmud

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 2,21,137 km²

AOO: 1,47,570 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

Northern breeding birds are long distance migrants nesting in higher latitudes and migrating to winter in South Asia, while Himalayan nesting birds are shorter distance migrants to Bangladesh and northern Southeast Asia (Clement 2006). It is very active, flitting about among leaves after insects in winter in mixed feeding parties of other leaf warblers and small insectivorous birds.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Malacocincla abbotti

Species ID: BI0461



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Malacocincla abbotti* Blyth 1845

English Name: Abbott's Babbler

Local Name: Aboter Satarey

Taxonomic Notes: Of the eight known subspecies *M.a. abbotti* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This resident species is common and widespread in nearly all forests of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia including India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast, southeast, mangroves of southwest and deciduous forests of central regions of the country.

EOO: 1,39,702 km²

AOO: 16,058 km²



Malacocincla abbotti

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Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Khan (2012) estimated in four eastern forest protected areas an average of 20 (presumed) adult birds per 100 ha (1 km²). Even if the density in other forests such as Sundarbans is only half this level the population including in the hill tracts and outside forest lands is likely to be close to 100,000 mature individuals.

Trend: Stable (Khan 2012)

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary. It forages in leaves and branches close to the ground in evergreen and deciduous forests including bamboo grove, tea gardens and thickets.

It is diurnal and feeds mainly on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Pomatorhinus hypoleucos

Species ID: BI0466



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pomatorhinus hypoleucos* (Blyth, 1844)

English Name: Large Scimitar-babbler

Local Name: Bara Kastesatarey

Synonym/s: *Orthohinus hypoleucos* Blyth, 1844

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies *P.h. hypoleucos* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: No evidence of decline in population of this species is noted except for one protected area (no longer being suitable and no records since 1980s). It is found in several protected areas (8 sites and six sub-population). The species does not meet the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 10 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000, then treated as *Pomatorhinus erythrognys*)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh, northeast India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia (Reference)

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,626 km²



Pomatorhinus hypoleucos

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Population

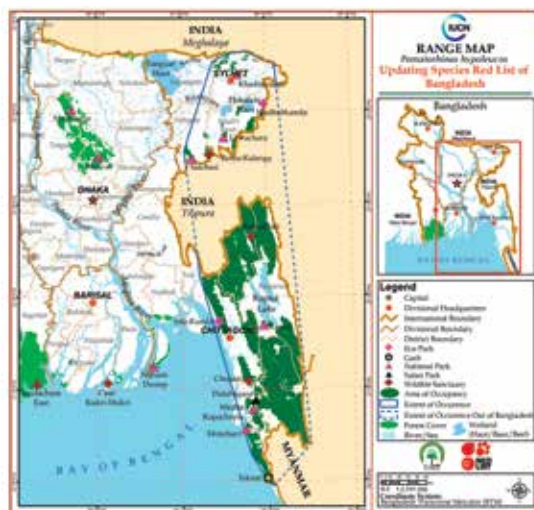
Generation Time (Length): 5.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Trend data is available from Lawachara NP (see table below, P. Thompson pers. obs.).

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages with other flocks of babblers in the leaf litter on the ground in broadleaf evergreen and mixed deciduous forests, bamboo and scrub-jungle (Collar and Robson 2007). It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Stachyris nigriceps

Species ID: BI0469

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Stachyris nigriceps* Blyth 1844

English Name: Grey-throated Babbler

Local Name: Meteygola Satarey

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 13 known subspecies *S.n. coltarti* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is considered rare to uncommon in most sites where recorded during last 5 years. Population disappeared in one site over last 10 years, elsewhere 8 subpopulations with no reported decline. The species does not meet the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 10 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Himalayan foothills and Bangladesh east and south to Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo (Reference)

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,626 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Stachyris nigriceps

© Tania Khan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Populations in isolated forests may be vulnerable to local extinction for reasons yet to be determined.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages in flocks through the foliage and in dense undergrowth in primary and secondary evergreen forest, scrub and bamboo jungle (Collar and Robson 2007; pers. obs.). It feeds on insects.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Macronous gularis

Species ID: BI0471



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Macronous gularis* (Horsfield, 1822)

English Name: Pin-striped Tit-babbler

Local Name: Dagi Titsatarey

Taxonomic Notes: *Macronous gularis* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *M. gularis* and *M. bornensis* following Collar (2006). Of the 22 known subspecies *M.g. rubricapillus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Macronous gularis* is widespread in most forests and its population is well above thresholds. It does not approach the Criteria of any Threatened Category. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It occurs in Nepal foothills and Eastern Ghats of India eastwards through Bangladesh to Vietnam, Malaysia and Sumatra (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It lives in mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east, southeast regions, mangrove forests of southwest and Sal forests of central region of the country.

EOO: 1,39,702 km²

AOO: 15,122 km²



Macronous gularis

© Masudur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: No information on trend elsewhere

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and sedentary. It forages in mixed-species feeding flocks in foliage and undergrowth in forest, including secondary growth and bamboo thickets (Collar and Robson 2007, pers. obs.). It feeds on insects and their larvae.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Timalia pileata

Species ID: BI0472

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Timalia pileata* Horsfield, 1821

English Name: Chestnut-capped Babbler

Local Name: Laltupi Satarey

Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known subspecies

T.p. bengalensis occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is common in several areas of scrubby hill vegetation, a habitat which remains in extensive areas. It does not approach the criteria of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Himalayan foothills and Bangladesh east and south

Global: Nepal foothills and Eastern Ghats of India eastwards through Bangladesh to Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra (Reference).

Bangladesh: It occurs in bushes, tea estates and scrubby grassy areas of southeast and northeast regions, mostly outside of protected areas in these regions of the country.

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,623 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Timalia pileata

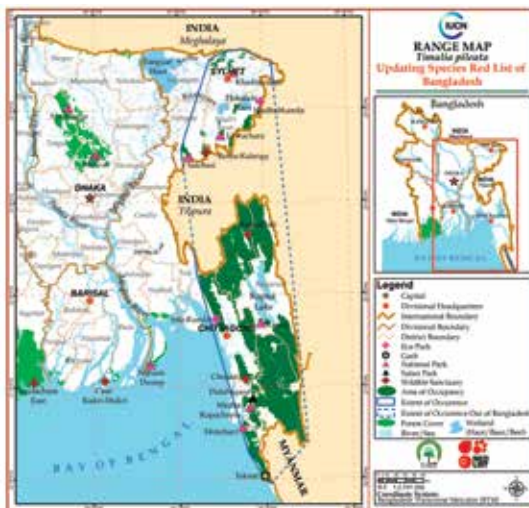
© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: No information on any trend, presumed declining.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages among the foliage in swampy areas, tall grass, reedbeds, scrub-jungle, secondary growth including in tea estates (Collar and Robson 2007, pers. obs.). It feeds mainly on insects.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Turdoides earlei

Species ID: BI0474



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Turdoides earlei* (Blyth, 1844)

English Name: Striated Babbler

Local Name: Dagi Satarey

Synonym/s: *Malacocercus earlei* Blyth, 1844

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *T.e. earlei* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is widespread in suitable habitats through much of the country. Although some decline is assumed but population is well above thresholds. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 20 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Floodplains of Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra and Irrawady rivers: Pakistan east to Myanmar (Reference?)

Bangladesh: It is patchily distributed in suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 32,509 km²

AOO: 12,985 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Turdoides earlei

© CM Reza

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: No information on any trend, presumed declining.

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and gregarious. It forages in flocks in reeds, tall grasses and bushy areas mostly near waterbodies, but also in tea estates, clearings in mangroves, and secondary scrub in heavily degraded protected forests (Collar and Robson 2007; pers. obs.). It is diurnal and feeds on insects.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Turdoides striata

Species ID: BI0475

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Turdoides striata* (Dumont, 1823)

English Name: Jungle Babbler

Local Name: Bon Satarey

Synonym/s: *Cossyphus striatus* Dumont, 1823

Turdoides striatus Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Turdoides striatus BirdLife International 2004

Taxonomic Notes: Gender agreement of specific name follows David and Gosselin (2002b) (BirdLife International 2012). Of the five known subspecies *T.s. striatus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This resident species is common and widespread in open forest and village areas in west and central Bangladesh with population well above the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 20 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Floodplains of Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra and Irrawady rivers: Pakistan east to Myanmar. (Reference)

Bangladesh: It occurs in deciduous forests and village groves all over the country.

EOO: 1,05,637 km²

AOO: 75,382 km²



Turdoides striata

© CM Reza

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: No information on any trend.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages in flocks by hopping on the ground in deciduous forest plantations and wooded homesteads (Collar and Robson 2007; pers. obs.). It feeds on insects.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Garrulax leucolophus

Species ID: BI0457



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Garrulax leucolophus* (Hardwicke, 1815)

English Name: White-crested Laughingthrush

Local Name: Dholajhuti-Penga

Synonym/s: *Corvus leucolophus* Hardwicke, 1815

Taxonomic Notes: *Garrulax leucolophus* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *G. leucolophus* and *G. bicolor* following Collar (2006). Of the five known subspecies, *G. l. patkaicus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon resident of the evergreen forests of Chittagong Hill Tracts. It is widely distributed over several protected areas. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 5 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen hill forests of southeast region of the country.

EOO: 22,554 km²

AOO: 10,118 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)



Garrulax leucolophus

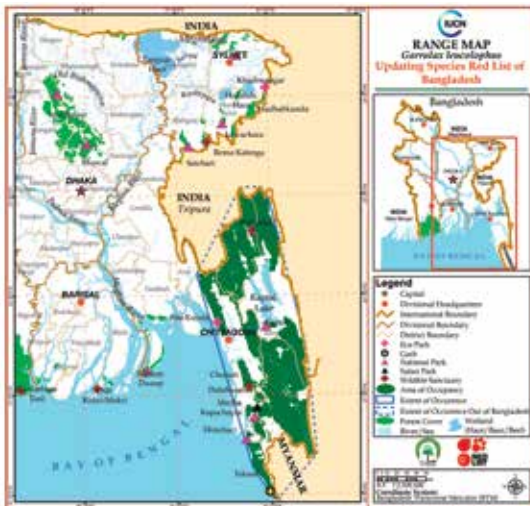
© CM Reza

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious. It forages on the ground and in shrubs, undergrowth, bamboo groves and wild banana in dense broadleaved forests and bamboo jungles in the foothills. It is diurnal and feeds on insects, small reptiles, seeds, berries and nectar (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Garrulax monileger

Species ID: BI0458

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Garrulax monileger* Riley, 1930

English Name: Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush

Local Name: Choto Malapenga

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species an uncommon resident of the evergreen forests of Chittagong Hill Tracts. It is widely distributed over a few protected areas. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 4 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen hill forests of southeast, northeast regions and northern part of Dhaka Division.

EOO: 70,487 km²

AOO: 10,672 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

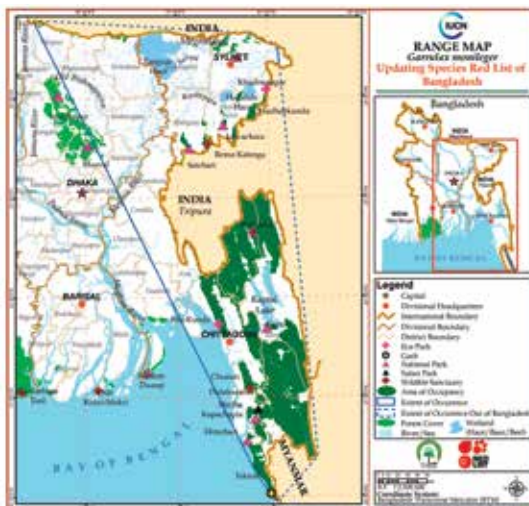


Garrulax monileger

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious. It lives in moist deciduous, broadleaved evergreen forests and bamboo thickets. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on insects, snails, small lizards, berries, seeds and other vegetable matter.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Garrulax pectoralis

Species ID: BI0459



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Garrulax pectoralis* (Gould, 1836)
English Name: Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush
Local Name: Boro Malapenga
Synonym/s: *Ianthocincla pectoralis* Gould, 1836
Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies, *G.p. melanotis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident of evergreen forests. Its habitat is widely distributed including a few protected areas. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 4 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in evergreen hill forests of southeast, northeast regions and northern Dhaka Division.

EOO: 70,487 km²

AOO: 10,672 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Garrulax pectoralis

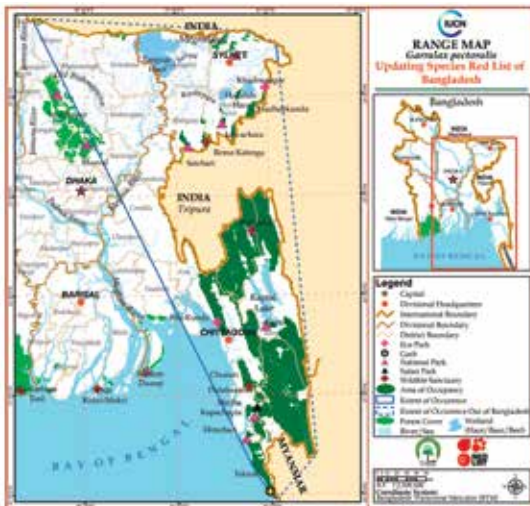
© Sourav Mahmud

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and gregarious. It occurs in dense broadleaved evergreen forests, bamboo thickets and secondary growth. It feeds on insects, snails, small vertebrates, berries, seeds, and nectar.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Garrulax ruficollis

Species ID: BI0460

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Garrulax ruficollis* (Jardine & Selby, 1838)

English Name: Rufous-necked Laughingthrush

Local Name: Lalghar-Penga

Synonym/s: *Ianthocincla ruficollis* Jardine & Selby, 1838

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident of bushy areas and scrub. Its habitat is widely distributed including a few protected areas. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 4 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in bushy areas of southeast, northeast and central regions of the country.

EOO: 70,487 km²

AOO: 10,672 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

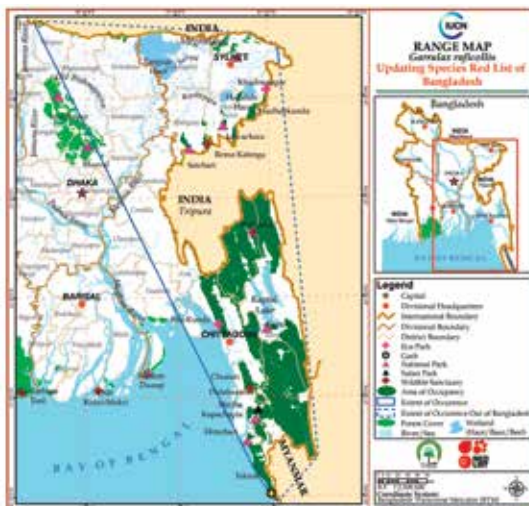


Garrulax ruficollis

© Masudur Rahman

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a gregarious bird and is seen mostly in flocks of 10-20 individuals in bamboo thickets, tall grass and reed, scrub, secondary growth, tea gardens, and the fringes and clearing of moist evergreen forests. It forages mostly in leaf litter on the ground and by gleaning in low bushes. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on insects, mollusks, seeds and berries (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Erpornis zantholeuca

Species ID: BI0481



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Erpornis zantholeuca* (Blyth, 1844)

English Name: White-bellied Yuhina

Local Name: Dholapet Uhina

Synonym/s: *Yuhina zantholeuca* Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Yuhina zantholeuca BirdLife International (2004)

Taxonomic Notes: Use of the genus *Erpornis* follows Cibois *et al.* (2002). Of the five known subspecies *E.z. zantholeuca* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is widespread in eastern forests of Bangladesh (localized and not recorded from several surveyed forests) but no decline has been detected. Its population is above the thresholds of the threatened categories. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Nepal foothills through Himalayas to northeast India, southern China, south through Bangladesh to Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo. (Reference?)

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,624 km²



Erpornis zantholeuca

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

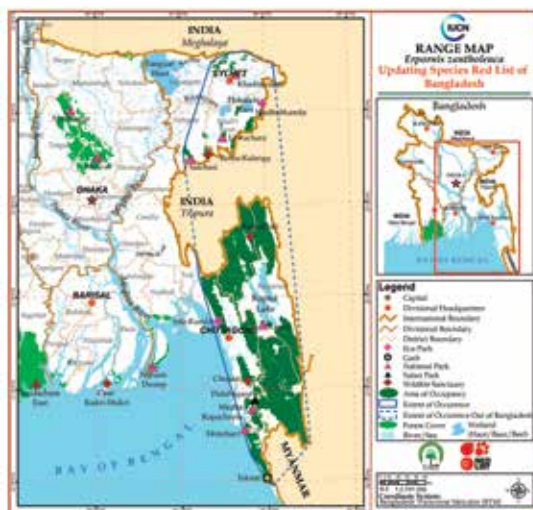
Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: No information on trend elsewhere.

Trend: No information on trend elsewhere.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is mostly found to forage in mixed-species feeding flocks of smaller birds (leaf warblers, sunbirds, etc.) in forest, including secondary growth and bamboo thickets (Collar and Robson 2007, pers. obs.). It is diurnal and feeds on insects and nectar.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Zosterops palpebrosus

Species ID: BI0416

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ZOSTEROPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Zosterops palpebrosus* (Temminck, 1824)

English Name: Oriental White Eye

Local Name: Udoi Dholachokh, Shet-ankhi

Synonym/s: *Silvia palpebrosus* Temminck, 1824

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 12 known subspecies *Z.p. palpebrosa* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This very common resident species is widely distributed and found in a wide variety of habitats. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet the threshold for any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 22 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes most of Asia, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests and village groves all over the country.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,458 km²



Zosterops palpebrosus

© Syed Abbas

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in small loose flocks in forests, groves, gardens, orchard, villages and mangroves. It forages by flying and hopping through the foliage and blossoms of the trees. It feeds on insects, spiders, caterpillars, berries, buds, seeds and nectar (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Sitta castanea

Species ID: BI0392

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SITTIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sitta castanea* Lesson, 1830

English Name: Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch

Local Name: Khoirapet Bonomali

Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known subspecies *S. c. cinamoventris* and possibly *S. c. castanea* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare resident is widely distributed in the hill-forests of the country. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet the thresholds for any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 22 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen forests of southeast and northeast regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 79,645 km²

AOO: 14,234 km²



Sitta castanea

© www.orientalbirdimages.org

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This is a sedentary, diurnal species. It is seen in pairs or small family groups in hill forest, forest edges, and mangrove forests. It forages by pecking at the cracks in tree trunks and feeds on insects, grubs, seeds and nuts (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Sitta frontalis

Species ID: BI0393



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SITTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sitta frontalis* Swainson, 1820
English Name: Velvet-fronted Nuthatch
Local Name: Kalakopal Bonomali
Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies *S.f. frontalis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed in different forests of Bangladesh. Although increasing human activities and degradation of forests are threats to this species, those are not yet considered alarming. It does not meet the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 22 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East, and Southeast Asia including Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam (Hague and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all forest areas all over the country.

EOO: 1,45,693 km²

AOO: 16,100 km²



Sitta frontalis

© Humayra Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: World population is known to be decreasing due to habitat destruction.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and sedentary, usually seen in small flocks. It forages by creeping and pecking on the bark of trees and large branches of old, moss covered trees. It feeds on insects and their larvae (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Aplonis panayensis

Species ID: BI0381

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	STURNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aplonis panayensis* (Scopoli, 1783)

English Name: Asian Glossy Starling

Local Name: Eshio Telshalik, Kalo Shalik

Synonym/s: *Callornis affinis* Blyth, 1846

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 14 known subspecies *A.p. affinis* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare resident. Although the population size is small (Rahman 2008) but no serious threat to it or steep decline in population are recorded. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 29 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Southeast Asia including India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar Philippines, Singapore, Thailand (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests of southeast regions of Bangladesh (Khagrachari, Kaptai, Cox's Bazar, Moheshkhali, Dulahazra, St Martin Island), one record from northeast region (Lawachara).

EOO: 16,304 km²

AOO: 3,271 km²



Aplonis panayensis

© Ahsan Uddin Chowdhury

Population

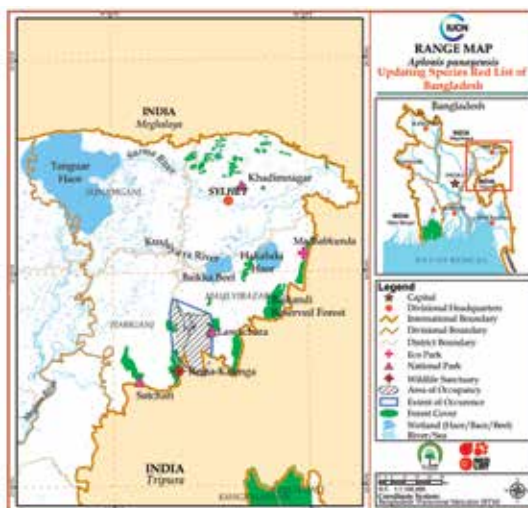
Generation Time (Length): 4.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs in small group, forages mostly on trees and occasionally on the ground in orchards, forest edges, fruiting trees, woodlands. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, nectar, seeds, and insects (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Sturnus contra

Species ID: BI0382



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	STURNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sturnus contra* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Asian Pied Starling, Pied Myna

Local Name: Pakra Shalik, Gobrey Shalik

Synonym/s: *Gracupica contra* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies *S.c.contra* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East, Southeast Asia including India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in different habitat types all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²



Sturnus contra

© M Imran Hossain

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs in pairs or in group, forage mostly on ground in human habitation like agricultural land, refuse dumps, sewage outlets, town and village, forests and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds on invertebrates, fruits, grains, nectar and human garbage (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Sturnus malabaricus

Species ID: BI0383

LEAST CONCERN <LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	STURNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sturnus malabaricus* (Gmelin, 1789)
English Name: Chestnut-tailed Starling
Local Name: Khoiralej Kathshalik, Desi Pawei, Kath Shalik
Synonym/s: *Turdus malabaricus* Gmelin, 1789

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although there are some threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats, especially human habitations. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East, southeast Asia including Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Vietnam (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in different habitat types all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Sturnus malabaricus

© CM Reza

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a common resident and occurs in flocks of 5-20. It forages among the flowering trees by hopping in canopy and clinging in acrobatic position in groves, plantation etc. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, berries, nectars, beetle and caterpillars (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Sturnus pagodarum

Species ID: BI0384



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	STURNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sturnus pagodarum* (Gmelin, 1789)
English Name: Brahminy Starling
Local Name: Bamuni Kathshalik, Bamani Myna/ Harbola, Baman Shalik
Synonym/s: *Tardus pagodarum* Gmelin, 1789

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. Although the sightings are few this species is found in a variety of habitats and has no serious threat or steep decline in population. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 14 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over South Asia including Afghanistan, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in dry woodlands of northwest and central regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 66,300 km²

AOO: 51,667 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Sturnus pagodarum

© Faysal Ahmad

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable or slight decrease

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in flocks of 4-7. It forages on ground, in fruiting or flowering trees in cultivated land, grassland, urban garden, open deciduous forest and scrub jungles. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, berries, nectars and insects (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Sturnus roseus

Species ID: BI0385

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	STURNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sturnus roseus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Rosy Starling

Local Name: Golapi Kathshalik, Lal Myna

Synonym/s: *Turdus roseus* Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. Although the sightings are few this species is found in a variety of habitats and has no serious threat or steep decline in population. It can survive in different types of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Central Asia and Middle east, but populations are eruptive and disperse through Eastern Europe and South Asia, including Pakistan India, Nepal, Sri Lanka (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is recorded in the northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 1,29,789 km²

AOO: 47,903 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Sturnus roseus

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable or slight decrease

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in small groups. It forages among flowering, fruiting trees, around cultivated land, damp, grasslands, thorn shrubs and groves of fruiting trees. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, berries, nectar grains and insects (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Sturnus vulgaris

Species ID: BI0386



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	STURNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Common Starling

Local Name: Pati Kathshalik

Taxonomic Notes: Of the known 12 subspecies, *S.v. poltaratskyi* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Although there are only a handful of sighting records from only the southeastern part of Bangladesh the species is under no threat in its habitat there. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Central Asia, Middle East (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: There are 3 records from Chittagong Division (Rahman 2008).

EEO: 55,406 km²

AOO: 31,361 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Sturnus vulgaris

© Sayam U Chowdhury

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in flocks of 7 to 100, also mixed with other mynas and starlings, wagtails and other birds around the grazing cattle in groves, cultivated land, damp grasslands and marshes. It forages by probing in the wet fields, pasture land and on trees. It feeds on fruits, berries, insects etc. (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Acridotheres grandis

Species ID: BI0387

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	STURNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Acridotheres grandis* Moore, 1858

English Name: White-vented Myna

Local Name: Dholatola Shalik

Taxonomic Notes: Formerly treated as conspecific with *A. cinereus*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare resident. Although its population is small no serious threat to it is reported. It does not meet threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

Bangladesh: It occurs in coastal village areas of southeast region of the country.

EOO: 14,444 km²

AOO: 4,270 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Acridotheres grandis

© Enam Ul Haque

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious. It often joins mixed feeding parties of mynas and starling in cultivated land and grasslands. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, berries, grains, nectar and insects (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Acridotheres fuscus

Species ID: BI0388



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	STURNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Acridotheres fuscus* (Wagler, 1827)

English Name: Jungle Myna

Local Name: Jhuti Shalik, Jhont Salik/ Jungli Shalik

Synonym/s: *Pastor fuscus* Wagler, 1827

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *A.f. fuscus* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a very common and widely distributed resident. It can survive in variety of habitats and take a variety of food. No threat to it has been reported. It does not meet threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 30 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over South and Southeast Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand and introduced to Fiji, Samoa, Tokelau (to New Zealand), Tonga (Rahman 2008, BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all villages and farmlands throughout the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,741 km²



Acridotheres fuscus

© Md. Mizanur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious. It forages in forest edges, villages, open woodlands and scrubs at the edges of cultivated lands. It is diurnal and feeds on worms and insects. It roosts in large flocks and forms long lasting pair bonds (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Acridotheres ginginianus

Species ID: BI0389

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	STURNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Acridotheres ginginianus* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Bank Myna

Local Name: Gaang Shalik

Synonym/s: *Tardus ginginianus* Latham, 1790

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and widespread resident. No threat to it has been reported. It does not meet threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to South Asia including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Taiwan (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in villages, riverbanks of southwest, northwest and central regions of the country.

EOO: 90,264 km²

AOO: 66,558 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Acridotheres ginginianus

© Nazmul Hassan Sharji

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious. It forages in human neighbourhoods, cattle farms, garbage dumps, river banks and edges of marshlands. It is diurnal and feeds on worms and insects etc (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Acridotheres tristis

Species ID: BI0390



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	STURNIDAE

Scientific Name: *Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Common Myna

Local Name: Bhat Shalik

Synonym/s: *Paradisea tristis* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, *A.t. tristis* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a very common and widespread resident. No serious threat to it is reported. It does not meet threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, China, Indonesia and introduced to parts of Australia, Africa, Madagascar, Pacific Islands (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is widely distributed throughout the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,36,929 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Acridotheres tristis

© CM Reza

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages in different habitat types with mixed flocks of other mynas and starlings in cultivated lands, villages, towns, cities and open woodlands. It feeds on fruits, grain, insects, nectar, kitchen scraps and dead animals (Rahman 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Muscicapa daurica

Species ID: BI0348



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Muscicapa daurica* (Pallas, 1811)
English Name: Asian Brown Flycatcher
Local Name: Eshio Khoirachutki
Synonym/s: *Muscicapa grisola* var. *daurica*; Pallas, 1811
Muscicapa daurica Pallas, 1811

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon but very widespread winter migrant. It is usually seen in broadleaved forests, bamboo forests and plantations a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests of northeast, southeast and central regions of the country

EOO: 79,788 km²

AOO: 11,990 km²



Muscicapa daurica

© Tania Khan

Population

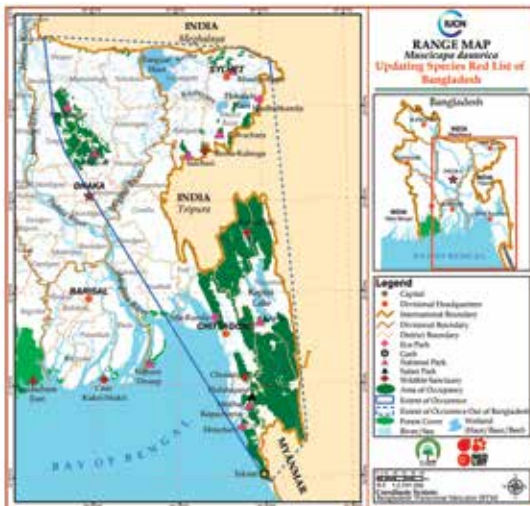
Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal passage migrant. It forages alone in open broadleaved forests, edge of shoals, bamboo forests, teak plantations, coffee plantations, shady gardens and village groves. It is diurnal and feeds on dipterous insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Muscicapa muttui

Species ID: BI0349

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Muscicapa muttui* (Layard, 1854)

English Name: Brown-breasted Flycatcher

Local Name: Metebook Chutki

Synonym/s: *Alseonax muttui* Layard, 1854

Butalis muttui Layard, 1854

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare passage migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at evergreen forests a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests of northeast, southeast and central regions of the country.

EOO: 79,788 km²

AOO: 11,990 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown



Muscicapa muttui

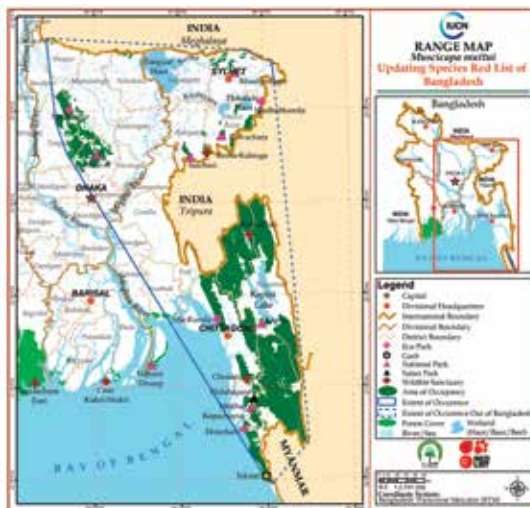
© Sourav Mahmud

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and forages alone or in small loose parties in association with other flycatchers in thick bushes of evergreen forests and along the banks of forest streams. It feeds on dipteran insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Muscicapa sibirica

Species ID: BI0350



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Muscicapa sibirica* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Dark-sided Flycatcher

Local Name: Kalapash Chutki

Synonym/s: *Muscicapa fuliginosa*; Gmelin, 1789

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, *M. s. cacabata* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at deciduous, evergreen and mangrove forests many of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East, Near East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests, plantation and gardens of southeast, northeast, southwest and central regions of the country.

EOO: 1,45,693 km²

AOO: 16,106 km²



Muscicapa sibirica

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and forages alone in open area and top canopy of deciduous forest, evergreen forest, mangrove forests and villages. It feeds on flying insects and prefers open area to catch flying insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Ficedula albicilla

Species ID: BI0351

LEAST
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCIPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ficedula albicilla* (Pallas, 1811)

English Name: Taiga flycatcher

Local Name: Taiga Chutki, Lalbok Chotok

Synonym/s: *Ficedula parva albicilla* Pallas, 1811

Taxonomic Notes: *Ficedula parva* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *F. parva* and *F. albicilla* following Svensson *et al.* (2005).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common and very widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats including all types of forests, gardens, villages and towns. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through Asia, Europe and Africa (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests and gardens all over the country.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,458 km²



Ficedula albicilla

© Paul Thompson

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and forages alone in winter ground in forest edges, plantation, orchards, groves, gardens, road-side trees and scrubs at the edges of cultivated lands. It usually perches on bare branches. It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Ficedula hyperythra

Species ID: BI0352



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ficedula hyperythra* (Blyth, 1843)

English Name: Snowy-browed Flycatcher

Local Name: Dholavuru Chutki

Synonym/s: *Muscicapa hyperythra* Blyth, 1842

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 21 known subspecies, *F.h. hyperythra* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare but widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at scrub and woodland forests a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests all over the country.

EOO: 1,77,299 km²

AOO: 16,196 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)



Ficedula hyperythra

© Ikbal Hossain Babu

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and secretive. It lives in moist broadleaved forests with dense undergrowths and bamboo groves. It forages in dense thickets, damp bushes and hunts among the boughs through fallen trees. It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Ficedula westermanni

Species ID: BI0354

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCIPAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ficedula westermanni* (Sharpe, 1888)

English Name: Little Pied Flycatcher

Local Name: Choto Pakrachutki

Taxonomic Notes: Of the eight known subspecies, *F.w. australorientis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon but very widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at scrubs and woodland a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests of southeast, northeast, southwest and central regions of the country.

EOO: 1,45,693 km²

AOO: 16,106 km²



Ficedula westermanni

© Paul Thompson

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and secretive. It hunts among the tree canopies in broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forests, orchards, tea estate, trees close to cultivated lands and mangrove forest. It is feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Ficedula strophciata

Species ID: BI0583

LEAST CONCERN <LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ficedula strophciata* (Hodgson, 1837)

English Name: Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher

Local Name: Lalmala Chutki

Synonym/s: *Siphia strophciata* Hodgson, 1837

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, *F.s. strophciata* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare winter migrant. It is usually seen at forest edges, and clearings of forests a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests of southeast, northeast and central regions of the country.

EOO: 79,788 km²

AOO: 11,990 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs. (Birdlife International 2015)



Ficedula strophciata

© Enam Ul Haque

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and forages at the middle canopies or undergrowths in forest edges and clearings of forests and reeds. It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Ficedula tricolor

Species ID: BI0584

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ficedula tricolor* (Hodgson, 1845)

English Name: Slaty-blue Flycatcher

Local Name: Kalcheneel Chutki

Synonym/s: *Digenea tricolor* Hodgson, 1845

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *F.t. cerviniventris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haue and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Although rarely reported this species is likely to be widespread in hill forests of Chittagong and Sylhet Divisions. No major threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, hence, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests and reeds of southeast and northeast regions of the country.

EOO: 45,192 km²

AOO: 10,629 km²



Ficedula tricolor

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs. (Birdlife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and forages on the ground in the low undergrowths and lower boughs of trees in scrubs near wetlands, reeds, tall grasses, sugarcane fields and dense bushes. It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Eumyias thalassina

Species ID: BI0355



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Eumyias thalassina* (Swainson, 1838)

English Name: Verditer Flycatcher

Local Name: Ambar Chutki, Nil katkatia

Synonym/s: *Muscicapa thalassina* Swainson, 1838

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, *E. thalassina* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats including all types of forests, gardens and villages a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests and gardens throughout the country.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,458 km²



Eumyias thalassina

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and is seen alone or in small flocks in winter in open forests, forest edges and clearings, groves and gardens. It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Cyornis poliogenys

Species ID: BI0356

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCIPAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Cyornis poliogenys* Brooks, 1879

English Name: Pale-chinned Blue-flycatcher

Local Name: Dholagola Chutki

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *C.p. cachariensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a wide variety of habitats and takes different types of insects as food. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, China and Myanmar (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in southeast, southwest and northeast regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 84,041 km²

AOO: 1,997 km²



Cyornis poliogenys

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone in its wintering ground in bushes, scrubs and forest clearings in the winter and in deciduous and broadleaved evergreen forests in the summer. It forages in bushes, undergrowths and over the fallen debris and the bare grounds in the forest. It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Cyornis rubeculoides

Species ID: BI0357



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Cyornis rubeculoides* (Vigors, 1831)

English Name: Blue-throated Blue Flycatcher

Local Name: Neelgola Chutki

Synonym/s: *Phoenicurus rubeculoides* Vigors, 1831

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, *C.r. rubeculoides* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of forests many of which are protected. No threat to it has been recorded. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all the forests of southeast, southwest, northeast and central regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 85,171 km²

AOO: 4,032 km²



Cyornis rubeculoides

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages among shrubs and undergrowths in open wooded country, bamboo forests and groves. It repeatedly descends to the ground to hunt and does not return to the same tree after its hunting sorties. It feeds chiefly on flying insects and grubs (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Culicicapa ceylonensis

Species ID: BI0358

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Culicicapa ceylonensis* (Swainson, 1820)

English Name: Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher

Local Name: Metematha Kanarichutki

Synonym/s: *Platyrhynchus ceylonensis* Swainson, 1820

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *C.c. calochrysea* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats including forests, bushes, gardens, farmlands etc. No serious threat to has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia and Indochina (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all the forests all over the country.

EOO: 1,26,425 km²

AOO: 2,319 km²



Culicicapa ceylonensis

© Tania Khan

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs in its wintering ground in open wooded country, broadleaved evergreen forests, bamboo groves and coffee gardens. It forages boldly while chirping persistently in forest clearings, village groves and gardens. It makes aerobic sallies to hunt insects and returns to the same perch again and again. It feeds chiefly on tiny flying insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Niltava macgrigoriae

Species ID: BI0586



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Niltava macgrigoriae* (Burton, 1836)

English Name: Small Niltava

Local Name: Choto Neelmoni

Synonym/s: *Leiothrix signata* Horsfield, 1840

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, *N.m. signata* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. This species is reported only from the hill-forests of the east. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and Indochina (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: This vagrant has been sighted in the evergreen forests of northeast region of the country in winter (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 2,953 km²

AOO: 140 km²



Niltava macgrigoriae

© Sayam U. Chwodhury

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages in the lower undergrowth and thick bushes by the streams, undergrowths in the evergreen forests and secondary scrubs in the forest clearing. It is diurnal and feeds chiefly on ants, beetles and other insects in the breeding season. In the non-breeding season, it also takes berries (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Moshanin

Cyornis unicolor

Species ID: BI0585



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Cyornis unicolor* Blyth, 1843

English Name: Pale Blue-flycatcher

Local Name: Nilchey Chutki

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. It has been recorded only from the hill-forests of the east. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia and Indonesia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 16,103 km²

AOO: 178 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown



Cyornis unicolor

© Tania Khan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and forages in the middle and upper canopy of forests in dense broadleaved evergreen forests, bamboo jungles, secondary growths and moist forests on the hillsides. It feeds chiefly on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Moshanin

Luscinia brunnea

Species ID: BI0359

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Luscinia brunnea* (Hodgson, 1837)

English Name: Indian Blue Robin

Local Name: Deshi Neelrobin

Synonym/s: *Larivora brunnea* Hodgson, 1837

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *L.b. brunnea* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This secretive species is a rare but widespread winter migrant. It thrives in a variety of habitats including botanical gardens and degraded forests, a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. Based on its wide Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all forests of central, northeast, east and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 79,788 km²

AOO: 11,991 km²



Luscinia brunnea

© Samiul Mohsanin

Population

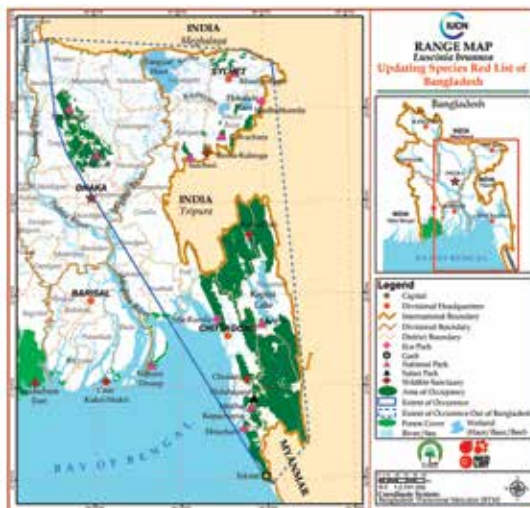
Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is solitary and usually seen in dense under-growths in mixed deciduous forest, forest edges, mixed-evergreen forests, tea and coffee gardens. It is diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on mainly insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Luscinia calliope

Species ID: BI0360



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Luscinia calliope* (Pallas, 1776)

English Name: Siberian Rubythroat

Local Name: Siberio Chunikonthi

Synonym/s: *Motacilla calliope* Pallas, 1776

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter migrant with a wide distribution in Bangladesh. It is adaptable to changing habitat conditions. There is no known threat to the species. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe and South, East and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in scrub near wetlands in northeast, east, southeast, southwest and central regions of the country.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²

AOO: 7,142 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Luscinia calliope

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is winter migrant. It occurs in scrub bushes, thick undergrowths and hedges around villages. It is diurnal and crepuscular, forages on the ground, in undergrowths and bushes and feeds on mainly insects and their larvae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Luscinia cyane

Species ID: BI0361

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCIPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Luscinia cyane* (Pallas, 1776)

English Name: Siberian Blue Robin

Local Name: Siberio Neelrobin

Synonym/s: *Luscinia cyanea* Pallas, 1776

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is newly discovered in two protected areas by ringing exploration in 2013 but there is good possibility of further discovery of this shy and stealthy species through future ringing programs. No threat to it has been recorded Thus, it has been considered as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Eastern Asia and Southeast Asia (BirdLife international 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in hill forests of northeast region of the country.

EOO: 7,973 km²

AOO: 503 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Luscinia cyane

© Tania Khan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory, solitary and crepuscular. It occurs singly and rarely in pairs in the undergrowth of hill forest. It is an insectivore.



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Luscinia svecica

Species ID: BI0364



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Luscinia svecica* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Bluethroat

Local Name: Neelgola Fidda

Synonym/s: *Motacilla svecica* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 11 known subspecies *L.s. svecica* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon winter migrant and is widely distributed in the habitats mainly near water. Its food sources are varied and no serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa and Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all wetlands throughout the country.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²

AOO: 7,142 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Luscinia svecica

© Tania Khan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a shy winter migrant. It is solitary and forages on the ground in scrubs, stubble and grassland. It is diurnal and feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Copsychus malabaricus

Species ID: BI0368

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCIPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Copsychus malabaricus* (Scopoli, 1788)

English Name: White-rumped Shama

Local Name: Dholakomor Shama

Synonym/s: *Muscicapa malabarica* Scopoli, 1786

Taxonomic Notes: *Copsychus malabaricus* and *C. stricklandii* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) have been lumped into *C. malabaricus* following Collar (2004).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widespread in forests throughout the country. It thrives in a variety of forests many of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 January 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all forests throughout the country.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,458 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)



Copsychus malabaricus

© Sahad Siddique

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs in undergrowths in broadleaved forests. It remains mostly hidden in the foliage of the undergrowth. It is diurnal and forages on the ground and feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Copsychus saularis

Species ID: BI0369



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Copsychus saularis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Oriental Magpie Robin

Local Name: Doel

Synonym/s: *Gracula saularis* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 18 known subspecies *C.s. saularis* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widespread in Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of habitats including all types of forests, gardens, crop-fields, villages and towns. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs throughout the country including natural forest, homestead forest and gardens.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,36,929 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Copsychus saularis

© Tania Khan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and crepuscular, usually seen in pairs. It is at home in all forests and human settlement. It is mainly insectivorous but also takes small lizard, vegetable matters, nectar and date juice (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Phoenicurus ochruros

Species ID: BI0372

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCIPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Phoenicurus ochruros* (Gmellin, 1774)

English Name: Black Redstart

Local Name: Kala Girdi

Synonym/s: *Motacilla ochruros* Gmellin, 1774

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies *P.o. rufiventris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh with a wide distribution. It is known to thrive on a variety of food and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, it does not meet any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Northern Africa and Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in mixed evergreen forests of northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 1,77,299 km²

AOO: 16,196 km²



Phoenicurus ochruros

© Nazmul Hassan Sharji

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is secretive and is seen alone in its wintering ground in gardens, roadside plantations, bushy habitats and tea-estates, mixed evergreen and deciduous forests. It is diurnal and uses the same foraging territories and roosting perch year after year. It feeds on mainly insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Chaimarrornis leucocephalus

Species ID: BI0373



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Chaimarrornis leucocephalus* (Vigors, 1831)

English Name: White-capped Redstart

Local Name: Dhola tupi Pangirdi

Synonym/s: *Phonicura leocephala* Vigors, 1831

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at streams in the hill-forests a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been recorded. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the deciduous forest of central region and at waterfalls and rivers in mixed evergreen forests in northeast and southeast regions of the country

EOO: 79,788 km²

AOO: 11,990 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Chaimarrornis leucocephalus

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone in fast-flowing mountain stream, rivers, canals and rocky zones. It forages by hopping at the edge of water and feeds on insects. It is secretive at wintering ground (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Cinclidium leucurum

Species ID: BI0375



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Cinclidium leucurum* (Hodgson, 1845)

English Name: White-tailed Robin

Local Name: Dhola-lej Robin

Synonym/s: *Myiomela leucura*, Hodgson, 1845

Muscisylvia leucura, Hodgson, 1845

Myiomela cambodiana, Hodgson, 1845

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 3 known subspecies *C.l. leucura* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is widespread and a rare resident (may not be as rare as the sighting records suggest since nine individuals were ringed recently in two protected areas). It thrives in a variety of forests many of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests of central, northeast, southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh (one breeding record from Lawachara National Park in 1988).

EOO: 1,45,693 km²

AOO: 16,106 km²



Cinclidium leucurum

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is a shy bird. It is diurnal and crepuscular. It forages alone on the ground in dense vegetation, undergrowths of dense moist broadleaved forests and bamboo thickets close to streams. It feeds on insects and berries (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Enicurus immaculatus

Species ID: BI0376

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCIPAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Enicurus immaculatus* (Hodgson, 1836)

English Name: Black-backed Forktail

Local Name: Kalapith Cheralaj

Synonym/s: *Motacilla immaculatus* Hodgson, 1836

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed in hill-forests with streams. Much of its habitats are protected since a good number of hill-forests have been declared Protected Areas. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast part (Chittagong and Sylhet Divisions) of Bangladesh. There is one record from Ponchogar (2011) at the northwest.

EOO: 1,15,218 km²

AOO: 12,023 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Enicurus immaculatus

© Enam Ul Haque

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is diurnal and usually seen alone. It forages along rocks or stones in wooded, fast flowing streams including those with muddy or sandy banks, usually inside forests. It feeds mainly on aquatic insects and worms (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Saxicola caprata

Species ID: BI0377



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Saxicola caprata* Linnaeus, 1766

English Name: Pied Bushchat

Local Name: Pakra Jharfidda

Synonym/s: *Muscicapa thalassina* Swainson, 1838

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 16 known subspecies, *S.c. burmanica* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widespread in Bangladesh. It occurs in grassy and bushy areas of hill forests which are protected. No serious threat is detected. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in southeast, northeast and northern regions of the country.

EOO: 1,29,896 km²

AOO: 2,996 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)



Saxicola caprata

© Sourav Mahmud

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species forages alone on bush tops, tall grasses telegraph wires, open fields with scattered bushes, thickets of sugarcane and cultivated lands close to water. It feeds on ants, beetles, larvae, grasshoppers, spiders, other insects and some vegetable matter (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Saxicola ferreus

Species ID: BI0378

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCIPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Saxicola ferreus* (Gray, 1846)

English Name: Grey Bushchat

Local Name: Metey Jharfidda

Synonym/s: *Saxicola ferrea* Gray, 1846

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 16 known subspecies, *S.c. burmanica* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh and widespread in grassy and bushy areas of the country. No serious threat is detected. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, Southeast and East Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 72,548 km²

AOO: 1,785 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known



Saxicola ferreus

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and forages alone or in pairs in tall grasses, bushes near water in the winter. It feeds on insects and occasionally seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: M. Foylal

Saxicola leucurus

Species ID: BI0379



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Saxicola leucurus* (Blyth, 1847)

English Name: White-tailed Stonechat

Local Name: Dholalej Shilafidda

Synonym/s: *Printicola leucura* Blyth, 1847

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon resident. It may be present in more suitable grassy and bushy areas of Bangladesh and overlooked for its small size. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal and Myanmar (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in grassland of southeast, northeast and northern regions of the country.

EOO: 1,29,896 km²

AOO: 2,996 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Saxicola leucurus

© Shabu Anower

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs. It forages in tall grasses, reeds or bushes in wetlands and close to large rivers. It feeds mainly on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Saxicola torquatus

Species ID: BI0380

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCIPAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Saxicola torquatus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Common Stonechat

Local Name: Pati Shilafidda

Synonym/s: *Motacilla torquata* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 24 known subspecies, *S.t. indica* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter migrant and widespread in Bangladesh. It occurs in almost all the protected areas of the country. No serious threat is detected. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over Europe, Africa and Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Siberia, Japan, Korea, Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Myanmar, Thailand, and Indochina (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs all suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 2,01,652 km²

AOO: 7,746 km²



Saxicola torquatus

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and forages in open country, terraced cultivated lands, pastures, sparsely scrubbed grassy hillsides, in reed-beds and bushes near wetlands in the winter. It feeds mainly on small beetles, locusts, and other insects and their larvae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyсал

Monticola solitarius

Species ID: BI0340



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Monticola solitarius* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Blue Rock-thrush

Local Name: Neel Shiladama

Synonym/s: *Turdus solitarius* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, *M.s.pandoo* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon winter migrant and widespread in Bangladesh. It occurs in various types of habitat including human settlements. No serious threat has been detected. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through southern Europe, northwest Africa and Asia, including, Russia, Siberia, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, India, Nepal, China, Japan, Malaysia and Indonesia (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 2,01,652 km²

AOO: 1,10,663 km²



Monticola solitarius

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and seen alone in rocky slopes, rocky stream beds, limestone cliffs, quarries, open forests, fallow lands and human habitations. It is diurnal and forages near human habitations and feeds on insects, lizards, small frogs, figs and berries (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Myiophonus caeruleus

Species ID: BI0341

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TURDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Myiophonus caeruleus* (Scopoli, 1786)

English Name: Blue Whistling Thrush

Local Name: Neel Sheeshdama

Synonym/s: *Gracula caeruleus* Scopoli, 1786

Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known subspecies *M.c. temminckii* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Blue Whistling Thrush is an uncommon resident and widespread in many hill forests, a few of which are protected. As its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are much above the threshold level of any Threatened Category, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 31 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests of northeast, southeast and central regions of the country.

EOO: 79,788 km²

AOO: 11,990 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014).



Myiophonus caeruleus

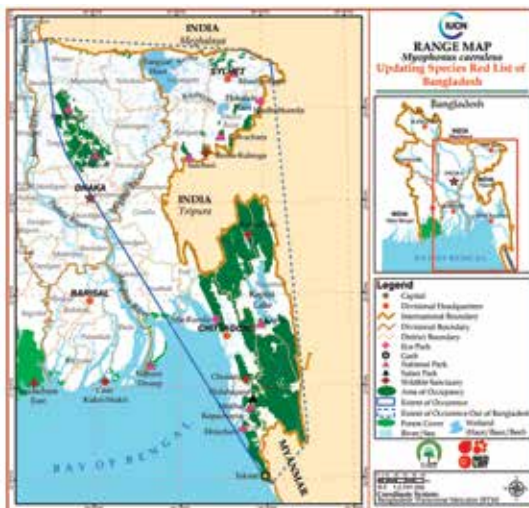
© Abu Bakar Siddik

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and is partial to streams in forests and is seen alone or in pairs. A pair used to be resident in Kudum Cave and built its nest on the wall of the cave. Blue Whistling Thrush forages on the ground near hill streams and in shallow water. It feeds mainly on snails, earthworms, crabs, frogs, insect larvae, aquatic insects and berries (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2005, 2008, 2015, pers. comm.).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Zoothera citrina

Species ID: BI0342

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TURDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Zoothera citrina* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Orange-headed Thrush

Local Name: Komla Dama

Synonym/s: *Geokichla citrina* Latham, 1790

Tardus citrinus Latham, 1790

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 12 known subspecies *Z.c. citrina* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Orange-headed Thrush is a common resident and widely distributed in all forests, some botanical gardens and village groves. It has quite large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. Also there is no visible threat to it. Hence, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 31 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all the forests and some botanical gardens countryside homestead thickets.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,458 km²



Zoothera citrina

© Ikbal Hossain Babu

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and usually seen alone or in pairs. Orange-headed Thrush forages by hopping on damp ground in shady areas and feeds on earthworms, insects and fruits (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Zoothera dauma

Species ID: BI0343

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TURDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Zoothera dauma* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Eurasian Scaly Thrush

Local Name: Ashtey Dama

Synonym/s: *Turdus dauma* Latham, 1790

Taxonomic Notes: *Zoothera major*, *Z. dauma* and *Z. horsfieldi* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) have been lumped into *Z. dauma* following Collar (2004). *Z. imbricata* from Sri Lanka, previously considered a subspecies of *Z. dauma* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993), is treated as a distinct species following Rasmussen and Anderton (2005).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Eurasian Scaly Thrush is rare but widely occurring species of the mixed-evergreen, Shal and the Sundarban Mangrove forests during winter. It is not apparently facing any threat. So, this thrush is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 31 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia and Europe (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests all over the country.

OO: 1,93,500 km²

AOO: 16,458 km²



Zoothera dauma

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is usually seen alone in the under-growths of the evergreen forests and others with a preference for foliage near water. It is diurnal and crepuscular, forages on the ground by probing into debris and feeds on insects, larvae and berries (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Turdus dissimilis

Species ID: BI0344



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TURDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Turdus dissimilis* Blyth, 1847

English Name: Black-breasted Thrush

Local Name: Kalabook Dama

Taxonomic Notes: Previously considered conspecific to *Turdus ruficollis*

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare winter migrant. Being shy and stealthy the species is likely to be more abundant than the sighting records suggest. It thrives in a variety of forests some of which are protected. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Therefore, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 31 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests of central, northeast and southwest regions of the country (five individuals were ringed in three protected areas in 2014-2015)

EOO: 73,393 km²

AOO: 5,980 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.1 years (BirdLife International 2014)



Turdus dissimilis

© www.en.wikipedia.org

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is shy, keeps alone in evergreen forest, rocky ravine, scrub and mangrove. It forages on the forest floor among leaf litters and feeds on insect, slug and berry (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Turdus unicolor

Species ID: BI0346

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TURDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Turdus unicolor* Tickell, 1833

English Name: Tickell's Thrush

Local Name: Tikeler Dama

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare but widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of habitats including gardens and forests some of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 31 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through Southeast Asia and Germany (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all the forests all over the country.

EOO: 94,511 km²

AOO: 6,220 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Turdus unicolor

© Sourav Mahmud

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a migrant and forages alone in edges of forests and well wooded area in winter. It feeds on insects, larvae, earthworms, berries and other fruits in orchards (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Chloropsis aurifrons

Species ID: BI0301

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TURDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Chloropsis aurifrons* (Temminck, 1829)

English Name: Golden-fronted Leafbird

Local Name: Shonakopali Horbola, Harewa

Synonym/s: *Phyllornis aurifrons* Temminck, 1829

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known sub-species, *C. a. aurifrons* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and very widespread resident. It can thrive in a great variety of habitats many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 24 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, China, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet nNam (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all forest throughout the country.

EOO: 1,93,499 km²

AOO: 16,458 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)



Chloropsis aurifrons

© Sourav Mahmud

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in small groups in deciduous forests, evergreen forests, secondary growths and well-wooded areas. It is diurnal, forages by gleaning among the thick foliage of tall bushes or trees and feeds on insects, nectar and berries (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Chloropsis hardwickii

Species ID: BI0303

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CHLOROPSEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Chloropsis hardwickii* Jardine and Selby, 1830

English Name: Orange-bellied Leafbird

Local Name: Komlapet Horbola

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known sub-species, *A. h. hardwickii* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident of the hill forests of Bangladesh. Although its habitat is limited to the northeast of the country no serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and Malaysia (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed evergreen forests of the hills of southeast region of the country.

EOO: 27,305 km²

AOO: 10,124 km²



Chloropsis hardwickii

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in small parties in highland evergreen forests, deciduous forests and secondary growths. It forages by gleaning among the foliages of trees and feeds on insects, spiders, fruits and nectar (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Dicaeum chrysorrheum

Species ID: BI0488

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	DICAEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dicaeum chrysorrheum* Temminck and Laugier, 1829

English Name: Yellow-vented Flowerpecker

Local Name: HoldetolaFuljhuri

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, *D. c. chrysochlore* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats including village groves, open forest, broad leaved evergreen forests, semi-evergreen forests, edge of forest and many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends across South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Bhutan, Nepal, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Indochina (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed evergreen forest of southeast and northeast regions of the country (Khan 2004, Thompson and Johnson 1996).



Dicaeum chrysorrheum

© Nazmul Hassan Sharji

EOO: 57,209 km²

AOO: 10,776 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages among the tree canopies especially among parasitic plants in open forest, broad leaved evergreen and mixed evergreen forests, edge of forest and orchards. It feeds on berries, nectar, small beetles and other insects (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Md. Rashedul Kabir Bhuiyan

Dicaeum cruentatum

Species ID: BI0490

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	DICAEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dicaeum cruentatum* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker

Local Name: Lalpith Fuljhuri

Synonym/s: *Certhia cruentata* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies, *D.c. cruentatum* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and very widespread resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. No immediate threat to it is noted. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 01 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and East Asia including India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina and Indonesia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all mixed evergreen and mangrove forests of the country.

EOO: 1,41,391 km²

AOO: 16,106 km²



Dicaeum cruentatum

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages in the treetops and tall bushes, especially among the clusters of mistletoes. It is seen in broadleaved evergreen forest, open forests, orchards, gardens and groves of trees. It feeds on berries, fruits, nectar and insects in lower and middle canopies (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Allama Shibli Sadik

Dicaeum erythrorhynchos

Species ID: BI0491



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	DICAETIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dicaeum erythrorhynchos* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Pale-billed Flowerpecker

Local Name: Metethot Fuljhuri

Synonym/s: *Certhia erythrorhynchos* Latham, 1790

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, *D. e. erythrorhynchos* occurs in Bangladesh Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed in Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of habitats like deciduous forests, forest plantations, orchards, open country, village groves and mangroves. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 01 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in village groves and open forests all over the country.

EEO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,32,219 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown



Dicaeum erythrorhynchos

© Sahad Siddique

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages among the parasitic plants in the tops of tall trees in deciduous forests, forest plantations, orchards, open country, village groves and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on berries of parasitic plants. It is very active bird and flits restlessly among the tree canopies. It seldom comes down to bushes. It feeds on berries from parasitic plants (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Allama Shibli Sadik

Dicaeum trigonostigma

Species ID: BI0492

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	DICAEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dicaeum trigonostigma* (Scopoli, 1786)

English Name: Orange-bellied flowerpecker

Local Name: Komlapet Fuljhuri

Synonym/s: *Certhia erythrorhynchos* Latham, 1790

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 18 known subspecies, *D.t. rubropygium* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats including evergreen and mixed evergreen forests and mangrove forests. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through south and southeast Asia, including India, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the coastal evergreen forest and mangroves of southeast and southwest regions of the country.



Dicaeum trigonostigma

© Sahad Siddique

EOO: 56,586 km²

AOO: 10,338 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages among parasitic plants on tall trees and bushes in clearings and edges of mixed evergreen forests and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds on berries, nectar and insects (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Md. Rashedul Kabir Bhuiyan

Anthreptes singalensis

Species ID: BI0493



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	NECTARINIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anthreptes singalensis* (Gmelin, 1788)

English Name: Ruby-cheeked Sunbird, Rubycheek

Local Name: Chunimukhi Moutushi, Subujav Moutushi

Synonym/s: *Sylvia singalensis* Gmelin, 1788

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 12 known subspecies, *A.s assamensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. It covers a large distributional range and does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is reported from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in central, north, northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest forests and surrounding areas (Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,45,693 km²

AOO: 16,254 km²



Anthreptes singalensis

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Presumably stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages among the leaves and blossoms of trees with small flocks of small insectivorous birds in open forests and forest clearings and edges, mixed evergreen and evergreen forests, scrub jungle and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds on insects and nectar (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Nectarinia sperata

Species ID: BI0494

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	NECTARINIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Nectarinia sperata* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Purple-throated Sunbird,
Van Hasselt's Sunbird

Local Name: Beguni-gola Moutushi,
Beguni-book Moutushi

Synonym/s: *Leptocoma sperata* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 10 known subspecies, *N.s. brasiliiana* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and widespread resident of Bangladesh and occurs in forests, gardens and dense cover in swamps. The population has not been quantified but it has a very large distributional range, and hence it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It occurs in Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore Thailand and Viet Nam (Haque and Mahmud 2008, BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests of central, northeast, southeast and thick woodlands of Bangladesh (Harvey 1990, Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 2008).



Nectarinia sperata

© Sourav Mahmud

EOO: 79,795 km²

AOO: 11,986 km²

Population

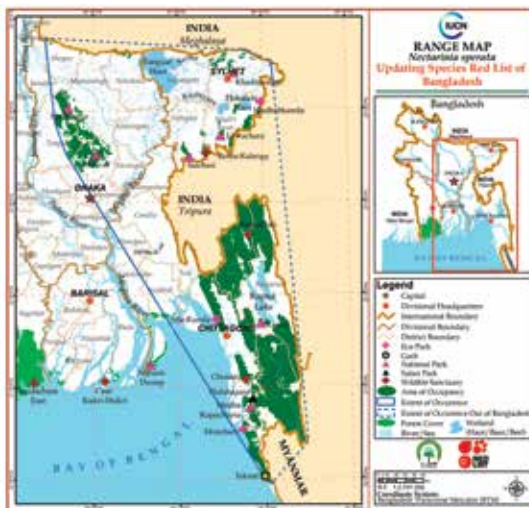
Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Presumably stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages in flowering trees alone or in pairs in evergreen and mixed evergreen forests, and thin forests, gardens and dense cover in swampy lands. It is diurnal and feeds exclusively on nectar (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Nectarinia zeylonica

Species ID: BI0495



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	NECTARINIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Nectarinia zeylonica* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Purple-rumped Sunbird

Local Name: Beguni-komor Moutushi, Man Chongi

Synonym/s: *Leptocoma zeylonica* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, *N.z. flaviventris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a very common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. The population has not been quantified but it covers a very large distributional range and it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is reported from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in different habitats all over the country.

EOO: 2,01,695 km²

AOO: 1,01,002 km²



Nectarinia zeylonica

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages by visiting flowering trees like other sunbirds in cultivation, gardens, village groves, orchards, secondary growth and open deciduous forest. It is diurnal and feeds on insects and nectar (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Nectarinia asiatica

Species ID: BI0496

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	NECTARINIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Nectarinia asiatica* (Latham, 1790)

English Name: Purple Sunbird

Local Name: Beguni Moutushi

Synonym/s: *Certhia asiatica* Latham, 1790

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies, *N. a. intermedius* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a very common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. The population has not been quantified but the species has a very large distributional range and it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is known to occur in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Iran, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in different types of habitat all over the country.

EOO: 1,33,909 km²

AOO: 22,509 km²



Nectarinia asiatica

© Sahad Siddique

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Presumably stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages alone or in pairs among the blossoms of trees and shrubs. It feeds chiefly on nectar and takes insects while feeding the chicks. It inhabits open forests, cultivation, gardens and homestead (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Aethopyga siparaja

Species ID: BI0497

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	NECTARINIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aethopyga siparaja* (Raffles, 1822)

English Name: Crimson Sunbird, Yellow-backed Sunbird

Local Name: Shindury Moutushi

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 15 known subspecies, *A.s. labecula* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon but widespread resident of Bangladesh and occurs in all types of forest and surrounding areas, and woodland. The population has not been quantified but the species covers a very large distributional range and does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is reported from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all the forests and surrounding areas of central, north, northeast, northwest, southeast and southwest (Harvey 1990, Haque and Mahmud 2008).

EOO: 1,45,693 km²

AOO: 16,343 km²



Aethopyga siparaja

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Presumably stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages in flowering trees alone or in pairs like other sunbirds in mixed evergreen forests, open deciduous forests, scrub jungle and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds chiefly on nectar and occasionally on insects (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Passer domesticus

Species ID: BI0500

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PASSERIDAE

Scientific Name: *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: House Sparrow

Local Name: Pati Chorui, Choti Gharai, Chorui

Synonym/s: *Fringilla domestica* Linnaeus, 1758

Passer domesticus Brison, 1760

Pyrgita domestica Cuvier, 1817

Passer indicus Jardine and Selby, 1835

Passer Confucius Bonaparte, 1853

Passer rufidorsalis Brehm, 1855

Passer engimaticus Zarudny, 1903

Passer ahasvar Kleinschmid, 1904

Taxonomic Notes: Of the known 12 subspecies, *P.d. indicusi* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a very common and widespread resident of villages and towns of Bangladesh. No threat to it has been noted so far. Owing to its abundance and wide range it has been considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species is distributed throughout the world except Antarctica (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all habitat types all over the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Passer domesticus

© CM Reza

EOO: 2,01,652 km²

AOO: 1,11,487 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a gregarious bird and forages in mixed flocks by gleaning on the ground. It inhabits buildings, towns, farmland, orchards and scrub. It is diurnal and feeds on grass-seeds, cereals, fruits, flower buds, shoots, insects and kitchen scraps (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan



Passer montanus

Species ID: BI0501



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PASSERIDAE

Scientific Name: *Passer montanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Tree Sparrow, Eurasian Tree Sparrow

Local Name: Eurasio Gach-chorui, Gecho Chorui

Synonym/s: *Fringilla montanus* Linnaeus, 1758

Loxia scandens Hermann, 1783

Passer arboreas Foster, 1817

Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies, *P.m. malaccensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon but widespread resident. It is seen in small number in all divisions of Bangladesh. It thrives in the human habitations and can take off for food. No serious threat to it has been reported. The population has not been quantified but the species covers a very large distributional range and does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 30 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from Europe across Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, China, Korea, Japan, Iran, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indochina and Indonesia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It is seen in small number in all Divisions of Bangladesh (Chowdhury and Thompson 2015).



Passer montanus

© Sourav Mahmud

EOO: 31,124 km²

AOO: 339 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious bird and forages in mixed flocks by gleaning on the ground. It inhabits towns, farmland, orchards and scrub. It is diurnal and feeds on grass-seeds, cereals, fruits, flower buds, shoots, insects etc. (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan

Ploceus benghalensis

Species ID: BI0513

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PLOCEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ploceus benghalensis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Black-breasted Weaver

Local Name: Bangla Babui

Synonym/s: *Loxia benghalensis* Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon and widespread resident. Although its population has been declining with the increasing human disturbance at its habitats, the threat is not yet considered serious. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: South Asia, including Pakistan, India and Nepal (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs near haors and large rivers of northeast and central regions of the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

EOO: 61,712 km²

AOO: 15,041 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)



Ploceus benghalensis

© Sourav Mahmud

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages by gleaning grassland, harvested crops in flocks in reeds, seasonally flooded tall grasses and cultivated land. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds and insects (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Ploceus manyar

Species ID: BI0514



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PLOCEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ploceus manyar* Horsfield, 1821

English Name: Streaked Weaver

Local Name: Dagi Babui

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *P. m. flaviceps* and *P. m. peguensis* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon and widespread resident. It can thrive in a variety of habitats many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar, China, Thailand, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Indonesia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in wetlands and tall grasses of southeast and northeast regions of the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

EOO: 54,104 km²

AOO: 4,339 km²



Ploceus manyar

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

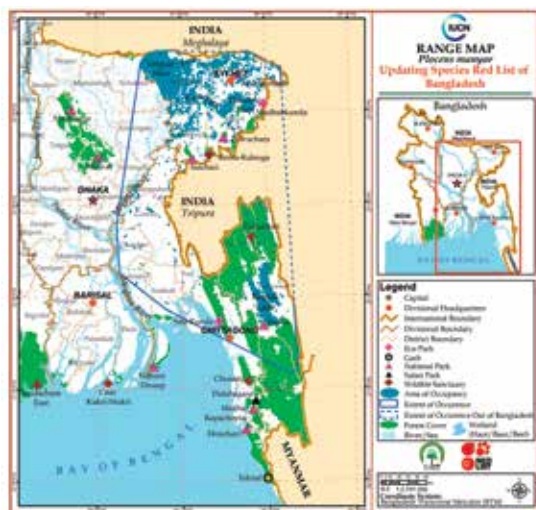
Generation Time (Length): 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages by gleaning in flocks in reeds, bushes, tall grasses in grassland, cropland and wetlands area. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds and insects (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Ploceus philippinus

Species ID: BI0515

LEAST
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PLOCEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ploceus philippinus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Baya Weaver

Local Name: Deshi Babui

Synonym/s: *Loxia philippina* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known sub-species, *P. p. burmanicus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and very widespread resident. It can thrive in a great variety of habitats including villages. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in villages and open areas all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)



Ploceus philippinus

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in flocks foraging by gleaning in grassland, fallow land, cultivated land, scrub with scattered trees and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds on grass seeds, cereals and insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Amandava amandava

Species ID: BI0516



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ESTRIDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Amandava amandava* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Red Avadavat

Local Name: Lal Mamunia, Lal Munia

Synonym/s: *Estrilda amandava* Linnaeus, 1758

Fringilla amandava Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known sub-species, *A. a. amandava* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This uncommon resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through northeast Europe across Russia, Siberia, Mongolia, Korea and Japan, wintering in South, South, Southeast and East Asia, including India, Nepal, China, Myanmar, Thailand and Indochina (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the haors and grasslands of northeast and southeast regions of the country.



Amandava amandava

© Quazi Ahmed Hussain

EOO: 1,26,061 km²

AOO: 2,721 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is gregarious and forages on the ground, grass, reeds in flocks in grasslands close to water, scrub near cultivated lands, sugarcane fields and villages. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on grass seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Lonchura malabarica

Species ID: BI0517

LEAST
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<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ESTRILDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Lonchura malabarica* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: White-throated Munia, Indian Silverbill, Common Silverbill

Local Name: Deshi Chandithot, Dhola Munia

Synonym/s: *Loxia malabarica* Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed. It is found in different types of habitat. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 27 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South Asia and the Middle East, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Arabia and Iran (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the villages all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 1,76,180 km²

AOO: 91,693 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Lonchura malabarica

© CM Reza

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages by hopping on the ground in grasslands, light secondary growth, cultivated land and open thorn scrub. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds and small insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Lonchura malacca

Species ID: BI0518



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ESTRIDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Lonchura malacca* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Tricolored Munia

Local Name: Khoyra Munia

Synonym/s: *Loxia malacca* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: *L. malacca* and *L. atricapilla* were considered conspecific (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed. It is found in different types of grasslands. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 12 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the grassland and bushes all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EEO: 1,40,989 km²

AOO: 2,861 km²



Lonchura malacca

© Abu Bakar Siddik

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages by hopping on the ground with mixed flocks of other munias in tall grasslands, marshes, paddy fields and scrub. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds of grasses and paddy (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Lonchura atricapilla

Species ID: BI0593

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	ESTRILDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Lonchura atricapilla* (Vieillot, 1807)

English Name: Chestnut Munia

Local Name: Kalamatha Munia

Taxonomic Notes: Formerly considered as a subspecies of *Lonchura malacca* but has been split into *L. malacca* and *L. atricapilla* following AOU (2000).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is uncommon and widespread in Bangladesh. Although trapping of the juvenile for the pet-market is a persistent threat, the resulting depletion of its population is not yet considered serious. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Considering its very large Extent of Occurrence and lack of serious threat the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 9 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species has an extremely large global range and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Indonesia and the Philippines (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: This uncommon resident occurs in the wetlands and grasslands of throughout the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Lonchura atricapilla

© Tania Khan

EOO: 1,40,989 km²

AOO: 2,968 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Possibly >10,000

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages by moving around grasses and paddy stems in open grassland, cultivation, forest clearing, marshes, paddy fields and scrub. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds of grasses and rice (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Lonchura punctulata

Species ID: BI0519



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ESTRILDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Lonchura punctulata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Scaly-breasted Munia, Spotted Munia

Local Name: Tila Munia

Synonym/s: *Loxia punctulata* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 12 known sub-species, *L. p. punctulata* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed. It is found in different types of habitats. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of threatened category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 14 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Indonesia and the Philippines (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the villages and farmland all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 1,60,737 km²

AOO: 74,160 km²



Lonchura punctulata

© Obaidul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is gregarious and forages on the ground or on the stems of rice or grass in flocks in bushy areas, secondary jungle with patches of grassland, gardens and cultivated lands. It is diurnal and feeds on rice, grass seeds and lantana berries (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Dendronanthus indicus

Species ID: BI0502



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MOTACILLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dendronanthus indicus* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Forest Wagtail

Local Name: Bon Khonjon

Synonym/s: *Motacilla indica* Gmelin, 1789

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is rare winter migrant to Bangladesh and thrives in a wide variety of forests. Though the forest degradation is a threat but it does not yet threaten this species seriously. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Eastern Siberia, Korea, Japan, and all of Southeast Asia including Indonesia and the Philippines (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests of southeast, northeast, southwest and central regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 80,660 km²

AOO: 6,037 km²



Dendronanthus indicus

© Obaidul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs BirdLife International (2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in alone, in pairs or in small parties in temperate deciduous and coniferous forests during summer and occurs in tropical evergreen forests, mangroves and clearings or glades in mixed bamboo jungle during winter. It forages by walking on shady forest floor and tracks, picking its food from the ground litter. It is diurnal and feeds on spiders, ants and other insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Motacilla alba

Species ID: BI0503

LEAST
CONCERN
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MOTACILLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Motacilla alba* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: White Wagtail

Local Name: Dhola Khonjon

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 8 known sub-species, *M. a. dukhunensis*, *M. a. baicalensis* and *M. a. alboides* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is very common winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed in different habitats. It does not meet any threshold of threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 22 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, the whole of Asia including all of South Asia except the Maldives, as far as western Alaska and Greenland (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the villages and wetlands of all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,508 km²

AOO: 1,39,771 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs BirdLife International (2014)



Motacilla alba

© Sourav Mahmud

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone, in pairs or small, loose flocks in hills, streams, riverbanks, marshes, lakes, farmlands and around human habitations. It is diurnal and forages by walking or running and picking its prey from the ground. It feeds on insects, ants, beetles, bugs, small caterpillars and tiny mollusks (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Motacilla cinerea

Species ID: BI0504



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MOTACILLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Motacilla cinerea* Tunstall, 1771

English Name: Grey Wagtail

Local Name: Metey Khonjon

Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known sub-species, *M. c. melanope* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is common winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a wide variety of habitats especially in wet grasslands. It does not meet any threshold of threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 23 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends across Europe, Africa and most of Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, China, Siberia, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Iran, Afghanistan, and Indonesia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs near water and human habitations all over the country.

EOO: 1,72,808 km²

AOO: 1,05,281 km²



Motacilla cinerea

© Md. Mizanur Rahman

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.7 yrs BirdLife International (2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone in fast-flowing rivers, streams in the summer, but slower streams of lowlands and human habitations in the winter. It is diurnal and forages by walking at the waters' edge and picking its food from the surface. It feeds on insects with some small mollusks (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Motacilla citreola

Species ID: BI0505

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MOTACILLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Motacilla citreola* Pallas, 1776

English Name: Citrine Wagtail, Yellow-headed Wagtail

Local Name: Sitrin Khonjon

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known sub-species, *M. c. calcarata* and *M. c. citreola* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008). *Motacilla citreola* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) was split by Pavlova *et al.* (2003) into two separate species *M. citreola* and *M. werae*, nested within *M. flava*. The BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group find this treatment counter-intuitive and follow the treatment of Tyler (2004) in recognising *flava* as one large polytypic species and *citreola* as one small polytypic species pending a more coherent and complete analysis of the molecular and morphological evidence (Birdlife International 2014).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is very common winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed in different habitats. It does not meet any threshold of threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through most of Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, China, Tibet, Western and Central Siberia, Mongolia, Afghanistan and Iran (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Motacilla citreola

© Samiul Mohanin

Bangladesh: It occurs in wetlands all over the country.

EOO: 1,40,989 km²

AOO: 2,861 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.7 yrs BirdLife International (2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone, in pairs or small parties in wet grasslands, marshes, haors, lakes, and wet paddy fields in the winter. It is diurnal and forages by walking at the water's edge picking its food from the surface. It feeds on insects, their larvae and small mollusks (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Motacilla flava

Species ID: BI0506



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MOTACILLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Motacilla flava* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Western Yellow Wagtail, Yellow Wagtail

Local Name: Poshchima Holdey Khonjon

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 18 known sub-species, *M. f. thunbergi* and *M. f. beema* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008). *Motacilla flava* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) was split into *M. flava* and *M. tschutschensis* by AOU (2004), but this treatment is not followed by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group owing to the unresolved relationships of several other subspecies in the *flava* complex, which means that geographical and taxonomic limits cannot yet be put on the two taxa if classified as separate species. This approach is also in line with the recent treatment by Tyler (2004).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is very common winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed in different habitats. It does not meet any threshold of threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends across the whole of Europe, Africa, and Asia, as far as Alaska, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, China, Mongolia, Siberia, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and northern Australia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Motacilla flava

© CM Reza

Bangladesh: It occurs in the wetlands and grasslands all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 2,10,611 km²

AOO: 19,400 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.7 yrs BirdLife International (2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and diurnal. It lives in dump pastures close to grazing livestock, fields with short vegetation, marshy areas and margins of water. It forages by walking on the ground and picking its prey from wet vegetation and mud, and frequently wagging its tail while foraging. It feeds on insects including flies, bugs, beetles, caterpillars and weevils (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Habibon Naher



Motacilla madaraspatensis

Species ID: BI0507

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MOTACILLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Motacilla madaraspatensis* Gmelin, 1789

English Name: White-browed Wagtail

Local Name: Dholavru Khonjon

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is common and widespread resident. It can thrive in a variety of grasslands especially by the side of wetlands. It often feeds in human habitation and breeds in man-made structures. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 24 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to South Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in scattered waters all over the country.

EOO: 1,40,989 km²

AOO: 2,861 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.7 yrs. BirdLife International (2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Motacilla madaraspatensis

© Sahad Siddique

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs in riverbanks, large ponds, reservoirs and human habitation near water. It forages by walking close to water and picking its prey from the ground and feeds on locusts, beetles, dragonflies, snails and seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)



Assessor: Habibon Naher

Anthus hodgsoni

Species ID: BI0509

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MOTACILLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anthus hodgsoni* Richmond, 1907

English Name: Olive-backed Pipit

Local Name: Jolpaipith Tulika, Muchassi

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter migrant and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It can thrive in a wide variety of habitats including grasslands some of which are not under significant threat. It does not meet the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 31 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Philippines, Russian Federation, Taiwan, Province of China, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests and bushes all over Bangladesh.

EOO: 1,93,499 km²

AOO: 16,457 km²



Anthus hodgsoni

© Sourav Mahmud

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs BirdLife International (2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory. It forages by running through low vegetations on the ground in grasslands, forest edges and wetlands. It is diurnal and feeds on insects, larvae and seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tania Khan

Anthus richardi

Species ID: BI0510

LEAST
CONCERN
<LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MOTACILLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anthus richardi* Vieillot, 1818

English Name: Richard's Pipit

Local Name: Richarder Tulika

Taxonomic Notes: *Anthus richardi*, *A. cinnamomeus*, *A. cameroonensis* with the Kenyan population previously ascribed to *A. latistriatus* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) have been lumped into *A. richardi* following Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993). The southern populations of *A. latistriatus* are lumped with *A. similis* also following Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is common winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed. It can thrive in a wide variety of habitats including grasslands some of which are protected. It does not meet the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 31 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Korea, Siberia, Mongolia, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Indochina (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the grassy areas and wetlands all over the country.



Anthus richardi

© Paul Thompson

EOO: 1,79,335 km²

AOO: 12,776 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs BirdLife International (2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory. It forages at its wintering ground in the damp grassy area as well as lake margins in sedges, and cultivated land. It is diurnal and feeds on beetles and other insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tania Khan

Anthus roseatus

Species ID: BI0511



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MOTACILLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anthus roseatus* Blyth, 1847

English Name: Rosy Pipit

Local Name: Golapi Tulika

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common winter visitor. It can thrive in a variety of wetlands and paddy fields throughout the country. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. Therefore, it is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 31 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and South-east Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Afghanistan, Myanmar and Thailand (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the wetlands northeast, southeast and central regions of the country.

EOO: 1,13,831 km²

AOO: 8,362 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs BirdLife International (2015)



Anthus roseatus

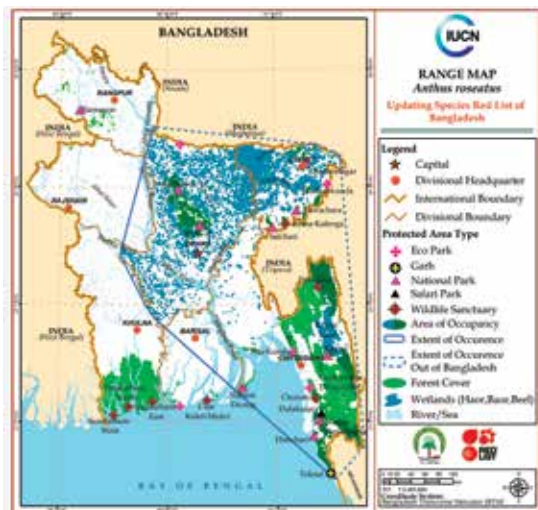
© Sahad Siddique

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory. It forages in pairs or small flocks in the grassland and wetlands. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on insects at its wintering ground (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Tania Khan

Anthus rufulus

Species ID: BI0512

LEAST CONCERN <LC>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MOTACILLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Anthus rufulus* Vieillot, 1818

English Name: Paddyfield Pipit

Local Name: Dhani Tulika

Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known subspecies *A.r. rufulus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species a very common resident and widely distributed throughout the country. It can thrive in a wide variety of habitats including farmlands, open fallow-lands which certainly are not under any threat. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 31 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

Bangladesh: It occurs all grasslands, farmlands and open areas all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,508 km²

AOO: 1,36,929 km²



Anthus rufulus

© Tareq Onu

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs BirdLife International (2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary. It forages in loose small flocks through grasses and paddy fields in the farmland, grassland and wetlands. It is diurnal and feeds on insects, larvae, seeds and vegetable matter.



Assessor: Tania Khan

Emberiza fucata

Species ID: BI0523



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	EMBERIZIDAE

Scientific Name: *Emberiza fucata* Pallas, 1776

English Name: Chestnut-eared Bunting

Local Name: Lalkan Chotok

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *E.f. fucata* and *E.f. kuatunensis* occurs in Bangladesh Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare but widespread winter migrant. It thrives on a variety of foods including vegetable matters and insects. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the criteria of any threatened category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It winters in scrubby hillsides and scattered bushes around wetlands in southeast, southwest and central regions of the country.

EOO: 1,54,187 km²

AOO: 82,984 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs. BirdLife International (2012)



Emberiza fucata

© Tania Khan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: The global population is suspected to be stable in the absence of evidence for any declines or substantial threats.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious. It forages in marshland vegetation, reeds, tall grass, open fields with scattered bushes and thickets of sugarcane in winter and scrubby hillsides and marshes in the summer. It is diurnal and feeds on tiny insects and grass seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Emberiza pusilla

Species ID: BI0524

LEAST
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	EMBERIZIDAE

Scientific Name: *Emberiza pusilla* Pallas, 1776

English Name: Little Bunting

Local Name: Khudey Chotok

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare but widespread winter migrant. It thrives on a variety of foods including vegetable matters and insects. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the criteria of any threatened category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from eastern Scandinavia across Siberia in summer, wintering in South, Southeast and East Asia including India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It winters in open areas of northeast, southeast and northwest regions of the country.

EOO: 85,846 km²

AOO: 2,988 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs. BirdLife International (2012)



Emberiza pusilla

© Tania Khan

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: World population is suspected to be stable in the absence of evidence for any declines or substantial threats.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and fairly secretive. It forages with other buntings and pipits in bushes, scrub, rice stubbles, grasslands, orchards and cultivated lands in open country in winter. It is diurnal and feeds on insects and seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri

Emberiza spodocephala

Species ID: BI0525



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	EMBERIZIDAE

Scientific Name: *Emberiza spodocephala* Pallas, 1776

English Name: Black-faced Bunting

Local Name: Kalomukh Chotok

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant. It thrives on a variety of foods including vegetable matters and insects. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the criteria of any threatened category. Therefore, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East, Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in reeds, bushes at the haor edges of northeast region of the country.

EOO: 14,118 km²

AOO: 1,944 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs. BirdLife International (2012)

Total Population: Unknown



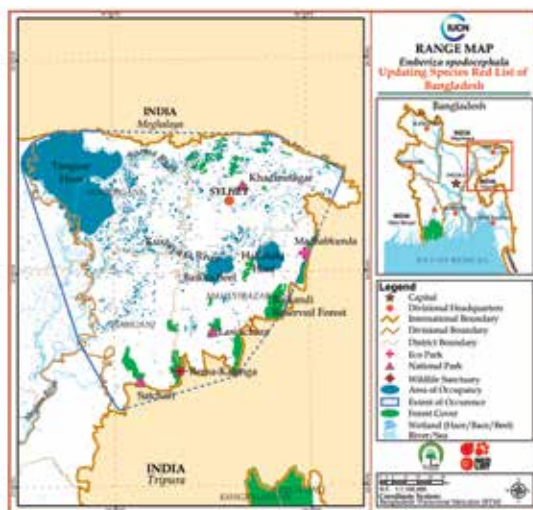
Emberiza spodocephala

© Tania Khan

Trend: World population is suspected to be stable due to absence of any record of threat.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious. It forages in pairs or loose small parties of other buntings in shrubby undergrowth. It winters in tall grass, paddy fields, scrub and margins of marshes, shrubby undergrowth, wetlands and forests around wetlands. It is diurnal and feeds on grass seeds, cereals and insects from mud or vegetation (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri



DATA DEFICIENT
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Coturnix coturnix

Species ID: BI0005

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GALLIFORMES	PHASIANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Coturnix coturnix* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Common Quail

Local Name: Pati Botera

Synonym/s: *Tetrao coturnix* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *C. c. coturnix* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. There are only two recent records of this species. Available data are not adequate enough to reliably assign a Threatened Category to this species. In the absence of sufficient information, the species is assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends across the western half of Asia, Africa and the entire Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: Grassland of Rajshahi and Khulna Divisions. Previously it also occurred in Dhaka and Sylhet Divisions (there are only two recent records: one in 1990 and the other in 2006)

EOO: 26,745 km²

AOO: 2,374 km²



Coturnix coturnix

© www.en.wikipedia

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is secretive. It is usually seen in pairs or small family parties in tall grasslands, farmlands and pastures with dense vegetation. It feeds on weed seeds, grains and insects.



Assessor: Tania Khan

Coturnix coromandelica

Species ID: BI0003

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	GALLIFORMES	PHASIANIDAE

Scientific Name: *Coturnix coromandelica* Gmelin, 1789

English Name: Rain Quail

Local Name: Brishti Botera

Synonym/s: *Tetrao coromandelica* Gmelin, 1789

Taxonomic Notes: *Synoicus chinensis* and *S. adansonii* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously placed in the genus *Coturnix* and lumped as *C. chinensis* following Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993) and a review by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group, and before then were split as *C. chinensis* and *C. adansonii* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare resident. There is a single recent record of this species in Bangladesh. Available information on this species is inadequate to reliably assign a Threatened Category. So, it is assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: Grassland of Chittagong and Dhaka Divisions. There are only two records: one in 1878 and another in 1989)

EOO: 82,017 km²

AOO: 2,999 km²



Coturnix coromandelica

© www.enwikipedia.org

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is secretive and terrestrial. It is usually seen alone or in scattered pairs in grasslands, farmlands and scrub jungles. It feeds on seeds, grains and insects.



Assessor: Tania Khan

Aythya marila

Species ID: BI0533

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Aythya marila* (Linnaeus, 1761)

English Name: Greater Scaup

Local Name: Boro Scaup

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, *A.m. marila* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a vagrant to Bangladesh with only four records, but may be overlooked in large flocks of diving ducks. Available data are inadequate for threat assessment of the species. It is, therefore, assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 19 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Breeding: mostly high arctic tundra of northern Europe, Siberia and North America; non-breeding: winters mainly along coasts of Europe and east Asia, and west and east coasts of North America (del Hoyo 2014).

Bangladesh: It was recorded in haor wetlands (Sylhet Division).

EOO: 14,094 km²

AOO: 1,765 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)



Aythya marila

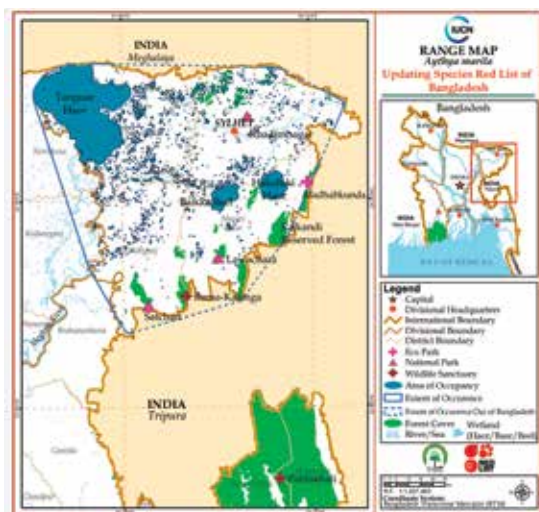
© Paul Thompson

Total Population: Vagrant with four records all from the Sunamganj haor basin: Tanguar Haor, Pashua Beel (Thompson et al. 1994) and Halir Haor in 1995 (Thompson and Johnson 2003)

Trend: The lack of records since 1995 despite increasing survey effort suggests a possible decline.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a diving duck and long distance migrant, usually in large flocks in main wintering areas. It nests on arctic tundra and in non-breeding season inhabits shallow coastal waters. It feeds mostly on mollusks in winter and also on invertebrates and plant material in the summer.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Sibirionetta formosa

Species ID: BI0021

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ANSERIFORMES	ANATIDAE

Scientific Name: *Sibirionetta formosa* (Georgi, 1775)

English Name: Baikal Teal

Local Name: Boikal Tilihansh, Boikal Hansh

Synonym/s: *Anas formosa* Georgi, 1775

Taxonomic Notes: *Sibirionetta formosa* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a winter vagrant to the freshwater wetlands in Bangladesh. Recent sighting records of it from Bangladesh is few and far between. The available data are not adequate to assess its Threatened Category reliably. Because of this Baikal Teal is evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 18 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to Asia including Siberia, China, Korea, Japan, with vagrants to Pakistan, India, Myanmar, Nepal (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: Only two records in some freshwater habitats in central and northeast regions in Bangladesh (BirdLife International 2012). (Khan 2008).

EOO: 58,946 km²

AOO: 4,001 km²



Sibirionetta formosa

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Population

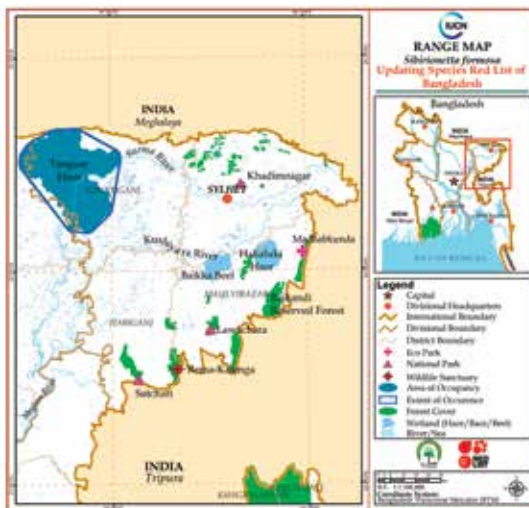
Generation Time (Length): 6.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious. It winters (in dense aquatic vegetations) on freshwater lakes and rivers. This diurnal species feeds on seeds and grain, water snails, algae and other aquatic plants (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Streptopelia senegalensis

Species ID: BI0537

DATA DEFICIENT
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Streptopelia senegalensis* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Laughing Dove

Local Name: Hashir Ghughu, Khudey Ghughu

Synonym/s: *Streptopelia senegalensis* Linnaeus, 1766

Streptopelia senegalensis Cramp and Simmons (1977-1994)

Streptopelia senegalensis Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

Streptopelia senegalensis Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993)

Streptopelia senegalensis Christidis and Boles (1994)

Streptopelia senegalensis BirdLife International (2004)

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, *S.s. cambayensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There is a single recent record of this very rare resident of Bangladesh. Available information on this species is inadequate to reliably assess its threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 28 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Africa, the Middle-East and South Asia except the Maldives and Sri Lanka (Rahman 2008)



Streptopelia senegalensis

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Bangladesh: There is one recent record from a tea estate in Sylhet Division and a mid 20th century record from Chittagong Division (Rahman 2008).

EOO: 27,153 km²

AOO: 461 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages on the ground with small feeding parties in villages, farmlands with scattered trees and scrubs in dry country. It feeds on cereals and seeds of grass and weed (Rahman 2008).

Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan



Macropygia unchall

Species ID: BI0538

DATA DEFICIENT
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	COLUMBIFORMES	COLUMBIDAE

Scientific Name: *Macropygia unchall* (Wagler, 1827)

English Name: Barred Cuckoo-Dove

Local Name: Dagi Kokilghughu

Synonym/s: *Coumba unchall* Wagler, 1827

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known sub-species, *M. u. tusalia* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a very rare resident of Bangladesh. There is a single recent record of it from the Lawachara National Park. Available information on this species is inadequate to reliably assess its threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 28 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Himalayas in India, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, China, Laos, Vietnam and Indonesia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It was recorded in evergreen forests of northeast region of the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008)

EOO: 7,973 km²

AOO: 505 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)



Macropygia unchall

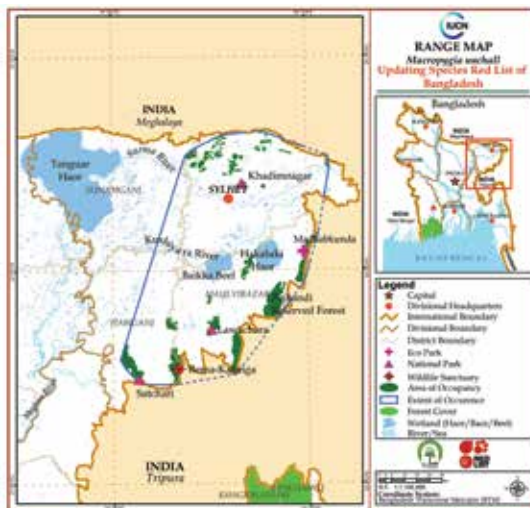
© www.enwikipedia.org

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages like other doves in hill and secondary forest. It is diurnal and feeds on grains, seeds, shoots, buds and berries (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Batrachostomus hodgsoni

Species ID: BI0539

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	PODARGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Batrachostomus hodgsoni* (Gray, 1859)

English Name: Hodgson's Frogmouth

Local Name: Hojsoni Bangmookho

Synonym/s: *Otothrix hodgsoni* Gray, 1859

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a very rare resident of Bangladesh. Besides a single recent record no information of this species is available. The data in hand are desperately inadequate for assigning its threatened category. Hence, it is considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is scattered in the hills and mountains of northeast India, southwest China, Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR and Viet Nam (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: There is a single recent record from Modhupur forest of Dhaka Division (Thompson and Johnson 2003)

EOO: 97 km²

AOO: 83 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)



Batrachostomus hodgsoni

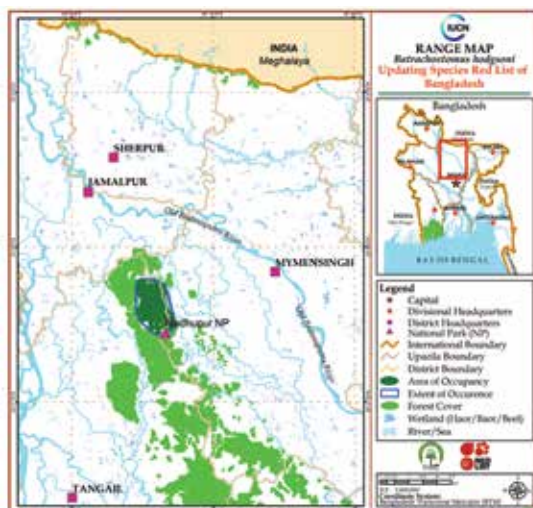
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Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages by perching on a tree branch or on the ground and flying after the prey in the clearings and edges of sub-tropical broadleaved evergreen forests. It feeds on beetles, moths, grasshoppers, etc. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Caprimulgus affinis

Species ID: BI0121

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	CAPRIMULGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Caprimulgus affinis* Horsfield, 1821

English Name: Savanna Nightjar

Local Name: Metho Ratchora

Taxonomic Notes: Of the ten known subspecies, *C.a. monticolus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident of Bangladesh. Very few recent records and little information beyond the sight-records are available on this species. All those data are inadequate for assigning a Threatened Category to it. So, it is assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through the southern regions of Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Indochina and Indonesia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs on the forest edges of northeast region of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008). One dead specimen was collected from Sundarbans east WS in the year 2010 and presumed to occur in entire Sundarbans (Z. Alom pers. comm. 2010).

EOO: 16,294 km²

AOO: 983 km²



Caprimulgus affinis

© www.taenos.com

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in the lightly wooded grasslands, stony hillsides and ravines, scattered scrub and grasslands with rocky outcrops. It is nocturnal and forages at night by flying over the forests, dry rivers and cultivated lands. It feeds on flying beetles, moths and other night-flying insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin

Cuculus canorus

Species ID: BI0542



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CUCULIFORMES	CUCULIDAE

Scientific Name: *Cuculus canorus* Linnaeus, 1758

English Name: Common Cuckoo

Local Name: Pati Papia

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *C. c. bakeri* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There are nearly no published or unpublished records on this species since the 1980s. Available data on this species in Bangladesh is insufficient to reliably assess its threatened category. Hence, it is assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 19 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Breeding: western and eastern Palearctic, China and Himalayas; wintering: sub-Saharan Africa, also Southeast Asia and Sri Lanka (Islam and Chakma 2008.)

Bangladesh: It occurs in open woodland, homesteads, tea gardens in northeast, southeast and also mangrove forest in Sundarbans.

EOO: 94,203 km²

AOO: 6,393 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)



Cuculus canorus

© www.enwikipedia.org

Total Population: Unknown, published records from 19th and early 20th centuries from Chittagong, Dhaka and Sylhet divisions, and at least 2 sightings since 1980s in each of those divisions, most recent in Moulvi Bazar district - 2 photographed in a tea estate 20 April 2012 and 1 at Hail Haor 15 May 2014 (P. Thompson pers obs.). Probably under recorded.

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The Common Cuckoo is probably a passage migrant in Bangladesh, with only record in spring, the lack of records in other seasons may in part be due to difficulty of detection and separation from other similar cuckoo species when it is not singing. It is diurnal and lives in mostly open woodland, bushy areas including tea gardens. It feeds mainly on insect.

Assessor: Paul Thompson



Ardea goliath

Species ID: BI0548

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PELECANIFORMES	ARDEIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ardea goliath* Cretzschmar, 1827

English Name: Goliath Heron

Local Name: Doitto Bok

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There are only three recent records of this species since the 1980s. Available information on this species is inadequate for assessing its threatened category. It has, therefore, been considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 19 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Sub-Saharan Africa, also Iraq (delta) and scattered records in South Asia including Pakistan, Sri Lanka, northeast India and the Ganges delta where status unclear - vagrant or resident (Grimmett *et al.* 2011, Rasmussen and Anderton 2005).

Bangladesh: Four records: Sundarbans (Prater 1926), Himchari Cox's Bazar November 1988, Dhaka December 1992 (Thompson *et al.* 1993) and Hatiya January 1995 (Thompson and Johnson 2003)

EOO: 46,071 km²

AOO: 5,108 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)



Ardea goliath

© Quazi Ahmed Hussain

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary, but some are nomadic and disperse long distance. It inhabits shallow coastal and freshwater including mangroves. Its diet is mostly large fish, also amphibians and mammals.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Numenius madagascariensis

Species ID: BI0157

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Numenius madagascariensis* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Far Eastern Curlew

Local Name: Puber Gulinda

Synonym/s: *Scolopax madagascariensis* Linnaeus, 1766

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a winter migrant and has been recorded only once in Bangladesh and considered for assessment because it is globally Vulnerable. Information on this species in Bangladesh is not adequate to assess it convincingly. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It breeds in eastern Russia and north-eastern Mongolia, stopovers mainly in the Yellow Sea of North Korea, South Korea and China, winters primarily in Australia, but also in China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and New Zealand (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: The only record of an individual was from Cox's Bazar, south-east on 27 November 1988 (Thompson *et al.* 1993)

EOO: 4 km²

AOO: 4 km²



Numenius madagascariensis

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Population

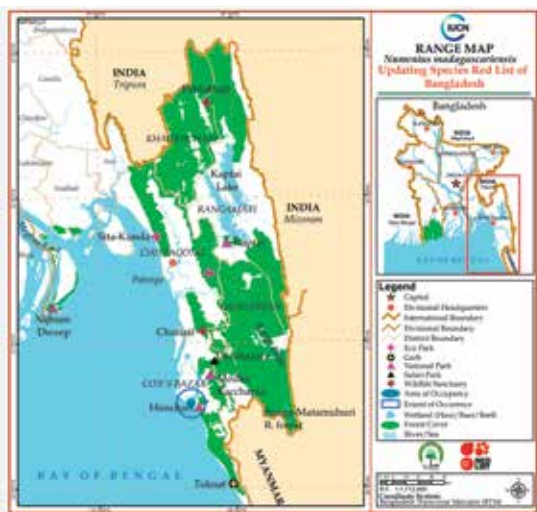
Generation Time (Length): 10.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory, normally solitary but occasionally in small flocks and winters in coastal mudflats, mangroves and tidal creeks. It is mostly carnivorous and feeds on crabs, aquatic insects, annelids and mollusks. It nests on open mossy, wet meadows, and on the swampy shores of small lakes (BirdLife International 2014, Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Galinago nemoricola

Species ID: BI0553

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Galinago nemoricola* Hodgson, 1836

English Name: Wood Snipe

Local Name: Bon Chega

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This globally vulnerable species is a winter vagrant to Bangladesh. In recent time it has been sighted only once in Bangladesh. Available data on it in Bangladesh is insufficient to reliably assess its threatened status. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to South and Southeast Asia (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It was recorded in northeast region of the country (Khan 2008 and Thompson *et al.* 1993).

EOO: 7,973 km²

AOO: 505 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

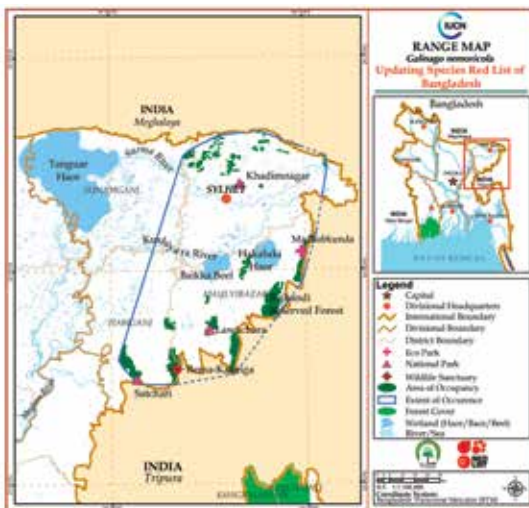


Galinago nemoricola

© Saurabh Sawant

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory. It winters in high altitude wetlands of hill forests and forest marshlands. It feeds on worms, aquatic insects and grubs (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Lymnocyptes minimus

Species ID: BI0554

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE

Scientific Name: *Lymnocyptes minimus* (Brünnich, 1764)

English Name: Jack Snipe

Local Name: Jak Chega

Synonym/s: *Scolopax minima* Brünnich, 1764

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. There are very few recent sighting reports in Bangladesh. Available data on it in Bangladesh is insufficient to reliably assess its threatened status. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Europe, Africa and Asia (Khan 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in northeast region of the country (Khan 2008 and Thompson *et al.*, 1993).

EOO: 14,094 km²

AOO: 1,657 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

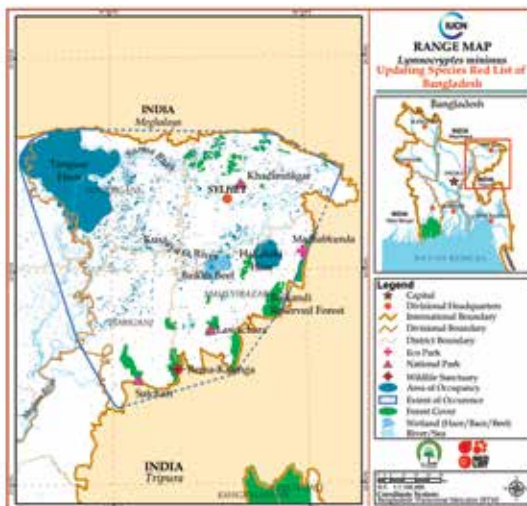


Lymnocyptes minimus

© www.mangoverde.com

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory to the grassy edges of freshwater lakes, paddy fields and other wetlands. It feeds on insects and their larvae, annelids, small mollusks and seeds (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyzal

Turnix sylvaticus

Species ID: BI0589

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	TURNICIDAE

Scientific Name: *Turnix sylvaticus* (Desfontaines, 1787)

English Name: Common Buttonquail

Local Name: Pati Nataboter, Choto Boter

Synonym/s: *Tetrao sylvaticus* Desfontaines, 1787

Taxonomic Notes: Gender agreement of species name follows David and Gosse (2002).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an extremely rare resident of Bangladesh. There is no recent record of it in Bangladesh. Available data on it in Bangladesh is insufficient to reliably assess its threat status. So, it has been evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Africa and Asia, including Pakistan, India, China, Myanmar, Thailand to Malaysia and the Philippines (Birdlife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurred in central part of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 39,429 km²

AOO: 1,372 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.5 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)



Turnix sylvaticus

© www.mhtrivedi@in.com

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is solitary and secretive. It forages by walking through the leaf litter on the ground in grasslands and scrub mixed with grass at the edges of cultivated fields. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds, grains, shoots, and insects, including termites and black ants (Islam and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Chlidonias leucopterus

Species ID: BI0218

DATA DEFICIENT
<DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CHARADRIIFORMES	LARIDAE

Scientific Name: *Chlidonias leucopterus* (Temminck, 1815)

English Name: White-winged Tern

Local Name: Dholapakha Panchil

Synonym/s: *Sterna leucopterus* Temminck, 1815

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare winter migrant and have very few recent records. Available data are not adequate to assess its Threatened Category. Because of the dearth of data this species is evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 17 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, Australasia and Asia, including the entire South Asian subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs on the coast and in the haors of southeast and northeast regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 1,27,808 km²

AOO: 1,335 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 9.9 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Chlidonias leucopterus

© Enam Ul Haque

Habitat and Ecology

This species winters at the coasts, rivers, lakes, lagoons, marshes, pools and inundated paddy fields. It is diurnal and forages by hawking insects over the water or wet ground and picking its food from the surface. It feeds on small fish, grasshoppers, dragonflies, water beetles, tadpoles and crabs. It rarely dives into water. It is highly agile and flies continually for long periods without alighting (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Otus spilocephalus

Species ID: BI0108

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	STRIGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Otus spilocephalus* (Blyth, 1846)

English Name: Mountain Scops-owl

Local Name: Pahari Nimpecha

Synonym/s: *Ephialtes spilocephalus* Blyth, 1846

Taxonomic Notes: *Otus stresemanni* has subsequently been treated as a subspecies of *O. spilocephalus* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993), but this treatment is under review by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group (BTWG).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare resident and widespread in hill forests of Bangladesh. Although the call of this nocturnal species is often heard in its habitats the sighting reports are too few. Available data are not adequate to assess its threatened category. So, it is considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 22 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from the Himalayas through Southeast Asia to Indonesia and China (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in hilly evergreen forests in northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 27,305 km²

AOO: 10,124 km²



Otus spilocephalus

© www.surfbirds.com

Population

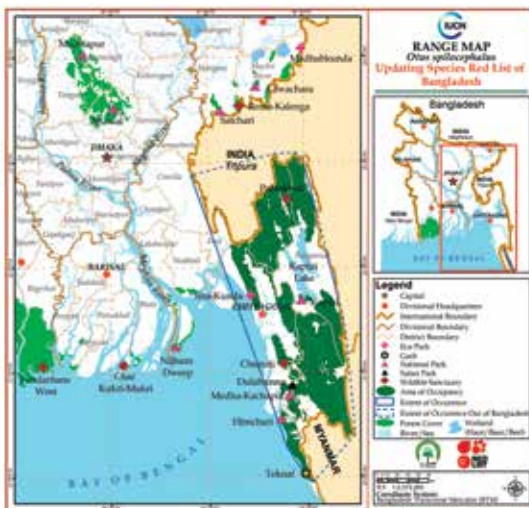
Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is nocturnal and is seen alone or in pairs in dense broadleaved evergreen forests and all types of hill forests. It feeds on beetles, cicadas, mantises, small rodents, birds and lizards (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Ketupa flavipes

Species ID: BI0555

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	STRIGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ketupa flavipes* (Hodgson, 1836)

English Name: Tawny Fish-Owl

Local Name: Tamatey Mechopecha

Synonym/s: *Cultrunguis flavipes* Hodgson, 1836

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There are too few sighting reports and publications on this species in Bangladesh. Available data are insufficient to assess it under any threat category. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 12 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through the Himalayan foothills, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, to southern China, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Maldives and Australia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

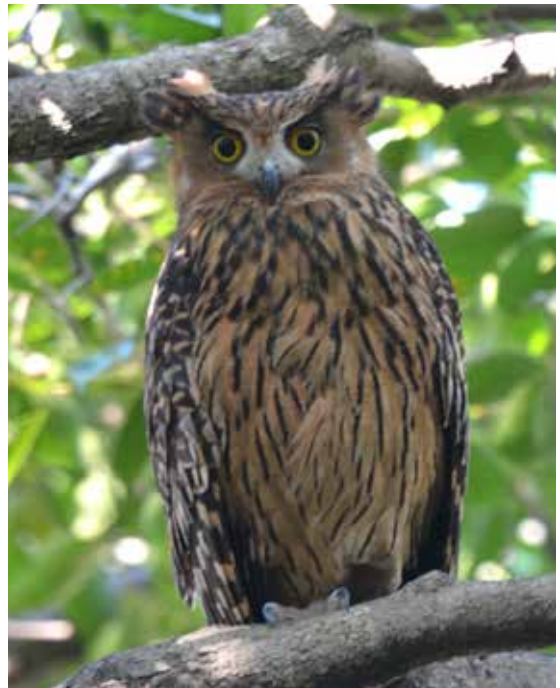
Bangladesh: There are two records from the forests of Dhaka and Sylhet Divisions.

EOO: 30,487 km²

AOO: 1,866 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)



Ketupa flavipes

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and nocturnal. It lives in the broadleaved tropical and sub-tropical forests, especially banks of rivers and pools. It roosts in dense bamboo clumps, foliated trees, ravines or hollows in earth-banks and feeds on fish, lizards, large insects, jungle fowl and other pheasants.



Assessor: M. Foylal

Ketupa ketupu

Species ID: BI0112

DATA
DEFICIENT
<DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	STRIGIFORMES	STRIGIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ketupa ketupu* (Horsfield, 1821)

English Name: Buffy Fish Owl

Local Name: Metey Mechopecha

Synonym/s: *Strix ketupu* Horsfield, 1821

Bubo ketupu ketupu Christidis & Boles, 2008

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There are too few sighting reports and still fewer publications on this species in Bangladesh. Available data are insufficient to assess under any threatened category of this species. It is declared Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 12 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes eastern India, Indochina, Myanmar, Malaysia and Indonesia. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: Its local range includes the mangrove forests of southwest regions of the Sundarbans. It has recently been recorded only in the Sundarbans (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 6,298 km²

AOO: 4,114 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)



Ketupa ketupu

© Nazmul Hasan Shanji

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and nocturnal, usually seen alone in the wooded areas and forests near water. It feeds on fish, insects, beetles, frogs, reptiles, small mammals, bats and carrion (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

Neophron percnopterus

Species ID: BI0229

DATA DEFICIENT
<DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Neophron percnopterus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Egyptian Vulture, Scavenger Vulture

Local Name: Dhola Shokun, Swet Sakun

Synonym/s: *Vultur percnopterus* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Several resident island populations show genetic isolation. Of the two known subspecies *N.p. ginginianus* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a vagrant in Bangladesh with only two recent records (Kaptai and Rajshahi). Available information is insufficient for reliably assessing its threat category. Therefore, the species has been categorized as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Central and South Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: There are two recent records from Kaptai and cultivated land in Rajshahi Division. In the 1940s and 1950s it used to be seen in the country sparingly. Possibly it has not been sighted from the country after 1960, barring just two recent sightings in this decade- 2010s. It has been conjectured to make accidental visits from the neighbouring Indian States such as the West Bengal,



Neophron percnopterus

© Enam Ul Haque

Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, etc. (Khan 2008, 2015, pers. comm.).

EOO: 48,178 km²

AOO: 17,813 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 14 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing globally

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory, diurnal and solitary, but congregates at feeding sites along with other birds of prey, crows and Jackal. It feeds mainly on carrion, organic waste, insects and small vertebrates. It nests on ledges or in caves on cliffs, crags and rocky outcrops, but occasionally also in large trees, buildings, electricity pylons and exceptionally on the ground.



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Gyps tenuirostris

Species ID: BI0233

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Gyps tenuirostris* Gray, 1844
English Name: Slender-billed Vulture, Long-billed Vulture, Indian Long-billed Vulture, Indian Griffon
Local Name: Shoruthuti Shokun, Lombathonti Shokun
Taxonomic Notes: Long-billed Vulture *Gyps indicus* has been split into Indian Vulture *G. indicus* and Slender-billed Vulture *G. tenuirostris* (Rasmussen and Parry 2001).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There is a single recent record of this species in Bangladesh. This species once occurred in the northeast, central and southeast of Bangladesh. Because of the dearth of data this species is evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It occurs throughout South and Southeast Asia. The species is native to Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Laos, Myanmar and Nepal, and feared regionally extinct in Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: There is one recent record from Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary. The species used to occur in the northeast, central and southeast of Bangladesh.

EOO: Not known

AOO: Not known



Gyps tenuirostris

© A.B.M. Sarowar Alam

Population

Generation Time (Length): 16 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen soaring and feeding usually in small groups and often joins with other vulture species. It inhabits dry open country and forested areas, usually away from human habitation, but also occurs in cultivated areas, wastelands and dumps in human neighborhoods. It feeds almost entirely on carrion at rubbish dumps and at carcasses dumped in open areas (Khan 2008).



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Ictinaetus malaiensis

Species ID: BI0590

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Ictinaetus malaiensis* (Temminck, 1822)

English Name: Black Eagle

Local Name: Kalo Eegol

Synonym/s: *Ictinaetus malayensis* Temminck, 1822

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There are only a few recent records from Chittagong Hill Tracts. Available data are inadequate to assign a Threatened Category to this species. Hence, it has been assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: There are only a few recent records in eastern Chittagong Hill Tracts (Bandarban District).

EOO: 6,281 km²

AOO: 4,601 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing globally



Ictinaetus malaiensis

© Enam Ul Haque

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and occurs in broadleaved forests in hills and mountains. It hunts by sailing very low over the forest canopy, seldom flapping its wings and weaving in and out of treetops. It feeds on birds and nestlings, small vertebrates and large insects.



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Circus cyaneus

Species ID: BI0237

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Circus cyaneus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Hen Harrier, Northern Harrier

Local Name: Murgi Kapashi

Synonym/s: *Falco cyaneus* Linnaeus, 1766

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: Although this species is known to be a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh, further survey is required for proper identification in the field and the range and abundance throughout Bangladesh (Naoroji 2006, Khan 2008, 2015, Khan 2008). Available data are not sufficient to reliably assess the Threatened Category of this species. So, it has been assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species is native to North and Central America, Europe, North Africa and Asia, including the Indian subcontinent except Sri Lanka and Maldives (Khan 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs more or less all over the country, but more common in and around the wetlands and large open areas (Naoroji 2006, Khan 2008, Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,22,509 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²



Circus cyaneus

© www.en.wikipedia.org

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Preliminary estimate of the global population size is 176,000-321,000 (BirdLife International 2015)

Trend: Decreasing globally (BirdLife International 2015)

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory, solitary and diurnal. It occurs in the marshlands, open fields near water, grasslands, cultivation and foothills. It hunts frogs, reptiles, small birds and large insects. It breeds in Siberia during May-June and nests in grass and reeds or on open hills.



Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan

Circus macrourus

Species ID: BI0558

DATA
DEFICIENT
<DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Circus macrourus* (Gmelin, 1770)

English Name: Pallid Harrier

Local Name: Dhola Kapashi

Synonym/s: *Falco macrourus* Gmelin, 1770

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There are only 5 records, with two records in 1996 and none since then. Despite increasing observer effort it appears at best to be a vagrant or very rare winter migrant. Available information on this species is inadequate for assessing its threatened category. It has, therefore, been considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 19 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Breeding: steppes mostly in Russia, Kazakhstan and western China; winter: Sahel and southern Africa and South Asia (mostly Pakistan and western India, Khan 2008)

Bangladesh: Four records: Mymensingh or Sylhet division (Godwin-Austen 1870), Faridpur (Cripps 1878), female Tanguar Haor 18 February 1996 (P Thompson pers. obs. with DL Johnson and R Halder), male Muhuri Dam 6 December 1996 (A van Reissen pers. comm.)

EOO: 49,044 km²

AOO: 14,414 km²



Circus macrourus

© www.kavisuman.com

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Appears to be a vagrant to Bangladesh, may be under-recorded due to difficulty of identifying females.

Trend: None apparent in Bangladesh, globally declining in western part of breeding range

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory. It inhabits semi-desert, also wet steppe grasslands in breeding season and savanna and wetlands in non-breeding season. Its diet mainly includes small mammals, also some large invertebrates and small birds.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Accipiter gentilis

Species ID: BI0592

DATA DEFICIENT
<DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	ACCIPITRIFORMES	ACCIPITRIDAE

Scientific Name: *Accipiter gentilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Northern Goshawk

Local Name: Utturey Godashikrey

Synonym/s: *Falco gentilis* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the eight known subspecies, *A.g. schvedowi* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare winter migrant. Except for a few sight records no information of this species in Bangladesh has been recorded. Available data on this species in Bangladesh has been inadequate for reliably assigning a Threatened Category to it. So, it has been assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It occurs in North America, Eurasia, North Africa and South and East Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It is a migrant to Bangladesh. There are four recent records from open woodland in Chittagong and Dhaka Divisions in winter.

EOO: 62,478 km²

AOO: 11,489 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)



Accipiter gentilis

© www.en.wikipedia.org

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and seen alone in the forests and woodlands, found in both deciduous and mixed-evergreen forests. It thrives only in areas with mature, old-growth woods and are typically found where human activity is relatively low. Its diet is composed of smaller woodland birds, bats, birds and large insects (Khan 2008).



Assessor: Allama Shibli Sadik

Rhyticeros undulatus

Species ID: BI0559

DATA
DEFICIENT
<DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	BUCEROTIFORMES	BUCEROTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Rhyticeros undulatus* (Shaw, 1811)

English Name: Wreathed Hornbill

Local Name: Patathuti Dhonesh

Synonym/s: *Buceros undulatus* Shaw, 1811

Taxonomic Notes: *Rhyticeros undulatus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Aceros*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a vagrant to Bangladesh. There is only a single record in last few decades from Chittagong Division. Available data is not sufficient to assign a threatened category to this species. It is considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 11 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen hill forests of southeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 34,405 km²

AOO: 8,307 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 19 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown



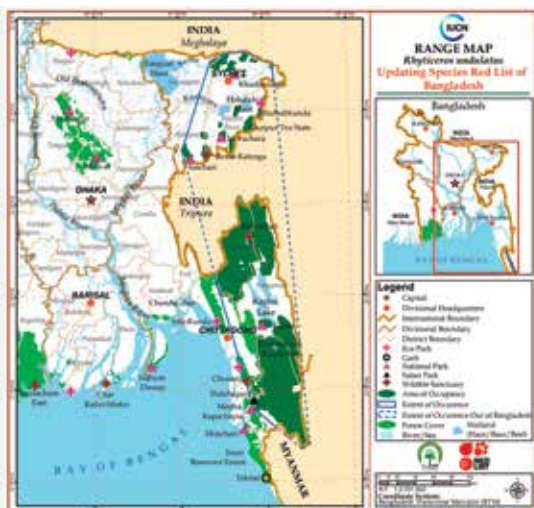
Rhyticeros undulatus

© www.ibc.lynxeds.com

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is usually seen in pairs or small parties in the edges of evergreen forests. It is diurnal and forages by visiting fruiting trees. It feeds mainly on drupes, figs and berries. It occasionally takes lizards and other small animals (Haque and Mahmud 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Coracias affinis

Species ID: BI0560

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	CORACIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Coracias affinis* McClelland, 1839

English Name: Indochinese Roller

Taxonomic Notes: *Coracias benghalensis* and *C. affinis* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *C. benghalensis* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Formerly considered as a subspecies of *Coracias benghalensis* but has been split into *C. benghalensis* and *C. affinis*, both occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There are a number of recent, unconfirmed sighting reports of this species in Bangladesh. From these reports, however, it is not possible to determine its range, abundance, AOO, EOO and so on. Because of the dearth of data this species is evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 12 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: The global range of this species includes northeastern India and Southeast Asia - Thailand, Myanmar, Indochina (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: Unknown. Within the central region of Bangladesh, it is possibly intergrading with Indian Roller *C. benghalensis* (McCarthy 2006).



Coracias affinis

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable or increasing (BirdLife International 2014)

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages by diving on grass or scrub in deciduous forests, forest edges, grasslands, wetlands in dry season, scrubs, cultivation and villages (del Hoyo and Collar 2014). It is diurnal and feeds chiefly on insects.



Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury

Megaceryle lugubris

Species ID: BI0074



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	CORACIIFORMES	ALCEDINIDAE

Scientific Name: *Megaceryle lugubris* Temminck, 1834
English Name: Crested Kingfisher, Greater Pied Kingfisher, Large Pied Kingfisher
Local Name: Jhutil Machranga
Synonym/s: *Alcedo lugubris* Temminck, 1834
Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *M.l. guttulata* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident of the hill streams of Bangladesh. Only six confirmed sighting reports, all from a single site, are available. Available data are insufficient to reliably assess the threat status of the species. So, it is assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 16 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: South and South-east Asia (Birdlife International 2015).

Bangladesh: The first confirmed record was of two seen at Remakri Khal, Bandarban district, Chittagong Hill Tracts (E.U. Haque pers. comm. February 2003), subsequently one was seen on the Sangu River, Chittagong Hill Tracts, (R Halder pers. comm. November 2004), and three singles were seen along Remakri Khal in (Khan pers. comm. April 2013) (Thompson *et al.* 2014).



Megaceryle lugubris

© Niaz Abdur Rahman

EOO: 3,874 km²

AOO: 28 km²

Population

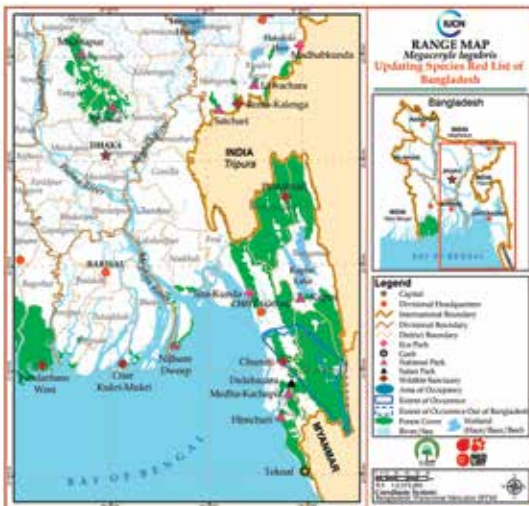
Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs. (Birdlife International 2015).

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, seen alone and forages like other kingfishers in the large streams and fast-flowing rivers adjoining forests. It feeds solely on fish (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Dinopium shorii

Species ID: BI0048

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	PICIDAE

Scientific Name: *Dinopium shorii* (Vigors, 1832)

English Name: Himalayan Flameback, Himalayan Goldenback

Local Name: Himaloee Kaththokra

Synonym/s: *Picus shorii* Vigors, 1832

Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *D. s. shorii* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There are no reliable recent sighting reports except two and a few publications on the species in Bangladesh. Available data are not adequate to assess its threatened category. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 14 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests of Dhaka and Sylhet Divisions (only two sightings reports).

EOO: 23,123 km²

AOO: 1,817 km²



Dinopium shorii

© Enam Ul Haque

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species forages by hopping on the ground and pecking on the tree trunks in search of food like other woodpeckers. It feeds mostly on ants and crawling insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008). This diurnal species inhabits the semi-evergreen forests and broadleaved deciduous forests.



Assessor: Omar Shahadat

Leiopicus mahrattensis

Species ID: BI0591

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PICIFORMES	PICIDAE

Scientific Name: *Leiopicus mahrattensis* (Latham, 1801)

English Name: Yellow-crowned Woodpecker, Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker, Yellow-fronted Woodpecker

Local Name: Holdechandi Kathkurali

Synonym/s: *Picus mahrattensis* Latham;
Dendrocopos mahrattensis (Latham, 1801)

Taxonomic Notes: *Picus Mahrattensis*

Latham, 1801, Mahratta country, south-west India.

Recent molecular analyses found this species to form a clade with *L. auriceps* and *L. medius*, being basal to those two. Previously thought to be closest to *Dendrocopos atratus* and *D. macei*. Variation mostly clinal, and named races *auricristatus* (N Myanmar) and *koelzi* (NW Sri Lanka) thus unacceptable. Of the two subspecies recognized, *L. m. pallescens* (Biswas, 1951) occurs in E Pakistan [present Bangladesh] (E of R Indus) and N and NW India (Winkler and Christie 2016).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1.

Justification: Yellow-crowned Woodpecker is a very rare resident of Bangladesh. The recent data on this rare resident are inadequate for assessing its threatened category. It is, therefore, evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 23 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia up to Vietnam (BirdLife International 2012).



Leiopicus mahrattensis

© Enam Ul Haque

Bangladesh: Rare resident of Chittagong Division. The first published record was in the east-central region (Collins 1948), and this species has been listed in a number of subsequent publications and mapped as occurring in the west of the country (Grimmett *et al.* 1998), but there were no recent records until one was photographed in *Acacia* trees by the Karnafuli river in Chittagong in March 2002 (E.U. Haque 2002 pers. comm.).

EOO: 21,872 km²

AOO: 214 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

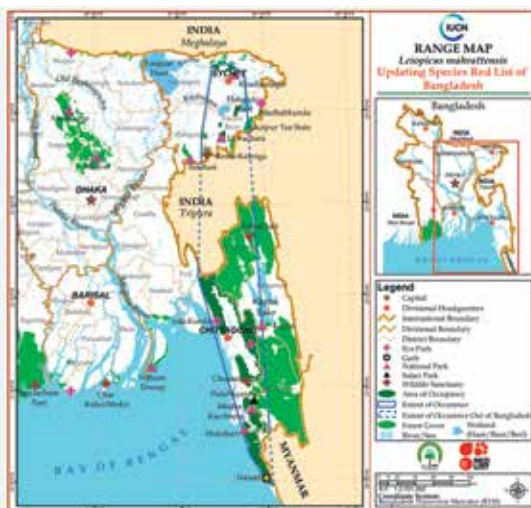
Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It occurs in the open woods, scattered trees, gardens and mango groves. It feeds on grubs, insects, fruit pulps and nectar.

Assessor: Omar Shahadat



Falco cherrug

Species ID: BI0256

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	FALCONIFORMES	FALCONIDAE

Scientific Name: *Falco cherrug* Gray, 1844

English Name: Saker Falcon

Local Name: Saker Shaheen

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species has been recorded in Bangladesh once only and considered for assessment because it is globally Endangered. It might be present at northern drier parts of Bangladesh. Because of the dearth of data this species is evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Eurasia, Mediterranean region, Africa and South Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: Single record of its sighting is from Madhupur in Dhaka Division.

EEO: 579 km²

AOO: 475 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

Total Population: Unknown.

Trend: Unknown.

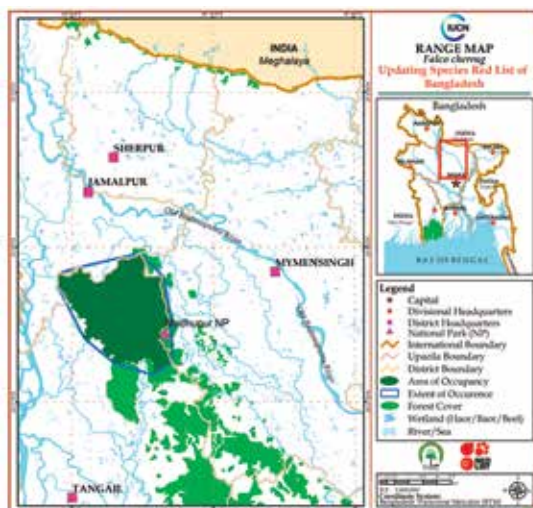


Falco cherrug

© Paul Thompson

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen as solitary one in Bangladesh or in pairs in its breeding range. It prefers dry open areas. It is diurnal and catches food by scanning the ground like other falcons. It preys on birds and ground mammals (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Calandrella brachydactyla

Species ID: BI0565

DATA
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	ALAUDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Calandrella brachydactyla* (Leisler, 1814)

English Name: Greater Short-toed Lark

Local Name: Boro Bhotabhorot

Synonym/s: *Alauda brachydactyla* Leisler, 1814

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: The small number of sightings and long intervals between may reflect genuine rarity, lack of observer effort in its preferred habitat, or failure to recognize this species and its apparent rarity in Bangladesh. However, the dearth of information on the species leaves no option but to consider it Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 19 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Breeds across southern Europe, Central Asia and China, resident in parts of Middle East and North Africa, winters Sahel region of Africa, northern South Asia and eastern China (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Bangladesh: A small number of scattered records, at least 8 records as follows: 3 records from Patenga (Chittagong Division) in 1980s (DL Johnson pers. comm.), - 3 records (Jamuna and Ganges river chars bordering NW region) in 1993-1996 including flocks up to about 100, also flock of about 50 on fallow fields (Pabna district) January 2013 (all P Thompson pers. obs.); one sighting in bare areas of tea estates (NE Srimangal) in 1980s (D Millin pers. comm.); flock of 80 (SE: Feni river estuary) in 2010 (Lees *et al.* 2011)



Calandrella brachydactyla

© Abu Bakar Siddik

EOO: 2,20,722 km²

AOO: 11,328 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length):

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory through most of its range. It forages on ground in dry areas with low vegetation, fallow fields, dry pasture and feeds on insects, seeds and vegetation including grain.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Prinia burnesii

Species ID: BI0566

DATA
DEFICIENT
<DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CISTICOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Prinia burnesii* (Blyth, 1844)

English Name: Rufous-vented Prinia

Local Name: Laltola Prina

Synonym/s: *Eurycercus burnesii* Blyth, 1844

Taxonomic Notes: *Prinia burnesii* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) was split into *P. burnesii* and *P. cinerascens* by Rasmussen and Anderton (2005); this treatment is under review by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group. Of the two known subspecies *P.b. cinerascens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There has been no reliable report or publications of this resident species in Bangladesh since the early 1970s (Thompson 2011). Available data on this species are inadequate to determine its threatened category in Bangladesh. It is therefore, assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 30 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to Indus valley in Pakistan and Brahmaputra valley in India (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It was recorded in the grasslands of northeast region of the country.



Prinia burnesii

© www.hotspotbirding.com

EOO: 14,094 km²

AOO: 1,657 km²

Population

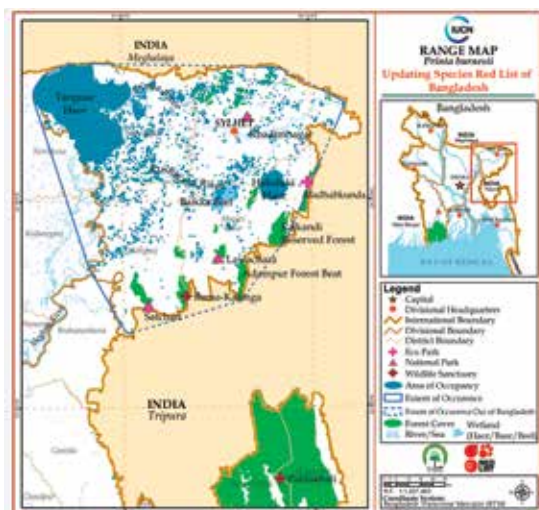
Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and diurnal. It occurs in large expanses of tall grass and riverside reeds. It feeds on insects among dead leaves on or near the ground.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Prinia socialis

Species ID: BI0415

DATA
DEFICIENT
<DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	CISTICOLIDAE

Scientific Name: *Prinia socialis* Sykes, 1832

English Name: Ashy Prinia

Local Name: Kalchey Prina

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies *P.s. inglisi* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident with only two sighting reports in past 50 years. Available data on this species are not sufficient to determine its threatened category in Bangladesh. It is, hence, assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 30 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to South Asia (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: Only 2 sighting records (Husain 1974) at Dhaka and (Hussain and Saddam 1979) at Rajshahi.

EOO: 2,22,569 km²

AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)



Prinia socialis

© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and diurnal. It inhabits grass and scrub near water in the plains and foothills. It forages by hopping in grass stems and bushes. It feeds on insects, larvae, spiders and nectar (Haque and Chakma 2008).



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Pycnonotus flavescens

Species ID: BI0567



Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	PYCNONOTIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pycnonotus flavescens* Blyth, 1845

English Name: Flavescent Bulbul

Local Name: Metey Bulbul

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *P.f. flavescens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There is only one recent record on this species from 1985, the primary forest where it had been seen had been clear-felled by the time the site was next visited (P Thompson and DL Johnson pers. obs. 1991). Despite increased survey effort in suitable habitat since then there have been no subsequent records. In absence of sufficient data on this species in Bangladesh it is assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 19 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Northeast India, Myanmar, northwest Thailand, northern Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Borneo (Haque 2008)

Bangladesh: Rajkandi Forest, Moulvi Bazar district, NE - one on 22 February 1985 (Thompson *et al.* 1993). From the date this could have been a short distance altitudinal migrant rather than resident.

EOO: 91 km²

AOO: 73 km²



Pycnonotus flavescens

© www.enwikipedia.org

Population

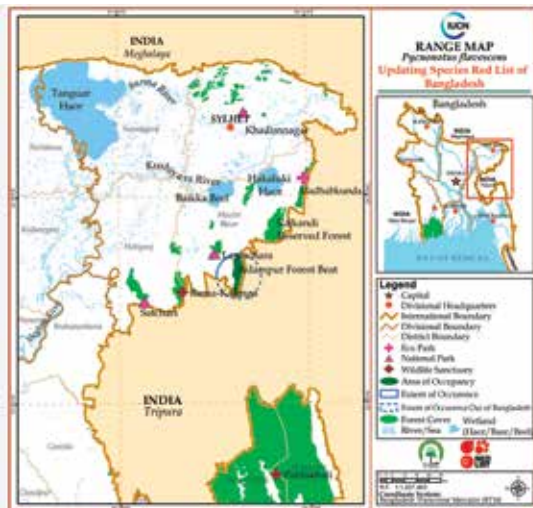
Generation Time (Length):

Total Population: Believed extirpated

Trend: Either a vagrant from nearby hills or disappeared in Bangladesh, globally stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary usually in hills and mountain slopes, some descend in winter. It forages in small flocks in bushes mid and upper levels of trees in winter and feeds on berries and invertebrates.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Acrocephalus orinus

Species ID: BI0432

DATA
DEFICIENT
<DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Acrocephalus orinus* Oberholser, 1905

English Name: Large-billed Reed Warbler

Local Name: Lomba-thuti, Nolfutki

Taxonomic Notes: *Acrocephalus stentoreus* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *A. stentoreus* and *A. orinus* following Bensch and Pearson (2002).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: Only one individual of this species is recorded in a ringing expedition at Baikka beel (Hail haor) in 2011 (Round *et al.* 2014). Available data is insufficient to assess the threatened category of this species. It is therefore, evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It was recorded once in Hail haor, northeast region of Bangladesh

EOO: 135 km²

AOO: 115 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown



Acrocephalus orinus

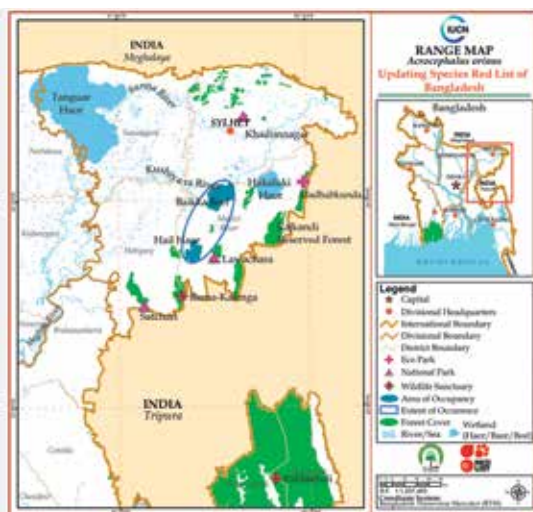
© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory. It forages alone in bushes, scrubs and reeds near wetlands. It is diurnal and feeds on insects.



Assessor: Israt Jahan

Phylloscopus occipitalis

Species ID: BI0444

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Phylloscopus occipitalis* (Blyth, 1845)

English Name: Western Crowned Warbler

Local Name: Poshchima-Mathafutki

Synonym/s: *Phyllopneuste occipitalis* Blyth, 1845

Taxonomic Notes: Formerly considered conspecific with *P. humei*, separated by most recent authorities on voice and plumage differences (Clement 2006, Sangster *et al.* 2002).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare winter migrant to forests of Bangladesh. There are no records since 1999 despite an increase in observer efforts, suggesting that either Bangladesh lie outside its normal wintering range or there is a decline in the population that wintered in Bangladesh. Available data are not sufficient to reliably assign a threatened category to this species. So, it is termed Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 01 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species nests in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, northern Pakistan and north-west Himalayas of India, and non-breeding Western and Eastern Ghats of India, also Bangladesh (BirdLife International 2015, Clement 2006).



Phylloscopus occipitalis

© www.ibt.lynxeds.com

Bangladesh: It may occur Chittagong (Malumghat one record, few records Cox's Bazar to Teknaf area), Dhaka and Sylhet Divisions (see below) (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Population

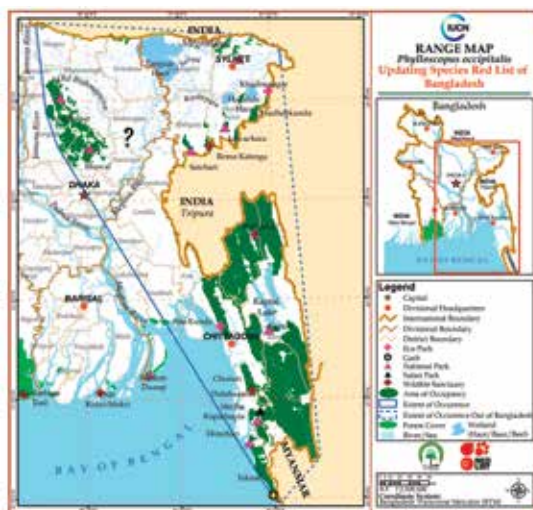
Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a medium distance migrant, nesting in the montane forests of central Asia and western Himalayas, during May to July, when a clutch of 3-4 eggs is laid in a ball-shaped nest of grasses built in a hole in a wall or bank, or tree stump (Clement 2006). It winters in tropical hill forests and moist evergreen forest.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Seicercus burkii

Species ID: BI0448

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	SYLVIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Seicercus burkii* (E. Burton, 1836)

English Name: Green-crowned Warbler

Local Name: Shobujchandi-Futki

Synonym/s: *Sylvia burkii* E. Burton, 1836

Taxonomic Notes: This scientific name *Seicercus burkii* (Sibley and Monroe 1990) was previously used for “Golden-spectacled Warbler”, before that complex was split into *S. burkii*, *S. valentini*, *S. whistleri*, *S. soror* and *S. tephrocephalus* (Alström and Olsson 2000; Alström 2006). Use of the common name ‘Green-crowned Warbler’, follows Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) and Reindt (2006). No attempt to distinguish in the field taxa within this complex was made in Bangladesh until about 2002 onwards, and often sightings continue not to be identified to current species level.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: Sightings of birds of the “Golden-spectacled Warbler” complex were more frequent up to mid 2000s than since; but identification challenges with closely related species mean that actual range, status and trends of this and related species are inadequately known. Available data are not sufficient to assign a threatened category to it. It is therefore, called a Data Deficient species.

Date Assessed: 25 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)



Seicercus burkii

© Sahad Siddique

Geographic Range

Global: Breeds in Himalayas, winters in central-eastern India and Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Bangladesh: It may occur in wooded areas in central region with bamboo (Thompson *et al.* 2014), evergreen forests with bamboo undergrowth and swamp forest of northeast (Thompson *et al.* 2014) and southeast regions of the country. May occur in other forest areas including in northwest region, but not specifically identified.

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

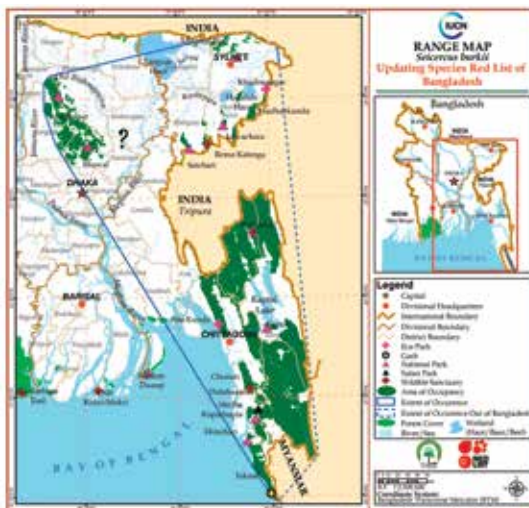
Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Not known

Habitat and Ecology

This species is an altitudinal migrant, usually seen on its own or with other small insectivorous species such as smaller babblers in forest understory with smaller bamboos. It winters in evergreen forest with denser undergrowth such as bamboo.

Assessor: Paul Thompson



Pellorneum albiventre

Species ID: BI0462

DATA DEFICIENT
<DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pellorneum albiventre* (Godwin-Austen, 1877)

English Name: Spot-throated Babbler

Local Name: Dagigola Satarey

Synonym/s: *Neornis albiventris* Godwin-Austen, 1877

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies *P.a. albiventre* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: Only two documented records are there on this species in 1985 and 1989 from the best watched forest in Bangladesh. Available information on this species is insufficient for reliably assigning a threatened category to it. It is therefore, evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 10 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Bangladesh: It is recorded in evergreen forest in northeast region of the country.

EOO: 13 km²

AOO: 13 km²



Pellorneum albiventre

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Population

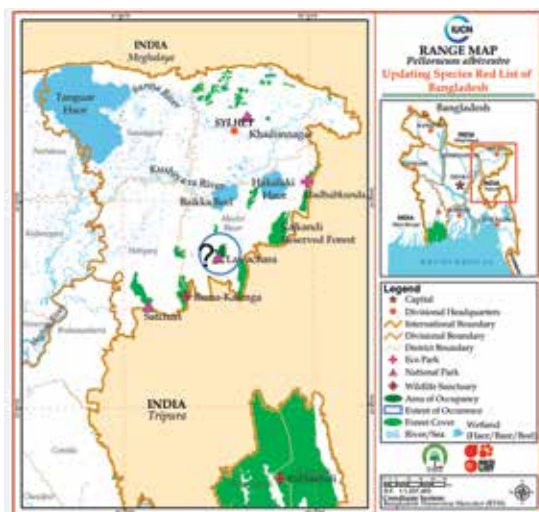
Generation Time (Length): 4.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: The only confirmed recent records for Bangladesh were both from Lawachara NP, one closely observed (DJ Millin and EF Grimes pers. comm. November, 1985), and two seen (WG Harvey pers. comm. June, 1989) (Thompson *et al.* 1994). This forest has been visited by many different observers since but without further sightings. However, this is a skulking and secretive species (Collar and Robson 2007).

Trend: Not known

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and skulking. It forages in dense vegetations in secondary growths, scrubs, bamboo thickets, grasslands, clearings, undergrowth (Collar and Robson 2007). It is diurnal and feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Pellorneum palustre

Species ID: BI0571

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pellorneum palustre* Gould 1872

English Name: Marsh Babbler

Local Name: Bada Satarey

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: Only one documented record of this species is available in 1989 from the best watched forest in Bangladesh. Available information on this species is insufficient for reliably assigning a threatened category to it. It is therefore, considered as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 03 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: The Brahmaputra valley of Assam and adjacent states in India and Sylhet Division Bangladesh (Reference).

Bangladesh: It occurs in damp scrub forest within evergreen forest in Lawachara NP north-east (Sylhet Division).

EOO: 40 km²

AOO: 26 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

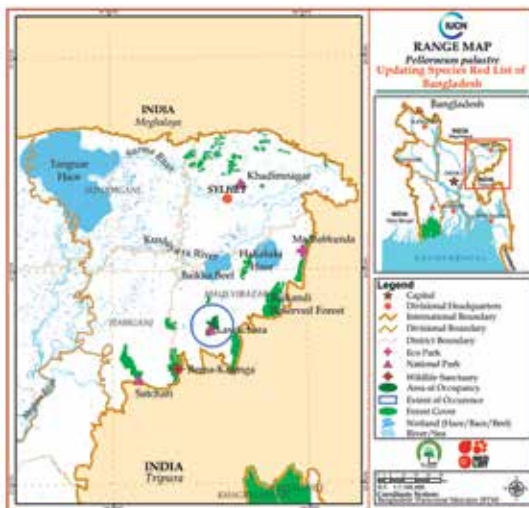


Pellorneum palustre

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Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and skulking. It occurs in reed swamp, secondary growth, scrub, bamboo, grassland, clearings, undergrowth (Collar and Robson 2007) and presumed to feed on insects in reed swamp and tall grasses.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Pnoepyga pusilla

Species ID: BI0572

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Pnoepyga pusilla* Hodgson, 1845

English Name: Pygmy Wren-babbler

Local Name: Bamon Tunisatary

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There are only four documented records of this species with the first confirmed record in 2011 from the best watched forest in Bangladesh. Available data are insufficient for assessing its threatened category. So, it is considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 03 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Himalayas in Nepal eastwards through southern China and Southeast Asia as far as Malaysia and Sumatra.

Bangladesh: It occurs in wet gullies with tangled treefalls and bamboo in undergrowth of evergreen forest in northeast region of the country.

EOO: 17,973 km²

AOO: 505 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

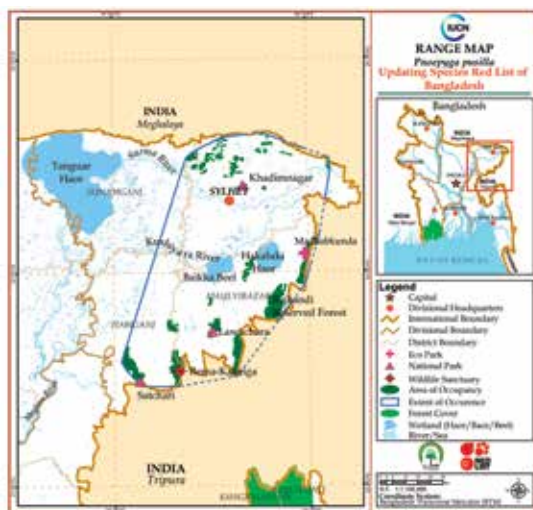


Pnoepyga pusilla

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Habitat and Ecology

This species is mostly sedentary but there are some altitudinal migration. It occurs in evergreen forest (Collar and Robson 2007). It forages on forest floor and mossy stumps and tangles. It feeds on insects.



Assessor: Paul Thompson

Garrulax galbanus

Species ID: BI0456

DATA
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TIMALIIDAE

Scientific Name: *Garrulax galbanus* Godwin-Austen, 1874

English Name: Yellow-throated Laughingthrush

Local Name: Holdegola-Penga

Taxonomic Notes: Of the known three subspecies, *G.g. galbanus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare resident of Bangladesh. The only recent record is 42 year old and no sighting record is available. Because of insufficient data the species is assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 5 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar (BirdLife International 2013)

Bangladesh: There is only one recent record is of four bathing in a hill stream at Muchoni near Teknaf (southeast region) (S.M.Rashid pers. comm. November, 2008).

EOO: 1,639 km²

AOO: 1,321 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)



Garrulax galbanus

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Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in small groups in edges of dense evergreen forests, open scrub jungle and tall grasses interspersed with trees and shrubs. It forages by hopping through leaf litter on the ground and gleaning among bushes. It feeds on insects, small vertebrates and seeds.



Assessor: Tareq Onu

Saxicola insignis

Species ID: BI0581

DATA
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCIPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Saxicola insignis* Gray 1846

English Name: White-throated Bushchat

Local Name: Dholagola Bonfidda

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species has been recorded in Bangladesh once only and considered for assessment because it is globally Vulnerable. The species might be present in suitable grassy and bushy areas of Bangladesh and overlooked for its small size and similarities with other chats. Available information on the species in Bangladesh is not adequate for assessing it persuasively. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Central Asia and the subcontinent, including India and Nepal (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It was recorded in northeast region of the country.

EOO: 550 km²

AOO: 28 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown



Saxicola insignis

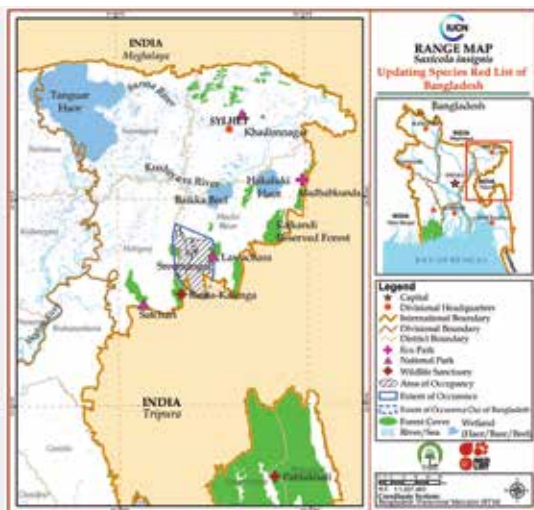
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Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and winters in open country, terraced cultivated lands, pastures and sparsely scrubbed grassy hillsides and scattered low bushes on the sandy semi-desert. It frequents freshly burnt grass and sometimes follows deer herds to capture the insects on the trampled grass. It feeds on insects and their larvae, and some vegetable matter (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: M. Foyzal

Saxicola jerdoni

Species ID: BI0582

DATA DEFICIENT <DD>

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	MUSCICAPIDAE

Scientific Name: *Saxicola jerdoni* (Blyth, 1847)

English Name: Jerdon's Bushchat

Local Name: Jardoner Jharfidda

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There are too few recent records of this species in Bangladesh. The species might be present in suitable grassy and bushy areas and has been overlooked for its small size and similarities with other chats. Information on the species in Bangladesh is not adequate for assessing it convincingly. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It was recorded in northeast and central regions of the country.

EOO: 58,609 km²

AOO: 2,631 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown



Saxicola jerdoni

© www.enwikipedia.org

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory. It winters in grasslands and reeds close to rivers and elephant grass in the foothills and plains and disperses also to tea gardens. It feeds mainly on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).



Assessor: M. Foysal

Zoothera marginata

Species ID: BI0578

DATA
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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AVES	PASSERIFORMES	TURDIDAE

Scientific Name: *Zoothera marginata* Blyth, 1847

English Name: Dark-sided Thrush

Local Name: Kalapash Dama

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This skulking species is a rare winter visitor. Although there were many sighting records once there have been no records since 2001. Available information is insufficient to assess the extinction risk of the species in Bangladesh. Consequently, it is evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 31 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the evergreen forests of northeast, southeast and central regions of the country (no record since 2001).

EOO: 70,488 km²

AOO: 10,678 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

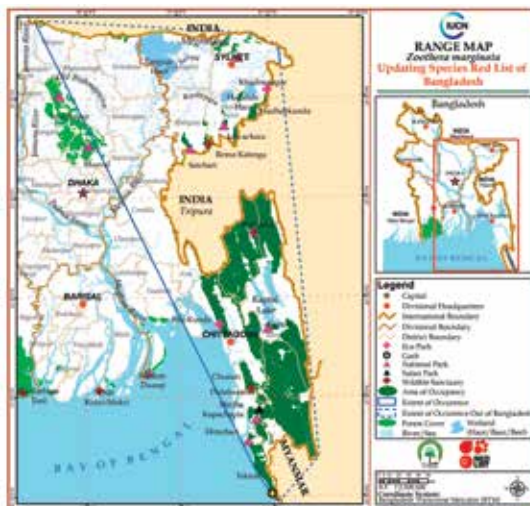


Zoothera marginata

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Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory, solitary and crepuscular. It occurs in damp understory of evergreen forests preferring dense foliage near streams. It feeds on insects, larvae and mollusks.



Assessor: Israt Jahan



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APPENDICES



Appendix-i

Status of Birds in Bangladesh (arranged in taxonomic order)								
Status Code: RE-Regionally Extinct, CR-Critically Endangered, EN-Endangered, VU-Vulnerable, NT-Near Threatened, LC-Least Concern, DD-Data Deficient, NE-Not Evaluated								
Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Status in Bangladesh	Global Status	Species ID	Page No.
1	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Arborophila atrogularis</i>	White-cheeked Partridge	NT	NT	BI0005	6, 123
2	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	Rufous-throated Partridge	RE	LC	BI0526	55
3	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Indian Peafowl	RE	LC	BI0527	32, 56
4	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	Green Peafowl	RE	EN	BI0528	57
5	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Grey Peacock-Pheasant	VU	LC	BI0008	33, 39, 40, 103, 156
6	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	DD	LC	BI0004	34, 581
7	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	Rain Quail	DD	LC	BI0003	34, 582
8	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	Asian Blue Quail (King Quail)	DD	LC	BI0002	34, 583
9	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Black Francolin	EN	LC	BI0001	41, 50, 89
10	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	Grey Francolin	RE	LC	BI0529	58
11	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus gularis</i>	Swamp Francolin	RE	VU	BI0530	6, 59
12	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red Junglefowl	LC	LC	BI0006	115
13	Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Kalij Pheasant	VU	LC	BI0007	39, 40, 104
14	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling Duck	LC	LC	BI0009	156
15	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Lesser Whistling Duck	LC	LC	BI0010	157
16	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anser indicus</i>	Bar-headed Goose	LC	LC	BI0012	158
17	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	LC	LC	BI0011	159
18	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	VU	VU	BI0531	6, 40, 42, 46, 105
19	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck	LC	LC	BI0014	160
20	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	LC	LC	BI0013	161
21	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	African Comb Duck	NT	LC	BI0015	124
22	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Cotton Pygmy-goose	LC	LC	BI0016	162
23	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Asarcornis scutulata</i>	White-winged Duck	RE	EN	BI0532	6, 60
24	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	LC	LC	BI0027	163
25	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	LC	VU	BI0029	6, 164
26	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's Pochard	CR	CR	BI0028	5, 77
27	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	NT	NT	BI0031	7, 33, 125
28	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	LC	LC	BI0030	165

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Status in Bangladesh	Global Status	Species ID	Page No.
29	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	DD	LC	BI0533	584
30	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>	Pink-headed Duck	RE	CR	BI0534	5, 32, 61
31	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey	LC	LC	BI0025	166
32	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	LC	LC	BI0018	167
33	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Sibirionetta formosa</i>	Baikal Teal	DD	LC	BI0021	585
34	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Mareca falcata</i>	Falcated Duck	NT	NT	BI0020	7, 11, 126
35	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall	LC	LC	BI0026	168
36	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	LC	LC	BI0022	169
37	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Indian Spot-billed Duck	LC	LC	BI0024	170
38	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	LC	LC	BI0023	171
39	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	LC	LC	BI0017	172
40	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	LC	LC	BI0019	173
41	Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	LC	LC	BI0264	174
42	Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	LC	LC	BI0535	175
43	Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	LC	LC	BI0265	176
44	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove	LC	LC	BI0125	177
45	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Columba punicea</i>	Pale-capped Pigeon	CR	VU	BI0126	6, 32, 39, 40, 45, 78
46	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Oriental Turtle Dove	LC	LC	BI0129	178
47	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove	LC	LC	BI0128	179
48	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	Red Turtle Dove	LC	LC	BI0130	180
49	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Spiopelia chinensis</i>	Eastern Spotted Dove	LC	LC	BI0127	181
50	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	DD	LC	BI0537	586
51	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	Barred Cuckoo Dove	DD	LC	BI0538	587
52	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Grey-capped Emerald Dove	LC	LC	BI0131	182
53	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Treron bicinctus</i>	Orange-breasted Green Pigeon	LC	LC	BI0133	183
54	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Treron phayrei</i>	Ashy-headed Green Pigeon	LC	LC	BI0136	184
55	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Treron curvirostra</i>	Thick-billed Green Pigeon	LC	LC	BI0134	185
56	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	Yellow Footed Green Pigeon	LC	LC	BI0135	186
57	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Treron apicauda</i>	Pin-tailed Green Pigeon	LC	LC	BI0132	187
58	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Treron sphenurus</i>	Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon	LC	LC	BI0137	188

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Status in Bangladesh	Global Status	Species ID	Page No.
59	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Green Imperial Pigeon	LC	LC	BI0138	189
60	Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Ducula badia</i>	Mountain Imperial Pigeon	LC	LC	BI0139	190
61	Caprimulgiformes	Podargidae	<i>Batrachostomus hodgsoni</i>	Hodgson's Frogmouth	DD	LC	BI0539	34, 588
62	Caprimulgiformes	Cprimulgidae	<i>Lyncornis macrotis</i>	Great Eared Nightjar	NT	LC	BI0120	34, 127
63	Caprimulgiformes	Cprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>	Grey Nightjar	LC	LC	BI0123	191
64	Caprimulgiformes	Cprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Large-tailed Nightjar	LC	LC	BI0124	192
65	Caprimulgiformes	Cprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	Indian Nightjar	LC	LC	BI0122	193
66	Caprimulgiformes	Cprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	Savanna Nightjar	DD	LC	BI0121	589
67	Caprimulgiformes	Hemiprocnidae	<i>Hemiproctne coronata</i>	Crested Treeswift	LC	LC	BI0540	194
68	Caprimulgiformes	Apodidea	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>	Brown-backed Needletail	LC	LC	BI0541	195
69	Caprimulgiformes	Apodidea	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	Himalayan Swiftlet	LC	LC	BI0102	196
70	Caprimulgiformes	Apodidea	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	Asian Palm Swift	LC	LC	BI0103	197
71	Caprimulgiformes	Apodidea	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Pacific Swift	LC	LC	BI0105	198
72	Caprimulgiformes	Apodidea	<i>Apus nipalensis (A. affinis)</i>	House Swift	LC	LC	BI0104	199
73	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Greater Coucal	LC	LC	BI0094	200
74	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Coucal	LC	LC	BI0093	201
75	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	Green-billed Malkoha	LC	LC	BI0092	202
76	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Jacobin Cuckoo	LC	LC	BI0081	203
77	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	LC	LC	BI0080	204
78	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>	Western Koel (Asian koel)	LC	LC	BI0091	205
79	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	Asian Emerald Cuckoo	LC	LC	BI0088	206
80	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i>	Violet Cuckoo	LC	LC	BI0089	207
81	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	Banded Bay Cuckoo	LC	LC	BI0087	208
82	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	Plaintive Cuckoo	LC	LC	BI0085	209
83	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	LC	LC	BI0086	210
84	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo	LC	LC	BI0090	211
85	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	Large Hawk-Cuckoo	LC	LC	BI0082	212

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Status in Bangladesh	Global Status	Species ID	Page No.
86	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	Common Hawk-Cuckoo	LC	LC	BI0083	213
87	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Indian Cuckoo	LC	LC	BI0084	214
88	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common Cuckoo	DD	LC	BI0542	590
89	Gruiformes	Helionithidae	<i>Helipais personatus</i>	Masked Finfoot	EN	EN	BI0141	6, 10, 33, 39, 40, 45, 90
90	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	Slaty-legged Crake	LC	LC	BI0142	215
91	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Rallus indicus (R. aquaticus)</i>	Eastern Water Rail	LC	LC	BI0144	216
92	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Lewinia striatus</i>	Slaty-breasted Rail	LC	LC	BI0143	217
93	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Zapornia fusca (Porzana fusca)</i>	Ruddy-breasted Crake	LC	LC	BI0146	218
94	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake	LC	LC	BI0147	219
95	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen	LC	LC	BI0145	220
96	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula cinerea</i>	Watercock	LC	LC	BI0148	221
97	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swamphen	LC	LC	BI0149	222
98	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	LC	LC	BI0150	223
99	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot	LC	LC	BI0151	224
100	Gruiformes	Gruidae	<i>Antigone antigone</i>	Sarus Crane	RE	VU	BI0140	6, 62
101	Otidiformes	Otididae	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	Bengal Florican	RE	CR	BI0543	4, 5, 63
102	Otidiformes	Otididae	<i>Sypheotides indicus</i>	Lesser Florican	RE	EN	BI0544	6, 64
103	Ciconiformes	Ciconidae	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	Greater Adjutant	RE	EN	BI0545	6, 32, 65
104	Ciconiformes	Ciconidae	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Lesser Adjutant	VU	VU	BI0293	6, 10, 33, 39, 106
105	Ciconiformes	Ciconidae	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Painted Stork	CR	NT	BI0288	7, 11, 12, 40, 41, 79
106	Ciconiformes	Ciconidae	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	Asian Openbill	LC	LC	BI0289	225
107	Ciconiformes	Ciconidae	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	VU	LC	BI0291	11, 107
108	Ciconiformes	Ciconidae	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Asian Woollyneck	CR	VU	BI0290	6, 39, 41, 80
109	Ciconiformes	Ciconidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	EN	NT	BI0292	91
110	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill	CR	LC	BI0286	10, 12, 40, 41, 81
111	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Ibis	VU	NT	BI0285	40, 41, 108
112	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	LC	LC	BI0284	226
113	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern	LC	LC	BI0546	227
114	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	Yellow Bittern	LC	LC	BI0282	228

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Status in Bangladesh	Global Status	Species ID	Page No.
115	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon Bittern	LC	LC	BI0281	229
116	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	NT	LC	BI0283	128
117	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	Malayan Night Heron	LC	LC	BI0280	230
118	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron	LC	LC	BI0279	231
119	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Green-backed (Striated) Heron	LC	LC	BI0278	232
120	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Indian Pond Heron	LC	LC	BI0277	233
121	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Chinese Pond Heron	LC	LC	BI0276	234
122	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	LC	LC	BI0275	235
123	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	LC	LC	BI0272	236
124	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Ardea insignis</i>	White-bellied Heron	RE	CR	BI0547	5, 32, 66
125	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	LC	LC	BI0273	237
126	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	Goliath Heron	DD	LC	BI0548	591
127	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Ardea alba</i> (<i>Casmerodius albus</i>)	Great White Egret (Great Egret)	LC	LC	BI0274	238
128	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Ardea (Egretta) intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	LC	LC	BI0270	239
129	Pelecaniformes	Ardidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	LC	LC	BI0269	240
130	Pelecaniformes	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	Spot-billed Pelican	RE	NT	BI0549	6, 32, 67
131	Suliformes	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	LC	LC	BI0267	241
132	Suliformes	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	Indian Cormorant	LC	LC	BI0550	242
133	Suliformes	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo (Phalacrocorax) niger</i>	Little Cormorant	LC	LC	BI0268	243
134	Suliformes	Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Oriental Darter	NT	NT	BI0266	6, 129
135	Charadriiformes	Burhinidae	<i>Burhinus indicus (oedicnemus)</i>	Indian Thick-knee	LC	LC	BI0186	244
136	Charadriiformes	Burhinidae	<i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	Great Thick-knee	NT	NT	BI0187	6, 10, 130
137	Charadriiformes	Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Eurasian Oystercatcher	VU	NT	BI0551	7, 10, 40, 42, 109
138	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	LC	LC	BI0189	245
139	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	LC	LC	BI0188	246
140	Charadriiformes	Chardriidae	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	LC	LC	BI0191	247
141	Charadriiformes	Chardriidae	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	LC	LC	BI0190	248
142	Charadriiformes	Chardriidae	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	Long-billed Plover	DD	LC	BI0552	592
143	Charadriiformes	Chardriidae	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	LC	LC	BI0193	249

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144	Charadriformes	Chardriidae	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	LC	LC	BI0192	250
145	Charadriformes	Chardriidae	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sandplover	LC	LC	BI0195	251
146	Charadriformes	Chardriidae	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sandplover	LC	LC	BI0194	252
147	Charadriformes	Chardriidae	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	LC	NT	BI0200	7, 253
148	Charadriformes	Chardriidae	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	River Lapwing	NT	NT	BI0197	6, 131
149	Charadriformes	Chardriidae	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	NT	LC	BI0199	132
150	Charadriformes	Chardriidae	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Grey-headed Lapwing	LC	LC	BI0196	254
151	Charadriformes	Chardriidae	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red-wattled Lapwing	LC	LC	BI0198	255
152	Charadriformes	Rostratulidae	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Greater Painted Snipe	LC	LC	BI0183	256
153	Charadriformes	Jacaniidae	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	LC	LC	BI0184	257
154	Charadriformes	Jacaniidae	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	Bronze-winged Jacana	LC	LC	BI0185	258
155	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	LC	LC	BI0158	259
156	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	NT	NT	BI0156	6, 133
157	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far Eastern (Eastern) Curlew	DD	EN	BI0157	593
158	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	NT	NT	BI0154	7, 134
159	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	NT	NT	BI0155	135
160	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	LC	LC	BI0169	260
161	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	NT	NT	BI0173	7, 136
162	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	EN	EN	BI0179	6, 40, 41, 92
163	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris (Philomachus) pugnax</i>	Ruff	LC	LC	BI0182	261
164	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris (Limicola) falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	LC	LC	BI0181	262
165	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	LC	NT	BI0174	7, 263
166	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint	LC	LC	BI0178	264
167	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint	NT	LC	BI0177	137
168	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris (Eurynorhynchus) pygmaea</i>	Spoon-billed Sandpiper	CR	CR	BI0180	5, 10, 12, 32, 40, 41, 82
169	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	LC	NT	BI0176	7, 265
170	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	LC	LC	BI0171	266
171	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	LC	LC	BI0172	267
172	Charadriformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint	LC	LC	BI0175	268

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173	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	EN	NT	BI0170	7, 40, 41, 93
174	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Galinago nemoricola</i>	Wood snipe	DD	VU	BI0553	594
175	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pin-tailed Snipe	LC	LC	BI0153	269
176	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	LC	LC	BI0152	270
177	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	DD	LC	BI0554	595
178	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	LC	LC	BI0167	271
179	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	LC	LC	BI0168	272
180	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	LC	LC	BI0164	273
181	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa (Heteroscelus) brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	NT	NT	BI0159	7, 138
182	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	LC	LC	BI0160	274
183	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	LC	LC	BI0163	275
184	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	LC	LC	BI0166	276
185	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	LC	LC	BI0161	277
186	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	LC	LC	BI0165	278
187	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Spotted (Nordmann's) Greenshank	CR	EN	BI0162	6, 10, 12, 40, 41, 83
188	Charadriiformes	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	Common Buttonquail	DD	LC	BI0589	596
189	Charadriiformes	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	LC	LC	BI0034	279
190	Charadriiformes	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Barred Buttonquail	LC	LC	BI0033	280
191	Charadriiformes	Glareolidae	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Oriental Pratincole	LC	LC	BI0202	281
192	Charadriiformes	Glareolidae	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	Little Pratincole	LC	LC	BI0201	282
193	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	Indian Skimmer	CR	VU	BI0204	6, 10, 12, 32, 40, 41, 84
194	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Larus brunicephalus</i>	Brown-headed Gull	LC	LC	BI0205	283
195	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	LC	LC	BI0208	284
196	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Larus ichthyaeus</i>	Pallas's Gull	LC	LC	BI0207	285
197	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Larus fuscus</i> (includes <i>L. heuglini</i>)	Lesser Black-backed Gull	LC	LC	BI0206	286
198	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	LC	LC	BI0211	287
199	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Common Gull-billed Tern	LC	LC	BI0209	288
200	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Hydroprogne (Sterna) caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	LC	LC	BI0215	289
201	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern	LC	LC	BI0217	290
202	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern	DD	LC	BI0218	597

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203	Charadriformes	Laridae	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	River Tern	NT	NT	BI0212	6, 10, 11, 12, 34, 139
204	Charadriformes	Laridae	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	LC	LC	BI0216	291
205	Charadriformes	Laridae	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	Black-bellied Tern	CR	EN	BI0210	6, 11, 32, 39, 41, 50, 85
206	Charadriformes	Laridae	<i>Thalasseus (Sterna) bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern	LC	LC	BI0213	292
207	Charadriformes	Laridae	<i>Thalasseus (Sterna) bergii</i>	Greater Crested Tern	LC	LC	BI0214	293
208	Charadriformes	Stercorariidae	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger (Skua)	LC	LC	BI0203	294
209	Strigiformes	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Common Barn Owl (Barn Owl)	LC	LC	BI0106	13, 295
210	Strigiformes	Srtigidae	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Brown Boobook (Hawk Owl)	LC	LC	BI0118	9, 296
211	Strigiformes	Srtigidae	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	Asian Barred Owlet	LC	LC	BI0116	297
212	Strigiformes	Srtigidae	<i>Athene brama</i>	Spotted Owlet	LC	LC	BI0117	298
213	Strigiformes	Srtigidae	<i>Otus lettia (bakkamoena)</i>	Collared Scops Owl	LC	LC	BI0107	299
214	Strigiformes	Srtigidae	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	Mountain Scops Owl	DD	LC	BI0108	34, 598
215	Strigiformes	Srtigidae	<i>Otus sunia</i>	Oriental Scops Owl	LC	LC	BI0109	300
216	Strigiformes	Srtigidae	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short Eared Owl	LC	LC	BI0119	301
217	Strigiformes	Srtigidae	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	Brown Wood Owl	LC	LC	BI0114	302
218	Strigiformes	Srtigidae	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	Spot-bellied Eagle Owl	LC	LC	BI0111	8, 303
219	Strigiformes	Srtigidae	<i>Bubo coromandus</i>	Dusky Eagle Owl	LC	LC	BI0110	304
220	Strigiformes	Srtigidae	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	Brown Fish Owl	LC	LC	BI0113	305
221	Strigiformes	Srtigidae	<i>Ketupa Flavipes</i>	Tawny Fish Owl	DD	LC	BI0555	34, 599
222	Strigiformes	Srtigidae	<i>Ketupa ketupu</i>	Buffy Fish Owl	DD	LC	BI0112	10, 34, 600
223	Accipitriformes	Pandionidae	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	LC	LC	BI0219	306
224	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-winged Kite	LC	LC	BI0223	9, 307
225	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Oriental Honey Buzzard	LC	LC	BI0222	308
226	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Baza	LC	LC	BI0220	309
227	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	Black Baza	LC	LC	BI0221	310
228	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	DD	EN	BI0229	34, 601
229	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Crested Serpent Eagle	LC	LC	BI0235	311
230	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake Eagle	LC	LC	BI0556	312
231	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Red-headed Vulture	RE	CR	BI0557	68

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232	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Griffon (H. Vulture)	LC	NT	BI0232	7, 313
233	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	White-rumped Vulture	CR	CR	BI0230	5, 8, 13, 32, 40, 41, 50, 86
234	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Vulture	DD	CR	BI0233	5, 8, 34, 36, 602
235	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Cinereous Vulture	NT	NT	BI0234	7, 140
236	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Nisaetus (Spizaetus) nipalensis</i>	Mountain Hawk-Eagle	VU	LC	BI0254	39, 40, 110
237	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Nisaetus (Spizaetus) cirrhatus</i>	Changeable Hawk-eagle	LC	LC	BI0253	314
238	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii (Hieraetetus)</i>	Rufous-bellied Eagle	VU	LC	BI0251	39, 40, 111
239	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>	Black Eagle	DD	LC	BI0590	603
240	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Clanga (Aquila) hastata</i>	Indian Spotted Eagle	EN	VU	BI0248	6, 13, 94
241	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Clanga (Aquila) clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	VU	VU	BI0247	6, 112
242	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	LC	EN	BI0250	6, 315
243	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Eastern Imperial Eagle	VU	VU	BI0249	6, 40, 41, 113
244	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Hieraetetus pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle	LC	LC	BI0252	316
245	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh-harrier	LC	LC	BI0236	317
246	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	Eastern Marsh-harrier	LC	LC	BI0239	318
247	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen (Northern) Harrier	DD	LC	BI0237	604
248	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier	DD	NT	BI0558	7, 605
249	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Pied Harrier	LC	LC	BI0238	9, 319
250	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Crested Goshawk	LC	LC	BI0242	320
251	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra	LC	LC	BI0240	321
252	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	Besra	LC	LC	BI0243	322
253	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	LC	LC	BI0241	323
254	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	DD	LC	BI0592	606
255	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-eagle	LC	LC	BI0226	324
256	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	Pallas's Fish-eagle	EN	VU	BI0227	6, 11, 32, 39, 41, 95
257	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	Grey-headed Fish-eagle	NT	NT	BI0228	141
258	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	LC	LC	BI0224	325

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259	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	LC	LC	BI0225	326
260	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	White-eyed Buzzard	LC	LC	BI0244	327
261	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo japonicus</i> (<i>Buteo buteo</i>)	Japanese (Common) Buzzard	LC	LC	BI0245	328
262	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard	LC	LC	BI0246	329
263	Trogoniformes	Trogonidae	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Trogon	LC	LC	BI0061	330
264	Bucerotiformes	Bucerotidae	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Great Hornbill	VU	NT	BI0059	6, 8, 33, 39, 40, 114
265	Bucerotiformes	Bucerotidae	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	Oriental Pied Hornbill	LC	LC	BI0058	331
266	Bucerotiformes	Bucerotidae	<i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i>	Wreathed Hornbill	DD	LC	BI0559	607
267	Bucerotiformes	Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Common Hoopoe	LC	LC	BI0060	332
268	Coraciformes	Meropidae	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	LC	LC	BI0076	333
269	Coraciformes	Meropidae	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Asian Green Bee-eater	LC	LC	BI0078	334
270	Coraciformes	Meropidae	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	LC	LC	BI0077	335
271	Coraciformes	Meropidae	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	LC	LC	BI0079	336
272	Coraciformes	Coraciidae	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Indian Roller	LC	LC	BI0062	337
273	Coraciformes	Coraciidae	<i>Coracias affinis</i>	Indochinese Roller	DD	LC	BI0560	608
274	Coraciformes	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Oriental Dollarbird	LC	LC	BI0063	9, 338
275	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx erithaca</i>	Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher	EN	LC	BI0067	8, 32, 39, 96
276	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	Blue-eared Kingfisher	LC	LC	BI0066	339
277	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo hercules</i>	Blyth's Kingfisher	DD	NT	BI0065	6, 34, 609
278	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	LC	LC	BI0064	340
279	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	Crested Kingfisher	DD	LC	BI0074	610
280	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied Kingfisher	LC	LC	BI0075	341
281	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	Stork-billed Kingfisher	LC	LC	BI0069	342
282	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i>	Brown-winged Kingfisher	VU	NT	BI0068	6, 10, 40, 115
283	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	Ruddy Kingfisher	LC	LC	BI0070	9, 343
284	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon smymensis</i>	White-breasted Kingfisher	LC	LC	BI0072	344
285	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Black-capped Kingfisher	LC	LC	BI0071	345
286	Coraciformes	Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	LC	LC	BI0073	346
287	Piciformes	Megalaimidae	<i>Psilopogon</i> (<i>Megalaima</i>) <i>haemacephala</i>	Coppersmith Barbet	LC	LC	BI0055	347

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288	Piciformes	Megalaimidae	<i>Psilopogon (Megalaima) australis</i>	Blue-eared Barbet	LC	LC	BI0054	348
289	Piciformes	Megalaimidae	<i>Psilopogon (Megalaima) virens</i>	Great Barbet	NT	LC	BI0057	142
290	Piciformes	Megalaimidae	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	Lineated Barbet	LC	LC	BI0056	349
291	Piciformes	Megalaimidae	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>	Blue-throated Barbet	LC	LC	BI0053	350
292	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	LC	LC	BI0035	351
293	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Sasia ochracea</i>	White-browed Piculet	LC	LC	BI0037	352
294	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	Speckled Piculet	LC	LC	BI0036	353
295	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>	Heart-spotted Woodpecker	DD	LC	BI0561	611
296	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	Bay Woodpecker	LC	LC	BI0051	354
297	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus (lucidus)</i>	Greater Flameback	LC	LC	BI0049	9, 355
298	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Dinopium shorii</i>	Himalayan Flameback	DD	LC	BI0048	612
299	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>	Common Flameback	LC	LC	BI0047	356
300	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	Black-rumped Flameback	LC	LC	BI0046	357
301	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Micropternus (Celeus) brachyurus</i>	Rufous Woodpecker	LC	LC	BI0040	358
302	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Chrysoplegma (Picus) flavinuch</i>	Greater Yellownape	LC	LC	BI0043	359
303	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	Lesser Yellownape	LC	LC	BI0042	360
304	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	Streak-throated Woodpecker	LC	LC	BI0045	361
305	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Picus viridanus</i>	Streak-breasted Woodpecker	LC	LC	BI0044	362
306	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Picus guerini (canus)</i>	Black-naped Woodpecker (Grey-headed)	LC	LC	BI0041	363
307	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Gecinulus grantia</i>	Pale-headed Woodpecker	LC	LC	BI0050	364
308	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	Great Slaty Woodpecker	NT	VU	BI0052	6, 8, 34, 143
309	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Picoides (Dendrocopos) canicapillus</i>	Grey-capped Woodpecker	LC	LC	BI0038	365, 613
310	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Leiopicus mahrattensis</i>	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	DD	LC	BI0590	613
311	Piciformes	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	LC	LC	BI0039	366
312	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	LC	LC	BI0263	9, 367

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313	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	Red-headed Falcon	LC	NT	BI0257	368
314	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Amur Falcon	LC	LC	BI0255	369
315	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby	LC	LC	BI0262	370
316	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco jugger</i>	Laggar Falcon	VU	NT	BI0259	6, 40, 46, 116
317	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	DD	EN	BI0256	614
318	Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	LC	LC	BI0261	6, 12, 371
319	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	Vernal Hanging Parrot	LC	LC	BI0095	372
320	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	<i>Psittacula finschii</i>	Grey-headed Parakeet	VU	NT	BI0099	6, 40, 117
321	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	Blossom-headed Parakeet	NT	NT	BI0101	6, 144
322	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	Plum-headed Parakeet	LC	LC	BI0097	373
323	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	Red-breasted Parakeet	LC	NT	BI0096	6, 374
324	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	Alexandrine Parakeet	LC	NT	BI0098	6, 375
325	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Rose-ringed Parakeet	LC	LC	BI0100	376
326	Passeriformes	Eurylaikidae	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	Long-tailed Broadbill	DD	LC	BI0562	8, 615
327	Passeriformes	Eurylaikidae	<i>Serilophus lunatus</i>	Silver-breasted Broadbill	LC	LC	BI0299	377
328	Passeriformes	Pittidae	<i>Pitta nipalensis</i>	Blue-naped Pitta	LC	LC	BI0297	378
329	Passeriformes	Pittidae	<i>Pitta cyanea</i>	Blue Pitta	LC	LC	BI0295	379
330	Passeriformes	Pittidae	<i>Pitta sordida</i>	Hooded Pitta	LC	LC	BI0298	380
331	Passeriformes	Pittidae	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	Indian Pitta	LC	LC	BI0294	9, 381
332	Passeriformes	Pittidae	<i>Pitta megarhyncha</i>	Mangrove Pitta	LC	NT	BI0296	6, 9, 382
333	Passeriformes	Artamidae	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	Ashy Woodswallow	LC	LC	BI0313	383
334	Passeriformes	Aegithinidae	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Common lora	LC	LC	BI0337	384
335	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	Large Woodshrike	LC	LC	BI0338	385
336	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	Common Woodshrike	LC	LC	BI0339	386
337	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina macei</i>	Large Cuckooshrike	LC	LC	BI0318	387
338	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	LC	LC	BI0320	388
339	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina melanoptera</i>	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	LC	LC	BI0319	389
340	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	Rosy Minivet	LC	LC	BI0326	390
341	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>	Brown-rumped (Swinhoe's) Minivet	LC	LC	BI0321	391
342	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	Ashy Minivet	LC	LC	BI0323	392

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343	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	Small Minivet	LC	LC	BI0322	393
344	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	Long-tailed Minivet	LC	LC	BI0324	394
345	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	Scarlet Minivet	LC	LC	BI0325	395
346	Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	LC	LC	BI0327	396
347	Passeriformes	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala grisola</i>	Mangrove Whistler	LC	LC	BI0307	397
348	Passeriformes	Laniidae	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike	LC	LC	BI0304	398
349	Passeriformes	Laniidae	<i>Lanius colluriooides</i>	Burmese Shrike	LC	LC	BI0563	399
350	Passeriformes	Laniidae	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike	LC	LC	BI0305	400
351	Passeriformes	Laniidae	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Grey-backed Shrike	LC	LC	BI0306	401
352	Passeriformes	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Eurasian Golden Oriole	LC	LC	BI0315	402
353	Passeriformes	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Black-naped Oriole	LC	LC	BI0314	403
354	Passeriformes	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	Black-hooded Oriole	LC	LC	BI0317	404
355	Passeriformes	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>	Maroon Oriole	LC	LC	BI0316	405
356	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Black Drongo	LC	LC	BI0332	406
357	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Ashy Drongo	LC	LC	BI0331	407
358	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	Crow-billed Drongo	DD	LC	BI0564	616
359	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	Bronzed Drongo	LC	LC	BI0329	408
360	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	LC	LC	BI0334	409
361	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Hair-crested Drongo	LC	LC	BI0330	410
362	Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	LC	LC	BI0333	411
363	Passeriformes	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	White-throated Fantail	LC	LC	BI0328	412
364	Passeriformes	Monarchidae	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	LC	LC	BI0335	413
365	Passeriformes	Monarchidae	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Asian Paradise-flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0336	414
366	Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	Green Magpie	LC	LC	BI0308	415
367	Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Rufous Treepie	LC	LC	BI0310	416
368	Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	Grey Treepie	LC	LC	BI0309	417
369	Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	House Crow	LC	LC	BI0312	418
370	Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Corvus leuallantii</i>	Jungle Crow	LC	LC	BI0311	419
371	Passeriformes	Paridae	<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	LC	LC	BI0394	420

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372	Passeriformes	Herundinidae	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin	LC	LC	BI0396	421
373	Passeriformes	Herundinidae	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Plain (Brown-throated) Martin	LC	LC	BI0395	422
374	Passeriformes	Herundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	LC	LC	BI0398	423
375	Passeriformes	Herundinidae	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Red-rumped Swallow	LC	LC	BI0397	424
376	Passeriformes	Herundinidae	<i>Delichon nipalensis</i>	Nepal House Martin	LC	LC	BI0400	425
377	Passeriformes	Alaudidae	<i>Mirafara cantillans</i>	Singing Bush Lark	LC	LC	BI0483	426
378	Passeriformes	Alaudidae	<i>Mirafra assamica</i>	Rufous-winged Lark	LC	LC	BI0482	427
379	Passeriformes	Alaudidae	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Greater Short-toed Lark	DD	LC	BI0565	617
380	Passeriformes	Alaudidae	<i>Calandrella raytal</i>	Indian Short-toed (Sand) Lark	LC	LC	BI0485	428
381	Passeriformes	Alaudidae	<i>Eremopterix grisea</i>	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-lark	LC	LC	BI0484	429
382	Passeriformes	Alaudidae	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Oriental Skylark	LC	LC	BI0486	430
383	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	LC	LC	BI0409	431
384	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola	LC	LC	BI0408	432
385	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia burnesii</i>	Rufous-vented Prinia	DD	NT	BI0566	6, 618
386	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia rufescens</i>	Rufescent Prinia	LC	LC	BI0414	433
387	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	Grey-breasted Prinia	LC	LC	BI0412	434
388	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia gracilis</i>	Graceful Prinia	LC	LC	BI0411	435
389	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Prinia	LC	LC	BI0410	436
390	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	Ashy Prinia	DD	LC	BI0415	619
391	Passeriformes	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	Plain Prinia	LC	LC	BI0413	437
392	Passeriformes	Ptcnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	Black-headed Bulbul	LC	LC	BI0401	438
393	Passeriformes	Ptcnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	Black-crested Bulbul	LC	LC	BI0404	439
394	Passeriformes	Ptcnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul	LC	LC	BI0403	440
395	Passeriformes	Ptcnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red-vented Bulbul	LC	LC	BI0402	441
396	Passeriformes	Ptcnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>	Flavescent Bulbul	DD	LC	BI0567	620
397	Passeriformes	Ptcnonotidae	<i>Iole virescens</i>	Olive Bulbul	LC	LC	BI0406	442
398	Passeriformes	Ptcnonotidae	<i>Alophoixus flaveolus</i>	White-throated Bulbul	LC	LC	BI0405	443
399	Passeriformes	Ptcnonotidae	<i>Hemixos flavala</i>	Ashy Bulbul	LC	LC	BI0407	444
400	Passeriformes	Ptcnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	Asian Black Bulbul	LC	LC	BI0568	445
401	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i>	Mountain Tailorbird	LC	LC	BI0436	446
402	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common Tailorbird	LC	LC	BI0437	447

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403	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	Dark-necked Tailorbird	LC	LC	BI0435	448
404	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	Striated Grassbird	LC	LC	BI0453	449
405	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Chaetornis striata</i>	Bristled Grassbird	EN	VU	BI0454	6, 12, 32, 39, 40, 41, 46, 50, 97
406	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>	Rufous-rumped Grassbird	EN	NT	BI0455	6, 40, 41, 46, 98
407	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	Grey-bellied Tesia	LC	LC	BI0417	450
408	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	Asian Stubtail	LC	LC	BI0569	451
409	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Cettia flavolivacea</i>	Aberrant Bush-warbler	LC	LC	BI0419	452
410	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	Pallas's Grasshopper-warbler	LC	LC	BI0425	453
411	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated Warbler	LC	LC	BI0570	454
412	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>	Spotted Bush-warbler	LC	LC	BI0424	455
413	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Bradypterus davidi</i>	David's (Baikal) Bush-warbler	LC	LC	BI0422	456
414	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	Thick-billed Warbler	LC	LC	BI0426	457
415	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	Paddyfield Warbler	LC	LC	BI0427	458
416	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	Black-browed Reed-warbler	LC	LC	BI0428	459
417	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Blyth's Reed-warbler	LC	LC	BI0430	460
418	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Oriental (Great) Reed-warbler	LC	LC	BI0431	461
419	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus orinus</i>	Large-billed Reed-warbler	DD	LC	BI0432	621
420	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Clamorous Reed-warbler	LC	LC	BI0433	462
421	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	Tickell's Leaf-warbler	LC	LC	BI0438	463
422	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	Yellow-vented Warbler	LC	LC	BI0439	464
423	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	LC	LC	BI0440	465
424	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Dusky Warbler	LC	LC	BI0441	466
425	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Inornate Warbler	LC	LC	BI0442	467
426	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	Western Crowned Warbler	DD	LC	BI0444	622
427	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	Southern Blyth's Leaf-warbler	LC	LC	BI0445	468

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428	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Greenish Warbler	LC	LC	BI0446	469
429	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Seicercus burkii</i>	Green-crowned Warbler	DD	LC	BI0448	623
430	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Seicercus tephrocephalus</i>	Grey-crowned Warbler	DD	LC	BI0450	624
431	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Seicercus whistleri</i>	Whistler's Warbler	DD	LC	BI0451	625
432	Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Abroscopus superciliosus</i>	Yellow-bellied Warbler	NT	LC	BI0452	145
433	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	Abbott's Babbler	LC	LC	BI0461	470
434	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Pellorneum albibentre</i>	Spot-throated Babbler	DD	LC	BI0462	626
435	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	Puff-throated Babbler	LC	LC	BI0463	471
436	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Pellorneum palustre</i>	Marsh Babbler	DD	VU	BI0571	6, 627
437	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Trichastoma tickelli</i>	Buff-breasted Babbler	EN	LC	BI0464	39, 40, 99
438	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Pomatorhinus maclellandi</i>	Spot-breasted Scimitar-babbler	DD	LC	BI0465	628
439	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos</i>	Large Scimitar-babbler	LC	LC	BI0466	472
440	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Pomatorhinus ochraceiceps</i>	Red-billed Scimitar-babbler	DD	LC	BI0467	629
441	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	White-browed Scimitar-babbler	NT	LC	BI0468	10, 146
442	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Phoebastria pusilla</i>	Pygmy Wren-babbler	DD	LC	BI0572	630
443	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	Grey-throated Babbler	LC	LC	BI0469	473
444	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Stachyris rufifrons</i>	Rufous-fronted Babbler	NT	LC	BI0470	147
445	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Macronous gularis</i>	Pin-striped Tit-babbler	LC	LC	BI0471	474
446	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Timalia pileata</i>	Chestnut-capped Babbler	LC	LC	BI0472	475
447	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	Yellow-eyed Babbler	VU	LC	BI0473	40, 46, 118
448	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Turdoides earlei</i>	Striated Babbler	LC	LC	BI0474	476
449	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	Jungle Babbler	LC	LC	BI0475	477
450	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Garrulax galbanus</i>	Yellow-throated Laughingthrush	DD	LC	BI0456	631
451	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	White-crested Laughingthrush	LC	LC	BI0457	478
452	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>	Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush	LC	LC	BI0458	479
453	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	LC	LC	BI0459	480
454	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	Rufous-necked Laughingthrush	LC	LC	BI0460	481

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455	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i>	White-hooded Babbler	EN	LC	BI0476	39, 40, 46, 100
456	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Actinodura egertoni</i>	Rusty-fronted Barwing	RE	LC	BI0573	69
457	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Alcippe nipalensis</i>	Nepal Fulvetta	NT	LC	BI0477	148
458	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Alcippe poiocephala</i>	Brown-cheeked Fulvetta	NT	LC	BI0478	149
459	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>	Striated Yuhina	DD	LC	BI0479	632
460	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	White-bellied Yuhina	LC	LC	BI0481	482
461	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i>	Black-breasted Parrotbill	RE	VU	BI0574	6, 70
462	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i>	Spot-breasted Parrotbill	RE	LC	BI0575	71
463	Passeriformes	Timalidae	<i>Paradoxornis ruficeps</i>	Rufous-headed Parrotbill	RE	LC	BI0576	72
464	Passeriformes	Zosteropodidae	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	Oriental White-eye	LC	LC	BI0416	483
465	Passeriformes	Irenidae	<i>Irena puella</i>	Asian Fairy Bluebird	LC	LC	BI0300	484
466	Passeriformes	Sittidae	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	LC	LC	BI0392	485
467	Passeriformes	Sittidae	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	LC	LC	BI0393	486
468	Passeriformes	Certhidae	<i>Certhia himalayana</i>	Bar-tailed Treecreeper	RE	LC	BI0577	73
469	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	Asian Glossy Starling	LC	LC	BI0381	487
470	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus contra</i>	Asian Pied Starling	LC	LC	BI0382	488
471	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	Chestnut-tailed Starling	LC	LC	BI0383	489
472	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	Brahminy Starling	LC	LC	BI0384	490
473	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	Rosy Starling	LC	LC	BI0385	491
474	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	LC	LC	BI0386	492
475	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres grandis</i>	White-vented Myna	LC	LC	BI0387	493
476	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	Jungle Myna	LC	LC	BI0388	494
477	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	Bank Myna	LC	LC	BI0389	495
478	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	LC	LC	BI0390	496
479	Passeriformes	Sturnidae	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Hill Myna	LC	LC	BI0391	497
480	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Asian Brown Flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0348	498
481	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa muttui</i>	Brown-breasted Flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0349	499
482	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Dark-sided Flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0350	500

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Status in Bangladesh	Global Status	Species ID	Page No.
483	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	Taiga Flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0351	501
484	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0352	502
485	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	Little Pied Flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0354	503
486	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula strophliata</i>	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0583	504
487	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0584	505
488	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	Verditer Flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0355	506
489	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Cyornis polioygenys</i>	Pale-chinned Blue-flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0356	507
490	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	Blue-throated Flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0357	508
491	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	Pale Blue-flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0585	512
492	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	Small Niltava	LC	LC	BI0586	510
493	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Niltava sundara</i>	Rufous-bellied Niltava	LC	LC	BI0587	511
494	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	LC	LC	BI0358	509
495	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	Indian Blue Robin	LC	LC	BI0359	513
496	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Siberian Rubythroat	LC	LC	BI0360	514
497	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	Siberian Blue Robin	LC	LC	BI0361	515
498	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Luscinia pectardens</i>	Firethroat	NT	NT	BI0362	7, 12, 33, 150
499	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	White-tailed Rubythroat	NT	LC	BI0363	12, 151
500	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	LC	LC	BI0364	516
501	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	White-rumped Shama	LC	LC	BI0368	517
502	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriental Magpie-robin	LC	LC	BI0369	518
503	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	LC	LC	BI0372	519
504	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Chaimarornis leucocephalus</i>	White-capped Water-redstart	LC	LC	BI0373	520
505	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosa</i>	Plumbeous Water-redstart	LC	LC	BI0374	521
506	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Cinclidium leucurum</i>	White-tailed Robin	LC	LC	BI0375	522
507	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	Black-backed Forktail	LC	LC	BI0376	523
508	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat	LC	LC	BI0377	524
509	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	Grey Bushchat	LC	LC	BI0378	525
510	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	White-throated Bushchat	DD	VU	BI0581	6, 633
511	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Saxicola jerdoni</i>	Jerdon's Bushchat	DD	LC	BI0582	634
512	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Saxicola leucurus</i>	White-tailed Stonechat	LC	LC	BI0379	526

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Status in Bangladesh	Global Status	Species ID	Page No.
513	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Common Stonechat	LC	LC	BI0380	527
514	Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock-thrush	LC	LC	BI0340	528
515	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	Blue Whistling Thrush	LC	LC	BI0341	529
516	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	Orange-headed Thrush	LC	LC	BI0342	9, 530
517	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Eurasian Scaly Thrush	LC	LC	BI0343	531
518	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Zoothera marginata</i>	Dark-sided Thrush	DD	LC	BI0578	635
519	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus dissimilis</i>	Black-breasted Thrush	LC	LC	BI0344	532
520	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	Tickell's Thrush	LC	LC	BI0346	533
521	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Eyebrowed Thrush	LC	LC	BI0579	534
522	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	Dark-throated Thrush	LC	LC	BI0580	535
523	Passeriformes	Turdidae	<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	Lesser Shortwing	LC	LC	BI0347	536
524	Passeriformes	Chloropsidae	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	Golden-fronted Leafbird	LC	LC	BI0301	537
525	Passeriformes	Chloropsidae	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	Blue-winged Leafbird	LC	LC	BI0302	538
526	Passeriformes	Chloropsidae	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	Orange-bellied Leafbird	LC	LC	BI0303	539
527	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	LC	LC	BI0487	540
528	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum chrysortheum</i>	Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	LC	LC	BI0488	541
529	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	Plain Flowerpecker	LC	LC	BI0489	542
530	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>	Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker	LC	LC	BI0490	543
531	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	LC	LC	BI0491	544
532	Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	LC	LC	BI0492	545
533	Passeriformes	Nectarinidae	<i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	LC	LC	BI0493	546
534	Passeriformes	Nectarinidae	<i>Nectarinia sperata</i>	Purple-throated Sunbird	LC	LC	BI0494	547
535	Passeriformes	Nectarinidae	<i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i>	Purple-rumped Sunbird	LC	LC	BI0495	548
536	Passeriformes	Nectarinidae	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	Purple Sunbird	LC	LC	BI0496	549
537	Passeriformes	Nectarinidae	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	Crimson Sunbird	LC	LC	BI0497	550
538	Passeriformes	Nectarinidae	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	Little Spiderhunter	LC	LC	BI0498	551
539	Passeriformes	Nectarinidae	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	Streaked Spiderhunter	LC	LC	BI0499	552
540	Passeriformes	Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	LC	LC	BI0500	553

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Status in Bangladesh	Global Status	Species ID	Page No.
541	Passeriformes	Passeridae	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	LC	LC	BI0501	554
542	Passeriformes	Ploceidae	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	Black-breasted Weaver	LC	LC	BI0513	555
543	Passeriformes	Ploceidae	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>	Streaked Weaver	LC	LC	BI0514	556
544	Passeriformes	Ploceidae	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Baya Weaver	LC	LC	BI0515	557
545	Passeriformes	Estrilidae	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	Red Avadavat	LC	LC	BI0516	558
546	Passeriformes	Estrilidae	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	White-throated Munia	LC	LC	BI0517	559
547	Passeriformes	Estrilidae	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	Tricoloured Munia	LC	LC	BI0518	560
548	Passeriformes	Estrilidae	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	Chestnut Munia	LC	LC	BI0593	561
549	Passeriformes	Estrilidae	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	LC	LC	BI0519	562
550	Passeriformes	Estrilidae	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	White-rumped Munia	LC	LC	BI0520	563
551	Passeriformes	Motacilidae	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Forest Wagtail	LC	LC	BI0502	564
552	Passeriformes	Motacilidae	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	LC	LC	BI0503	565
553	Passeriformes	Motacilidae	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	LC	LC	BI0504	566
554	Passeriformes	Motacilidae	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail	LC	LC	BI0505	567
555	Passeriformes	Motacilidae	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	LC	LC	BI0506	568
556	Passeriformes	Motacilidae	<i>Motacilla madaraspatensis</i>	White-browed Wagtail	LC	LC	BI0507	569
557	Passeriformes	Motacilidae	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipit	LC	LC	BI0509	570
558	Passeriformes	Motacilidae	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	Richard's Pipit	LC	LC	BI0510	571
559	Passeriformes	Motacilidae	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	Rosy Pipit	LC	LC	BI0511	572
560	Passeriformes	Motacilidae	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Paddyfield Pipit	LC	LC	BI0512	573
561	Passeriformes	Motacilidae	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit	LC	LC	BI0588	574
562	Passeriformes	Fringillidae	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Common Rosefinch	LC	LC	BI0521	575
563	Passeriformes	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Yellow-breasted Bunting	VU	EN	BI0522	6, 40, 46, 119
564	Passeriformes	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	Chestnut-eared Bunting	LC	LC	BI0523	576
565	Passeriformes	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting	LC	LC	BI0524	577
566	Passeriformes	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	Black-faced Bunting	LC	LC	BI0525	578

Appendix-ii

Sample Assessment Sheet

Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh Assessment Sheet

Name of Species:

Species ID:

Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family

Scientific Name:

Species Authority:

English Name:	
Local Name:	
Synonym/s:	
Taxonomic Notes:	

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria (Status):	
Justification:	
Level of Assessment:	
Date Assessed:	
History:	

Geographic Range

Global Range	
Global Status	
Global Population	
Local Range Description:	
Presence in Protected Areas:	
Extent of Occurrence	
Area of Occupancy	
Range Map:	

Population

Generation Time (Length)	
Total Population	
No. of Sub-population	
Trend	

Habitat and Ecology

Habit	
Habitat	
Niche	
Elevation	
Home Range	
Active Period	

Threats	
Habitat Destruction	
Trade	
Hunting/Poaching	
Other 1	
Other 2	

Conservation Actions	
Wildlife Legislation	
CITES	
Other 1	
Other 2	

Recommendations	
Research	
Management	
Captive stocks	
Other 1	
Other 2	

Sources/References	

Citation (To be filled up by Lead Assessor)

Name of the Contributors	
Assessor:	
Associate Assessor/s:	
Reviewer/s:	
Facilitator:	

Signature of the Assessor

Signature of the Lead Assessor

Population and Population Size (Criteria A, C and D)

The term 'population' is used in a specific sense in the Red List Criteria that is different to its common biological usage. Population is here defined as the total number of individuals of the taxon. For functional reasons, primarily owing to differences between life forms, population size is measured as numbers of mature individuals only. In the case of taxa obligately dependent on other taxa for all or part of their life cycles, biologically appropriate values for the host taxon should be used.

Subpopulations (Criteria B and C)

Subpopulations are defined as geographically or otherwise distinct groups in the population between which there is little demographic or genetic exchange (typically one successful migrant individual or gamete per year or less).

Mature individuals (Criteria A, B, C and D)

The number of mature individuals is the number of individuals known, estimated or inferred to be capable of reproduction. When estimating this quantity, the following points should be borne in mind:

- Mature individuals that will never produce new recruits should not be counted (e.g. densities are too low for fertilization).
- In the case of populations with biased adult or breeding sex ratios, it is appropriate to use lower estimates for the number of mature individuals, which take this into account.
- Where the population size fluctuates, use a lower estimate. In most cases this will be much less than the mean.
- Reproducing units within a clone should be counted as individuals, except where such units are unable to survive alone (e.g. corals).
- In the case of taxa that naturally lose all or a subset of mature individuals at some point in their life cycle, the estimate should be made at the appropriate time, when mature individuals are available for breeding.
- Re-introduced individuals must have produced viable offspring before they are counted as mature individuals.

Generation (Criteria A, C and E)

Generation length is the average age of parents of the current cohort (i.e. newborn individuals in the population). Generation length therefore reflects the turnover rate of breeding individuals in a population. Generation length is greater than the age at first breeding and less than the age of the oldest breeding individual, except in taxa that breed only once. Where generation length varies under threat, the more natural, i.e. predisturbance, generation length should be used.

Reduction (Criterion A)

A reduction is a decline in the number of mature individuals of at least the amount (%) stated under the criterion over the time period (years) specified, although the decline need not be continuing. A reduction should not be interpreted as part of a fluctuation unless there is good evidence for this. The downward phase of a fluctuation will not normally count as a reduction.

Continuing decline (Criteria B and C)

A continuing decline is a recent, current or projected future decline (which may be smooth, irregular or sporadic) which is liable to continue unless remedial measures are taken. Fluctuations will not normally count as continuing declines, but an observed decline should not be considered as a fluctuation unless there is evidence for this.

Extreme fluctuations (Criteria B and C)

Extreme fluctuations can be said to occur in a number of taxa when population size or distribution area varies widely, rapidly and frequently, typically with a variation greater than one order of magnitude (i.e. a tenfold increase or decrease).

Severely fragmented (Criterion B)

The phrase 'severely fragmented' refers to the situation in which increased extinction risk to the taxon results from the fact that most of its individuals are found in small and relatively isolated subpopulations (in certain circumstances this may be inferred from habitat information). These small subpopulations may go extinct, with a reduced probability of recolonization.

Extent of occurrence (Criteria A and B)

Extent of occurrence is defined as the area contained within the shortest continuous imaginary boundary which can be drawn to encompass all the known, inferred or projected sites of present occurrence of a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. This measure may exclude discontinuities or disjunctions within the overall distributions of taxa (e.g. large areas of obviously unsuitable habitat). Extent of occurrence can often be measured by a minimum convex polygon (the smallest polygon in which no internal angle exceeds 180 degrees and which contains all the sites of occurrence).

Area of occupancy (Criteria A, B and D)

Area of occupancy is defined as the area within its 'extent of occurrence' which is occupied by a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. The measure reflects the fact that a taxon will not usually occur throughout the area of its extent of occurrence, which may contain unsuitable or unoccupied habitats. In some cases (e.g. irreplaceable colonial nesting sites, crucial feeding sites for migratory taxa) the area of occupancy is the smallest area essential at any stage to the survival of existing populations of a taxon. The size of the area of occupancy will be a function of the scale at which it is measured, and should be at a scale appropriate to relevant biological aspects of the taxon, the nature of threats and the available data. To avoid inconsistencies and bias in assessments caused by estimating area of occupancy at different scales, it may be necessary to standardize estimates by applying a scale-correction factor. It is difficult to give strict guidance on how standardization should be done because different types of taxa have different scale-area relationships.

Location (Criteria B and D)

The term 'location' defines a geographically or ecologically distinct area in which a single threatening event can rapidly affect all individuals of the taxon present. The size of the location depends on the area covered by the threatening event and may include part of one or many subpopulations. Where a taxon is affected by more than one threatening event, location should be defined by considering the most serious plausible threat.

Quantitative analysis (Criterion E)

A quantitative analysis is defined here as any form of analysis which estimates the extinction probability of a taxon based on known life history, habitat requirements, threats and any specified management options. Population viability analysis (PVA) is one such technique. Quantitative analyses should make full use of all relevant available data. In a situation in which there is limited information, such data as are available can be used to provide an estimate of extinction risk (for instance, estimating the impact of stochastic events on habitat). In presenting the results of quantitative analyses, the assumptions (which must be appropriate and defensible), the data used and the uncertainty in the data or quantitative model must be documented.

Benign introduction

An attempt to establish a taxon, for the purpose of conservation, outside its recorded distribution but within an appropriate habitat and ecogeographical area; a feasible conservation tool only when there is no remaining area left within a taxon's historic range (IUCN 1998).

Breeding population

A (sub) population that reproduces within the region, whether this involves the entire reproductive cycle or any essential part of it.

Conspecific population

Populations of the same species; here applied to any taxonomic unit at or below the species level.

Downlisting and uplisting

The process for adjusting the Red List Category of a regional population according to a decreased or increased risk of extinction; downlisting refers to a reduced extinction risk and uplisting to an increased extinction risk.

Endemic taxon

A taxon naturally found in any specific area and nowhere else; this is a relative term in that a taxon can be endemic to a small island, to a country, or to a continent.

Global population

Total number of individuals of a taxon (see Population).

Metapopulation

A collection of subpopulations of a taxon, each occupying a suitable patch of habitat in a landscape of otherwise unsuitable habitat. The survival of the metapopulation is dependent on the rate of local extinctions of occupied patches and the rate of (re-) colonization of empty patches (Levins 1969, Hanski 1999).

Natural range

Range of a taxon, excluding any portion that is the result of an introduction to a region or neighbouring region. The delimitation between wild and introduced populations within a region may be based on a pre-set year or event, but this decision is left to the regional Red List authority.

Population

This term is used in a specific sense in the IUCN Red List Criteria (IUCN 2001, 2012), different from its common biological usage. Population is defined as the total number of individuals of the taxon. Within the context of a regional assessment, it may be advisable to use the term global population for this. In the Guidelines the term population is used for convenience, when reference is made to a group of individuals of a given taxon that may or may not interchange propagules with other such entities (see Regional population and Subpopulations).

Propagule

A living entity capable of dispersal and of producing a new mature individual (e.g. a spore, seed, fruit, egg, larva, or part of or an entire individual). Gametes and pollen are not considered propagules in this context.

Region

A subglobal geographical area, such as a continent, country, state, or province.

Regional assessment

Process for determining the relative extinction risk of a regional population according to the Guidelines.

Regional population

The portion of the global population within the area being studied, which may comprise one or more subpopulations.

Rescue effect

Process by which immigrating propagules result in a lower extinction risk for the target population.

Sink

An area where the local reproduction of a taxon is lower than local mortality. The term is normally used for a subpopulation experiencing immigration from a source where the local reproduction is higher than the local mortality

Subpopulations

Geographically or otherwise distinct groups in the (global) population between which there is little demographic or genetic exchange (typically one successful migrant individual or gamete per year or less; IUCN 2001, 2012); a subpopulation may or may not be restricted to a region.

Taxon

A species or infra specific entity whose extinction risk is being assessed.

Vagrant

A taxon that is currently found only occasionally within the boundaries of a region (see Visitor). Visitor (also, visiting taxon)

A taxon that does not reproduce within a region but regularly occurs within its boundaries either now or during some period of the last century. Regions have several options on how to decide the boundaries between visitors and vagrants, e.g. using a preset percentage of the global population found in the region or predictability of occurrence.

Wild population

A population within its natural range in which the individuals are the result of natural reproduction (i.e. not the result of human-mediated release or translocation); if a population is the result of a benign introduction that is now or has previously been successful (i.e. self-sustaining), the population is considered wild.

Appendix-iv

SUMMARY OF THE FIVE CRITERIA (A-E) USED TO EVALUATE IF A TAXON BELONGS IN AN IUCN RED LIST THREATENED CATEGORY (CRITICALLY ENDANGERED, ENDANGERED OR VULNERABLE)¹.

A. Population size/reduction. Population reduction (measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations) based on any of A1 to A4			
	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
A1	≥ 90%	≥ 70%	≥ 50%
A2, A3 & A4	≥ 90%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%
<p>A1 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND have ceased.</p> <p>A2 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.</p> <p>A3 Population reduction projected, inferred or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years) <i>[(a) cannot be used for A3]</i>.</p> <p>A4 An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction the time period must include both the past and the future (up to a max. of 100 years in future), and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.</p>	<i>based on any of the following:</i>		<p>(a) direct observation [except A3]</p> <p>(b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon</p> <p>(c) a decline in area of occupancy (AOO), extent of occurrence (EOO) and/or habitat quality</p> <p>(d) actual or potential levels of exploitation</p> <p>(e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.</p>
B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) AND/OR B2 (area of occupancy)			
	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
B1. Extent of occurrence (EOO)	< 100 km ²	< 5,000 km ²	< 20,000 km ²
B2. Area of occupancy (AOO)	< 10 km ²	< 500 km ²	< 2,000 km ²
AND at least 2 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a) Severely fragmented OR Number of locations	= 1	≤ 5	≤ 10
(b) Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or projected in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals			
(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulation; (iv) number of mature individuals			
C. Small population size and decline			
	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Number of mature individuals	< 250	< 2,500	< 10,000
AND at least one of C1 or C2			
C1. An observed, estimated or projected continuing decline of at least (up to a max. of 100 years in future):	25% in 3 years or 1 generation (whichever is longer)	20% in 5 years or 2 generation (whichever is longer)	10% in 10 years or 3 generation (whichever is longer)
C2. An observed, estimated, projected or inferred continuing decline AND at least 1 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a) (i) Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation	≤ 50	≤ 250	≤ 1,000
(ii) % of mature individuals in one subpopulation =	90-100%	95-100%	100%
(b) Extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals			
D. Very small or restricted population			
	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
D. Number of mature individuals	< 50	< 250	D1. < 1,000
D2. <i>Only applies to the VU category</i> Restricted area of occupancy or number of locations with a plausible future threat that could drive the taxon to CR or EX in a very short time.			D2. typically: AOO < 20km ² or number of locations ≤ 5
E. Quantitative Analysis			
	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:	≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generation, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generation, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 0% in 100 years

¹ Use of this summary sheet requires full understanding of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria and Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Please refer to both documents for explanations of terms and concepts used here.

Source: IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria version 3.1 (IUCN 2012).

Appendix-v

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Strengthening Regional Co-operation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP) Project

The Strengthening Regional Co-operation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP) project, the first World Bank supported regional project in South Asia, aims to build country capacity and incentives for tackling the illegal wildlife trade and other selected regional conservation threats to habitats in border areas. The project was launched in 2011 in Bangladesh and Nepal in the first phase and Bhutan joined in the second phase to bring regional collaboration in combating wildlife crime through strengthened legislative and regulatory frameworks and well-equipped specialized agencies and systems, as well as relevant training and awareness programmes for staff responsible for enforcement of wildlife law and regulations. The project is also supporting the strengthening of the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) which was established by SAARC countries in 2011 to combat wildlife crime in South Asia region.

The Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) is implementing the project through a partnership with research institutes, universities and environmental NGOs. A total of 36 sub-projects have been supported to improve the management of protected areas and conservation of flagship species through a landscape approach. Some of the sub-projects are addressing human-wildlife conflict through engagement with the local communities and civil society to foster an enduring culture of wildlife stewardship and protection. The regional wildlife project has supported the establishment of a Wildlife Crime Control Unit (WCCU) within the Wildlife Circle, three Wildlife divisions in the Forest Department, and a Wildlife Center to undertake training, research, education and awareness on the issues of wildlife conservation and protection.



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