



Red List of Bangladesh

Volume 1: Summary



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE



Red List of Bangladesh

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IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature
Bangladesh Country Office

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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 the '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 the 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
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The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ has been worldily 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 |
| BBS | Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics |
| CHTs | Chittagong Hill Tracts |
| cm | Centimeter |
| CNTE | Chief National Technical Expert |
| CR | Critically Endangered |
| DD | Data Deficient |
| DoE | Department of Environment |
| EEZ | Exclusive Economic Zone |
| EN | Endangered |
| EOO | Extent of Occurrence |
| EW | Extinct in the Wild |
| EX | Extinct |
| FAW | Forearm Width |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| HLL | Hind Limb Length |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| LC | Least Concern |
| MA | Mammals |
| mm | Millimeters |
| MPA | Marine Protected Area |
| NA | Not Applicable |
| NCUSR | National Committee for Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh |
| NE | Not Evaluated |
| NGO's | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NT | Near Threatened |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| NP | National Park |
| PA | Protected area |
| PDR | People's Democratic Republic |
| Pers. comm. | Personal communication |
| RAG | Red List Assessor Group |
| RE | Regionally Extinct |
| RLU | Red List Project Unit |
| SAARC | South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation |
| SID | Species Identification Number |
| Sq. km. | Square kilometer |
| SSC | Species Survival Commission |
| SVL | Snout-Vent Length |
| TIL | Tibial Length |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| VU | Vulnerable |
| WS | Wildlife Sanctuary |

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INTRODUCTION



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Bangladesh Context

Bangladesh is a South Asian biodiversity rich country. It stretches from 20° 34" to 26° 38" N and from 88° 01" to 92° 41" E. With a total area of 147,570 square kilometers, the country is a delta located on the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna river system - one of the largest river systems of the world (Figure 1). About 80% of the country is floodplain, 12% is hills, and about 8% is terrace or uplifted blocks (BBS 2011, <http://www.bbs.gov.bd/Home.aspx>). As per the recent (2012 and 2014) decisions of the International Arbitral Tribunal, Bangladesh currently has 118,813 square kilometers of marine area (DoE 2015).

With a human population of roughly 160 millions that represent highest density of human beings, about 1,088 persons per square kilometers of land in the mainland countries of the world the Bangladesh has vast sea front, coastal belt and estuaries, freshwater bodies, hills and huge floodplain that during south-west monsoon becomes a vast stretch of wetland.

Boundary

Except the hilly southeast, east and northeast most of the country is a low-lying plain land. It is surrounded by the Assam Hills in the east, the Meghalaya Plateau in the north, and the lofty Himalayas lying beyond this Plateau. To its south lies the Bay of Bengal and to the west

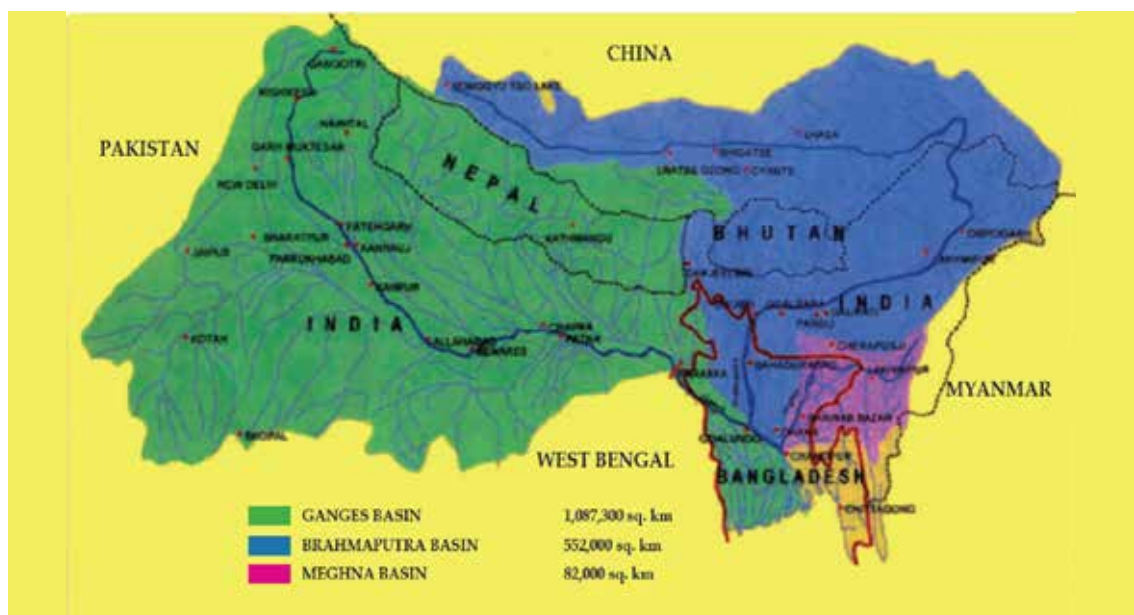


Figure 1. Basin Map of the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna Rivers Showing the Location of Bangladesh (DoE 2015)

lies the plain land of West Bengal and the vast tract of the Gangetic Plain (Banglapedia 2000). A small segment in the south-east of the country is contiguous with the Arakan Range of Myanmar bordering the Bandarban and Cox's Bazar Districts of Bangladesh (Khan 2015).

Climate

Bangladesh climate is characterized by hot and humid summer when temperature ranges from 30° C (Centigrade) and 40° C although some days it could cross 45° C in some north-western parts of the country. This is followed by humid and warm rainy season when average temperature ranges from 27° C to 29° C. The cold season starts from November and continues almost up to February when average temperature for January is about 10° C. January is the coldest month in Bangladesh. Average temperatures in January vary from about 17°C in the northwestern and northeastern parts to 20°-21°C in the coastal areas. In late December and early January, minimum temperature in the extreme northwestern and northeastern parts of the country reaches within 4 to 7 degrees of freezing point (Banglapedia 2000).

Rainfall

The annual average rainfall varies a lot from the north-eastern to the central and north-western parts. In Rajshahi, it is said to be around 1600mm (millimeters), 2000mm in most parts of the country when it could hit as high as 4000mm in the north-east. Almost 80% of precipitations occurs during monsoon. The amount of rainfall in this season varies from 100 centimeters (cm) in the west central part to over 200 cm in the south and northeast. Average rainy days during the season vary from 60 in the west-central part to 95 days in the southeastern and over 100 days in the northeastern part (Banglapedia 2000).

Humidity

March and April are the least humid months over most of the western part of the country. The lowest average relative humidity (57%)

has been recorded in Dinajpur in the month of March. The least humid months in the eastern areas are January to March. Here the lowest monthly average of 58.5% has been recorded at Brahmanbaria in March. The relative humidity is everywhere over 80% during June through September. The average relative humidity for the whole year ranges from 78.1% at Cox's Bazar to 70.5% at Pabna (Banglapedia 2000).

1.2 Nature and Ecosystem

Bangladesh is a subtropical country where the Tropic of Cancer passes through its centre. Because of its very geographic location, sandwiched between the vast landmass of the foothills of the Himalayas in the north and the Bay of Bengal in the south, it has a monsoon climate that helps the country remain green for most part of the year. Year round it is fed by huge freshwater flow from two of the mightiest rivers of Asia vis-à-vis the subcontinent, namely the Brahmaputra (Jamuna in Bangladesh) and the Padma (Ganges in India).



Kaptai Lake DAM

© M A R Khan

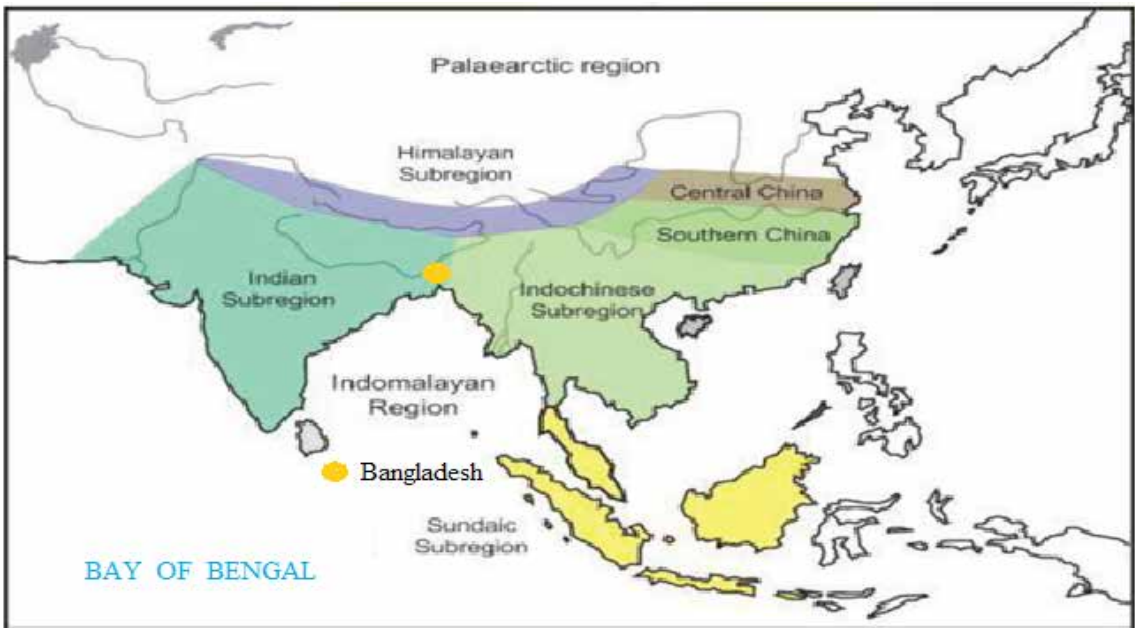


Figure 3. Biogeographic location of Bangladesh modified from Corbet and Hill 1992

North-east and eastern sides of the country are fed by a few hilly rivers originating from the eastern India and Myanmar.

So, Bangladesh has half a dozen or so well-defined ecosystems that support a vast array of biodiversity. Bangladesh landmass has given rise to well-defined terrestrial ecosystems as well.

1.3 Bangladesh Wildlife

Considering a huge human population cramped into a small landmass, Bangladesh is generally not expected to support a vast assemblage of Biodiversity. But its location in the Indomalayan Realm makes a country to be home for a wide diversity in wildlife. Biogeographically, Bangladesh sits at the cross-road of the Indian, Himalayan and Indochinese Subregions of the Oriental Realm or Regions (Khan 1985, 2015).

Biogeographically, Bangladesh occurs between the giant neighbor India and Myanmar, which are biodiversity hotspots. So, even spillover of the species from the geological past has made Bangladesh rich in biodiversity too. This has been compounded by varieties in habitats and ecosystems that made the country favorable for



Bangladesh is the westernmost limit of the Western Hoolock Gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*)

© M A R Khan

these wildlife species.

If we look at the distribution maps of some prominent wildlife species it becomes clear that Bangladesh is the westernmost limit for the Paraila Bandar or Crab-eating Macaque *Macaca fascicularis*, Assamese Macaque *Macaca assamensis*, Stump-tailed Macaque *Macaca arctoides*, Phayre's Leaf Monkey *Trachypithecus phayrei*, Western Hoolock Gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*), Mainland Serow *Capricornis milneedwardsii*, Irrawaddy Squirrel *Callosciurus pygerythrus*, Gaur *Bos gaurus*, Banteng *Bos javanicus*, extinct Hispid Hare *Caprolagus hispidus*, extinct Pygmy hog *Porcula salvania*, extinct Java and Sumatran Rhinos *Rhinoceros sondaicus* and *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*, recently extinct Green or Java Peafowl *Pavo muticus*, Mangrove Whistler *Pachycephala cinerea* and Mangrove Pitta *Pitta megarhyncha* (in the Sundarban of Bangladesh and India), Bostami or Black Pond Turtle *Nilssonina nigricans*; Sundri tree (*Heritiera fomes*) and Golpata (*Nypa fruticans*) in the Sundarban, etc.

On the other hand, Bangladesh represents

the easternmost limit for the Northern Plains Gray Langur, Bengal Hanuman Langur *Semnopithecus entellus*; 5- Striped Palm Squirrel *Funambulus pennantii*, recently extinct Indian Peafowl *Pavo cristatus*, Marsh Crocodile or Mugger *Crocodylus palustris*, Yellow-bellied House Gecko *Hemidactylus flaviviridis* (Husain, 1974 and pers. comm.; Khan 1980a, b, 1981 a, b, 1982a, b, c, d, 1985, 1996, 2010 and 2015).

As per the first checklist of the wildlife of Bangladesh published by Dhaka University in 1982 (Khan 1982) there were 19 species of amphibians, 124 reptiles, 578 birds and 119 mammals totaling in 840 species. These did not cover fishes and invertebrates.

However, the recent version of the same checklist (Khan 2015) noted 64 species of amphibians, 174 reptiles, 711 birds and 133 species of mammals making a national total of 1082 species. These did not include the extinct species such as the rhinos, buffalo, gaur, banteng, a few birds and reptiles.

The current process of Red Listing in 2015

Table 1: Major wildlife species of Bangladesh covered by the current red listing of 2015 (IUCN 2015) compared to the World and neighboring India

| | Mammals | Birds | Reptiles | Amphibians | Freshwater Fishes | Sub-total-vertebrates | Crustaceans | Butterflies | World Totals | % of the World | % of India |
|---|---------|--------|----------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| No of species in World | 5515 | 10,424 | 10,272 | 7,448 | 33,200 | 156,859 | 47,000 | 18,000** | 131,859 | - | - |
| No of species in India | 350 | 1224 | 408 | 197 | 2546 | 4,725 | 2,150* | 1,501** | 8376 | 6.35 | - |
| No of species reported from Bangladesh | 133*** | 711** | 173** | 64** | 653 | 1,734 | 185 | 323 | 2242 | 1.70 | 26.77 |
| No of species in Bangladesh as Assessed by the 2015 Red listing | 138 | 566 | 167 | 49 | 253 | 1,163 | 141 | 305 | 1,619 | 1.22 | 19.21 |

Source: Information for Table 1 has been taken from- *Indian crustaceans-[http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/1544/1/IJMS%2034\(1\)%2057-75.pdf](http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/1544/1/IJMS%2034(1)%2057-75.pdf).; **Kehimkar 2008 and *** Khan (2015) that does not included extinct species. Remaining figures are from the IUCN Red List 2015 and the current listing process.

(IUCN 2015) has arrived at a consensus list that covered a total of 1,619 species that included 138 mammals, 566 birds, 167 reptiles, 49 amphibians, 253 freshwater fishes, 141 crustaceans and 305 species of butterflies when vast majority of the invertebrates and estuarine and marine fishes are left out.

From the table below it is clear that under the world context when India covers 6.35% species of the above 7 groups, Bangladesh supports 1.70%. If we just compare the species of the two neighbours it becomes obvious that Bangladesh has 26.77% of Indian fauna belonging to the 7 groups (Table 1). But area wise, Bangladesh is having just 147,570 km² that is only 4.5% of its giant neighbor India's surface area of 3,287,260 km². In comparison to the land area of India, Bangladesh is definitely a rich country with biodiversity.

The invertebrate fauna of the country, inclusive of butterflies and crustaceans both of which are under the Phylum Arthropoda, said to be around 6, 225 species that is just 0.5% of the world species (DoE 2015, Table 3). In this comparison it is no doubt that Bangladesh has much more vertebrate species than the invertebrates. It is not out of context to mention that little faunistic studies have been conducted on the invertebrates of the country.

1.4. Bangladesh Wildlife and Selection of Seven Groups for Current Evaluations

The Current Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh has considered and assessed 49 species of amphibians, 167 species of reptiles, 566 species of birds and 138 species of mammals and 253 freshwater fishes among vertebrates and 141 species of crustaceans and 305 butterflies from the invertebrate group to be present in Bangladesh, including 31 Regionally Extinct species (Table 2).

1.4.1. Absence of Endemism in Bangladeshi Fauna

In any part of the world, where there are endemic species that always get priority for

conservation over the pantropical or widely distributed species. The reason is that an isolated species in a country or in a small area faces much more threats of endangerments than a widely distributed species occurring in several to many countries. Lack of endemic species in Bangladesh is forcing the IUCN to evaluate the species that are widely distributed but have restricted range in the country or are facing Endangerments due to anthropogenic factors as well as natural phenomenon. If we look at the fauna and flora of our neighboring countries or some states in those countries, we will notice these have endemic species. As for example Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura States of India, Arakan Province of Myanmar or small Himalayan countries like Bhutan and Nepal have their share of endemic animals. When we consider our fauna in Bangladesh, whether invertebrate or vertebrate, we possibly do not see a single endemic animal species that is found only in Bangladesh and nowhere else, barring a few newly founded species of amphibians. As these species have only been added to the world list in 2012 and 2014 none is sure whether similar species also occur in the neighboring areas of India and Myanmar or not.

Earlier we used to consider Bostami Kasim or Black Pond Turtle of Byazid Bostami Mazar in Chittagong as an 'endemic' species. Our pride for these 100% Bangladeshi animal seemed short lived when colleagues in Indian state of Assam discovered large wild population of it (Praschag and Gemel 2002, Praschag *et al.* 2007).

A skipper frog discovered in Chittagong University campus in the recent past and named as *Fejervarya asmata* Howlader, 2011 [*Zakerana asmata* (Howlader, 2011)] (Howlader 2011) with English name as Bangladesh or Asmat's Cricket Frog; Bangladesher/ [Asmoter JhiJhi Bang বাংলাদেশের বা আসমতের ক্রিকেট ব্যাঙ vide Khan 2015] could be a hundred percent Bangladeshi vertebrate.

Another species of frog *Hoplobatrachus litoralis*

sp. nov., Hasan, Kuramoto, Islam, Alam, Khan, and Sumida, 2012 (Hasan *et al.* 2012) with English name as Bangladesh Coastal Bull Frog Bengali name, considering that nobody has done so, as Bangladesher Upakoolio Kula Bang বাংলাদেশের উপকূলীয় কোলা ব্যাঙ (Khan 2015) could be the 2nd endemic species in the country.

Two more frog species were discovered and founded as new species in 2014. “The first new species (*Microhyla mukhlesuri* sp. nov.) can be diagnosed from its nearest congener (*M. fissipes*) by the following characteristics: SVL: 16.5–21.0 mm, finger length $1 < 4 < 2 < 3$, tips of finger and toes not swollen, subarticular tubercles distinct, an inverse U-shaped mark on the anus, and a distinct X-shaped marking on the dorsum. Although the second new species (*M. mymensinghensis* sp. nov.) shares

some morphological characteristics with the first new species, it can be readily diagnosed from its close congeners by its longer hindlimbs (HLL/SVL), tibia (TIL/SVL) and forearm width (FAW/SVL), in addition to a combination of the following characteristics: SVL: 14.2–21.3 mm, snout truncate, a crescent-shaped marking on the anus, and an X-shaped marking on the dorsum. The tibiotarsal articulation extends to the eye in *M. fissipes* but ranges from the eye to the tip of the snout in the two new species” (Hasan *et al.* 2014).

However, we must be cautious as more DNA-based systematic analyses of amphibian genetic materials are examined, chances of discovering similar species occurring in neighboring India and Myanmar could not be ruled out.

This lack of endemism means Bangladesh

Table 2. Current Status of Wildlife of Bangladesh

| Group | Khan M A R 1982 | IUCN (2000) | Khan M M H (2008) | Encyclopedia of Bangladesh (2009) | Khan M A R (2010) | Chowdhury and Hossain (2011) | Khan M A R (2015) | Total Number of species assessed (2015) |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Butterflies | | | | | | 300 | | 305 |
| Crustaceans | | | | 185 | | | | 141 |
| Freshwater Fishes | | 263 | | 270 | | | | 253 |
| Amphibians | 19 | 22 | 53 | 34 | 42 | | 64 | 49 |
| Reptiles | 124 | 126 | 158 | 147 | 157 | | 174 | 167 |
| Birds | 578 | 628 | 690 | 650 | 718 | | 711 | 566 |
| Mammals | 119 | 113 | 121 | 120 | 124 | | 133 | 138 |
| Total | 840 | 889 | 1022 | 951 | 1041 | 300 | 1082 | 1,619 |

Table 3. The Invertebrate fauna consists of about 4,500 species. There are 2,764 species of plants in the country (Department of Environment 2015)

| Taxonomic Group | Number of species described | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | World | Bangladesh |
| Protozoa | 31,250 | 175 |
| Porifera | 5,000 | 29 |
| Cnidaria | 10,105 | 102 |
| Ctenophora | 100 | 10 |
| Rotifera | 2,500 | 76 |
| Gastrotricha | 3,000 | 4 |
| Platyhelminthes | 17,511 | 126 |
| Nematoda | 30,028 | 176 |
| Mollusca | 66,535 | 479 |
| Echinodermata | 6,600 | 46+ |
| Arthropoda | 1,181,398 | 5000+ |
| Total | 1,354,027 | 6,255 (0.5% of the world) |

is a country of recent geological origin and it stands between the crossroads of long past animal migration routes or spatial expansion of geographical ranges of certain species of vertebrates that evolved in the Indo-Himalayan Region and moved towards Malaysian Subregion and vice versa. In the process they have become trapped in Bangladesh because that massive movement of animals stopped, possibly just before the last Glaciations, some 10,000 years back. However, this stoppage did not alter the situation of marine animals, migratory birds and insects.

1.5 Wildlife Habitats

The Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, Fishes, Crustaceans and Butterflies live in all available natural habitats we have in the country with the exception of the estuarine, coastal and marine habitats as most marine animals have not been considered in the current process of red listing. However, certain aquatic mammals, birds and reptiles live in these habitats too. In addition to natural habitats, many biodiversity lives in and around human habitations and the crop fields.

As per the National Forest and Tree Resources Assessment 2005-2007 of Bangladesh conducted by the Bangladesh Government and its several departments and national and foreign agencies (Altrell *et al* 2007) the major natural forests are of three categories and there are other plantation forests. The Mixed-evergreen or Hill Forest cover roughly 5,510 km², Mangrove Forest covering the Sundarbans 4,360 km² and 340 km² of Shal Forest. As per the same report Bamboo or mixed Bamboo/Broadleaved forest includes 1,840 km². All these total to 12,050 km² of mainland and coastal or estuarine forests that support the highest density of terrestrial wildlife species in the country (Table 4). In addition to these, the forest department also manages a type of forest known as unclassified state forest the ownership of which lies with the district administration when forest resources are managed by this department.

The wildlife habitats available in the whole of the country, considering the land use classes, made by the forest department (Altrell *et al*. 2007) cultivated area occupying 56.4%, villages 19.4%, inland water 13.7%, forest

Table 4. Total Forest Areas of Bangladesh by National Land Use Classes. All areas are in Hectares based on Altrell *et al* 2007 as quoted by DoE 2015.

| Category and area | National Land Use Classes | Area (ha) | % of total forest land |
|--------------------|---|-----------|------------------------|
| Natural Forest | Hill Forest | 5,51,000 | 38.2 |
| | Sal Forest | 34,000 | 2.3 |
| | Mangrove Forest (salt water) | 4,36,000 | 30.2 |
| | Bamboo or mixed Bamboo/Broadleaved forest | 1,84,000 | 12.7 |
| | Subtotal | 12,05,000 | 83.4 |
| Forest Plantations | Long Rotation forest plantation | 1,31,000 | 9.1 |
| | Short/medium rotation forest plantation | 54,000 | 3.8 |
| | Mangrove plantation | 45,000 | 3.1 |
| | Rubber plantation | 8,000 | 0.5 |
| | Subtotal | 2,38,000 | 16.5 |
| | Total | 14,43,000 | 99.9 |



Sundarban Mangrove Forest is still the best forest of the country

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9.8% and built up areas comprised just 0.7%. Whether built up area or the forest, waterbodies or cultivated lands all support some kind of wildlife in these as has been shown in the 1,619 assessment sheets by seven groups of assessors for the current Red Books (Mammals, Birds, Reptiles and Amphibians, Freshwater Fishes, Crustaceans and Butterflies).

1.5.1 Forests as wildlife Habitats

Three forest types dominate the natural vegetation in Bangladesh: Mangrove forest, Sundarbans or Sundarban, Mixed-evergreen/ Semi-evergreen or Evergreen forest or Chiroshabujbon, Misro-chiroshabujbon or Chirohorit Bon and Moist deciduous, Sal forest, Shal forest or Shalbon.

1.5.2 Mangrove Forest and the Sundarbans

The Sundarban mangrove forest lies in Satkhira, Khulna and Bagherhat Districts in the extreme South-West corner of Bangladesh bordered in west by the Sundarbans of the West Bengal State of India. Its total area is about 6,000 km², that included 4,000 km² as land and the rest water. The dominant

plants here are (Bengali names precede Botanical Names) Soondari *Heritiera fomes*, Gewa *Excoecaria agallocha*, Baen *Avicennia* spp., Kewra-Ora *Sonneratia* spp., Hental *Phoenix paludosa*, Golpata *Nypa fruticans*, Bola *Hibiscus liliaceous*, Kankra *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*, Kewa Kanta *Pandanus odoratissimus*, Hargoza *Acanthus ilicifolius*, Dhundal *Xylocarpus obovata*, Passur *Xylocarpus mekongensis*, Garjan *Rhizophora*



Tiger is known to rest in this kind of Hental- *Phoenix paludosa* forest in the Sundarban. It is also a pioneering species in the mud bank.

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apiculata, Jhanna *Rhizophora mucronata*, Goran *Ceriops decandra*, Khalsi *Aegiceras corniculatum*, Nuniagach *Agealitis rotundifolia*, Shingra *Cynometra ramiflora*, Amur *Amoora cucullata*, shingra *Cynometra ramiflora*, Bola *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, Uridhan *Poresia coaractata*, Malia Ghash *Myriostachya wightiana*, Uloo/ Korchha *Imperata cylindrica*, Nol *Phragmites karka*, Hodo *Acrostichum aureum*, etc.

Forestry practices are based on selective felling basis, thus allowing sufficient regeneration of indigenous plants. However, at the current time most timber extraction is banned in the Sundarban.

Bengal Tiger, Masked Finfoot, Mangrove Whistler, Mangrove Pitta, Ruddy Kingfisher, Estuarine Crocodile, Mangrove Snake, Sundarban Crow Butterfly, etc., are now found only in the Sundarban Forest.

1.5.3 Mixed-Evergreen Forest, Evergreen or Chiroshabujbon

There are some 4,000 km² of semi-evergreen, mixed-evergreen and evergreen forests in the Sylhet, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHTs) North and South Forest Divisions as per various forest department records falling in the Revenue Divisions of Chittagong and Sylhet. All these Mixed-evergreen forests along the eastern and north-eastern side of our country are mostly reserved forests. Tall trees, 30-45 m high, including Garjan *Dipterocarpus* spp., Civit *Swintonia floribunda*, Uri Aam *Mangifera longipes*, etc., being moist deciduous and form the topmost canopy. The second storey is evergreen and it includes Telshur *Hopea odorata*, Nageshwar *Mesua ferrea*, Amur *Amoora wallichii*, Dhaki Jam/Jam *Syzygium* spp., etc. The undergrowth often includes pure formations of bamboos or a mixture of bamboo, canes, palms, orchids and ferns and the saplings of the two upper canopies.

Many species of butterflies, hill stream fishes, all forest frogs, lizards, skinks, snakes, many birds and mammals such as the Hoolock,



Evergreen forest in Siataphar, Kaptai

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Gaur, Mainland Serow, Bear, Binturong, Stump-tailed, Pig-tailed, Assamese Macaques, Spectacled Langur, Capped Langur, Tree Shrew, Giant Squirrel, Orange-bellied and all flying squirrels are restricted to the Mixed-evergreen forest. It also supports Kalij Pheasant, Grey peacock Pheasant, Hornbills, Hill Myna, Glossy Starling, Green and Blue magpies, few sunbirds, flowerpeckers and Striated Spiderhunter and many other birds are restricted to the Mixed-evergreen forest only. Majority of the elephants do live in this forest with just one tiny population in the Shal forest of Jamalpur and Sherpur Districts bordering Indian forests under Meghalaya State.



There occurs no natural Sal forest- all we see are man-made ones

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1.5.4 Shalbon or Sal Forest

The moist deciduous or Shalbon, Sal Forest covers some 300 km² in the centre, in Dhaka, Jamalpur, Mymensingh and Tangail Forest Divisions. This is dominated by Shal *Shorea robusta*, Keli Kodom *Adina cordifolia*, Arjun, Bahera and Horitoki *Terminalia* spp., Koro *Albizia* spp., etc. There is no virgin Shalbon. There are some scattered man-made Shalbon in northern greater districts of Dinajpur and Rangpur. The entire Shalbon is threatened with extinction as this is located in some of the most thickly human populated districts of the country where lumbar poaching, converting forested areas into crop fields and land grabbing are rampant.

In the historical past Asian Elephant, Great Indian Rhino, Bengal Tiger, Leopard, Sambar, Bear, Hog Deer, Hispid Hare, Common Peafowl, Hornbills, etc., used to live in the Shal forests. These are extinct from these forests. Notable living ones are Capped Langur, a dozen or so Elephants, Rhesus Macaque,

Barking Deer, occasional civets, jackal, mongoose, some birds, reptiles, amphibians, and butterflies are seen but in an insignificant number.

1.5.5 Homestead Forest, Countryside Forest, Village Woodland or Village Groves and Crop fields

Although more than 80% of Bangladesh people live in the countryside the rest live in man-made old and modern cities, towns and centres of business and commerce that are nothing more than concrete jungles with less than two percent of such areas are having any greenery. But from time immemorial, wherever human beings settled some animals did follow them too. So, concrete jungle like the capital city of Bangladesh- Dhaka still harbours mongoose, bats, rodents, jackal, civets, many birds, reptiles, amphibians and butterflies when city ditches and ponds support fishes and crustaceans.

There exists no naturally growing or organised

forest in the villages. The village groves have Aam, mango *Mangifera indica*, Kanthal, jackfruit *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, Narikel, coconut *Cocos nucifera*, Khejur, date palm *Phoenix sylvestris*, Taal, palmyra palm *Borassus flabellifer*, Khair, betel-nut *Areca catechu*, several species of Bansh, bamboo *Bambusa*, *Dendrocalamus*, *Moluccana* and Bot, Pakur, Joga Dumur, Khoksha, figs *Ficus*, Kalojam, Blackberry *Syzygium cumini*, Lebu, Batabi Lebu, citrus fruits *Citrus* spp., Koroi *Albizia* spp., Jiol Vadi or Jika *Lannea coromandelica*, Neem *Azadirachta indica*, Sonalu, Bandar Lathi, *Cassia fistula* and other *Cassia* spp., Kanchan, *Bauhinia* spp., Mandar, coral tree *Erythrina* spp., Shimul, silk cotton tree *Bombax ceiba*, Satim *Alstonia scholaris*, Kadam *Neolamarckia kadama*, Debbaru, *Polyalthia longifolia*, Hijol *Barringtonia acutangula*, Baruna *Crateva nurvala*, Gab *Diospyros embryopteris*, Sheora, *Streblus asper*, Agachha- *Lantana camara*, *Chromolaena odorata* [*Eupatorium odoratum*], *Mikania scandans*, Pati Pata or

Murta *Schumannianthus dichotomus*, canes and banana plants, etc.

As per estimates from 56.4% to 61.2% of the land of the country is under some form of agriculture or cultivation or arable (Altrell *et al* 2007, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/bangladesh/arable-land-percent-of-land-area-wb-data.html> Accessed on 6 May 2016). Barring plantations like the mango, banana, litchi, guava, papaya, lemon and lime, other fruit orchards and bamboo clumps most fields are not cultivated all year round. Some of these remain vacant for a period every year. Also part of these fields could be under water during the south west monsoon or flood season. Fields that are not annually inundated by flood water support good population of rodents, mongoose, jackal, jungle cat, etc. Flooded fields support otters when some rodents can thrive well in floating vegetation's. Insect bats virtually depend on open agricultural fields for gathering nocturnal insects, especially moths as their food.



Some districts like Jessore, Barisal and Manikganj have some good village groves

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The Hanuman Langur is the only large mammal that does not live in forests but only in villages and semi-townships in some western districts. Rhesus Macaque is the second primate that lives both in forests and some villages as well as in Dhaka and Narayanganj towns. Certain species of carnivores, rodents and bats, many birds, reptiles, amphibians, some fishes and crustaceans and many butterflies live in the countryside villages or groves and crop fields and in marshlands.

1.5.6 Wetland Habitats

The wetlands of the country include all the freshwater rivers and those that are known by the local names of Baor, Beel and Haor. The country has an estimated 7,497 km² of rivers, canals and streams, 6,102 km² of brackish water and mangrove areas, 1,142 km² of wetlands, locally called beels, baors and haors and 1,469 km² of ponds and Banglapedia (2003). During monsoon the floodplain areas could be as high as 54,866 km² that means virtually half of the country gets submerged (Table 5).

The details of the wetlands utilized by the crustaceans and fishes are given in depth in the respective volumes of the Red List Books of these series. Freshwater rivers and all wetlands in these water regime are home for almost all freshwater fishes and crustaceans, turtle and tortoises as well as otters and the Ganges Susu. These are also home for the migratory and resident waterfowls, waders and other waterbirds as well as cormorants, herons and egrets, many species of snakes, monitors and some water snakes. A few specimens of the Gharial that are occasionally seen in the country live in the Padma-Jamuna river systems only. Mugger or Marsh Crocodile has become extinct from the river system in the middle of the last century.

1.5.7. Swamp Forest

In the historical past all the freshwater wetlands comprising all haors and beels had good aquatic emergent and rooted vegetation, roughly formed of two species of trees the Hijol *Barringtonia racemosa* and Koroch *Pongamia pinnata*. The haors also included other plants such as trees like Baruna *Crateva nurvala*,

Table 5. Types of wetlands and their areas (in sq. km.) based on Banglapedia (2003)

| Open Waters | km ² |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Rivers | 7,497 |
| Estuaries and mangrove swamps | 6,102 |
| Beels and haors | 1,142 |
| Inundable floodplains | 54,866 |
| Kaptai lake | 688 |
| Closed water | km ² |
| Ponds | 1,469 |
| Baors (Oxbow Lakes) | 55 |
| Brackish water farms | 1,080 |
| Total | 72,899 |



A wetland bordered by villages

© M A R Khan

Pitali *Trewia nudiflora*, Ashwathwa *Ficus religiosa* and Khudi Jam *Syzygium fruticosum*. The important shrubby and floating or rooted and submerged vegetation include Patibet or Patipta/Murta *Schumannianthus dichotomus*, Khagra *Phragmites karka*, Bon Golap *Rosa clinophylla*, Kash *Saccharum spontaneum*, Sitki *Phyllanthus reticulatus*, *Asclepias curassavica*, Hurhuri *Cleome spinosa*, Bondhan *Oryza latifolia*, *Oryza rufipogon*, Murta or sedge *Cyperus iria*, *Cyperus malaccensis*, Shapla *Nymphaea rubra*, *Nymphaea pubescens*, Makna *Euryale ferox*, Shingra *Trapa bispinosa*, Boronokha *Monochoria hastata*, *Hemarthria protensa*, *Hygorhyza aristata*, *Vallisneria spiralis*, *Echinochloa colona*, *Echinochloa*

stagnina and Biskatali *Polygonum plebeium* (Sobhan *et al* 2012). The Ratargul Swamp Forest under Sylhet District is one of the best examples of the freshwater swamp forests in the country. Parts of Tanguar Haor, Hakaluki Haor and Haila Haor do support scattered swamp forests as well. This forest provides refuge to local freshwater fishes, crustaceans, butterflies, amphibians, reptiles and birds. A few mammals venture in such areas that include both insect and fruit bats, Fishing Cat, Jackal and a few civets.

1.5.8. Man-made Coastal Forests

With a view to occupying newly accreted and uninhabited coastal islands and save those from being grabbed by local people, forest department started planting those areas with some of the fast growing mangrove species such as the *Avicennia alba* and *Sonneratia apetala* and rarely other species from the 1980s. The process is still continuing and it covers areas from adjacent to the Sundarbans in the west to the Teknaf in the east. The natural and man-made coastal forests in the districts of Bagherhat, Barisal, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Khulna, Noakhali, Patuakhali and Satkhira are comprised of *Avicennia* spp., *Sonneratia* spp., *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Acanthus ilicifolius*, *Lumnitzera* spp., *Agealitis rotundifolia*, etc., covering some 500 km² or so.



Haor basins provide excellent habitats for the migratory ducks and waders

© M A R Khan



Saint Martin's island

© M A R Khan

These mangroves are good habitats for birds, both resident and migratory and harbour quite good crustaceans, fishes and butterfly species in these man-made ecosystem facing the estuaries in the Bay of Bengal. Few reptiles, flying foxes and jackal have been noted from these too.

1.5.9. *The Bay of Bengal and Coastal Areas*

The southernmost part of Bangladesh is bordered by about 710 km long coast line of the Bay of Bengal, which has the continental shelf of up to 50 m depth with an area of about 37,000 km². The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Bangladesh lies from the base line to 200 nautical miles seaward. The coastal fauna of Bangladesh are a total 453 species of birds, 42 species of mammals, 35 reptiles and 8 amphibian species. A total of 301 species of mollusks and over 50 species of commercially important crustaceans and 76 species fish from estuarine have been recorded so far in the coastal zone.

Among the endangered species, there are five mammals, 25 birds, 14 reptiles (one crocodile, eight turtles, four lizards and one snake) and two amphibians (frogs). The marine waters of

Bangladesh are also having 442 species of fish and 36 species of marine shrimps. About 336 species of mollusks, covering 151 genera have been identified. In addition, 3 lobsters and 7 species of turtles and tortoises, 168 species of seaweeds, 3 sponges, 16 crabs, 3 lobsters, 10 frogs, 3 crocodiles, 24 snakes, 3 otters, 1 porcupine, 9 dolphins and 3 species of whale found in Bangladesh territorial water. Among the marine and migratory species of animals, 4 fishes, 5 reptiles, 6 birds, and 3 mammals are threatened (IUCN 2000, Quader 2010).

Bay of Bengal is the home for all the saltwater dolphins and the lone living species of whale in Bangladesh, the Bryde's Whale. Oceanic birds such as the Skua, some gulls and terns live in the deep sea although largest population gulls and terns are found along the coastal areas during winter. One of the largest populations of the Indian Skimmer lives along the coastal areas, particularly in the coastal rivers by the Hatiya Island and the Nijhoom Dwip.

In general, coastal areas and the Bay proper are very fertile grounds for fishes, aquatic invertebrates, marine turtles, sea snakes, saltwater crocodile mainly in the Sundarbans,



Botolnaak Shishu Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin in the Swatch of No Ground

© M A R Khan

many other reptiles, sea birds, waders and waterbirds, molluscs, crustaceans and members of minor phyla.

1.6. Status of Wildlife in Protected Areas

Bangladesh being not so old a country in South Asia has come a long way so far as the biodiversity conservation in the region is concerned. Bangladesh made its first step of saving the wildlife and wilderness when it promulgated the Bangladesh Wildlife Act in 1974, within just three years of its independence in December 1971. This gave a boost to the Government Forest Department in recruiting wildlife biologists, declaring a few areas as wildlife and nature conservation divisions, protected areas (PA) as wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, game reserves, bird sanctuaries, etc. Most importantly forest department revamped the wildlife act of 1974. This has been thoroughly improved and modified and re-enacted as the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act 2012 in 2012. It has allowed more and more areas to be brought under the PA systems.

Bangladesh currently has 39 PAs (Table 6). Among these, 38 are forest based and managed by the forest department. These

include 17 National Parks, 20 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 1 Special Biodiversity Conservation Area. In all, these terrestrial and coastal protected areas cover about 2,66,202.5 hectares or 2,662 km². The remaining one is marine ecosystem oriented that is managed by the forest department, 'the only Marine Protected Area (MPA), in 'Swatch of No-ground' of Bay of Bengal, declared under Bangladesh Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012. Besides, another marine reserve in 'Middle Ground and South Patches' of Bay of Bengal, declared under the Marine Fisheries Ordinance 1983. These two MPAs together comprise 243,600 hectares (2,436 sq. km) constituting 2.05% of the total marine area 11,881,300 hectares (118,813 sq. km) of Bangladesh' (DoE 2015).

In view of human population pressure on forest land and other habitats, the wildlife is in danger of becoming threatened either due to loss of forest or conversion of natural forests to man-made ones, habitat fragmentation, etc. So, to provide refuge and improving the chances of survival there is no better remedies than declaring a range of PAs covering various habitat types or of different ecosystems. Sensibly,

Bangladesh has already done so. Only thing that is still missing is the proper management that needs to be put in place soon.

Many mega species of the country are absolutely dependent on the proper management of the PAs. As for example, the Bengal Tiger would perish if the Sundarban Mangrove Forest had not been declared as a protected forest first and then a PA later. Same is the case with the land giant, the Asian Elephant. It needs total protection wherever it lives. The fate of the most of the larger and showy animals such the deer, bear, primates, wild cats and other carnivores, forest-dwelling

and arboreal mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and butterflies cannot survive with proper protection being afforded to them through the PA systems. The same is true for all the whales, dolphins, porpoise, sea snakes, marine turtles, estuarine crocodile, etc., would have no chance of sustaining populations without the support given through the marine protected areas. Most of the fish species would disappear in the absence of protection from freshwater fish sanctuaries and other PAs. Therefore, the PA systems plays very vital role in the protection and conservation of Threatened Species be those on land or in water.

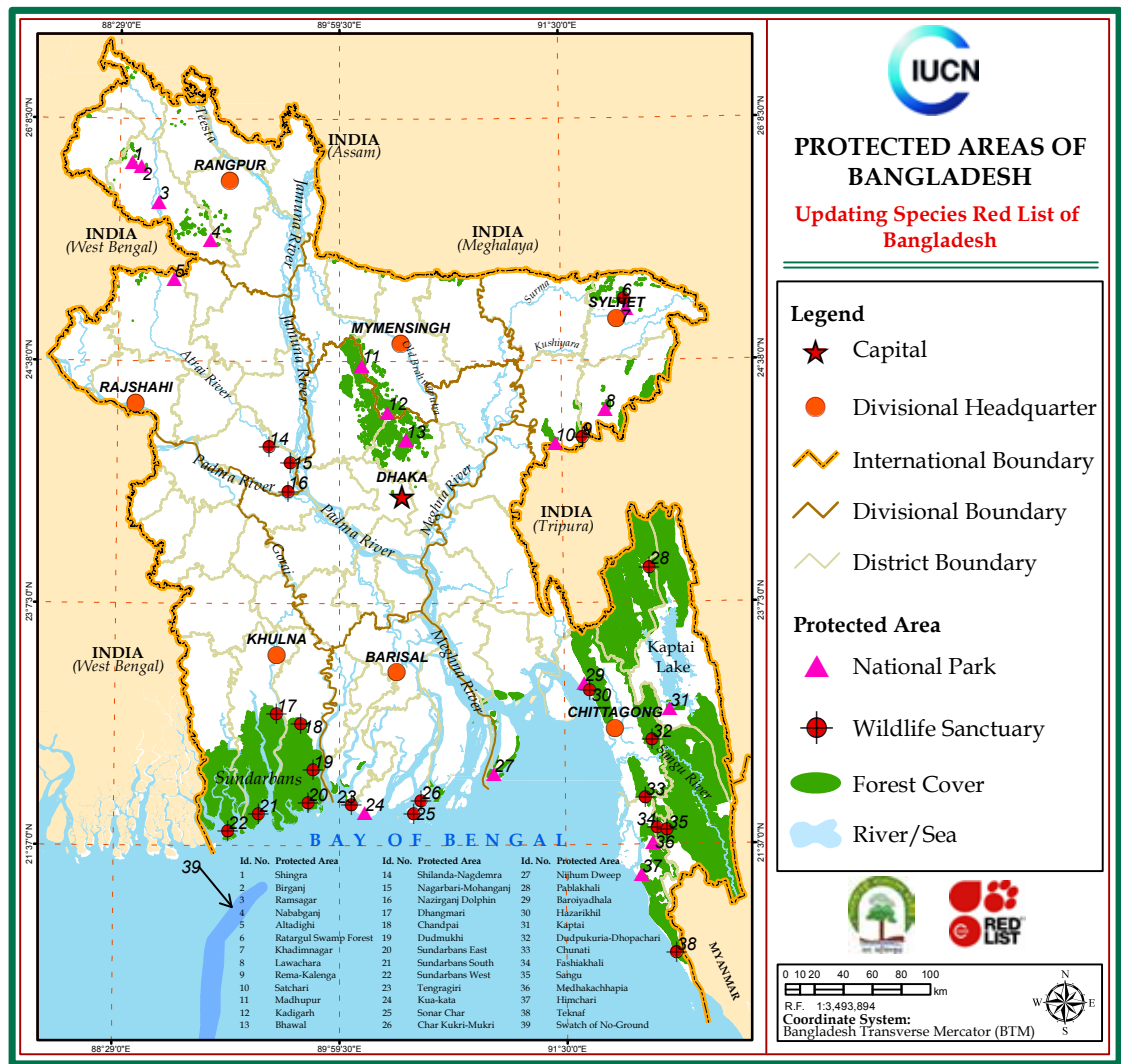


Figure 4. Showing different forests, other habitats and the protected areas based on DoE 2015.

| Table 6. Protected Areas of Bangladesh based on DoE 2015 | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Sl. No. | Protected Areas | Ecosystem | Conservation Focus | Location | Area (ha.) |
| 1 | Himchari National Park | Mixed Evergreen | | Cox's Bazar | 1729 |
| 2 | Kaptai National Park | Mixed Evergreen | | Chittagong Hill Tracts | 5464.78 |
| 3 | Nijhum Dweep National Park | Planted Mangrove Forest | Deer and Bird | Noakhali | 16352.23 |
| 4 | Medha Kassapia National Park | Mixed Evergreen | | Cox's Bazar | 395.92 |
| 5 | Baraiyadhala National Park | Mixed Evergreen | | Chittagong | 2933.61 |
| 6 | Kuakata National Park | Planted Mangrove Forest | | Patuakhali | 1613 |
| 7 | Bhawal National Park | Shal Forest | | Gazipur | 5022 |
| 8 | Madhupur National Park | Shal Forest | | Tangail/Mymensingh | 8436 |
| 9 | Ramsagar National Park | | | Dinajpur | 27.75 |
| 10 | Lawachara National Park | Mixed Evergreen | | Moulavibazar | 1250 |
| 11 | Shatchari National Park | Mixed Evergreen | | Habigonj | 242.91 |
| 12 | Khadimnagar National Park | Mixed Evergreen | | Sylhet | 678.8 |
| 13 | Nababgonj National Park | | | Dinajpur | 517.61 |
| 14 | Singra National Park | | | Dinajpur | 305.69 |
| 15 | Kadigarh National Park | | | Mymensingh | 344.13 |
| 16 | Altadighi National Park | | | Naogoan | 264.12 |
| 17 | Birgonj National Park | | | Dinajpur | 168.56 |
| 18 | Rema-kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary | | | | |
| 19 | Char Kukri-Mukri Wildlife Sanctuary | Planted Mangrove Forest | | Bhola | 40.00 |
| 20 | Sundarban (East) Wildlife Sanctuary | Natural Mangrove Forest | Bengal Tiger, Masked Finfoot | Bagerhat | 31226.94 |
| 21 | Sundarban (West) Wildlife Sanctuary | Natural Mangrove Forest | Bengal Tiger | Satkhira | 71502.1 |
| 22 | Sundarban (South) Wildlife Sanctuary | Natural Mangrove Forest | Bengal Tiger | Khulna | 36970.45 |
| 23 | Pabla khali Wildlife Sanctuary | Mixed Evergreen | Asian Elephant | Chittagong Hill Tracts | 42069.37 |
| 24 | Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary | Mixed Evergreen | Asian Elephant | Chittagong | 7763.97 |
| 25 | Fashiakhali Wildlife Sanctuary | Mixed Evergreen | Asian Elephant | Cox's Bazaar | 1302.42 |
| 26 | Dudhpukuria-Dhopachari Wildlife Sanctuary | Mixed Evergreen | Hoolock Gibbon, Elephant | Chittagong | 4716.57 |
| 27 | Hazarikhil Wildlife Sanctuary | Mixed Evergreen | | Chittagong | 1177.53 |
| 28 | Shangu Wildlife Sanctuary | Mixed Evergreen | | Bandarban | 2331.98 |
| 29 | Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary | Mixed Evergreen | Asian Elephant & Capped Langur | Cox's Bazaar | 11614.57 |
| 30 | Tengragree Wildlife Sanctuary | Natural Mangrove Forest | Bird and Deer | Barguna | 4048.58 |
| 31 | Sonarchar Wildlife Sanctuary | Planted Mangrove Forest | Bird and Deer | Patuakhali | 2026.48 |
| 32 | Chandpai Wildlife Sanctuary | River/ Marine | Ganges River Dolphin | Bagherhat | 560 |
| 33 | Dudmukhi Wildlife Sanctuary | River/ Marine | | Bagherhat | 170 |
| 34 | Daingmari Wildlife Sanctuary | River/ Marine | | Bagherhat | 340 |
| 35 | Nizirganj (Dolphin) Wildlife Sanctuary | | | Pabna | 146 |
| 36 | Shilanda-Nagdemra (Dolphin) Wildlife Sanctuary | | | Pabna | 24.17 |
| 37 | Nagarbari-Mohanganj Dolphin Sanctuary | | | Pabna | 408.11 |
| 38 | Ratargul Swamp Forest | | | Sylhet | 204.25 |
| 39 | Swatch of No-Ground | | | Bay of Bengal | 173,800 |
| 40 | Marine | | | Bay of Bengal | |

1.7. Biodiversity/Wildlife Trends and Concerns

The fisheries sector is directly contributing to the economy of the country. Any changes in the water regime either from the indigenous sources or from the climate change and global warming effects could impact this sector severely depriving many people in the grassroots level of their livelihoods as a few million people are involved in this sector.

Many of the 38 PAs are popular tourist destinations. Bangladesh government allows Nature based tourism which is a huge hit in the country. Tourism in Bangladesh is basically based on the wildlife holding areas of the country some of which have been declared

not only as PAs but also other forms of nature-based amusement parks such as eco-parks of Bangladesh Forest Department.

Bangladesh government, national and international NGO's (non-governmental organization) get a reasonable amount of national and foreign origin money to run projects for the wildlife or biodiversity conservation parks. The negative impact of over use of the PAs is that there is a general lack of awareness among the members of the public about etiquettes of visiting a wildlife sanctuary or a national park. Their action sometimes directly hampers the animals or plants or indirectly interfere with the natural lives of the animals and plants.



A patch of denuded mixed-evergreen forest on the bank of Kaptai Lake

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UPDATING SPECIES RED LIST OF BANGLADESH: WHY AND HOW



2. UPDATING SPECIES RED LIST OF BANGLADESH: WHY AND HOW

2.1. The IUCN Red Listing Process

The Red Listing process is half a century old. The IUCN- International Union for Conservation of Nature is known worldwide more for its periodic publication of the Red Data Books and IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ (also known as the IUCN Red List or Red Data List) that produce a list of the threatened species of plants and animals of the world. Red Data Books explicitly document and highlight biodiversity losses at the species level and are important tools for guiding the conservation activities of governments and conservation organizations. Red Data Books are furthermore widely recognized as the most comprehensive, apolitical evaluation of the conservation status of plant and animal species as well as measures of the success or failure of various conservation initiatives IUCN works through the voluntary services of thousands of scientists from all over the world. They contribute their expertise to six commissions for enhancing IUCN's programmes and projects.

2.1.1. *Initiation of the Red Data Book*

People have an inherent fascination for scarce plants, fungi and animals, and have as a result been documenting the rarity of species for many centuries. The early beginnings of The IUCN Red List started in the 1950s with a card index system that was used to document data on threatened mammals and birds. In the early 1960s the card index was transformed into a two-volume set of data sheets. They were presented in loose-leaf format within red binders and these drafts were

not available for general circulation. In 1964 the first comprehensive list of threatened mammals and birds was compiled and published – enabling public access to the data. By 2015 out of 68, 855 vertebrate species IUCN have assessed 41,517 species when it could cover only 17,516 species out of 1,305,250 invertebrate species so far known.

2.1.2. *Outcome of the Red Listing*

IUCN has come a long way in its responsibility of predicting levels of threats to animals and plants of the world to their species level based on the latest IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria Version 3.1 adopted in 2000 and published a year later. It has also become successful in adding advice regarding the recommended conservation measures and risks related to the threatened species.

2.2. Red Listing in Bangladesh

Bangladesh started its national chapter of the IUCN soon after its independence in 1971. The Government of Bangladesh joined IUCN as a State Member in 1972. IUCN started its operation in Bangladesh as a “liaison office” in 1989 and a fully operational Country Office in 1992. Within 8 years of official existence it made a very challenging maneuver by taking up the project on the ‘Red List of Threatened Animals of Bangladesh, towards the late 1990s and completing publication of four volumes of Red Books covering fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals in 2000 (IUCN 2000). This process laid the foundation for Red Listing in Bangladesh. The new process started

in 2013-2014 the result of which is the current series of 8 Red List Books of Bangladesh.

2.3. Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh: Assessment Process

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 renowned 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.

2.3.1 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 5), which is one of the reasons that Red List is respected and valued for informing conservation decisions. This process differed slightly depending on the assessor's 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

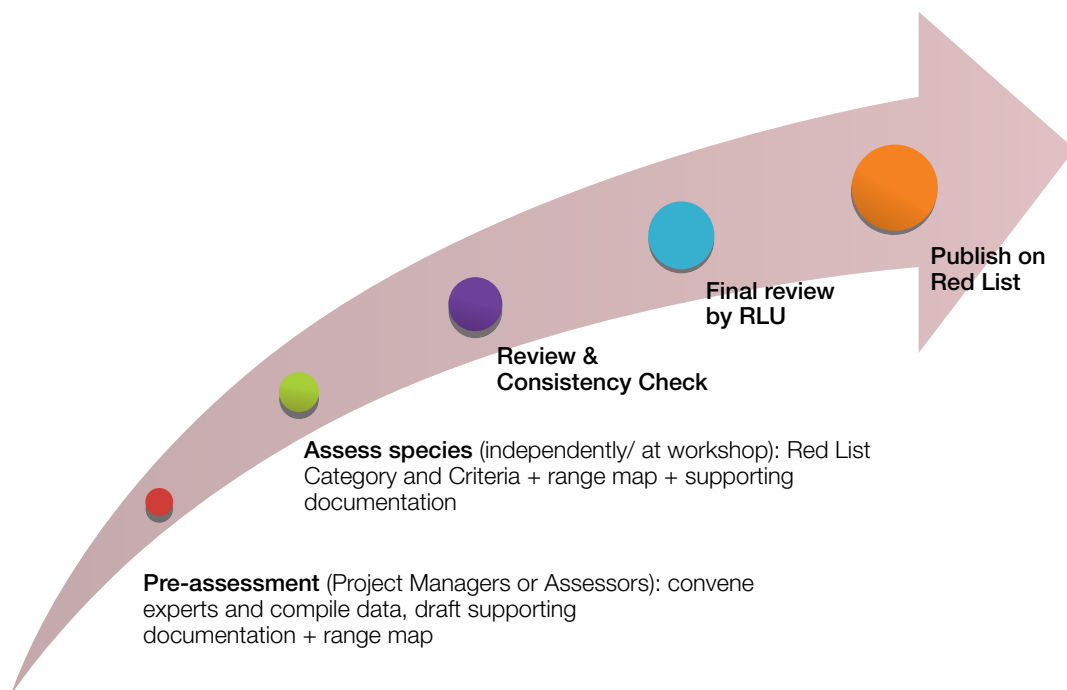


Figure 5. Red List assessment process

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 meetings were 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.

2.3.2. Summary of the activities

Summary information on the work activities of the Updating of the Species Red List of Bangladesh Team that gave added benefits to the whole assessment process of the 2015. (Table 7)

| Table 7. Training received on the Red List Assessment Process | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Activities | No. of Training Workshop | | No of Participants | Types of Beneficiaries | |
| | National | International | | Institution/Designation | Number |
| Training Workshop on Red List Process | 1 | 4 | 160 | Overseas | 3 |
| | | | | Academicians | 56 |
| | | | | Researcher | 5 |
| | | | | Students | 47 |
| | | | | Govt. Officials | 19 |
| | | | | NGO Officials | 16 |
| | | | | Freelance Consultants | 1 |
| | | | | IUCN Staff | 13 |
| | | | | Total | 160 |

| Table 8. Activities of Red List Project (During Project Period) | | |
|---|------------------------|---|
| Activities/Items | Total Number | Locations |
| Assessor | 160 | All Over Bangladesh |
| Review Workshop | 70 | IUCN, Forest Department, University of Dhaka, Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh Agriculture University. |
| Editing Workshop | 28 | |
| Regional Workshop | 4 | University of Chittagong, Khulna University, Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Bangladesh Agricultural University |
| Public Disclosure Workshop | 1 | Dhaka |
| NC-USR Meeting | 1 | Ministry of Environment and Forests |
| Project Coordination Meeting | 3 | IUCN |
| Lead Assessors' Meeting | 8 | IUCN |
| 50 Years celebration of IUCN-Red List | 1 | Dhaka |
| Bird Fair | 1 | Jahangirnagar University |
| Butterfly Fair | 2 | Jahangirnagar University |
| 6 th National Nature Festivals | 1 | Notredame College, Dhaka |
| Bi-annual Conference of Zoological Society of Bangladesh | 1 | University of Dhaka |
| Field Survey | 12 | Bandarban, Rangamati, Khagrachari, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Khulna, Satkhira, Sundarban, Sylhet, Kurigram. 70 Persons were involved in these Field Surveys. |
| Museums visit | 20 | Govt. Michael Madhusudan College, Jessore; Govt. Brajalal College, Khulna; Khulna Medical College; Govt. Prafulla Chandra College, Bagherhat; Govt. Suhrawardi College, Pirojpur; Patuakhali Govt. College; Patuakhali Govt. Women College; Govt. Brajamohan College, Barisal; Murari Chand College, Sylhet; Sunamganj Govt. College, Sunamganj; Brindaban Govt. College, Habiganj; Comilla Victoria Govt. College; Govt. Saadat University College, Karatia and Bangabandhu Bridge Regional Museum, Bangabandhu Bridge, Tangail; |
| Species Photographs Collected from | Overseas Photographers | 43 |
| | National Photographers | 54 |

2.3.3. 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 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.

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 Appendix-iii.



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

2.3.4. Selection of Range of Taxonomic Groups for the Assessment

Towards the end of the last millennium when Bangladesh made its first attempt to evaluate the animals of country for the IUCN Red Listing, it only included vertebrates, such as Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals were included (IUCN 2000). The fishes covered both freshwater and marine or salt and brackish water species. Whereas in the present evaluation of Red Listing of the Wildlife of Bangladesh includes only seven out of many groups of animals we have in the country. These are the Butterflies and Crustaceans under the Phylum Arthropoda of the invertebrates, Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals from the vertebrates or Phylum Chordata. Also the currently considered fishes do not include marine and estuarine species.

During the past century, more precisely half a century, of field research or other studies have mainly remained focused on species in commerce and those that are too visible to the members of the public. Additionally, this second group has a general appeal round the world as it included animals of larger sizes, beauties, dominant positions in various habitats and of course, in commerce and entertainment.

In the Bangladesh context, we consider our wildlife as divided into the Animal World and Plant World. However, we are not incorporating any flora here as it is currently being done by another authority and discipline. It is to be addressed at a later stage. So, in the Animal World we have two broad general categories- the invertebrates and the vertebrates that are to be considered here.

Published literature covering the various Phyla under invertebrates mainly concerns pests and beneficial insects related to agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, arboriculture, apiculture, etc., in one hand and those involved in fisheries industries on the other hand. Vast majority of species that are not concerned

with agriculture and commerce have not been studied or there is very little information on their occurrences in Bangladesh. So, we did not expect to get any literature on this vast array of invertebrate wildlife species.

The Crustaceans, under the Phylum Arthropoda, include two commercially important groups of animals known as prawns, shrimps and lobsters and crabs. These come under the Class Crustacea. We have tried our best to cover almost all the species under it totaling 141 in number. We have substantial published literature and unpublished information on these animals, barring few species that have just been recorded from the country.

Another major and popular group of animals is the Butterflies, under Class Insecta of the Phylum Arthropoda. There are 305 species of Butterflies that have so far been recorded in Bangladesh and all are covered in the present listing process. In the 2000 evaluation (IUCN 2000) no invertebrate species was included. It has become a mammoth task to include all the species of vertebrates, from Amphibia to Mammalia, so far recorded in the country. However, in case of fishes we could only incorporate the freshwater fishes and not the marine or estuarine ones that are to be done at a later date and also there are far less published literature on threatened issues related to these species although volumes have been published on their commerce related aspects. It was a real dilemma in our circle in the IUCN Bangladesh's country office and some top wildlife and fisheries biologists of the country as well as our patrons, partners and well-wishers in the forest and environment departments and sister organizations to come to a decision to include only certain groups of animals mainly because these species had been worked out much better ways than other groups where even basic taxonomical status have not yet been determined. Of course, there is time and money constraint. Moreover, there is a general lack of published

data on most of the species of invertebrate and vertebrate wildlife species occurring in Bangladesh.

Considering all limitations of finance, manpower, experts, assessors, deficient literature and time we have agreed to cover all species of freshwater fishes-253 spp., amphibians 49 spp., reptiles 167 spp., birds 566 spp. and mammals 138 spp. Of the Invertebrates, we have just included 305 species of Butterflies and another 141 species of Crustaceans.

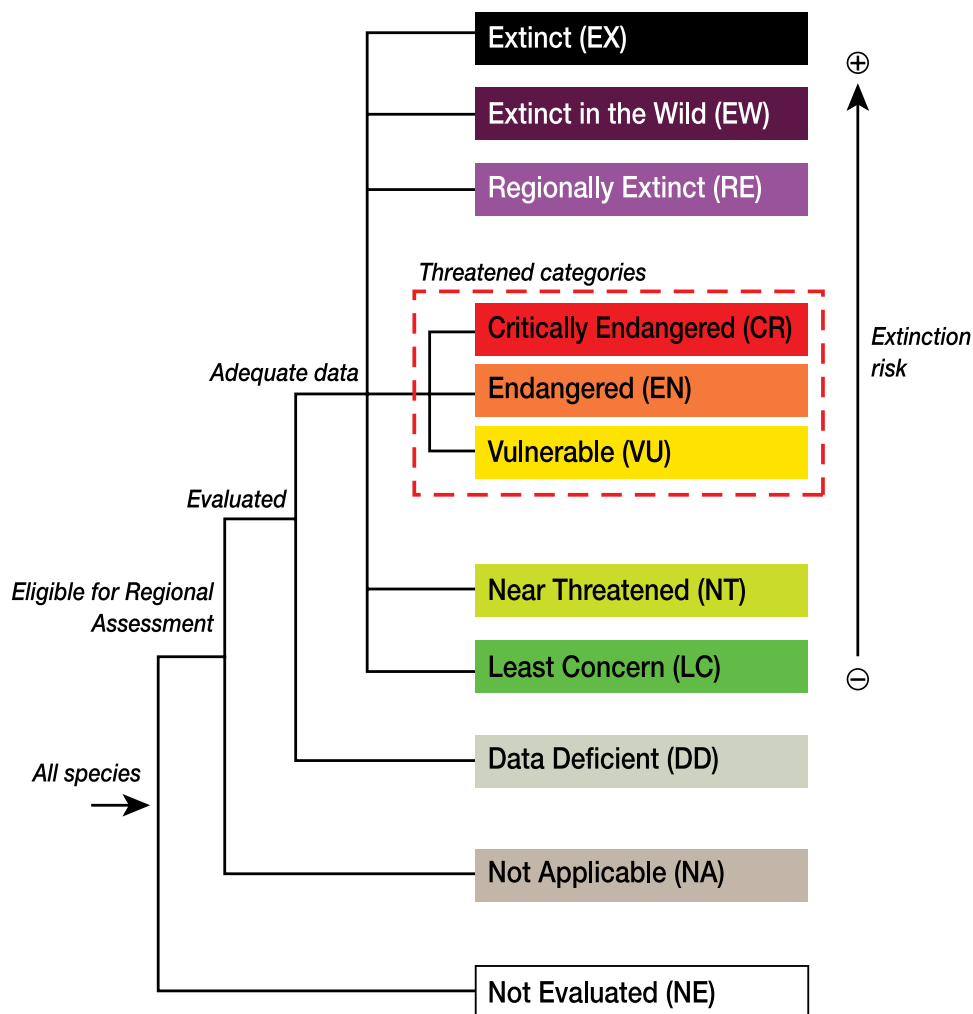
However, analysis of taxonomic range and research for inclusion/exclusion in the current assessment process are described in the six volumes.

2.3.5. *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 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.



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

2.3.6. Criteria for Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable

The Red List Assessment was 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

Description of each criteria and its applications are elaborated in the six volumes. Summary of Criteria is given in appendix iii.



Dissemination Workshop of the Red List Project



1st Meeting of the National Red List Committee



50th Year Celebration of IUCN-Red List



Regional Dissemination Workshop held in Bangladesh Agricultural University



Technical Editing Workshop



Coordination Meeting Workshop



Technical Review Workshop



8th Lead Assessor Meeting

Activities of Updating Species Red List 2015



STATUS OF ASSESSED SPECIES IN BANGLADESH



3. STATUS OF ASSESSED SPECIES IN BANGLADESH

3.1. Species Covered

Taxonomic group-wise, the assessed species included 138 under Class Mammalia, 566 under Class Aves, 167 under Class Reptiles, 49 under Class Amphibia, 253 under Class Osteichthyes, Class Crustacea and Class Insecta. Each of these sheets is appended in individual red book that numbered six instead of seven because amphibians and reptiles have been considered together.

3.2. Assessment Status

Of the 1,619 species covered by the 2015 evaluation of the Updating of the Species Red List 2% were Regionally Extinct when 24% were assigned under the Threatened Categories following the IUCN Red List Criteria (version 3.1, www.redlist.org) as follows:

- *31 species or 2% Regionally Extinct
- * 56 species or 3.45% Critically Endangered
- *181 species or 11.18% Endangered and
- * 153 species or 9.45% Vulnerable (Table 9).

Out of 1,619, the remaining species, 90 or 6% species were assessed under the Near Threatened Category and 802 species or 50% as Least Concern. Another 278 species or 17% were being assessed as Data Deficient, meaning no Threatened Category could be assigned to these species due to lack of sufficient supporting documents or literature or field information when 28 species or just 2% were considered being under the Category of Not Evaluated (Figure 7).

From the results above, one may easily conjecture and sound a note of caution that too many species have faced extinction in Bangladesh. However, of the 31 species of animals that have become extinct in the country, only three species, the Sloth Bear, Sarus Crane and White-winged Duck, have been lost between 1972 and 2014, when almost all have vanished from the present territory of Bangladesh before 1971 (Table 9). There is uncertainty about the probable dates

| Group Name | Species |
|-------------------|---------|
| Mammals | 138 |
| Birds | 566 |
| Reptiles | 167 |
| Amphibians | 49 |
| Freshwater Fishes | 253 |
| Crustaceans | 141 |
| Butterflies | 305 |
| Total | 1,619 |

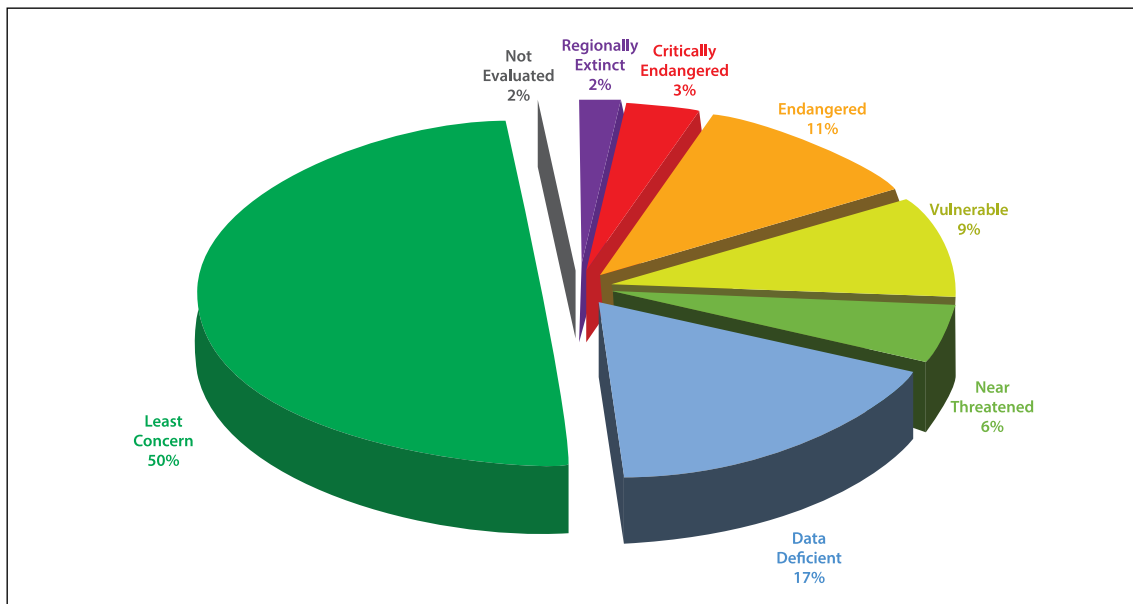


Figure 7: Red List assessment result

of extinction of 8 species of small birds that are mostly forest-dwelling and cryptic species. So, there has never occurred serious levels of extinction in the last 45 years of Bangladesh. However, the same cannot be said about the Threatened species that covered 390 or 24% of the overall species assessed.

3.3. 2015 and 2000 Findings Compared

If we compare this result of 2015 with that of the Evaluations of the 2000 (IUCN 2000) there is no place for complacent as because at that time the Threatened Category included 215 species out of 1,155 assessed (excluding all marine fishes but including all migratory and resident species) or 19% in 2000 when that figure has shot up to 390 species in 2015 or 24 %. That means this a jump of 5% and these species are heading towards Threatened Category from lower categories in the 2000 assessments (Table 10).

If we take up each category under the Threatened Category, the percentage of Critically Endangered Species declined from 6% in 2000 to 3% in 2015 that means half of the past but more species became Endangered and Vulnerable in 2015 than in

2000. These are 11% in 2015 versus 8% in 2000 for Endangered and 9% of 2015 against 5% in 2000 for Vulnerable.

The other positive territory in the current process of assessment being the reduction in the Least Concern Category from 53% in 2000 under Not Threatened Category versus 50% as Least Concern in 2015. It is to be noted here that IUCN Bangladesh 2000 devised a Category as “Not Threatened” that I have considered to some extent similar to Least Concern, which in reality is not so as all species that did not fit to the Category of Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable were lumped into this newly devised Category. Also improvement is distinctly visible in the situation with the Category Data Deficient. During 2015 assessment this has changed a lot, from 28% in 2000 to 17% in 2015, a reduction of 11 %. This was possible due to tremendous effort given in collecting, collating and analysing huge quantity of data with quality results from the published literature, internet resources and those resulted from the interpersonal communications. However, 7% increase in the Threatened Category from 2000 to 2015 indicates more attention in conservation is needed.

| Categories | MA | | BI | | CR | | RE | | AM | | FI | | BU | | Total | |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| Extinct (EX) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Extinct in the Wild (EW) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Regionally Extinct (RE) | 11 | 0.70 | 19 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 2 |
| Critically Endangered (CR) | 17 | 1 | 10 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 0.02 | 9 | 0.56 | 1 | 0.06 | 56 | 3.46 |
| Endangered (EN) | 12 | 0.75 | 12 | 0.75 | 2 | 0.02 | 10 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.03 | 30 | 1.85 | 112 | 6.91 | 181 | 11.18 |
| Vulnerable (VU) | 9 | 0.56 | 17 | 1 | 11 | 0.7 | 11 | 0.7 | 5 | 0.3 | 25 | 1.5 | 75 | 4.63 | 153 | 9.46 |
| Near Threatened (NT) | 9 | 0.56 | 29 | 1.8 | 1 | 0.06 | 18 | 1.17 | 6 | 0.37 | 27 | 1.67 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 5.56 |
| Least Concern (LC) | 34 | 2.1 | 424 | 26.8 | 47 | 2.9 | 63 | 3.89 | 27 | 1.67 | 122 | 7.54 | 85 | 5.25 | 802 | 49.53 |
| Data Deficient (DD) | 39 | 2.40 | 55 | 3.4 | 79 | 4.88 | 27 | 1.4 | 6 | 0.37 | 40 | 2.47 | 32 | 1.97 | 278 | 17.17 |
| Not Evaluated (NE) | 7 | 0.43 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.06 | 20 | 1.23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 1.72 |
| Total | 138 | 8.52 | 566 | 34.94 | 141 | 8.7 | 167 | 10.31 | 49 | 3.02 | 253 | 15.62 | 305 | 18.83 | 1619 | 100 |

| Group | Total No. of Living Species | Extinct | Threatened | | | Total | Lower Risk | Data Deficient (DD) | Not Threatened (NT) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Critically Endangered (CR) | Endangered (EN) | Vulnerable (VU) | | | | |
| Fishes (Freshwater & Brackish water) | 266 | 0 | 12 | 28 | 14 | 54 | 0 | 66 | 146 |
| Amphibians | 22 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| Reptiles | 127 | 1 | 13 | 28 | 22 | 63 | 0 | 39 | 12 |
| Birds | 628 | 2 | 19 | 20 | 8 | 47 | 6 | 162 | 413 |
| Mammals | 113 | 10 | 21 | 15 | 7 | 43 | 0 | 53 | 17 |
| Total | 1156 | 13 | 65 | 94 | 56 | 215 | 6 | 327 | 595 |

3.4 Detailed Analyses of Data

3.4.1 Threatened Species

Species that have been evaluated under this broad Category meant these are either under the Category of Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable.

The assessments of 1.619 species from the butterflies, crustaceans, freshwater fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals revealed that 0.32% of butterflies, 0.56% of fishes, 1% of reptiles, 0.6% of birds and 1% of mammals were Critically Endangered when no Crustacean was evaluated as Critically

Endangered, which is no doubt a good sign for the group. Once below the level of half a per cent could be considered as ‘insignificant’.

However, 6.9% butterflies, 1.85% fishes, 0.75% each of birds and mammals, 0.6% reptiles and an insignificant number of crustaceans and amphibians have been considered as Endangered (Table 9).

The most Vulnerable group appeared to be the Butterflies with 4.63% animals under this category and 1.5 % of freshwater fishes, 1% of reptiles and an insignificant number of other groups had been considered as Vulnerable.

In all 3.46% species have been considered as Critically Endangered, 11.18% as Endangered and 9.46% as Vulnerable.

Against these threatened condition, 3.35% (19 species) of birds have been assessed as Regionally Extinct that figure for the reptiles and mammals are 0.78% and reptiles 0.60% respectively or both having one species each under this category. Remaining four groups did not record any extinctions between the past evaluation of 2000 and the current one of 2015. From this, it appears that the probability of species getting extinct from the butterflies, crustaceans, freshwater fishes and amphibians is zero or very slim, at least for the time being. But if the next Threatened Category of Critically Endangered is concerned mammals and reptiles, both having 17 species each, seemed to be in great danger of extinction if remedial measures are not taken or the recommendations made for them are heeded. Threat levels of the other groups for this category are comparatively better than these two as they have far fewer numbers under Critically Endangered Category.

In the next Threatened Category, Endangered, butterflies seemed to have more than one third or 6.91% of the species under it when freshwater fishes comprised 1.85% and birds and mammals have just 0.76%. The main reasons for this status for them are clearly explained in the relevant volume covering those species but it seems habitat destruction, alterations and shrinkages, specifically loss of larval and adult food plants from the forests and the countryside, are notable not only for the butterflies but also for the mammals. For the fish, there are few causes, of which wholesale drying up of waterbodies for commercial farming of fishes and water pollution are two major ones. For the mammals, reasons are more broad-based than the others and that includes hunting, trade, etc., in addition to habitat destruction.

So, serious attention needs to be paid to save these species from becoming further threatened and heading for the next higher level of Critically Endangered or even in worst case, towards Regional Extinction. To improve their declining fates and put a break to habitat destruction present assessment process has given sufficient conservation and management recommendations to halt the progressive deterioration leading to Endangered status of these animals.

The third level in the endangerment among the Threatened Category is Vulnerable. The assessment results indicated that Butterflies are in the list having 4.63% under this category, freshwater fishes 1.50%, followed by the birds 1.00% and mammals 0.56%. The rest are insignificant. As in Endangered Category, Butterflies being in the top of the Category indicates as a group, these are in danger of extinction.

The Near Threatened Category had just 5.56% species under it that included 1.80% birds, 1.17% reptiles and 1.67% freshwater fishes. Other groups were insignificant, meaning below 1% level.

The map integrate clearly reveals that most of the land-based threatened species that means the mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and butterflies are restricted to the terrestrial ecosystems encompassing just the Mixed-evergreen forests of the country located in the eastern, northeastern and southeastern regions of Bangladesh. These areas have the highest concentration of these species too.

The scenario with the water-based ecosystems in figure 8b is quite different from that of the terrestrial one. In the aquatic zones, most of the threatened species are restricted to the southwest, north and too some extent, in southeastern regions of the country.

So, the future planners and conservation managers need to pay attention to save the ecosystems in the above regions as these have

the highest number of Threatened species that are to be managed and conserved on priority basis.

3.4.2 Near Threatened Species

Near Threatened species virtually stands between the thresholds of Vulnerable and Data Deficient as these did not fulfill all criteria under the former category. Although on the basis of percentage of the species these figures are not very high but if proper management and conservation measures are not put in place in due time their status might change towards the next higher category, meaning they might become Vulnerable. So, careful implementation

of their proposed management regimes need to be followed and monitored. With adoption of proper management and conservation measures their status could even be changed to the Least Concern Category.

3.4.3 Data Deficient Species

The species that are under the Data Deficient Category encompassed 4.88% crustaceans, 3.40% birds, 2.47% freshwater fishes, 2.40% mammals, 1.97% butterflies and 1.40% reptiles with an insignificant number under the amphibians. The present assessment process had to do lots of soul searching to consider these many species (278 or 17%) under this

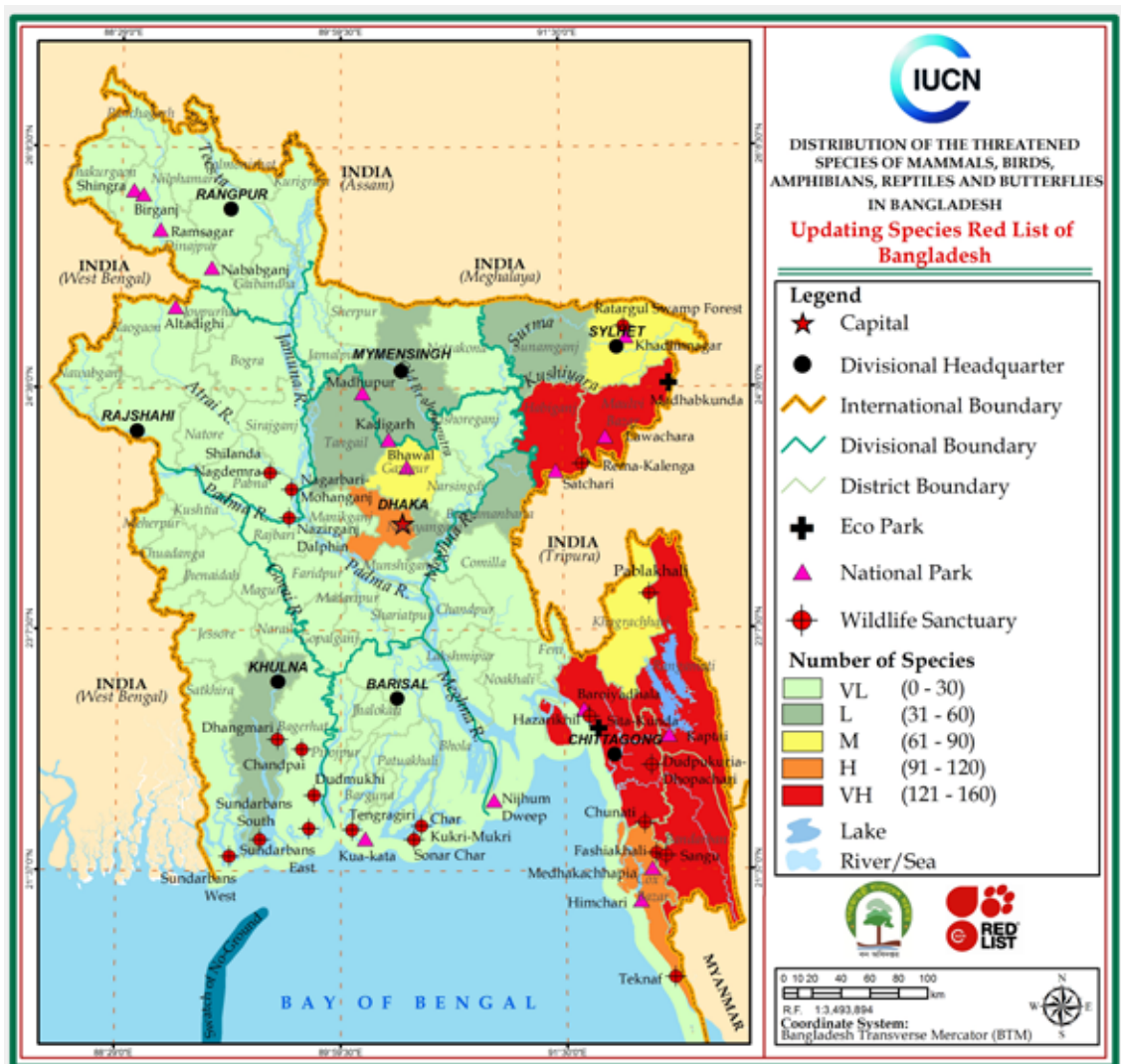


Figure 8a: Distribution of threatened species (Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians and Butterflies) in Bangladesh

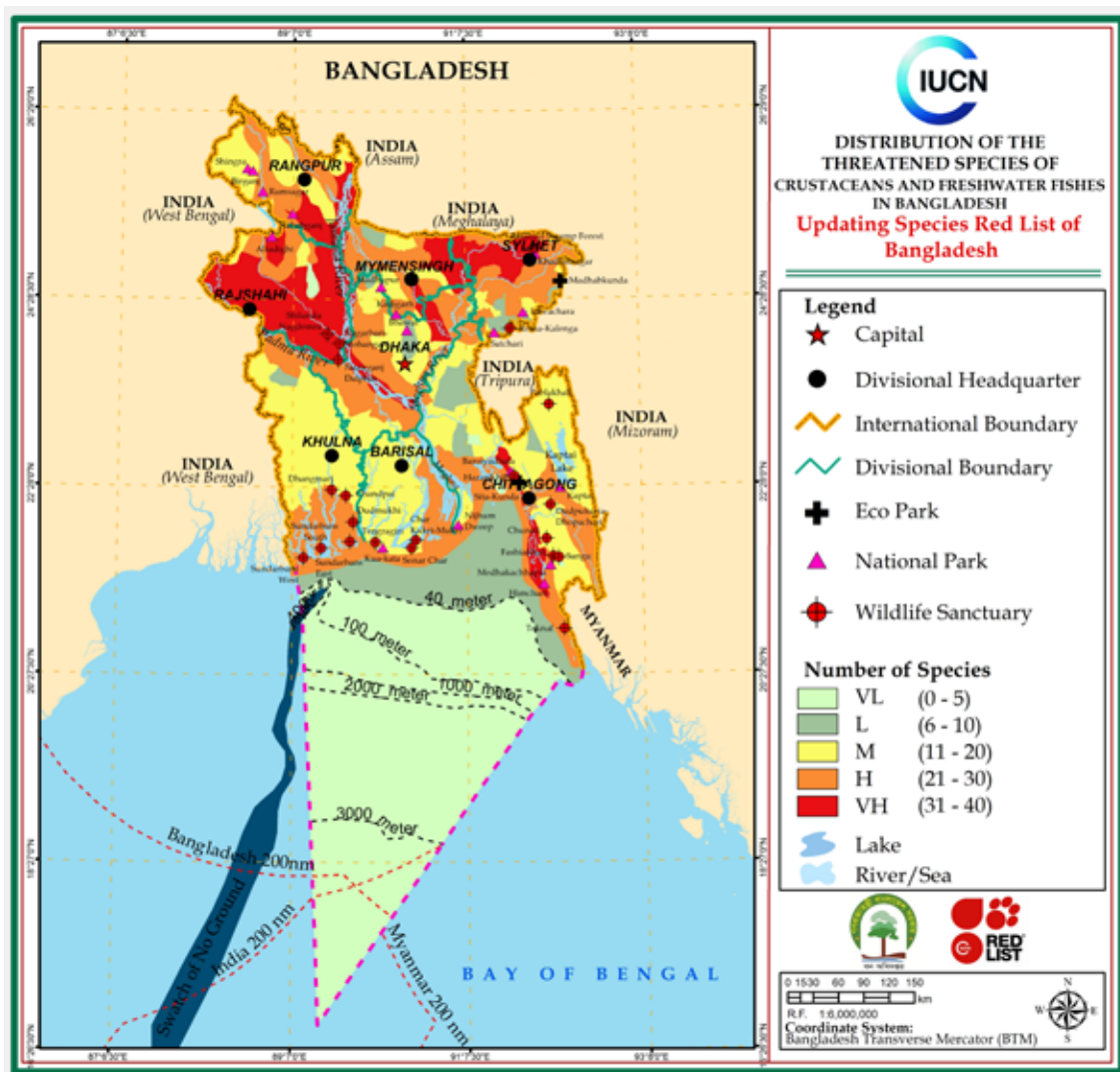


Figure 8b: Distribution of threatened species (Freshwater Fishes and Crustaceans) in Bangladesh

category as they had in the first place very little or no published literature to support evaluating them in other categories. But all had definite records of occurrence from the country with no further information of the range of distribution and ecological status. It is hopefully expected that when more data on these species are available and during next bouts of evaluations the status of them would change towards positive territory of Least Concern.

3.4.4 The other Categories

Under the Least Concern Category too many birds showed that they are beyond the net of

the Threatened Category as this group had 26.18% birds, 7.54%, 5.25% butterflies, 3.96 % reptiles, 2.90% crustaceans, 2.1% mammals and 1.67% amphibians. If the present status of the habitats is maintained or even improved there is a chance that these species would flourish and extend their ranges further.

Of all the groups, 1.16% reptiles had been considered under Not Evaluated Category when all other groups had an insignificant number of species under it.

The species under this category had only unconfirmed or single record of occurrence

of doubtful origin for each species that did not allow assessors to do proper evaluation of these species. Thus, these have been lumped under this newly created Not Evaluated Category. This is more or less a stop gap arrangement up to the time proper information could be collected on these species to evaluate them properly fitting into existing Red Listing Criteria of the IUCN.

3.4.5 Regionally Extinct Species

In all Bangladesh has lost 31 species of mammals, birds and reptile over the past one century. Most of the species that have disappeared included pretty large-sized mammals, large and showy birds and large crocodile too. During 2000 evaluation the Red Listing Process declared 13 species as Extinct. But during the current process of 2015 two of those 'extinct' species had been re-sighted through camera traps and captured specimens. In the current process 20 species of 2015 have been evaluated and 11 extinct species from the past assessments have been re-evaluated as Regionally Extinct, meaning these are no more present in the wilderness areas in the country. Although extinct from Bangladesh but these are present in zoos or in other countries within the range of the species concerned (Khan 2015).

When analysing the Regionally Extinct species it becomes apparent that most of those that have disappeared in and around 1900 were mega species so far as their sizes are concerned. These included, all three species of Asian Rhinoceroses- Indian One-horned, Javan and Sumatran Rhinoceros, Water Buffalo, Banteng, Swamp Deer, Nilgai, Blackbuck, Grey or Indian Wolf and Sloth Bear among mammals. Pink-headed Duck, White-winged Duck, Sarus Crane, Greater Adjutant, Java or Green Peafowl, Common or Indian Peafowl, White-bellied Heron, Spot-billed Pelican and Red-headed Vulture represent extinct birds when Mugger or Marsh Crocodile being a reptile is the sole species to have become extinct from the country.

Of the remaining Regionally Extinct species, eight are basically birds of the forests of both the hills and the moist deciduous one. Also, these are of smaller in sizes that usually by pass the attention of an observer and nobody knows actually when these have gone extinct in the country although all these are known to occur in the neighbouring countries.

The Regionally Extinct Mammals- mega species Rhinoceroses:

In all there are 5 living species of Rhinoceroses in the world. Two of these are confined to the African Continent and the other 3 species are in Asia. All 3 species of Asian Rhinoceroses used to be present in Bangladesh even around the 1900s. Now all three are extinct in the country. Representative of one has been brought from Nepal and is being exhibited in Dhaka Zoo in Mirpur.

1. *Rhinoceros unicornis* Linnaeus, 1758
Great Indian Rhinoceros/Indian Rhinoceros/Great One-horned Rhinoceros/the Asian One-horned Rhinoceros Gondar in Bengali.



Regionally Extinct species Great Indian One Horned Rhino

© M A R Khan

Red List Category & Criteria: Vulnerable B1ab(iii) ver 3.1 (Global) and Regionally Extinct in Bangladesh.

Historically, the Indian rhinoceros once existed across the entire northern part of the Indian subcontinent, along the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra River basins, from Pakistan to the Indian-Burmese border, including parts of Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan (Foose and van Strien 1997). The species was common in northwestern India and Pakistan until around 1600, but disappeared from this region shortly after this time (Rookmaker, 1984). The species declined sharply in the rest of its range from 1600-1900, until the species was on the brink of extinction at the beginning of the twentieth century. Currently, the Indian rhinoceros exists in a few small subpopulations in the Nepal and India (West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Assam) (Foose and van Strien 1997; Grubb, 2005 as quoted in Talukdar *et al* 2008), with an unsuccessful reintroduction of a pair in 1983 into Pakistan (Talukdar *et al* 2008).

The historical records suggest Bangladesh had only two confirmed record of its occurrence and that is too before 1930. 'Reynolds says that in the middle of the nineteenth century the chars in the north-west (of Mymensingh) contained as many tigers as any district in India and that rhinoceros had occasionally been shot (there) as stated by Sachse (1917) in the District Gazetteer of Mymensingh.

Rookmaaker (1980) provided the updated information on the distribution of Indian Rhinoceros in Bangladesh. He has provided a rough map of the historical distribution based on either rhinos killed or its parts deposited in definite collection of some established world museums. He mentions only 2 records for Bangladesh as follows: Jaintiapur jungle 25° 06' N., 92° 08' E., Sylhet (WOOD, 1930 following 'Pollock') and in Mymensingh (Nasirabad district 24° 45'N., 90° 23'E.). So, based on the literature it is safe to consider that the Indian Rhinoceros disappeared or killed from the

territory we have under Bangladesh now by the white hunters during the 19th century itself.

2. Sumatran Rhinoceros *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* (Fischer, 1814).
D. s. lasiotis Buckland, 1872

Red List Category & Criteria:

Critically Endangered C2a(i); D ver 3.1 (Global)

Regionally Extinct in Bangladesh



sumatran rhinoceros

© Susie Ellis/www.iucnredlist.org

The Bangladesh subspecies *D. s. lasiotis* Buckland, 1872, known as the Northern Sumatran rhinoceros or Chittagong rhinoceros, once roamed in India and Bangladesh, but has been declared extinct in these countries. Unconfirmed reports suggest a small population may still survive in Burma. The name *lasiotis* is derived from the Greek for "hairy-ears". Later studies showed their ear-hair was not longer than other Sumatran rhinos, but *D. s. lasiotis* remained a subspecies because it was significantly larger than the other subspecies (Rookmaaker 1984). He further mentioned that 'In August 1900, the Chittagong rhinoceros died in the zoological garden after some 33 years in captivity. Its remains went to the British Museum (Natural History), they were examined by Oldfield Thomas (1858- 1929), the curator of mammals'. It is to be noted here that this particular rhino was captured in Chittagong forests in 1868, named as "Begum", being a female and transported live to the London Zoo that Prof Kazi Zaker Husain wrote about in the weekly Bichitra in its January issue of 1985. 'In the Indian subcontinent during the 19th century, the Sumatran rhinoceros occurred in parts of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, northern Bengal, Bhutan,

Comilla and the Chittagong Hill Tracts [the latter two areas are now in Bangladesh] (Lydekker 1900, Finn 1929, Milroy 1934, Harper 1945 as quoted by Chowdhury 1997). The last two records for the subcontinent were in 1967, when a Sumatran rhinoceros was killed near Cox's Bazar in the Chittagong area (Cubitt and Mountfort 1985) and a rhinoceros was seen by local people in the Punikhal area of Sonai Reserved Forest of Cachar district, southern Assam (Chowdhury 1997). So, even 1967 is the last date of its tentative occurrence in the territory of Bangladesh it has already crossed half a century when none has ever seen it in Bangladesh.

3. Javan Rhinoceros *Rhinoceros sondaicus* Desmarest, 1822
Red List Category & Criteria:
 Critically Endangered C2a(i); D ver 3.1 (Global)
 Regionally Extinct- Bangladesh
Rhinoceros sondaicus inermis (**Red List Category & Criteria:** Extinct).



Javan Rhinoceros

© www.pinterest.com

'The Javan Rhino formerly occurred from Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Viet Nam, and probably southern China through peninsular Malaya to Sumatra and Java (Grubb, 2005). The species' precise historical range is indeterminate, as early accounts failed to distinguish rhinos to specific level, due to partial sympatry with the other two Asian rhino species (*Rhinoceros unicornis* and *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*). Beginning in the middle of the nineteenth century, the species was extirpated from most

of its historical range, and currently occurs only in two small isolated areas. The last records of Javan Rhino vary, from 1920 in Myanmar, to 1932 in Malaysia, and 1959 on Sumatra (Indonesia) (Simon and Geroudet, 1970)', van Strien *et al* 2008. The subspecies *Rhinoceros sondaicus inermis* Lesson, 1838 formerly occurred in northeastern India, Bangladesh and Myanmar but is now extinct (Khan 1982, 1987, Nowak 1999).

4. *Bubalis arnee* (Kerr, 1792)
 Wild Water Buffalo, Wild Asian Buffalo
Red List Category & Criteria:
 Endangered A2cde+3cde+4cde;
 C1 ver 3.1 (Global)
 Regionally Extinct in Bangladesh.



Water Buffalo

© M A R Khan

The currently, 'remnant populations of Wild Water Buffalo are thought to occur at single sites in each of southern Nepal, southern Bhutan, western Thailand, eastern Cambodia, and northern Myanmar, and at several sites in India: in the Bastar region of Madhya Pradesh, in Assam, in Arunachal Pradesh, and possibly in Meghalaya, Orissa and Maharashtra (Hedges *et al* 2008).

Wild Water Buffalo is believed to be extinct in

Bangladesh, Peninsular Malaysia, and on the islands of Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. The domestic form (considered by IUCN as *B. bubalis*) occurs as feral and domesticated populations worldwide (Grubb 2005) quoted in (Hedges *et al* 2008).

It was in the Sundarbans up to 1920, in Madhupur Shal Forest up to 1945 (Dr D. K. Lahiri Choudhury, Ex-Zaminder of Muktaghacha, pers. comm.) that means from Greater Mymensingh (Khan 1982, 1987, 1996).

The Regionally Extinct Birds- few notable ones

Among the regionally extinct birds Pink-headed Duck used to be one of the most colourful species that is the first to disappear not only from Bangladesh but also from the whole of the Indian sub-continent.

5. *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea* (Latham, 1790)

Pink-headed Duck

Red List Category & Criteria:

Critically Endangered D (BirdLife International 2015) (Global)

Regionally Extinct ver 3.1 in Bangladesh



Pink-headed Duck

© www.en.wikipedia.org

“Rashid (1967) listed the species as possibly occurring in the north-eastern region or the south-central region of the country, while Khan (1982) pronounced it nationally extinct. Records are from: near the confluence of Tista river and Brahmaputra river, specimen(s) collected, c.1930 (Ripley 1952b, Delacour 1954–1964); Sylhet, undated (Hume 1888); Dhaka (Dacca), winter, pre-1900 (Bucknill 1924a); Faridpur, winter, pre-1900 (Bucknill (1924a); Jessore, “years” before 1878 (Hume and Marshall 1879–1881), in 1878 (one male in MNHN), and in winter, pre-1900 (Bucknill 1924a), January 1924 (Bucknill 1924b); Benapol (jheel near the railway station), party of 5–6, 1923 (Bucknill 1924b); eastern Rangpur district by report as the source of captive birds exported to London, 1920s (Delacour 1954–1964) noted in Birdlife 2001.

So, last sighting in Bangladesh territory could be considered 1923 when it was last seen in Benapole that could have been either in the Indian part or in Bangladesh part of the border. But the record from the eastern Rangpur of almost the same years could be confirmed as the last living Pink-headed Duck seen in Bangladesh.

Among the Regionally Extinct species of birds in Bangladesh, the Bengal Florican (*Houbaropsis bengalensis*) and Lesser Florican (*Sypheotides indicus*) were purely grassland-dwelling birds.

6. *Houbaropsis bengalensis* (Gmelin, 1789)

Bengal Florican

Red List Category & Criteria:

Critically Endangered A3bcd+4abcd (BirdLife International 2015) (Global)

Regionally Extinct ver 3.1 in Bangladesh

The Bengal Florican occurred from Comilla, Rajshahi and the northern areas such as towards Dinajpur (Birdlife 2001). The species once occurred in the grassland areas of Mymensingh, Sylhet and Comilla districts, apparently straggling as far south as



Bengal Florican

© www.en.wikipedia.org

Chittagong (Hume and Marshall 1879–1881, Baker 1921–1930, 1922–1930). There have been no recent records and it is probably extinct (Husain 1985, P. M. Thompson in litt. 1997), although it “could occur in very small numbers in the extreme north-west” (Grimmett et al. 1998). Records are from: around Rangpur (Rungpore), undated (Jerdon 1862–1864), c.1880 (Simson 1882, Baker 1887 in Narayan 1992); south of Dinajpur, c.1870s, and near Dinajpur, at Punorbhada valley, late 1880s (Baker 1887 in Narayan 1992); Bogra, Rajshahi district, scarce, undated (Baker 1887 in Narayan 1992), Madhupur (Mudhopore jungle), Mymensingh, undated (Stray Feathers 9 [1880]: 198–209, Baker 1922–1930), Sylhet, “rare”, undated (Baker 1921–1930), Dhaka (Dacca), undated (Jerdon 1862–1864), also a common seasonal visitor north of Bunser (should be Bangshi) river (untraced), itself north-west of Dhaka, but “hardly known” to the south, c.1880 (Simson 1882), Comilla (“Tippera”), undated (Anon. 1850; and thereafter Jerdon 1862–1864, Baker 1902, 1922–1930), Chittagong, undated (Baker 1921–1930, 1922–1930”. Birdlife 2001 vide <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/userfiles/file/Species/AsRDBPDFs/species/houbbeng.pdf> Accessed during 2015.

As is known lone Class Crocodylia

representative that has so far become Extinct from Bangladesh is the Mugger or Marsh Crocodile.

1. *Crocodylus palustris*
Mugger, Marsh Crocodile
Red List Category & Criteria:
Vulnerable A2cd ver 3.1 (Global)
Regionally Extinct ver 3.1 in Bangladesh



Mugger or Marsh Crocodile

© M A R Khan

Crocodylus palustris was not uncommon over entire Bangladesh during the period 1940–50s. The rivers Padma, Jamuna, Meghna and most of their tributaries from the northernmost limit of the country to 22°30'N in the south supported this species. Mitra (1957) reported quoting official records of the British time from the District of Faridpur alone crocodiles killed 10 humans during 1943–44, which means that marsh crocodiles were common in the rivers Madhumati, Padma, and Meghna. They used to become more widely distributed during the monsoon months, entering into smaller rivers, streams, and sometimes in the larger bodies of marshy areas, locally called haors. This habit is similar to the one exhibited by the Ganges Susu *Platanista gangetica* (Khan 1982c).

“Local residents interviewed have agreed that almost every day of a journey through the major rivers this crocodile could be seen during the 1940s. They occasionally attacked bathing villagers and cattle. By the end of 1960 the species had been virtually wiped out from the tributaries of Padma, Jamuna, and Meghna rivers. Sight records after this time are wanting. From 1961 there is only one doubtful sight record from the Meghna estuary. A few possibly survive in the northern, less saline

waters of the Sunderbans Mangrove Forests. Hendrichs (1975) has reported it from the Sunderbans, but I could not trace it there in 1980, 1981, nor 1982. There are two semi-captive populations of three crocodiles each in the only zoo of the country and in a large tank close to the Sunderbans”, Khan (1982c).

There is one major difference between the two assessments so far as the Extinct animals are concerned. In the past, most animals that became extinct were mega species such as the three species of Rhinoceroses, Swamp Deer,

Banteng, Wolf, Pink-headed Duck, Mugger or Marsh Crocodile, etc., that in 2015 included mostly small-forest dwelling birds.

List of other species of mammals, birds and reptiles that have been considered as Regionally Extinct from Bangladesh are appended in the Table 12 that shows the probable period of extinction and measures that can be taken to reintroduce some of the extinct ones in the country.

Table 12. Regionally Extinct Animals of Bangladesh

Status Code: RE-Regionally Extinct, CR-Creatically 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 | National Status/ Global Status | Probable year of Extinction |
|--------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Carnivora | Canidae | <i>Canis lupus</i> | Grey Wolf | RE/LC | 1950s |
| 2 | Carnivora | Hyaenidae | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i> | Striped Hyena | RE/NT | 1900s |
| 3 | Carnivora | Ursidae | <i>Melursus ursinus</i> | Sloth Bear, Honey bear | RE/VU | 2000 |
| 4 | Cetartiodactyla | Bovidae | <i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> | Nilgai | RE/LC | 1900 |
| 5 | Cetartiodactyla | Bovidae | <i>Bos javanicus</i> | Banteng | RE/EN | 1950s |
| 6 | Cetartiodactyla | Bovidae | <i>Bubalus arnee</i> | Wild Buffalo | RE/EN | 1940-50s |
| 7 | Cetartiodactyla | Bovidae | <i>Antelope cervicapra</i> | Blackbuck | RE/NT | - |
| 8 | Cetartiodactyla | Cervidae | <i>Rucervus duvaucelii</i> | Swamp Deer | RE/VU | 1940-50s |
| 9 | Perissodactyla | Rhinocerotidae | <i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i> | Sumatran Rhinoceros | RE/CR | 1967 |
| 10 | Perissodactyla | Rhinocerotidae | <i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i> | Javan Rhinoceros | RE/CR | 1900s |
| 11 | Perissodactyla | Rhinocerotidae | <i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i> | Indian Rhinoceros | RE/VU | 1930s |
| 12 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Arborophila rufogularis</i> | Rufous-throated Partridge | RE/LC | - |
| 13 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Pavo cristatus</i> | Indian Peafowl | RE/LC | 1970s |
| 14 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Pavo muticus</i> | Green Peafowl | RE/EN | 1940s |
| 15 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> | Grey Francolin | RE/LC | 1900 |
| 16 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Francolinus gularis</i> | Swamp Francolin | RE/VU | 1900s |
| 17 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Asarcornis scutalata</i> | White-winged Duck | RE/EN | 2000 |
| 18 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i> | Pink-headed Duck | RE/CR | Beginning of 19 th century |
| 19 | Gruiformes | Gruidae | <i>Antigone antigone</i> | Sarus Crane | RE/VU | 1980s |
| 20 | Otidiformes | Otididae | <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> | Bengal Florican | RE/CR | 1900s |
| 21 | Otidiformes | Otididae | <i>Sypheotides indicus</i> | Lesser Florican | RE/EN | 1900s |

| Sl. No | Order | Family | Scientific Name | English Name | National Status/ Global Status | Probable year of Extinction |
|--------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 22 | Ciconiformes | Ciconidae | Leptoptilos dubius | Greater Adjutant | RE/EN | 1970s |
| 23 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | Ardea insignis | White-bellied Heron | RE/CR | 1900s |
| 24 | Pelecaniformes | Pelecanidae | Pelecanus philippensis | Spot-billed Pelican | RE/NT | 1960s |
| 25 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | Sacrogyaps calvus | Red-headed Vulture | RE/CR | 1960s |
| 26 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | Actinodura egertoni | Rusty-fronted Barwing | RE/LC | - |
| 27 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | Paradoxornis flavirostris | Black-breasted Parrotbill | RE/VU | - |
| 28 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | Paradoxornis guttaticollis | Spot-breasted Parrotbill | RE/LC | - |
| 29 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | Paradoxornis ruficeps | Rufous-headed Parrotbill | RE/LC | - |
| 30 | Passeriformes | Certhidae | Certhia himalayana | Bar-tailed Treecreeper | RE/LC | - |
| 31 | Crocodylia | Crocodylidae | Crocodylus palustris | Mugger, Muggar, Broad-snouted Crocodile, Marsh Crocodile | RE/VU | - |

3.5 Group-wise Analyses of Assessment Sheets

Threatened and 7 Not Evaluated species.

MAMMALS

Under the mammals, 138 species have been considered. Of these, 11 are Regionally Extinct, 17 Critically Endangered, 12 Endangered and 9 Vulnerable. Of the species that are not under any Threatened Category includes 37 Data Deficient, 36 Least Concern and 9 Near

Conservation measures and recommendations given in the relevant section of this book and the Red Book for Mammals be given priorities in conserving the Threatened and mega species such as the Bengal Tiger, Asian Elephant, Western Hoolock, Hanuman Langur, Ganges River Dolphin, Bryde's Whale, etc.

| Order | RE | CR | EN | VU | NT | LC | DD | NE | Total |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Proboscidea | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Primates | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Rodentia | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 27 |
| Lagomorpha | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Eulipotyphla | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Chiroptera | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 35 |
| Pholidota | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Carnivora | 3 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 30 |
| Cetartiodactyla | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 23 |
| Perissodactyla | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 11 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 36 | 37 | 7 | 138 |

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

BIRDS

Birds as a group had the highest number of species that have been evaluated, so far. Of the 566 species, 19 have been evaluated as Regionally Extinct, 10 Critically Endangered, 12 Endangered and 17 Vulnerable covering 39 species as under Threatened Category. Certain group specific recommendations have been provided here and others have been aptly covered in the volume concerned. Close

to this, there are 29 species under the Near Threatened Category. The highest number, 424 had been evaluated as Least Concern possibly these are the commonest species and all have good populations because they are not specialist but generalists so far as their ecology is concerned. Even safety net for them have been proposed in the individual volume covering the assessed birds.

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

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

REPTILES

Reptiles as group has lost only 1 species in the country for over a century or more. It is the Mugger or Marsh Crocodile that used to live in the freshwater river ecosystem of the country and possibly it has disappeared by the 1960s. Of the 38 threatened species, 17 are under the Critically Endangered, 10

Endangered and 11 Vulnerable. All of these have become threatened due to man-made factors of changing habitats, hunting and use in commerce. To stop them going further down in the threatened categories some suitable management and other recommendations have been provided in this and the relevant volume.

| Order | RE | CR | EN | VU | NT | LC | DD | NE | Total |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Testudines | 0 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 30 |
| Squamata | 0 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 61 | 26 | 19 | 134 |
| Crocodylia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 1 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 64 | 27 | 19 | 167 |

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

AMPHIBIAN

In the past amphibians were subjected to persecution to meet the demand in international frog-leg export market. But due to governmental interventions resulting from the pressure from the conservation groups there is a total ban on the trade in frogs. No species from this group has disappeared so far. However, one third of the species are under Threatened Category which means they are living on the tight rope that can sever if proper

conservation and management regimes are not being followed by the planners and managers. There are 2 species under the Critically Endangered, 3 Endangered and 5 Vulnerable. The next higher Category being the Near Threatened includes 6 species when there are 27 species Least Concern and 6 Data Deficient. Habitat loss and changes in environmental parameters are the major causes behind the Threatened Status of the amphibians.

| Order | RE | CR | EN | VU | NT | LC | DD | NA | NE | Total |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Anura | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 27 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 47 |
| Gymnophiona | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 27 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 49 |

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

FRESHWATER FISHES

There is no record of loss of any species from the country which is a heartening sign but when Threatened Categories are concerned nearly one fourth of the species are under threat inclusive of 9 Critically Endangered,

30 Endangered and 25 Vulnerable. This is followed by 27 species as Near Threatened. Cumulatively these categories incorporated 90 species that are totally conservation dependent. If proper measures are not adopted in time there is the possibility that groups of animals

from the lower will move towards the next higher categories seriously jeopardizing the aquatic ecosystem as besides human beings many other aquatic animals are dependent on fishes. Outside the purview of the Threatened and Near Threatened Categories, there are 123 species that have been treated as Least Concern and 40 as Data Deficient. As aquatic

ecosystem is more suitable to damage due to chemical poisoning, changes in ecological parameters and climate change impacts fish as group needs lot of conservation and management interventions. Proposals for some of these have been dealt in here and in the fish volume of the Red Book.

| Order | RE | CR | EN | VU | NT | LC | DD | NE | Total |
|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Anguilliformes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Beloniformes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Clupeiformes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 17 |
| Cypriniformes | 0 | 5 | 19 | 10 | 14 | 27 | 18 | 0 | 93 |
| Cyprinodontiformes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mugiliformes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Osteoglossiformes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Perciformes | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 41 | 7 | 0 | 56 |
| Pleurinectiformes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Scorpaeniformes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Siluriformes | 0 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 54 |
| Synbranchiformes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Syngnathiformes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Tetratodontiformes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 0 | 9 | 30 | 25 | 27 | 122 | 40 | 0 | 253 |

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

CRUSTACEANS

The crustaceans have been evaluated by the Bangladesh Red listing process for the first time. So far, 141 species have been confirmed to be occurring in Bangladesh vide the crustacean volume of these Red Books (IUCN 2015). This group has not register any loss of species or one belonging to the Critically Endangered Category. Also of the remaining two categories the Endangered includes only 1 and Vulnerable 11. So, of all the 7 groups

this one has the least number of species under the Threatened Category. Out of the rest, 47 species have been evaluated as Least Concern and 79 as Data Deficient. As because this is evaluated for the first time there are some gaps in gathering information that could also mean that there is not so much of published information available on this group that resulted in such a large number of species being considered under Data Deficient Category.

| Family | RE | CR | EN | VU | NT | LC | DD | NE | Total |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Alpheidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Atyidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Hippolytidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Palaemonidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 20 |
| Pandalidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |

| Family | RE | CR | EN | VU | NT | LC | DD | NE | Total |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Penaeidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 24 |
| Sergestidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Soleniceridae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Palinuridae | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Scyllaridae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Squillidae | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cypridae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Cyprididae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Cyclestheriidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Calappidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Daldorfidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Dotillidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gecarcinucidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Grapsidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Leucosiidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Matutidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Ocypodidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Portunidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Potamidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Sesarmidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Coenobitidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Diogenidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Paguridae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Limulidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Balanidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Chthamalidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Tetraclitidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cymothoidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Bopyridae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bosmoinidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Daphniidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Macrothricidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Moinidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Diaptomidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Cyclopidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 47 | 79 | 1 | 141 |

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

BUTTERFLIES

Butterfly is another new group included in the current process of evaluation that included 305 species of butterfly so far been confirmed for the country by the current process of Red Listing Process. As newly assessed group it has too many species 188 or 62% are under Threatened Category. Least Concern category comprised 85 species and 32 Data Deficient.

This result indicates butterfly is facing most risk of extinction because of habitat destruction, loss food and larval plants due to removal of plants, use of chemicals and changes in floristic features. These will need immediate attention to stop the threatened process that are impacting this group through suggested recommendations and measures, both in its group and in this volume.

| Order | Family | RE | CR | EN | VU | NT | LC | DD | NE | Total |
|-------------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Lepidoptera | Acraeidae | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Amathusidae | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Danaidae | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| | Hesperiidae | 0 | 0 | 23 | 16 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 56 |
| | Lycaenidae | 0 | 0 | 28 | 22 | 0 | 21 | 12 | 0 | 83 |
| | Nymphalidae | 0 | 0 | 28 | 15 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 66 |
| | Papilionidae | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 25 |
| | Pieridae | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 31 |
| | Riodinidae | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Satyridae | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 22 |
| | Total | 0 | 1 | 112 | 75 | 0 | 85 | 32 | 0 | 305 |

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



Bengal Tiger

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CONCLUSION



4. CONCLUSION

Red List Assessment 2015 has recorded a paradigm shift from what was done with the 2000 assessments and improvements are appreciably visible. The ultimate result of the 2015 evaluation process in the form of seven volumes of Red Books of about 2000 printed pages and huge storage of updated information in the database covering all 1,619 species and their habitats are enormous. These can be available or used by all parties involved in the study and management of the wildlife wealth of the country and the members of the public through interactive website www.iucnredlistbd.org.

By declaring 390 out of 1619 or over 25% of the assessed species as under the Threatened Category it has given written directions to the government and other stakeholders, manager and donors to prioritize their future projects and programmes and allocate funds for these species that are needing urgent attention of the stakeholders for their conservation dependent management in the country. So, this outcome will make things easy for taking up project or funding for the important ones. Also donors and NGOs will know where to put their funds for good return.

These books are the latest and key resources that could be used by stakeholders, government machinery, policy makers, inter-sectoral managers, donors, NGOs of home and abroad, researchers and educators as well as public motivator for species, wildlife and nature conservation.

To save the butterflies, the government should pay serious attention in saving food plants,

egg-laying and resting plants and the areas holding these in all forests and ensure that these areas are being protected and brought under new protected areas specifically naming some of those as butterfly sanctuaries. More and more butterfly parks and gardens are to be built and supported in different regions of the country. Use of insecticides to be restricted as these also kill butterflies, their eggs and larvae.

Basically most of the crustaceans are either in commerce or are so small that their role in natural ecosystems is overlooked. In addition to protecting those species that are in commerce, least known and ecologically important species are to be afforded proper protection. All species evaluated by the current Red Listing process need to be included in various schedules of the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act 2012. Role of land crabs and those in the coastal areas are to be studied. Study of Hermit Crabs and King Crabs or Horse-shoe crabs to be given priority. Coral-dwelling, Deep-sea and bottom-dwelling crabs to be surveyed.

Fishes in general suffered a lot during the past few decades due to overfishing and drying up of major rivers, silting up of most canals and tributaries of rivers, conversion of countryside ponds and ditches and other water bodies into fish farms or transformed into places for human settlements, infrastructural developments and expansion of agriculture. All larger wetlands, especially the haors and coastal areas to be protected from over fishing, incidental killing of the eggs and baby fishes as well as larvae of whole lot of invertebrates. More fish sanctuaries to be declared on various habitat types.

Amphibians need wholesale protection from over kill, irrational use of chemicals in aquatic media where almost all amphibians must lay eggs and tadpoles would develop there. This group needs thorough field surveys to determine which species live in Bangladesh territory and their ecology and biological importance of pest control.

Reptiles include diverge groups of animal such as the turtles and tortoises, lizards and snakes, crocodiles and gharials that outwardly look unrelated to each other. Also, there is excessive withdrawal of turtles and tortoises to meet the local and international demands for their meat and shells. Snakes' sufferings are manifolds. First and foremost, anybody sees a snake would opt to kill it. This group is heavily exploited for snake-charming trait and meat, skin and venom trade. All places where gharials are sighted are to be protected by declaring each area and managing these as gharial sanctuaries. The lone population of the Estuarine Crocodile in the Sundarban be managed scientifically and current level of supports to be enhanced. All commerce in reptiles to be stopped. They all need proper management and protection.

Birds being the most dominant wildlife of the country is suffering a lot from the habitat destruction, habitat alterations, over use for meat and pet trade, general ignorance towards the needs of more than half of the species of birds being too small and not gaudy. So, often their habitats are destroyed. As for example a forest is protected but its undergrowth is either being cut or fire is used to burn it so that the commercially viable trees can grow faster. This trend of use of forest fire, removal of undergrowth and fragmentation of habitats to be stopped. There should be newly declared sanctuaries to be designated as bird sanctuaries. Colonial nesting birds to be protected by decaling their nesting sites or trees as bird sanctuaries, even if that means for half a year to several years. Illegal hunting, trapping and poisoning of the migratory and local birds be stopped at all costs and law breakers to be punished severely.

Mammals are possibly the most fascinating and charismatic animal group in Bangladesh mainly because of the world famous Bengal Tiger being the National Animal of Bangladesh and to a lesser extent the mighty land giant- the Asian Elephant. There is not a single year, over past century or so, when tigers and elephants have not killed some people in the country and destroyed properties. Also the squirrels, jackal, fox, monkeys, hoolock, mongoose and small cats have appeal to people. However, they are suffering from the loss of their habitats and being getting killed for meat and skin trade or for smuggling of body parts and negative result from human-wildlife conflicts. All declared protected areas should be properly managed and more and new areas to be brought under protected area management systems. All protected areas should have public appeal and be environment friendly. Major wildlife species and those in conflict with humans are to be studied in details with their management protocols being developed. The benefits of the stakeholders, bordering any protected area be taken care of by the management authority or the government.

Current Updating of the Species Red List of Bangladesh, however, could not include hundreds of species of invertebrates and the remaining species of fishes that occur in the estuaries, coastal and the deep sea areas. Therefore, the marine fishes, moths, beetles and bugs, dragonflies and damsel flies, ants and wasps, spiders, millipedes and centipedes, molluscs, corals, and representatives of minor phyla be covered in stages in the near future. In that matter all plants species should be brought under Red Listing assessment processes in the immediate and near future.

The books and the database have stored information that will play a pivotal role in the management and conservation of Threatened Species and their habitats in Bangladesh. However, the Red List of Bangladesh and database should be updated at regular intervals, after every five years to keep them relevant to species conservation ventures.

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APPENDICES



Appendix-i

| Status of Wildlife in Bangladesh | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|--|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| Status Code: RE-Regionally Extinct, CR-Critically Endangered, EN-Endangered, VU-Vulnerable, LC-Least Concern, NT-Near Threatened, DD-Data Deficient, NE-Not Evaluated | | | | | | | | |
| Sl. No | Order | Family | Scientific Name | English Name | Local Name | Status in Bangladesh | Global Status | Species ID |
| Mammals (Total Species Number 138) | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Proboscidea | Elephantidae | <i>Elephas maximus</i> | Asian Elephant | Hati, Hasti, Gaja | CR | EN | MA0003 |
| 2 | Primates | Cercopithecidae | <i>Macaca assamensis</i> | Assamese Macaque, Assam Macaque | Ashami Banor, Assamese Bandor | EN | NT | MA0001 |
| 3 | Primates | Cercopithecidae | <i>Macaca arctoides</i> | Stump-tailed Macaque, Stumptail Macaque, Bear Macaque | Choto-leji Banor, Khato-leji Banor | DD | VU | MA0051 |
| 4 | Primates | Cercopithecidae | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> | Long-tailed Macaque, Crab-eating Macaque, Cynomolgus Monkey | Lomba-leji banor, Kakrabhuji banor, Paraila Bandor | CR | LC | MA0052 |
| 5 | Primates | Cercopithecidae | <i>Macaca mulatta</i> | Rhesus Macaque | Banor , Bandor | VU | LC | MA0053 |
| 6 | Primates | Cercopithecidae | <i>Macaca leonina</i> | Pig-tailed Macaque | Ultaleji banor, Chhotoleji banor, Kolu banor. | EN | VU | MA0054 |
| 7 | Primates | Cercopithecidae | <i>Semnopithecus entellus</i> | Northern Plains Sacred Langur, Common langur | Hanuman | EN | LC | MA0055 |
| 8 | Primates | Cercopithecidae | <i>Trachypithecus phayrei</i> | Phayre's langur, Phayrei's leaf monkey, Spectacles langur | Chosmapora hanuman, Kalo hanuman, Kala bandar | CR | EN | MA0056 |
| 9 | Primates | Cercopithecidae | <i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i> | Capped Langur, Capped Leaf Monkey, Capped Monkey | Mukhpora Hanuman, Lalchey Hanuman | EN | VU | MA0057 |
| 10 | Primates | Hylobatidae | <i>Hoolock hoolock</i> | Hoolock Gibbon, Western Hoolock Gibbon | Ulluk, Holou Bandar, Bonmanush, Hulu, Huru. | CR | EN | MA0002 |
| 11 | Primates | Lorisidae | <i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i> | Slow Loris, Bengal Slow Loris, Bengal Loris, Northern Slow Loris | Lojjaboti Banor, Lajuk Banor | EN | VU | MA0050 |
| 12 | Rodentia | Hystricidae | <i>Atherurus macrourus</i> | Asiatic Brush-tailed Porcupine, Brush-tailed Porcupine | Tuli-leji Shajaru | DD | LC | MA0114 |
| 13 | Rodentia | Hystricidae | <i>Hystrix indica</i> | Indian Crested Porcupine, Indian Porcupine | Shojaru, Haza | LC | LC | MA0115 |
| 14 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Bandicota bengalensis</i> | Lesser Bandicoot Rat, Indian Molerat, Sind Rice Rat | Khet-indur, Metho-indur, Math-indur | LC | LC | MA0103 |
| 15 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Bandicota indica</i> | Large Bandicoot Rat, Greater Bandicoot Rat, Bandicoot Rat | Dhari Indur, Boro Indur, Boro Dhare Idur. | LC | LC | MA0104 |
| 16 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Millardia meltada</i> | Soft-furred Rat, Mated Field Rat, Soft-furred Field Rat | Metho Indur | LC | LC | MA0105 |

| Sl. No | Order | Family | Scientific Name | English Name | Local Name | Status in Bangladesh | Global Status | Species ID |
|--------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|---|--|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 17 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Mus booduga</i> | Common Indian Field Mouse, Little Indian Field Mouse | Metho Nengti Idur, Metho Idur, Khudi Idur, Idur | LC | LC | MA0106 |
| 18 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Mus musculus</i> | House Mouse | Nengti Idur | LC | LC | MA0107 |
| 19 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Nesokia indica</i> | Short-tailed Bandicoot Rat | Khatoleji Idur | DD | LC | MA0108 |
| 20 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> | Brown Rat | Geso Idur, Badami Idur | LC | LC | MA0109 |
| 21 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Rattus rattus</i> | Common House Rat, Ship Rat, Black Rat | Idur | LC | LC | MA0110 |
| 22 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Tatera Indica</i> | Indian Gerbil, Antelope Rat | Kangaru Idur | DD | LC | MA0111 |
| 23 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Vandeleuria oleracea</i> | Asiatic long-tailed climbing mouse | Gecho Nengti Idur | LC | LC | MA0112 |
| 24 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Mus cookii</i> | Cook's Mouse, Ryley's Spiny Mouse | Chisim (Bawm language), | DD | LC | MA0132 |
| 25 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Leopoldamys edwardsi</i> | Edward's Rat, Edwards's Long-tailed Giant Rat | Zungnam (Bawm language) | DD | LC | MA0133 |
| 26 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Rattus nitidus</i> | Himalayan Field Rat | Zungnam (Bawm language) | DD | LC | MA0134 |
| 27 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Berylmys bowersi</i> | Bower's white-toothed Rat | Zungnam (Bawm language) | DD | LC | MA0135 |
| 28 | Rodentia | Muridae | <i>Vernaya fulva</i> | Vernay's Climbing Mouse, Red Climbing Mouse. | Chisim (Bawm language), Lalchey Geso Idur | DD | LC | MA0136 |
| 29 | Rodentia | Sciuridae | <i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i> | Pallas's Squirrel | Lalche-buk Kathbirali | LC | LC | MA0093 |
| 30 | Rodentia | Sciuridae | <i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i> | Hoary-bellied Squirrel, Irrawaddy Squirrel | Badami Kathbirali, Kota, Chorkata | LC | LC | MA0094 |
| 31 | Rodentia | Sciuridae | <i>Dremomys lokriah</i> | Orange-bellied Himalayan Squirrel | Kalo Kathbirali, Komola-book Kathbirali, Kamala-pet Himalayee Kathbirali, Mandar (Tripuri), Chachia (Khasia) | LC | LC | MA0095 |
| 32 | Rodentia | Sciuridae | <i>Funambulus pennantii</i> | Five-striped Palm Squirrel, Northern Palm Squirrel. | Dora Kathbirali | LC | LC | MA0097 |
| 33 | Rodentia | Sciuridae | <i>Petaurista magnificus</i> | Hodgson's Giant Flying Squirrel | Hodgsoner Uranta Kathbirali | NT | LC | MA0098 |
| 34 | Rodentia | Sciuridae | <i>Petaurista petaurista</i> | Common Giant Flying Squirrel, Red Giant Flying Squirrel | Boro Uranta Kathbirali, Lal Uranta Kathbirali | DD | LC | MA0099 |
| 35 | Rodentia | Sciuridae | <i>Hylopetes alboniger</i> | Particolored Flying Squirrel | Bichitro-ronga Uranta Kathbirali, Choto Uranta Kathbirali | EN | LC | MA0100 |
| 36 | Rodentia | Sciuridae | <i>Ratufa bicolor</i> | Black Giant Squirrel, Malayan Giant Squirrel | Baro Kathbirali, Ram Kota | VU | NT | MA0101 |
| 37 | Rodentia | Sciuridae | <i>Tamias maclellandii</i> | Himalayan Striped Squirrel, Western Striped Squirrel | Himalayee Dora Kathbirali, Himalayan Dorakata Kathbirali | CR | LC | MA0102 |
| 38 | Rodentia | Spalacidae | <i>Cannomys badius</i> | Bay Bamboo Rat, Lesser Bamboo Rat | Bunsh idur, Indoor | DD | LC | MA0113 |
| 39 | Lagomorpha | Leporidae | <i>Caprolagus hispidus</i> | Hispid Hare, Assam Rabbit | Khorgosh, Kalo Khorgosh, Chotto Khogosh | DD | EN | MA0116 |
| 40 | Lagomorpha | Leporidae | <i>Lepus nigricollis</i> | Indian Hare, Rufous-tailed Hare, Blacknapped Hare | Shashak, Khorgosh. | EN | LC | MA0117 |

| Sl. No | Order | Family | Scientific Name | English Name | Local Name | Status in Bangladesh | Global Status | Species ID |
|--------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 41 | Eulipotyphla | Soricidae | <i>Suncus etruscus</i> | Savi's Pygmy Shrew, White-toothed Pigmy Shrew | Baman Chika | NE | LC | MA0015 |
| 42 | Eulipotyphla | Soricidae | <i>Suncus murinus</i> | House shrew, Asian house shrew. | Chika, Chucho, Sucha. | LC | LC | MA0016 |
| 43 | Eulipotyphla | Talpidae | <i>Euroscaptor micrura</i> | Himalayan Mole, Eastern Mole | Andha Mushik, Susunderi, Suchey, | DD | LC | MA0017 |
| 44 | Eulipotyphla | Tupaiaidae | <i>Tupaia glis</i> | Common Tree Shrew | Gecho Chhucho | NT | LC | MA0018 |
| 45 | Chiroptera | Emballonuridae | <i>Taphozous longimanus</i> | Long-winged Tomb Bat | Tholey Chamchika | DD | LC | MA0024 |
| 46 | Chiroptera | Emballonuridae | <i>Taphozous melanopogon</i> | Black-bearded Tomb Bat, Black-bearded Sheath-tailed Bat | Kalodariwala Chamchika, Kalo dari gore Badur, | DD | LC | MA0025 |
| 47 | Chiroptera | Emballonuridae | <i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus</i> | Bare-rumped Sheath-tail-bat, Pouch-bearing Bat, Pouched Bat | Jhalor-lenji Chamchika | DD | LC | MA0026 |
| 48 | Chiroptera | Hipposideridae | <i>Coelops frithii</i> | Tail-less Leaf-nosed Bat | Lejhin Patanak Chamchika | DD | LC | MA0031 |
| 49 | Chiroptera | Hipposideridae | <i>Hipposideros galeritus</i> | Cantor's Leaf-nosed Bat | Cantorer Pata-nak Chamchika, Chamchika | DD | LC | MA0032 |
| 50 | Chiroptera | Hipposideridae | <i>Hipposideros larvatus</i> | Horsfield's Leaf-nosed Bat, Intermediate roundleaf Bat | Majhari Pata-nak Chamchika | LC | LC | MA0033 |
| 51 | Chiroptera | Hipposideridae | <i>Hipposideros cineraceus</i> | Least Leaf-nosed Bat, Ashy Roundleaf Bat | Chhoto Patanak Chamchika | NE | LC | MA0048 |
| 52 | Chiroptera | Hipposideridae | <i>Hipposideros lankadiva</i> | Indian Leaf-nosed Bat, Indian Roundleaf Bat | Guhabashi patanak chamchika | DD | LC | MA0122 |
| 53 | Chiroptera | Megadermatidae | <i>Megaderma lyra</i> | Greater False Vampire, Greater False Vampire Bat, Indian False Vampire Bat | Bhua Daini Badur, Bhua Daini Chamchika | LC | LC | MA0027 |
| 54 | Chiroptera | Megadermatidae | <i>Megaderma spasma</i> | Lesser False Vampire, Common Asian Ghost Bat | Choto Daini Badur | DD | LC | MA0121 |
| 55 | Chiroptera | Molossidae | <i>Tadarida aegyptiaca</i> | Egyptian Freetailed Bat, Egyptian Guano Bat, Egyptian Nyctinome | Lomba-leji Chamchika | DD | LC | MA0047 |
| 56 | Chiroptera | Molossidae | <i>Chaerephon plicatus</i> | Wrinkle-lipped Free-tailed Bat, Wrinkled-lipped Bat | Not Known | DD | LC | MA0131 |
| 57 | Chiroptera | Pteropodidae | <i>Cynopterus sphinx</i> | Greater Short-nosed Fruit Bat | Kola Badur, Bucha Kolabadur, Dubak (Garo) | LC | LC | MA0019 |
| 58 | Chiroptera | Pteropodidae | <i>Pteropus giganteus</i> | Indian Flying Fox, Indian Flying-fox | Baro Badur | LC | LC | MA0020 |
| 59 | Chiroptera | Pteropodidae | <i>Rousettus leschenaultii</i> | Fulvous Fruit Bat, Leschenault's Rousette, Shortridges Rousette | Kolabadur, Tamatey Kolabadur | LC | LC | MA0021 |
| 60 | Chiroptera | Pteropodidae | <i>Eonycteris spelaea</i> | Dawn Bat, Common Dawn Bat, Common Nectar Bat, Lesser Dawn Bat | Provati Badur | DD | LC | MA0049 |
| 61 | Chiroptera | Rhinolophidae | <i>Rhinolophus lepidus</i> | Blyth's Horseshoe Bat | Chamchika | LC | LC | MA0028 |
| 62 | Chiroptera | Rhinolophidae | <i>Rhinolophus pearsonii</i> | Pearson's Horse-shoe Bat | Pearsoner Ghorarkhuri Chamchika | NE | LC | MA0029 |
| 63 | Chiroptera | Rhinolophidae | <i>Rhinolophus subbaidius</i> | Little Nepalese Horseshoe Bat | Shadharon Ghorarkhuri Chamchika | DD | LC | MA0030 |
| 64 | Chiroptera | Rhinopomatidae | <i>Rhinopoma hardwickii</i> | Lesser Mouse-tailed Bat | Chhoto Indur-Lenji Badur | DD | LC | MA0022 |
| 65 | Chiroptera | Rhinopomatidae | <i>Rhinopoma microphyllum</i> | Greater Mouse-tailed Bat | Indur-leja Chamchika | DD | LC | MA0023 |

| Sl. No | Order | Family | Scientific Name | English Name | Local Name | Status in Bangladesh | Global Status | Species ID |
|--------|------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 66 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Eptesicus pachyotis</i> | Thickeared Bat | Motakanwala Chamchika | NE | LC | MA0034 |
| 67 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Hesperoptenus tickelli</i> | Tickell's Bat | Tickeller Badur, Chamchika | DD | LC | MA0035 |
| 68 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Kerivoula papillosa</i> | Papillose Woolly Bat | Not known | NE | LC | MA0036 |
| 69 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Kerivoula picta</i> | Painted Bat, Painted Woolly Bat | Komala-badami Chamchika, Chamchika | DD | LC | MA0037 |
| 70 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Myotis formosus</i> | Hodgson's Bat, Copper-winged Bat | Tamatey Chamchika | DD | LC | MA0038 |
| 71 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Pipistrellus ceylonicus</i> | Kelaart's Pipistrelle | Kelaart Chamchika | DD | LC | MA0039 |
| 72 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Pipistrellus coromandra</i> | Indian Pipistrelle, Little Indian Bat, Coromandel Pipistrelle. | Chamchika | LC | LC | MA0040 |
| 73 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Pipistrellus tenuis</i> | Least Pipistrelle, Indian Pygmy Bat | Khudey Chamchika | LC | LC | MA0041 |
| 74 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Pipistrellus savii</i> | Savi's Pipistrelle | Savir Chamchika | NE | LC | MA0042 |
| 75 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Scotomanes ornatus</i> | Harlequin Bat | Rongila Chamchika | NE | LC | MA0043 |
| 76 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Scotophilus heathii</i> | Greater Asiatic Yellow House Bat, Greater Asiatic Yellow Bat, Common Yellow Bat | Boro Rongila Chamchika, Boro Holdey Chamchika | LC | LC | MA0044 |
| 77 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Scotophilus kuhlii</i> | Lesser Asiatic Yellow House Bat, Lesser Asiatic Yellow Bat, Lesser Asian House Bat | Choto Holdey Chamchika | LC | LC | MA0045 |
| 78 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Scotozous dormeri</i> | Dormer's Bat, Dormer's Pipistrelle | Dormarer Chamchika | LC | LC | MA0046 |
| 79 | Chiroptera | Vespertilionidae | <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> | Common Pipistrelle | Chamchika | DD | LC | MA0130 |
| 80 | Pholidota | Manidae | <i>Manis crassicaudata</i> | Indian Pangolin, Scaly Anteater, Thick-tailed Pangolin | Banrui, Pipilikavuk, Piprabhuk, Keot-machh, Katpohu | CR | EN | MA0090 |
| 81 | Pholidota | Manidae | <i>Manis javanica</i> | Sunda Pangolin, Malayan Pangolin | Banrui | DD | CR | MA0091 |
| 82 | Pholidota | Manidae | <i>Manis pentadactyla</i> | Chinese Pangolin | Bonrui, Cheena Bonrui, China Piprabhuk | CR | CR | MA0092 |
| 83 | Carnivora | Canidae | <i>Canis aureus</i> | Golden Jackal | Shial, Pati Shial | LC | LC | MA0058 |
| 84 | Carnivora | Canidae | <i>Cuon alpinus</i> | Dhole, Red Dog, Indian Wild Dog, Asiatic Wild Dog | Ram Kutta (Kukur), Bon Kutta, Dhole | EN | EN | MA0059 |
| 85 | Carnivora | Canidae | <i>Vulpes bengalensis</i> | Bengal Fox | Khek Shial, Kheki | VU | LC | MA0060 |
| 86 | Carnivora | Canidae | <i>Canis lupus</i> | Grey Wolf | Nekre | RE | LC | MA0144 |
| 87 | Carnivora | Hyaenidae | <i>Hyaena hyaena</i> | Striped Hyena | Hyena | RE | Nt | MA0145 |
| 88 | Carnivora | Felidae | <i>Panthera pardus</i> | Leopard | Chitah bagh | CR | NT | MA0014 |
| 89 | Carnivora | Felidae | <i>Felis chaus</i> | Jungle cat, Swamp cat, Reed cat | Ban biral, Bon bilai, Wab | NT | LC | MA0061 |
| 90 | Carnivora | Felidae | <i>Catopuma temminckii</i> | Asian Golden Cat, Asiatic Golden Cat, Golden Cat, Temminck's Cat | Shonalee Biral | VU | NT | MA0062 |
| 91 | Carnivora | Felidae | <i>Neofelis nebulosa</i> | Clouded Leopard | Lam Chita, Gecho Bagh, Lota Bagh | CR | VU | MA0063 |
| 92 | Carnivora | Felidae | <i>Panthera tigris</i> | Tiger | Bagh, Baghro Mama, Dora Bagh, Bara-shial, Gobagha, Goira Goma, LohaFaitta, Machak(Garo), Khaagri (Marma), Pri(Mro) | CR | EN | MA0064 |

| Sl. No | Order | Family | Scientific Name | English Name | Local Name | Status in Bangladesh | Global Status | Species ID |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 93 | Carnivora | Felidae | <i>Pardofelis marmorata</i> | Marbled Cat | Marbel Biral, Chopjuka Biral | DD | VU | MA0065 |
| 94 | Carnivora | Felidae | <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> | Leopard cat | Chita biral | NT | LC | MA0066 |
| 95 | Carnivora | Felidae | <i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i> | Fishing Cat | Mechho Biral/ Mechho Bagh | EN | EN | MA0067 |
| 96 | Carnivora | Herpestidae | <i>Herpestes auropunctatus</i> | Small Indian Mongoose | Chhoto Beji, Nakul | LC | LC | MA0068 |
| 97 | Carnivora | Herpestidae | <i>Herpestes edwardsii</i> | Indian Grey Mongoose, Common Mongoose | Boro Beji, Neul, Neule, Nokul | LC | LC | MA0069 |
| 98 | Carnivora | Herpestidae | <i>Herpestes urva</i> | Crab-eating Mongoose | Kankra-bhuk Benji, Moucha Beji | NT | LC | MA0070 |
| 99 | Carnivora | Mustelidae | <i>Aonyx cinerea</i> | Oriental Small-clawed Otter, Asian Small-clawed Otter, Small-clawed Otter | Dhaira Uud, Uud Biral, Bhodar | EN | VU | MA0071 |
| 100 | Carnivora | Mustelidae | <i>Arctonyx collaris</i> | Hog Badger, Hog-nosed Badger | Shukorakar Bazer, Gorkhodok, Gorkhudini, Balu-shuor | VU | NT | MA0072 |
| 101 | Carnivora | Mustelidae | <i>Lutra lutra</i> | Eurasian Otter, European Otter, European River Otter, Old World Otter, Common Otter | Uudbiral, Uud, Vodor, Dhaira | CR | NT | MA0073 |
| 102 | Carnivora | Mustelidae | <i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i> | Smooth-coated Otter, Indian Smooth-coated Otter. | Ud, Ud Biral, Bhodar | CR | VU | MA0074 |
| 103 | Carnivora | Mustelidae | <i>Martes flavigula</i> | Yellow-throated Marten, Javan Yellow-throated Marten | Moula, Mouchaki, Halud Gaas Gokul | VU | LC | MA0075 |
| 104 | Carnivora | Suidae | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | Wild Boar, Eurasian Wild Boar | Shukar, Buno shukar, Shuar, Poimal, Bonno. | LC | LC | MA0083 |
| 105 | Carnivora | Ursidae | <i>Melursus ursinus</i> | Sloth Bear, Honey bear | Manthar Bhaluk | RE | VU | MA0004 |
| 106 | Carnivora | Ursidae | <i>Helarctos malayanus</i> | Sun Bear, Malayan Sun Bear | Choto Bhalluk, Shurjo Bhalluk | CR | VU | MA0076 |
| 107 | Carnivora | Ursidae | <i>Ursus thibetanus</i> | Asiatic Black Bear, Himalayan Black Bear, Moon Bear, Tibetan Black Bear. | Kalo Bhalluk, Bhalu, Bhuluk, Bhalluk. | CR | VU | MA0077 |
| 108 | Carnivora | Viverridae | <i>Viverra zibetha</i> | Large Indian Civet | Baghdas, Bham or Bham Biral, Gandho Gokul or Khatas | NT | NT | MA0005 |
| 109 | Carnivora | Viverridae | <i>Viverricula indica</i> | Small Indian Civet | Khatash, Gandho Gakul, Choto Bagdash, Bham, Newl, Kolkat | NT | LC | MA0013 |
| 110 | Carnivora | Viverridae | <i>Arctictis binturong</i> | Binturong, Bear cat, Palawan Binturong. | Geso Bhaluk, Gach Valluk, Gach Fewa. | VU | VU | MA0078 |
| 111 | Carnivora | Viverridae | <i>Arctogalidia trivirgata</i> | Small-toothed Palm Civet, Javan Small-toothed Palm Civet, Three-striped Palm Civet | Teen Dora Nongor | DD | LC | MA0079 |
| 112 | Carnivora | Viverridae | <i>Paguma larvata</i> | Masked Palm Civet, Gem-faced Civet | PahariVam, BoishneUla, WiamphaiNaitha (Marma) | VU | LC | MA0080 |
| 113 | Carnivora | Viverridae | <i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i> | Common Palm Civet, Asian Palm Civet | Gandhagakul, Nongar, Vndar, Shairel, Hailla | LC | LC | MA0081 |
| 114 | Cetartiodactyla | Balaenopteridae | <i>Balaenoptera edeni</i> | Bryde's Whale, Tropical Whale, Common Bryde's Whale, Eden's Whale, Pygmy Bryde's Whale, Bryde's Whale Complex. | Brydes Timi, Timi | DD | DD | MA0129 |

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|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 115 | Cetartiodactyla | Bovidae | <i>Bos gaurus</i> | Gaur | Bon Goru, Gour. | CR | VU | MA0088 |
| 116 | Cetartiodactyla | Bovidae | <i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i> | Serow, Sumatran Serow, Mainland Serow | Bon Chagol | EN | VU | MA0089 |
| 117 | Cetartiodactyla | Bovidae | <i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> | Nilgai | Neelghae | RE | LC | MA0142 |
| 118 | Cetartiodactyla | Bovidae | <i>Bos javanicus</i> | Banteng | Tembadau | RE | EN | MA0140 |
| 119 | Cetartiodactyla | Bovidae | <i>Bubalus amee</i> | Wild Buffalo | Buno Mohish | RE | EN | MA0141 |
| 120 | Cetartiodactyla | Bovidae | <i>Antilope cervicapra</i> | Blackbuck | Indian Antelope | RE | RE | MA0146 |
| 121 | Cetartiodactyla | Cervidae | <i>Axis axis</i> | Chital, Spotted Deer, Axis Deer | Chitra Harin, Chitol | LC | LC | MA0084 |
| 122 | Cetartiodactyla | Cervidae | <i>Rusa unicolor</i> | Sambar, Sambar Deer | Sambar, Sambar Horin | CR | VU | MA0085 |
| 123 | Cetartiodactyla | Cervidae | <i>Axis porcinus</i> | Hog Deer | Para Horin | CR | EN | MA0086 |
| 124 | Cetartiodactyla | Cervidae | <i>Muntiacus muntjak</i> | Barking Deer, Indian Muntjac | Maya Harin, Ruru Harin | EN | LC | MA0087 |
| 125 | Cetartiodactyla | Cervidae | <i>Rucervus duvaucelii</i> | Swamp Deer | Barasingha | RE | VU | MA0143 |
| 126 | Cetartiodactyla | Delphinidae | <i>Orcaella brevirostris</i> | Irrawaddy Dolphin | Iraboti, Hiraboti, Shushuk, Shush, Hush, Hochchum | NT | VU | MA0008 |
| 127 | Cetartiodactyla | Delphinidae | <i>Stenella longirostris</i> | Spinner Dolphin, Long-beaked Dolphin, Long-snouted Dolphin | Gurni dolphin, Ghulli dolphin | DD | DD | MA0011 |
| 128 | Cetartiodactyla | Delphinidae | <i>Sousa chinensis</i> | Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin, Chinese White Dolphin | Golapi Dolphin | LC | NT | MA0123 |
| 129 | Cetartiodactyla | Delphinidae | <i>Tursiops aduncus</i> | Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin, Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin | Botolnaak Samudrik Shishu or Dolphin | LC | DD | MA0124 |
| 130 | Cetartiodactyla | Delphinidae | <i>Stenella attenuata</i> | Pantropical Spotted Dolphin, Bridled Dolphin, Narrow-snouted Dolphin | Chitra Samudrik Dolphin or Dolphin, Futki Dolphin | LC | LC | MA0125 |
| 131 | Cetartiodactyla | Delphinidae | <i>Steno bredanensis</i> | Rough-toothed Dolphin | Kharbadanti Dolphin | DD | LC | MA0126 |
| 132 | Cetartiodactyla | Delphinidae | <i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> | False Killer Whale | Chhadmaghatok Timi | DD | DD | MA0127 |
| 133 | Cetartiodactyla | Phocoenidae | <i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i> | Indo-Pacific Finless Porpoise, Finless Porpoise | Paknahin Choto Shishu, Pakh-heen Porpoise | NT | VU | MA0010 |
| 134 | Cetartiodactyla | Physeteridae | <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> | Sperm Whale, Spermacet Whale, Cachelot, Pot Whale | Gandar Timi | DD | VU | MA0128 |
| 135 | Cetartiodactyla | Platanistidae | <i>Platanista gangetica</i> | Ganges River Dolphin, Ganges Dolphin, Blind River Dolphin, South Asian River Dolphin | Shishu, Shushuk, Shushu, Susu, Huchchum, Hurchum, Hush, Shush, | VU | EN | MA0012 |
| 136 | Perissodactyla | Rhinocerotidae | <i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i> | Sumatran Rhinoceros | Gondar | RE | CR | MA0139 |
| 137 | Perissodactyla | Rhinocerotidae | <i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i> | Javan Rhinoceros | Gondar | RE | CR | MA0138 |
| 138 | Perissodactyla | Rhinocerotidae | <i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i> | Indian Rhinoceros | Gondar | RE | VU | MA0137 |
| Birds (Total Species Number 566) | | | | | | | | |
| 139 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Arborophila atrogularis</i> | White-cheeked Partridge | Dholagal Batai | NT | NT | BI0005 |
| 140 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Arborophila rufogularis</i> | Rufous-throated Partridge | Lalgola Batai | RE | LC | BI0526 |
| 141 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Pavo cristatus</i> | Indian Peafowl | Deshi Moyur | RE | LC | BI0527 |
| 142 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Pavo muticus</i> | Green Peafowl | Shobuj Moyur | RE | EN | BI0528 |
| 143 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i> | Grey Peacock-Pheasant | Metey Kathmoyur | VU | LC | BI0008 |

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|--------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 144 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> | Common Quail | Pati Botera | DD | LC | BI0004 |
| 145 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Coturnix coromandelica</i> | Rain Quail | Bristi Botera | DD | LC | BI0003 |
| 146 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Coturnix chinensis</i> | Asian Blue Quail (King Quail) | Raj Botera | DD | LC | BI0002 |
| 147 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Francolinus francolinus</i> | Black Francolin | Kala Titir | EN | LC | BI0001 |
| 148 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> | Grey Francolin | Metey Titir | RE | LC | BI0529 |
| 149 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Francolinus gularis</i> | Swamp Francolin | Bada Titir | RE | VU | BI0530 |
| 150 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Gallus gallus</i> | Red Junglefowl | Lal Bonmurgi | LC | LC | BI0006 |
| 151 | Galliformes | Phasianidae | <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i> | Kalij Pheasant | Kala Mothura | VU | LC | BI0007 |
| 152 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> | Fulvous Whistling Duck | Raj Shorali | LC | LC | BI0009 |
| 153 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> | Lesser Whistling Duck | Pati Shorali | LC | LC | BI0010 |
| 154 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Anser indicus</i> | Bar-headed Goose | Dagi Rajhansh | LC | LC | BI0012 |
| 155 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Anser anser</i> | Greylag Goose | Metey Rajhansh | LC | LC | BI0011 |
| 156 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Anser erythropus</i> | Lesser White-fronted Goose | Cchoto Dholakopal Rajhansh | VU | VU | BI0531 |
| 157 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> | Common Shelduck | Pati Chokachoki | LC | LC | BI0014 |
| 158 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> | Ruddy Shelduck | Khoira Chokachoki | LC | LC | BI0013 |
| 159 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> | African Comb Duck | Nakta Hansh | NT | LC | BI0015 |
| 160 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> | Cotton Pygmy-goose | Dhola Bali Hansh | LC | LC | BI0016 |
| 161 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Asarcornis scutalata</i> | White-winged Duck | Badi Hansh | RE | EN | BI0532 |
| 162 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Netta rufina</i> | Red-crested Pochard | Laljuthi Bhutihansh | LC | LC | BI0027 |
| 163 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Aythya ferina</i> | Common Pochard | Pati Bhutihansh | LC | VU | BI0029 |
| 164 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Aythya baeri</i> | Baer's Pochard | Bearer Bhutihansh | CR | CR | BI0028 |
| 165 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Aythya nyroca</i> | Ferruginous Duck | Morcherong Bhutihansh | NT | NT | BI0031 |
| 166 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Aythya fuligula</i> | Tufted Duck | Tiki Hansh | LC | LC | BI0030 |
| 167 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Aythya marila</i> | Greater Scaup | Boro Scop | DD | LC | BI0533 |
| 168 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i> | Pink-headed Duck | Golapi Hansh | RE | CR | BI0534 |
| 169 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Spatula querquedula</i> | Garganey | Giria Hansh | LC | LC | BI0025 |
| 170 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Spatula clypeata</i> | Northern Shoveler | Utturey Lenjahansh | LC | LC | BI0018 |
| 171 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Sibirionetta formosa</i> | Baikal Teal | Baikal Tili Hansh | DD | LC | BI0021 |
| 172 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Mareca falcata</i> | Falcated Duck | Fuluri Hansh | NT | NT | BI0020 |
| 173 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Mareca strepera</i> | Gadwall | Piang Hansh | LC | LC | BI0026 |
| 174 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Mareca penelope</i> | Eurasian Wigeon | Eureshio Shithihansh | LC | LC | BI0022 |
| 175 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i> | Indian Spot-billed Duck | Deshi Meteyhansh | LC | LC | BI0024 |
| 176 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | Mallard | Neelmatha Hansh | LC | LC | BI0023 |
| 177 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Anas acuta</i> | Northern Pintail | Utturey Lenjahansh | LC | LC | BI0017 |
| 178 | Anseriformes | Anatidae | <i>Anas crecca</i> | Common Teal | Pati Tili Hansh | LC | LC | BI0019 |
| 179 | Podicipediformes | Podicipedidae | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> | Little Grebe | Cchoto Duburi | LC | LC | BI0264 |
| 180 | Podicipediformes | Podicipedidae | <i>Podiceps grisegena</i> | Red-necked Grebe | Lalgola Duburi | LC | LC | BI0535 |
| 181 | Podicipediformes | Podicipedidae | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> | Great Crested Grebe | Boro Khopaduburi | LC | LC | BI0265 |
| 182 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Columba livia</i> | Rock Dove | Gola Paira | LC | LC | BI0125 |

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|--------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 183 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Columba punicea</i> | Pale-capped Pigeon | Dholatupi Paira | CR | VU | BI0126 |
| 184 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i> | Oriental Turtle Dove | Udoyee Rajghughu | LC | LC | BI0129 |
| 185 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | Eurasian Collared Dove | Eureshio Konthighughu | LC | LC | BI0128 |
| 186 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> | Red Turtle Dove | Lal Rajghughu | LC | LC | BI0130 |
| 187 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Spilopelia chinensis</i> | Eastern Spotted Dove | Tila Ghughu | LC | LC | BI0127 |
| 188 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i> | Laughing Dove | Hashir Ghughu | DD | LC | BI0537 |
| 189 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Macropygia unchall</i> | Barred Cuckoo Dove | Dagi Kokilghughu | DD | LC | BI0538 |
| 190 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Chalcophaps indica</i> | Grey-capped Emerald Dove | Pati Shamaghughu | LC | LC | BI0131 |
| 191 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Treron bicinctus</i> | Orange-breasted Green Pigeon | Komlabuk Horial | LC | LC | BI0133 |
| 192 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Treron phayrei</i> | Ashy-headed Green Pigeon | Cchoto Horial | LC | LC | BI0136 |
| 193 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Treron curvirostra</i> | Thick-billed Green Pigeon | Thothmota Horial | LC | LC | BI0134 |
| 194 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Treron phoenicopterus</i> | Yellow Footed Green Pigeon | Holdepa Horial | LC | LC | BI0135 |
| 195 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Treron apicauda</i> | Pin-tailed Green Pigeon | Lenja Horial | LC | LC | BI0132 |
| 196 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Treron sphenurus</i> | Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon | Genjlej Horial | LC | LC | BI0137 |
| 197 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Ducula aenea</i> | Green Imperial Pigeon | Shobuj Dhumkol | LC | LC | BI0138 |
| 198 | Columbiformes | Columbidae | <i>Ducula badia</i> | Mountain Imperial Pigeon | Pahari Dhumkol | LC | LC | BI0139 |
| 199 | Caprimulgiformes | Podargidae | <i>Batrachostomus hodgsoni</i> | Hodgson's Frogmouth | Hogsoni Bangmukho | DD | LC | BI0539 |
| 200 | Caprimulgiformes | Cprimulgidae | <i>Lyncornis macrotis</i> | Great Eared Nightjar | Boro Kanchora | NT | LC | BI0120 |
| 201 | Caprimulgiformes | Cprimulgidae | <i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i> | Grey Nightjar | Metey Ratchora | LC | LC | BI0123 |
| 202 | Caprimulgiformes | Cprimulgidae | <i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i> | Large-tailed Nightjar | Lenja Ratchora | LC | LC | BI0124 |
| 203 | Caprimulgiformes | Cprimulgidae | <i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i> | Indian Nightjar | Deshi Ratchora | LC | LC | BI0122 |
| 204 | Caprimulgiformes | Cprimulgidae | <i>Caprimulgus affinis</i> | Savanna Nightjar | Metho Ratchora | DD | LC | BI0121 |
| 205 | Caprimulgiformes | Hemiprocnidae | <i>Hemiprocne coronata</i> | Crested Treeswift | Jhuthal Gacchbatashi | LC | LC | BI0540 |
| 206 | Caprimulgiformes | Apodidea | <i>Hirundapus giganteus</i> | Brown-backed Needletail | Khoirapith Shuibatashi | LC | LC | BI0541 |
| 207 | Caprimulgiformes | Apodidea | <i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i> | Himalayan Swiftlet | Himaloyee Kutibatashi | LC | LC | BI0102 |
| 208 | Caprimulgiformes | Apodidea | <i>Cypsiurus balasienis</i> | Asian Palm Swift | Eshio Talbatashi | LC | LC | BI0103 |
| 209 | Caprimulgiformes | Apodidea | <i>Apus pacificus</i> | Pacific Swift | Cheralej Batashi | LC | LC | BI0105 |
| 210 | Caprimulgiformes | Apodidea | <i>Apus nipalensis (A. affinis)</i> | House Swift | Ghor Batashi | LC | LC | BI0104 |
| 211 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Centropus sinensis</i> | Greater Coucal | Boro Kubo | LC | LC | BI0094 |
| 212 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Centropus bengalensis</i> | Lesser Coucal | Bangla Kubo | LC | LC | BI0093 |
| 213 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i> | Green-billed Malkoha | Shobujthoth Malkoa | LC | LC | BI0092 |
| 214 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Clamator jacobinus</i> | Jacobin Cuckoo | Pakra Papia | LC | LC | BI0081 |
| 215 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Clamator coromandus</i> | Chestnut-winged Cuckoo | Khoirapakh Papia | LC | LC | BI0080 |
| 216 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i> | Western Koel (Asian koel) | Eshio Kokil | LC | LC | BI0091 |
| 217 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i> | Asian Emerald Cuckoo | Eshio Shamapapia | LC | LC | BI0088 |
| 218 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus</i> | Violet Cuckoo | Beguni Papia | LC | LC | BI0089 |
| 219 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i> | Banded Bay Cuckoo | Dagi Tamapapia | LC | LC | BI0087 |
| 220 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i> | Plaintive Cuckoo | Korun Papia | LC | LC | BI0085 |
| 221 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Cacomantis passerinus</i> | Grey-bellied Cuckoo | Meteypet Papia | LC | LC | BI0086 |

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|--------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 222 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Surniculus lugubris</i> | Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo | Eshio Fingeypapia | LC | LC | BI0090 |
| 223 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Hierococcyx sparveroides</i> | Large Hawk-Cuckoo | Boro Chokhgelo | LC | LC | BI0082 |
| 224 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Hierococcyx varius</i> | Common Hawk-Cuckoo | Pati Chokhgelo | LC | LC | BI0083 |
| 225 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Cuculus micropterus</i> | Indian Cuckoo | Boukothakou Papia | LC | LC | BI0084 |
| 226 | Cuculiformes | Cuculidae | <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | Common Cuckoo | Pati Papia | DD | LC | BI0542 |
| 227 | Gruiformes | Heliornithidae | <i>Heliopais personata</i> | Masked Finfoot | Kalamukh Perapakhi | EN | EN | BI0141 |
| 228 | Gruiformes | Rallidae | <i>Rallina eurizonoides</i> | Slaty-legged Crake | Meteypa Jhilli | LC | LC | BI0142 |
| 229 | Gruiformes | Rallidae | <i>Rallus indicus (R. aquaticus)</i> | Eastern Water Rail | Panta Jhilli | LC | LC | BI0144 |
| 230 | Gruiformes | Rallidae | <i>Lewinia striata</i> | Slaty-breasted Rail | Meteybuk Jhilli | LC | LC | BI0143 |
| 231 | Gruiformes | Rallidae | <i>Zapornia fusca (Porzana fusca)</i> | Ruddy-breasted Crake | Lalbuk Gurguri | LC | LC | BI0146 |
| 232 | Gruiformes | Rallidae | <i>Zapornia pusilla</i> | Baillon's Crake | Beilon Gurguri | LC | LC | BI0147 |
| 233 | Gruiformes | Rallidae | <i>Amauromis phoenicurus</i> | White-breasted Waterhen | Dholabuk Dahuk | LC | LC | BI0145 |
| 234 | Gruiformes | Rallidae | <i>Gallinix cinerea</i> | Watercock | Kora | LC | LC | BI0148 |
| 235 | Gruiformes | Rallidae | <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> | Purple Swampphen | Beguni Kalem | LC | LC | BI0149 |
| 236 | Gruiformes | Rallidae | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | Common Moorhen | Pati Panmurgi | LC | LC | BI0150 |
| 237 | Gruiformes | Rallidae | <i>Fulica atra</i> | Eurasian Coot | Pati Koot | LC | LC | BI0151 |
| 238 | Gruiformes | Gruidae | <i>Grus antigone</i> | Sarus Crane | Pati Sharosh | RE | VU | BI0140 |
| 239 | Otidiformes | Otididae | <i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i> | Bengal Florican | Bangla Dahor | RE | CR | BI0543 |
| 240 | Otidiformes | Otididae | <i>Syphietides indicus</i> | Lesser Florican | Pati Dahor | RE | EN | BI0544 |
| 241 | Ciconiformes | Ciconidae | <i>Leptoptilos dubius</i> | Greater Adjutant | Boro Madantaak | RE | EN | BI0545 |
| 242 | Ciconiformes | Ciconidae | <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> | Lesser Adjutant | Cchoto Madantaak | VU | VU | BI0293 |
| 243 | Ciconiformes | Ciconidae | <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i> | Painted Stork | Ranga Manikjor | CR | NT | BI0288 |
| 244 | Ciconiformes | Ciconidae | <i>Anastomus oscitans</i> | Asian Openbill | Eshio Shamkhol | LC | LC | BI0289 |
| 245 | Ciconiformes | Ciconidae | <i>Ciconia nigra</i> | Black Stork | Kala Manikjor | VU | LC | BI0291 |
| 246 | Ciconiformes | Ciconidae | <i>Ciconia episcopus</i> | Asian Woolyneck | Dholagola Manikjor | CR | VU | BI0290 |
| 247 | Ciconiformes | Ciconidae | <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> | Black-necked Stork | Kalagola Manikjor | EN | NT | BI0292 |
| 248 | Pelecaniformes | Threskiornithidae | <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> | Eurasian Spoonbill | Eurasio Chamochthuti | CR | LC | BI0286 |
| 249 | Pelecaniformes | Threskiornithidae | <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i> | Black-headed Ibis | Kalamatha Kasteychora | VU | NT | BI0285 |
| 250 | Pelecaniformes | Threskiornithidae | <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> | Glossy Ibis | Khoira Kasteychora | LC | LC | BI0284 |
| 251 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> | Eurasian Bittern | Bagha Bogla | LC | LC | BI0546 |
| 252 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i> | Yellow Bittern | Holdey Bogla | LC | LC | BI0282 |
| 253 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i> | Cinnamon Bittern | Khoira Bogla | LC | LC | BI0281 |
| 254 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Dupetor flavicollis</i> | Black Bittern | Kala Bogla | NT | LC | BI0283 |
| 255 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Gorsachius melanophus</i> | Malayan Night Heron | Maloyee Nishibok | LC | LC | BI0280 |
| 256 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | Black-crowned Night Heron | Kalamatha Nishibok | LC | LC | BI0279 |
| 257 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Butorides striata</i> | Green-backed (Striated) Heron | Khudey Bok | LC | LC | BI0278 |
| 258 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Ardeola grayii</i> | Indian Pond Heron | Deshi Kanibok | LC | LC | BI0277 |

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|--------|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 259 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Ardeola bacchus</i> | Chinese Pond Heron | Cheena Kanibok | LC | LC | BI0276 |
| 260 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> | Cattle Egret | Go Boga | LC | LC | BI0275 |
| 261 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | Grey Heron | Dhupni Bok | LC | LC | BI0272 |
| 262 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Ardea insignis</i> | White-bellied Heron | Dholapet Bok | RE | CR | BI0547 |
| 263 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Ardea purpurea</i> | Purple Heron | Lalche Bok | LC | LC | BI0273 |
| 264 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Ardea goliath</i> | Goliath Heron | Doitto Bok | DD | LC | BI0548 |
| 265 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Ardea alba</i> (<i>Casmerodius albus</i>) | Great White Egret (Great Egret) | Boro Boga | LC | LC | BI0274 |
| 266 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Ardea (Egretta) intermedia</i> | Intermediate Egret | Majhla Boga | LC | LC | BI0270 |
| 267 | Pelecaniformes | Ardidae | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | Little Egret | Cchoto Boga | LC | LC | BI0269 |
| 268 | Pelecaniformes | Pelecanidae | <i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> | Spot-billed Pelican | Chitithuti Gogonber | RE | NT | BI0549 |
| 269 | Suliformes | Phalacrocoracidae | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | Great Cormorant | Boro Pankouri | LC | LC | BI0267 |
| 270 | Suliformes | Phalacrocoracidae | <i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> | Indian Cormorant | Deshi Pankouri | LC | LC | BI0550 |
| 271 | Suliformes | Phalacrocoracidae | <i>Microcarbo</i> (<i>Phalacrocorax</i>) <i>niger</i> | Little Cormorant | Cchoto Pankouri | LC | LC | BI0268 |
| 272 | Suliformes | Anhingidae | <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> | Oriental Darter | Udoyee Goyar | NT | NT | BI0266 |
| 273 | Charadriiformes | Burhinidae | <i>Burhinus indicus</i> (<i>oediconemus</i>) | Indian Thick-knee | Deshi Motahatoo | LC | LC | BI0186 |
| 274 | Charadriiformes | Burhinidae | <i>Esacus recurvirostris</i> | Great Thick-knee | Boro Motahatoo | NT | NT | BI0187 |
| 275 | Charadriiformes | Haematopodidae | <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> | Eurasian Oystercatcher | Eureshio Jhinukmar | VU | NT | BI0551 |
| 276 | Charadriiformes | Recurvirostridae | <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> | Pied Avocet | Pakra Ultothuti | LC | LC | BI0189 |
| 277 | Charadriiformes | Recurvirostridae | <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> | Black-winged Stilt | Kalapakh Thengi | LC | LC | BI0188 |
| 278 | Charadriiformes | Chardriidae | <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> | Grey Plover | Metey Jiria | LC | LC | BI0191 |
| 279 | Charadriiformes | Chardriidae | <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> | Pacific Golden Plover | Proshanto Shonajiria | LC | LC | BI0190 |
| 280 | Charadriiformes | Chardriidae | <i>Charadrius placidus</i> | Long-billed Plover | Lombathoth Jiria | DD | LC | BI0552 |
| 281 | Charadriiformes | Chardriidae | <i>Charadrius dubius</i> | Little Ringed Plover | Cchoto Nothjiria | LC | LC | BI0193 |
| 282 | Charadriiformes | Chardriidae | <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> | Kentish Plover | Kentish Jiria | LC | LC | BI0192 |
| 283 | Charadriiformes | Chardriidae | <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> | Lesser Sandplover | Cchoto Dhuljiria | LC | LC | BI0195 |
| 284 | Charadriiformes | Chardriidae | <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> | Greater Sandplover | Boro Dhuljiria | LC | LC | BI0194 |
| 285 | Charadriiformes | Chardriidae | <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | Northern Lapwing | Utturey Titi | LC | NT | BI0200 |
| 286 | Charadriiformes | Chardriidae | <i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i> | River Lapwing | Nodi Titi | NT | NT | BI0197 |
| 287 | Charadriiformes | Chardriidae | <i>Vanellus malarbaricus</i> | Yellow-wattled Lapwing | Holdegat Titi | NT | LC | BI0199 |
| 288 | Charadriiformes | Chardriidae | <i>Vanellus cinereus</i> | Grey-headed Lapwing | Meteymatha Titi | LC | LC | BI0196 |
| 289 | Charadriiformes | Chardriidae | <i>Vanellus indicus</i> | Red-wattled Lapwing | Hot Titi | LC | LC | BI0198 |
| 290 | Charadriiformes | Rostratulidae | <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> | Greater Painted Snipe | Bangla Rangachega | LC | LC | BI0183 |
| 291 | Charadriiformes | Jacaniidae | <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i> | Pheasant-tailed Jacana | Neu Pipi | LC | LC | BI0184 |
| 292 | Charadriiformes | Jacaniidae | <i>Metopidius indicus</i> | Bronze-winged Jacana | Dol Pipi | LC | LC | BI0185 |
| 293 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> | Whimbrel | Nata Gulinda | LC | LC | BI0158 |
| 294 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Numenius arquata</i> | Eurasian Curlew | Eureshio Gulinda | NT | NT | BI0156 |
| 295 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> | Far Eastern (Eastern) Curlew | Puber Gulinda | DD | EN | BI0157 |
| 296 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Limosa lapponica</i> | Bar-tailed Godwit | Dagilej Jorali | NT | NT | BI0154 |

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| 297 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Limosa limosa</i> | Black-tailed Godwit | Kalalej Jorali | NT | NT | BI0155 |
| 298 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | Ruddy Turnstone | Lal Nuribatan | LC | LC | BI0169 |
| 299 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris canutus</i> | Red Knot | Lal Noth | NT | NT | BI0173 |
| 300 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> | Great Knot | Boro Noth | EN | EN | BI0179 |
| 301 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris (Philomachus) pugnax</i> | Ruff | Geoala Batan | LC | LC | BI0182 |
| 302 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris (Limicola) falcinellus</i> | Broad-billed Sandpiper | Motathuti Batan | LC | LC | BI0181 |
| 303 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> | Curlew Sandpiper | Gulinda Batan | LC | NT | BI0174 |
| 304 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris temminckii</i> | Temminck's Stint | Temingker Chapakhi | LC | LC | BI0178 |
| 305 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris subminuta</i> | Long-toed Stint | Lombangul Chapakhi | NT | LC | BI0177 |
| 306 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris (Eurynorhynchus) pygmaea</i> | Spoon-billed Sandpiper | Chamochthuto Batan | CR | CR | BI0180 |
| 307 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> | Red-necked Stint | Lalghar Chapakhi | LC | NT | BI0176 |
| 308 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris alba</i> | Sanderling | Sandarling | LC | LC | BI0171 |
| 309 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris alpina</i> | Dunlin | Danlin | LC | LC | BI0172 |
| 310 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris minuta</i> | Little Stint | Cchoto Chapakhi | LC | LC | BI0175 |
| 311 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i> | Asian Dowitcher | Eshio Daweecher | EN | NT | BI0170 |
| 312 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Galinaco nemoniocola</i> | Wood snipe | Bon Chega | DD | VU | BI0553 |
| 313 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Gallinago stenura</i> | Pin-tailed Snipe | Lenja Chega | LC | LC | BI0153 |
| 314 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | Common Snipe | Pati Chega | LC | LC | BI0152 |
| 315 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i> | Jack Snipe | Jak Chega | DD | LC | BI0554 |
| 316 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Xenus cinereus</i> | Terek Sandpiper | Terek Batan | LC | LC | BI0167 |
| 317 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | Common Sandpiper | Pati Batan | LC | LC | BI0168 |
| 318 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Tringa ochropus</i> | Green Sandpiper | Shobuj Batan | LC | LC | BI0164 |
| 319 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Tringa (Heteroscelus) brevipes</i> | Grey-tailed Tattler | Meteylej Tetler | NT | NT | BI0159 |
| 320 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Tringa erythropus</i> | Spotted Redshank | Tila Lalpa | LC | LC | BI0160 |
| 321 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | Common Greenshank | Pati Shobujpa | LC | LC | BI0163 |
| 322 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Tringa totanus</i> | Common Redshank | Pati Lalpa | LC | LC | BI0166 |
| 323 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Tringa glareola</i> | Wood Sandpiper | Bon Batan | LC | LC | BI0161 |
| 324 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> | Marsh Sandpiper | Beel Batan | LC | LC | BI0165 |
| 325 | Charadriiformes | Scolopacidae | <i>Tringa guttifer</i> | Spotted (Nordmann's) Greenshank | Nordman Shobujpa | CR | EN | BI0162 |
| 326 | Charadriiformes | Turnicidae | <i>Turnix sylvaticus</i> | Common Buttonquail | Pati Nataboter | DD | LC | BI0589 |
| 327 | Charadriiformes | Turnicidae | <i>Turnix tanki</i> | Yellow-legged Buttonquail | Holdeypa Nataboter | LC | LC | BI0034 |
| 328 | Charadriiformes | Turnicidae | <i>Turnix suscitator</i> | Barred Buttonquail | Dagi Nataboter | LC | LC | BI0033 |
| 329 | Charadriiformes | Glareolidae | <i>Glareola maldivarum</i> | Oriental Pratincole | Udoyee Babubatan | LC | LC | BI0202 |
| 330 | Charadriiformes | Glareolidae | <i>Glareola lactea</i> | Little Pratincole | Cchoto Babubatan | LC | LC | BI0201 |
| 331 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Rynchops albigollis</i> | Indian Skimmer | Deshi Gangchosha | CR | VU | BI0204 |
| 332 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Larus brunnicephalus</i> | Brown-headed Gull | Khoiramatha Gangchil | LC | LC | BI0205 |
| 333 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Larus ridibundus</i> | Black-headed Gull | Kalamamtha Gangchil | LC | LC | BI0208 |
| 334 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> | Pallas's Gull | Palasi Gangchil | LC | LC | BI0207 |

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| 335 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Larus fuscus</i> (includes <i>L. heuglini</i>) | Lesser Black-backed Gull | Cchoto Kalapith Gangchil | LC | LC | BI0206 |
| 336 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Sterna albifrons</i> | Little Tern | Cchoto Panchil | LC | LC | BI0211 |
| 337 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> | Common Gull-billed Tern | Kalathot Panchil | LC | LC | BI0209 |
| 338 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Hydroprogne (Sterna) caspia</i> | Caspian Tern | Kaspian Panchil | LC | LC | BI0215 |
| 339 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> | Whiskered Tern | Julfi Panchil | LC | LC | BI0217 |
| 340 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> | White-winged Tern | Dholapakh Panchil | DD | LC | BI0218 |
| 341 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Sterna aurantia</i> | River Tern | Nodia Panchil | NT | NT | BI0212 |
| 342 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Sterna hirundo</i> | Common Tern | Pati Panchil | LC | LC | BI0216 |
| 343 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Sterna acuticauda</i> | Black-bellied Tern | Kalapet Panchil | CR | EN | BI0210 |
| 344 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Thalasseus (Sterna) bengalensis</i> | Lesser Crested Tern | Bangla Tikipanchil | LC | LC | BI0213 |
| 345 | Charadriiformes | Laridae | <i>Thalasseus (Sterna) bergii</i> | Greater Crested Tern | Boro Tikipanchil | LC | LC | BI0214 |
| 346 | Charadriiformes | Stercorariidae | <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> | Pomarine Jaeger (Skua) | Pomarine Jegar | LC | LC | BI0203 |
| 347 | Strigiformes | Tytonidae | <i>Tyto alba</i> | Common Barn Owl (Barn Owl) | Lokkhi Pecha | LC | LC | BI0106 |
| 348 | Strigiformes | Srtigidae | <i>Ninox scutulata</i> | Brown Boobook (Hawk Owl) | Khoira Shikrepecha | LC | LC | BI0118 |
| 349 | Strigiformes | Srtigidae | <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i> | Asian Barred Owlet | Eshio Dagipecha | LC | LC | BI0116 |
| 350 | Strigiformes | Srtigidae | <i>Athene brama</i> | Spotted Owlet | Khuruley Pecha | LC | LC | BI0117 |
| 351 | Strigiformes | Srtigidae | <i>Otus lettia (bakkamoena)</i> | Collared Scops Owl | Konthi Nimpecha | LC | LC | BI0107 |
| 352 | Strigiformes | Srtigidae | <i>Otus spilocephalus</i> | Mountain Scops Owl | Pahari Nimpecha | DD | LC | BI0108 |
| 353 | Strigiformes | Srtigidae | <i>Otus sunia</i> | Oriental Scops Owl | Udoyee Nimpecha | LC | LC | BI0109 |
| 354 | Strigiformes | Srtigidae | <i>Asio flammeus</i> | Short Eared Owl | Cchotokan Pecha | LC | LC | BI0119 |
| 355 | Strigiformes | Srtigidae | <i>Strix leptogrammica</i> | Brown Wood Owl | Khoira Gacchpecha | LC | LC | BI0114 |
| 356 | Strigiformes | Srtigidae | <i>Bubo nipalensis</i> | Spot-bellied Eagle Owl | Chitipet Hootompecha | LC | LC | BI0111 |
| 357 | Strigiformes | Srtigidae | <i>Bubo coromandus</i> | Dusky Eagle Owl | Metey Hootompecha | LC | LC | BI0110 |
| 358 | Strigiformes | Srtigidae | <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i> | Brown Fish Owl | Khoira Mecchopecha | LC | LC | BI0113 |
| 359 | Strigiformes | Srtigidae | <i>Ketupa Flavipes</i> | Tawny Fish Owl | Tamatey Mecchopecha | DD | LC | BI0555 |
| 360 | Strigiformes | Srtigidae | <i>Ketupa ketupu</i> | Buffy Fish Owl | Metey Mecchopecha | DD | LC | BI0112 |
| 361 | Accipitriformes | Pandionidae | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | Osprey | Macchmural | LC | LC | BI0219 |
| 362 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Elanus caeruleus</i> | Black-winged Kite | Katua Cheel | LC | LC | BI0223 |
| 363 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i> | Oriental Honey Buzzard | Udoyee Modhubaj | LC | LC | BI0222 |
| 364 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Aviceda jerdoni</i> | Jerdon's Baza | Jardoner Baaj | LC | LC | BI0220 |
| 365 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Aviceda leuphotes</i> | Black Baza | Kala Baaj | LC | LC | BI0221 |
| 366 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> | Egyptian Vulture | Dhola Shokun | DD | EN | BI0229 |
| 367 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Spilornis cheela</i> | Crested Serpent Eagle | Tila Nag-eegol | LC | LC | BI0235 |
| 368 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> | Short-toed Snake Eagle | Khatoangul Shap-eegol | LC | LC | BI0556 |
| 369 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Sacrogyaps calvus</i> | Red-headed Vulture | Raj Shokun | RE | CR | BI0557 |
| 370 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Gyps himalayensis</i> | Himalayan Griffon (H. Vulture) | Himaloyee Gridhini | LC | NT | BI0232 |
| 371 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> | White-rumped Vulture | Bangla Shokun | CR | CR | BI0230 |
| 372 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Gyps tenuirostris</i> | Slender-billed Vulture | Shoruthuti Shokun | DD | CR | BI0233 |

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| 373 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Aegyptius monachus</i> | Cinereous Vulture | Kala Shokun | NT | NT | BI0234 |
| 374 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Nisaetus (Spizaetus) nipalensis</i> | Mountain Hawk-Eagle | Pahari Shikre-eegol | VU | LC | BI0254 |
| 375 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Nisaetus (Spizaetus) cirrhatus</i> | Changeable Hawk-eagle | Bohurupi Shikre-eegol | LC | LC | BI0253 |
| 376 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Lophotriorchis kienerii (Hieraetus)</i> | Rufous-bellied Eagle | Lalpet Eegol | VU | LC | BI0251 |
| 377 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i> | Black Eagle | Kala Eegol | DD | LC | BI0590 |
| 378 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Clanga (Aquila) hastata</i> | Indian Spotted Eagle | Deshi Gutti-eegol | EN | VU | BI0248 |
| 379 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Clanga (Aquila) clanga</i> | Greater Spotted Eagle | Boro Gutti-eegol | VU | VU | BI0247 |
| 380 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Aquila nipalensis</i> | Steppe Eagle | Nepali Eegol | LC | EN | BI0250 |
| 381 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Aquila heliaca</i> | Eastern Imperial Eagle | Eshio Shahi-eegol | VU | VU | BI0249 |
| 382 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Hieraetus pennatus</i> | Booted Eagle | Bootpa Eegol | LC | LC | BI0252 |
| 383 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | Western Marsh-harrier | Poshchima Pankapashi | LC | LC | BI0236 |
| 384 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Circus spilonotus</i> | Eastern Marsh-harrier | Puber Pankapashi | LC | LC | BI0239 |
| 385 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | Hen (Northern) Harrier | Murgi Kapashi | DD | LC | BI0237 |
| 386 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Circus macrourus</i> | Pallid Harrier | Dhola Kapashi | DD | NT | BI0558 |
| 387 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Circus melanoleucos</i> | Pied Harrier | Pakra Kapashi | LC | LC | BI0238 |
| 388 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i> | Crested Goshawk | Jhutial Godashikrey | LC | LC | BI0242 |
| 389 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Accipiter badius</i> | Shikra | Pati Shikrey | LC | LC | BI0240 |
| 390 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Accipiter virgatus</i> | Besra | Basra Shikrey | LC | LC | BI0243 |
| 391 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | Eurasian Sparrowhawk | Eureshio Choruishikrey | LC | LC | BI0241 |
| 392 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> | Northern Goshawk | Utturey Godashikrey | DD | LC | BI0592 |
| 393 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> | White-bellied Sea-eagle | Dholapet Shindhu-eegol | LC | LC | BI0226 |
| 394 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> | Pallas's Fish-eagle | Palasi Kura-eegol | EN | VU | BI0227 |
| 395 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaeus</i> | Grey-headed Fish-eagle | Meteymatha Kura-eegol | NT | NT | BI0228 |
| 396 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Milvus migrans</i> | Black Kite | Bhubon Cheel | LC | LC | BI0224 |
| 397 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Haliastur indus</i> | Brahminy Kite | Shonkho Cheel | LC | LC | BI0225 |
| 398 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Butastur teesa</i> | White-eyed Buzzard | Dholachokh Tishabaaj | LC | LC | BI0244 |
| 399 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Buteo japonicus (Buteo buteo)</i> | Japanese (Common) Buzzard | Pati Tishabaaj | LC | LC | BI0245 |
| 400 | Accipitriformes | Accipitridae | <i>Buteo rufinus</i> | Long-legged Buzzard | Lombapa Tishabaaj | LC | LC | BI0246 |
| 401 | Trogoniformes | Trogonidae | <i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i> | Red-headed Trogon | Lalmatha Kuchkuchi | LC | LC | BI0061 |
| 402 | Bucerotiformes | Bucerotidae | <i>Buceros bicornis</i> | Great Hornbill | Raj Dhonesh | VU | NT | BI0059 |
| 403 | Bucerotiformes | Bucerotidae | <i>Anthraceros albirostris</i> | Oriental Pied Hornbill | Udoyee Pakradhonesh | LC | LC | BI0058 |
| 404 | Bucerotiformes | Bucerotidae | <i>Rhyticeros undulatus</i> | Wreathed Hornbill | Patathuti Dhonesh | DD | LC | BI0559 |
| 405 | Bucerotiformes | Upupidae | <i>Upupa epops</i> | Common Hoopoe | Pati Hudhud | LC | LC | BI0060 |
| 406 | Coraciiformes | Meropidae | <i>Nyctinomis athertoni</i> | Blue-bearded Bee-eater | Neeldari Shuichora | LC | LC | BI0076 |
| 407 | Coraciiformes | Meropidae | <i>Merops orientalis</i> | Asian Green Bee-eater | Shobuj Shuichora | LC | LC | BI0078 |
| 408 | Coraciiformes | Meropidae | <i>Merops leschenaulti</i> | Chestnut-headed Bee-eater | Khoiramatha Shuichora | LC | LC | BI0077 |
| 409 | Coraciiformes | Meropidae | <i>Merops philippinus</i> | Blue-tailed Bee-eater | Neel-lej Shuichora | LC | LC | BI0079 |
| 410 | Coraciiformes | Coraciidae | <i>Coracias benghalensis</i> | Indian Roller | Bangla Neelkanto | LC | LC | BI0062 |

| Sl. No | Order | Family | Scientific Name | English Name | Local Name | Status in Bangladesh | Global Status | Species ID |
|--------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 411 | Coraciformes | Coraciidae | <i>Coracias affinis</i> | Indochinese Roller | China Neelkanto | DD | LC | BI0560 |
| 412 | Coraciformes | Coraciidae | <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i> | Oriental Dollarbird | Pahari Neelkanto | LC | LC | BI0063 |
| 413 | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Ceyx erithaca</i> | Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher | Udoyee Bamonranga | EN | LC | BI0067 |
| 414 | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Alcedo meninting</i> | Blue-eared Kingfisher | Neelkan Macchranga | LC | LC | BI0066 |
| 415 | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Alcedo hercules</i> | Blyth's Kingfisher | Blaidar Macchranga | DD | NT | BI0065 |
| 416 | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | Common Kingfisher | Pati Macchranga | LC | LC | BI0064 |
| 417 | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Megaceryle lugubris</i> | Crested Kingfisher | Jhutial Macchranga | DD | LC | BI0074 |
| 418 | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Ceryle rudis</i> | Pied Kingfisher | Pakra Macchranga | LC | LC | BI0075 |
| 419 | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Pelargopsis capensis</i> | Stork-billed Kingfisher | Megh-hou Macchranga | LC | LC | BI0069 |
| 420 | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i> | Brown-winged Kingfisher | Koirapakh Macchranga | VU | NT | BI0068 |
| 421 | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Halcyon coromanda</i> | Ruddy Kingfisher | Lal Macchranga | LC | LC | BI0070 |
| 422 | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> | White-breasted Kingfisher | Dholagola Macchranga | LC | LC | BI0072 |
| 423 | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Halcyon pileata</i> | Black-capped Kingfisher | Kalatupi Macchranga | LC | LC | BI0071 |
| 424 | Coraciformes | Alcedinidae | <i>Todiramphus chloris</i> | Collared Kingfisher | Dholaghar Macchranga | LC | LC | BI0073 |
| 425 | Piciformes | Megalaimidae | <i>Psilopogon (Megalaima) haemacephala</i> | Coppersmith Barbet | Shekra Basantha | LC | LC | BI0055 |
| 426 | Piciformes | Megalaimidae | <i>Psilopogon (Megalaima) australis</i> | Blue-eared Barbet | Neelkan Basantha | LC | LC | BI0054 |
| 427 | Piciformes | Megalaimidae | <i>Psilopogon (Megalaima) virens</i> | Great Barbet | Boro Basantha | NT | LC | BI0057 |
| 428 | Piciformes | Megalaimidae | <i>Psilopogon (Megalaima) lineata</i> | Lineated Barbet | Dagi Basantha | LC | LC | BI0056 |
| 429 | Piciformes | Megalaimidae | <i>Psilopogon (Megalaima) asiatica</i> | Blue-throated Barbet | Neelgola Basantha | LC | LC | BI0053 |
| 430 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Jynx torquilla</i> | Eurasian Wryneck | Eureshio Gharbetha | LC | LC | BI0035 |
| 431 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Sasia ochracea</i> | White-browed Piculet | Dholabhroo Kutikurali | LC | LC | BI0037 |
| 432 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Picumnus innominatus</i> | Speckled Piculet | Tila Kutikurali | LC | LC | BI0036 |
| 433 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Hemicircus canente</i> | Heart-spotted Woodpecker | Koljebuti Kathkurali | DD | LC | BI0561 |
| 434 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i> | Bay Woodpecker | Tamatey Kathkurali | LC | LC | BI0051 |
| 435 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus (lucidus)</i> | Greater Flameback | Boro Kath-thokra | LC | LC | BI0049 |
| 436 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Dinopium shorii</i> | Himalayan Flameback | Himaloyee Kath-thokra | DD | LC | BI0048 |
| 437 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Dinopium javanense</i> | Common Flameback | Pati Kath-thokra | LC | LC | BI0047 |
| 438 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Dinopium benghalense</i> | Black-rumped Flameback | Bangla Kath-thokra | LC | LC | BI0046 |
| 439 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Micropternus (Celeus) brachyurus</i> | Rufous Woodpecker | Khoira Kathkurali | LC | LC | BI0040 |
| 440 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Chrysophlegma (Picus) flavinuch</i> | Greater Yellownappe | Boro Holdeykurali | LC | LC | BI0043 |
| 441 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Picus chlorolophus</i> | Lesser Yellownappe | Cchoto Holdeykurali | LC | LC | BI0042 |
| 442 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i> | Streak-throated Woodpecker | Dagigola Kathkurali | LC | LC | BI0045 |
| 443 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Picus viridanus</i> | Streak-breasted Woodpecker | Dagibook Kathkurali | LC | LC | BI0044 |
| 444 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Picus guerini (canus)</i> | Black-naped Woodpecker (Grey-headed) | Meteymatha Kathkurali | LC | LC | BI0041 |
| 445 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Gecinulus grantia</i> | Pale-headed Woodpecker | Dholamatha Kathkurali | LC | LC | BI0050 |
| 446 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i> | Great Slaty Woodpecker | Boro Meteykurali | NT | VU | BI0052 |

| Sl. No | Order | Family | Scientific Name | English Name | Local Name | Status in Bangladesh | Global Status | Species ID |
|--------|----------------|---------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 447 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Picoides (Dendrocopos) canicapillus</i> | Grey-capped Woodpecker | Meteytupi Kutikurali | LC | LC | BI0038 |
| 448 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Leiopicus mahrattensis</i> | Yellow-crowned Woodpecker | Holdeychandi Kathkurali | DD | LC | BI0590 |
| 449 | Piciformes | Picidae | <i>Dendrocopos macei</i> | Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker | Batabi Kathkurali | LC | LC | BI0039 |
| 450 | Falconiformes | Falconidae | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | Common Kestrel | Pati Kestrel | LC | LC | BI0263 |
| 451 | Falconiformes | Falconidae | <i>Falco chicquera</i> | Red-headed Falcon | Lalghar Shaheen | LC | NT | BI0257 |
| 452 | Falconiformes | Falconidae | <i>Falco amurensis</i> | Amur Falcon | Amur Shaheen | LC | LC | BI0255 |
| 453 | Falconiformes | Falconidae | <i>Falco subbuteo</i> | Eurasian Hobby | Eureshio Tikashaheen | LC | LC | BI0262 |
| 454 | Falconiformes | Falconidae | <i>Falco jugger</i> | Laggar Falcon | Loggor Shaheen | VU | NT | BI0259 |
| 455 | Falconiformes | Falconidae | <i>Falco cherrug</i> | Saker Falcon | Saker Shaheen | DD | EN | BI0256 |
| 456 | Falconiformes | Falconidae | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | Peregrine Falcon | Peregrin Shaheen | LC | LC | BI0261 |
| 457 | Psittaciformes | Psittacidae | <i>Loriculus vernalis</i> | Vernal Hanging Parrot | Bashonti Lotkontia | LC | LC | BI0095 |
| 458 | Psittaciformes | Psittacidae | <i>Psittacula finschii</i> | Grey-headed Parakeet | Meteymatha Tia | VU | NT | BI0099 |
| 459 | Psittaciformes | Psittacidae | <i>Psittacula roseata</i> | Blossom-headed Parakeet | Fulmatha Tia | NT | NT | BI0101 |
| 460 | Psittaciformes | Psittacidae | <i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i> | Plum-headed Parakeet | Lalmatha Tia | LC | LC | BI0097 |
| 461 | Psittaciformes | Psittacidae | <i>Psittacula alexandri</i> | Red-breasted Parakeet | Modna Tia | LC | NT | BI0096 |
| 462 | Psittaciformes | Psittacidae | <i>Psittacula eupatria</i> | Alexandrine Parakeet | Chondona Tia | LC | NT | BI0098 |
| 463 | Psittaciformes | Psittacidae | <i>Psittacula krameri</i> | Rose-ringed Parakeet | Shobuj Tia | LC | LC | BI0100 |
| 464 | Passeriformes | Eurylaikidae | <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i> | Long-tailed Broadbill | Lenja Motathuti | DD | LC | BI0562 |
| 465 | Passeriformes | Eurylaikidae | <i>Serilophus lunatus</i> | Silver-breasted Broadbill | Chandibuk Motathuti | LC | LC | BI0299 |
| 466 | Passeriformes | Pittidae | <i>Pitta nipalensis</i> | Blue-naped Pitta | Neelghar Shumcha | LC | LC | BI0297 |
| 467 | Passeriformes | Pittidae | <i>Pitta cyanea</i> | Blue Pitta | Neel Shumcha | LC | LC | BI0295 |
| 468 | Passeriformes | Pittidae | <i>Pitta sordida</i> | Hooded Pitta | Khoiramatha Shumcha | LC | LC | BI0298 |
| 469 | Passeriformes | Pittidae | <i>Pitta brachyura</i> | Indian Pitta | Deshi Shumcha | LC | LC | BI0294 |
| 470 | Passeriformes | Pittidae | <i>Pitta megarhyncha</i> | Mangrove Pitta | Pera Shumcha | LC | NT | BI0296 |
| 471 | Passeriformes | Artamidae | <i>Artamus fuscus</i> | Ashy Woodswallow | Metey Bonababil | LC | LC | BI0313 |
| 472 | Passeriformes | Aegithinidae | <i>Aegithina tiphia</i> | Common Iora | Pati Fotikjal | LC | LC | BI0337 |
| 473 | Passeriformes | Campephagidae | <i>Tephrodornis gularis</i> | Large Woodshrike | Boro Bonlatora | LC | LC | BI0338 |
| 474 | Passeriformes | Campephagidae | <i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i> | Common Woodshrike | Pati Bonlatora | LC | LC | BI0339 |
| 475 | Passeriformes | Campephagidae | <i>Coracina macei</i> | Large Cuckooshrike | Boro Kabashi | LC | LC | BI0318 |
| 476 | Passeriformes | Campephagidae | <i>Coracina melaschistos</i> | Black-winged Cuckooshrike | Kalapakh Kabashi | LC | LC | BI0320 |
| 477 | Passeriformes | Campephagidae | <i>Coracina melanoptera</i> | Black-headed Cuckooshrike | Kalamatha Kabashi | LC | LC | BI0319 |
| 478 | Passeriformes | Campephagidae | <i>Pericrocotus roseus</i> | Rosy Minivet | Golapi Saheli | LC | LC | BI0326 |
| 479 | Passeriformes | Campephagidae | <i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i> | Brown-rumped (Swinhoe's) Minivet | Suinhoer Saheli | LC | LC | BI0321 |
| 480 | Passeriformes | Campephagidae | <i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i> | Ashy Minivet | Metey Saheli | LC | LC | BI0323 |
| 481 | Passeriformes | Campephagidae | <i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i> | Small Minivet | Cchoto Saheli | LC | LC | BI0322 |
| 482 | Passeriformes | Campephagidae | <i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i> | Long-tailed Minivet | Lenja Saheli | LC | LC | BI0324 |
| 483 | Passeriformes | Campephagidae | <i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i> | Scarlet Minivet | Sindurey Saheli | LC | LC | BI0325 |
| 484 | Passeriformes | Campephagidae | <i>Hemipus picatus</i> | Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike | Dagipakh Chutkilatora | LC | LC | BI0327 |

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|--------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 485 | Passeriformes | Pachycephalidae | <i>Pachycephala grisola</i> | Mangrove Whistler | Nonabon Sheeshmar | LC | LC | BI0307 |
| 486 | Passeriformes | Lanidae | <i>Lanius cristatus</i> | Brown Shrike | Khoira Latora | LC | LC | BI0304 |
| 487 | Passeriformes | Lanidae | <i>Lanius colluriodes</i> | Burmese Shrike | Bormi Latora | LC | LC | BI0563 |
| 488 | Passeriformes | Lanidae | <i>Lanius schach</i> | Long-tailed Shrike | Lenja Latora | LC | LC | BI0305 |
| 489 | Passeriformes | Lanidae | <i>Lanius tephronotus</i> | Grey-backed Shrike | Meteypith Latora | LC | LC | BI0306 |
| 490 | Passeriformes | Oriolidae | <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> | Eurasian Golden Oriole | Deshi Sonabou | LC | LC | BI0315 |
| 491 | Passeriformes | Oriolidae | <i>Oriolus chinensis</i> | Black-naped Oriole | Kalaghar Benezou | LC | LC | BI0314 |
| 492 | Passeriformes | Oriolidae | <i>Oriolus xanthornus</i> | Black-hooded Oriole | Kalamatha Benezou | LC | LC | BI0317 |
| 493 | Passeriformes | Oriolidae | <i>Oriolus traillii</i> | Maroon Oriole | Tamarong Benezou | LC | LC | BI0316 |
| 494 | Passeriformes | Dicruridae | <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> | Black Drongo | Kala Fingey | LC | LC | BI0332 |
| 495 | Passeriformes | Dicruridae | <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i> | Ashy Drongo | Metey Fingey | LC | LC | BI0331 |
| 496 | Passeriformes | Dicruridae | <i>Dicrurus annectans</i> | Crow-billed Drongo | Kakthuto Fingey | DD | LC | BI0564 |
| 497 | Passeriformes | Dicruridae | <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i> | Bronzed Drongo | Bronj Fingey | LC | LC | BI0329 |
| 498 | Passeriformes | Dicruridae | <i>Dicrurus remifer</i> | Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo | Cchoto Raketfingey | LC | LC | BI0334 |
| 499 | Passeriformes | Dicruridae | <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i> | Hair-crested Drongo | Keshori Fingey | LC | LC | BI0330 |
| 500 | Passeriformes | Dicruridae | <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i> | Greater Racket-tailed Drongo | Boro Raketfingey | LC | LC | BI0333 |
| 501 | Passeriformes | Rhipiduridae | <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i> | White-throated Fantail | Dholagola Cchatighuruni | LC | LC | BI0328 |
| 502 | Passeriformes | Monarchidae | <i>Hypothymis azurea</i> | Black-naped Monarch | Kalaghar Rajon | LC | LC | BI0335 |
| 503 | Passeriformes | Monarchidae | <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i> | Asian Paradise-flycatcher | Eshio Shabulbuli | LC | LC | BI0336 |
| 504 | Passeriformes | Corvidae | <i>Cissa chinensis</i> | Green Magpie | Shobuj Taura | LC | LC | BI0308 |
| 505 | Passeriformes | Corvidae | <i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> | Rufous Treepie | Khoira Harichacha | LC | LC | BI0310 |
| 506 | Passeriformes | Corvidae | <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i> | Grey Treepie | Metey Harichacha | LC | LC | BI0309 |
| 507 | Passeriformes | Corvidae | <i>Corvus splendens</i> | House Crow | Pati Kak | LC | LC | BI0312 |
| 508 | Passeriformes | Corvidae | <i>Corvus leuallantii</i> | Jungle Crow | Dar Kak | LC | LC | BI0311 |
| 509 | Passeriformes | Paridae | <i>Parus major</i> | Great Tit | Boro Tit | LC | LC | BI0394 |
| 510 | Passeriformes | Herundinidae | <i>Riparia riparia</i> | Sand Martin | Bali Nakuti | LC | LC | BI0396 |
| 511 | Passeriformes | Herundinidae | <i>Riparia paludicola</i> | Plain (Brown-throated) Martin | Mlan Nakuti | LC | LC | BI0395 |
| 512 | Passeriformes | Herundinidae | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | Barn Swallow | Pati Ababeel | LC | LC | BI0398 |
| 513 | Passeriformes | Herundinidae | <i>Hirundo daurica</i> | Red-rumped Swallow | Lalkomor Ababeel | LC | LC | BI0397 |
| 514 | Passeriformes | Herundinidae | <i>Delichon nipalensis</i> | Nepal House Martin | Nepali Ghornakuti | LC | LC | BI0400 |
| 515 | Passeriformes | Alaudidae | <i>Mirafra cantillans</i> | Singing Bush Lark | Shurela Jharbhorot | LC | LC | BI0483 |
| 516 | Passeriformes | Alaudidae | <i>Mirafra assamica</i> | Rufous-winged Lark | Bangla Jharbhorot | LC | LC | BI0482 |
| 517 | Passeriformes | Alaudidae | <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i> | Greater Short-toed Lark | Boro Bhotabhorot | DD | LC | BI0565 |
| 518 | Passeriformes | Alaudidae | <i>Calandrella raytal</i> | Indian Short-toed (Sand) Lark | Bali Bhorot | LC | LC | BI0485 |
| 519 | Passeriformes | Alaudidae | <i>Eremopterix grisea</i> | Ashy-crowned Sparrow-lark | Meteychandi Choruibhorot | LC | LC | BI0484 |
| 520 | Passeriformes | Alaudidae | <i>Alauda gulgula</i> | Oriental Skylark | Udoyee Ovrobhorot | LC | LC | BI0486 |
| 521 | Passeriformes | Cisticolidae | <i>Cisticola juncidis</i> | Zitting Cisticola | Vomra Cchoton | LC | LC | BI0409 |
| 522 | Passeriformes | Cisticolidae | <i>Cisticola exilis</i> | Golden-headed Cisticola | Dholamatha Cchoton | LC | LC | BI0408 |
| 523 | Passeriformes | Cisticolidae | <i>Prinia burnesii</i> | Rufous-vented Prinia | Laltola Prina | DD | NT | BI0566 |

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|--------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 524 | Passeriformes | Cisticolidae | <i>Prinia rufescens</i> | Rufescent Prinia | Lalche Prina | LC | LC | BI0414 |
| 525 | Passeriformes | Cisticolidae | <i>Prinia hodgsonii</i> | Grey-breasted Prinia | Meteybook Prina | LC | LC | BI0412 |
| 526 | Passeriformes | Cisticolidae | <i>Prinia gracilis</i> | Graceful Prinia | Shundori Prina | LC | LC | BI0411 |
| 527 | Passeriformes | Cisticolidae | <i>Prinia flaviventris</i> | Yellow-bellied Prinia | Holdepet Prina | LC | LC | BI0410 |
| 528 | Passeriformes | Cisticolidae | <i>Prinia socialis</i> | Ashy Prinia | Kalche Prina | DD | LC | BI0415 |
| 529 | Passeriformes | Cisticolidae | <i>Prinia inornata</i> | Plain Prinia | Nirol Prina | LC | LC | BI0413 |
| 530 | Passeriformes | Ptcnonotidae | <i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i> | Black-headed Bulbul | Kalamatha Bulbul | LC | LC | BI0401 |
| 531 | Passeriformes | Ptcnonotidae | <i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i> | Black-crested Bulbul | Kalajhuti Bulbul | LC | LC | BI0404 |
| 532 | Passeriformes | Ptcnonotidae | <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> | Red-whiskered Bulbul | Shipahi Bulbul | LC | LC | BI0403 |
| 533 | Passeriformes | Ptcnonotidae | <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> | Red-vented Bulbul | Bangla Bulbul | LC | LC | BI0402 |
| 534 | Passeriformes | Ptcnonotidae | <i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i> | Flavescens Bulbul | Metey Bulbul | DD | LC | BI0567 |
| 535 | Passeriformes | Ptcnonotidae | <i>Iole virescens</i> | Olive Bulbul | Jolpai Bulbul | LC | LC | BI0406 |
| 536 | Passeriformes | Ptcnonotidae | <i>Alophoixus flaveolus</i> | White-throated Bulbul | Dholagola Bulbul | LC | LC | BI0405 |
| 537 | Passeriformes | Ptcnonotidae | <i>Hemixos flavala</i> | Ashy Bulbul | Kalche Bulbul | LC | LC | BI0407 |
| 538 | Passeriformes | Ptcnonotidae | <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i> | Asian Black Bulbul | Kala Bulbul | LC | LC | BI0568 |
| 539 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Orthotomus cuculatus</i> | Mountain Tailorbird | Pahari Tuntuni | LC | LC | BI0436 |
| 540 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> | Common Tailorbird | Pati Tuntuni | LC | LC | BI0437 |
| 541 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i> | Dark-necked Tailorbird | Kalagola Tuntuni | LC | LC | BI0435 |
| 542 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Megalurus palustris</i> | Striated Grassbird | Dagi Ghashpakhi | LC | LC | BI0453 |
| 543 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Chaetornis striata</i> | Bristled Grassbird | Shatadagi Ghashpakhi | EN | VU | BI0454 |
| 544 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Graminicola bengalensis</i> | Rufous-rumped Grassbird | Bangla Ghashpakhi | EN | NT | BI0455 |
| 545 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Tesia cyaniventer</i> | Grey-bellied Tesia | Meteypet Tesia | LC | LC | BI0417 |
| 546 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Urosphena squameiceps</i> | Asian Stubtail | Eshio Bhotalej | LC | LC | BI0569 |
| 547 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Cettia flavivirens</i> | Aberrant Bush-warbler | Pashua Jharfutki | LC | LC | BI0419 |
| 548 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Locustella certhiola</i> | Pallas's Grasshopper-warbler | Palasi Foringfutki | LC | LC | BI0425 |
| 549 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Locustella lanceolata</i> | Lanceolated Warbler | Patari Futki | LC | LC | BI0570 |
| 550 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i> | Spotted Bush-warbler | Tila Jharfutki | LC | LC | BI0424 |
| 551 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Bradypterus davidi</i> | David's (Baikal) Bush-warbler | Boikal Jharfutki | LC | LC | BI0422 |
| 552 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Acrocephalus aedon</i> | Thick-billed Warbler | Motathot Futki | LC | LC | BI0426 |
| 553 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Acrocephalus agricola</i> | Paddyfield Warbler | Dhani Futki | LC | LC | BI0427 |
| 554 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i> | Black-browed Reed-warbler | Kalavru Nolfutki | LC | LC | BI0428 |
| 555 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i> | Blyth's Reed-warbler | Blaider Nolfutki | LC | LC | BI0430 |
| 556 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i> | Oriental (Great) Reed-warbler | Udoyee Nolfutki | LC | LC | BI0431 |
| 557 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Acrocephalus orinus</i> | Large-billed Reed-warbler | Lombathoth Nolfutki | DD | LC | BI0432 |
| 558 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i> | Clamorous Reed-warbler | Bachal Nolfutki | LC | LC | BI0433 |
| 559 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Phylloscopus affinis</i> | Tickell's Leaf-warbler | Tikeler Patafutki | LC | LC | BI0438 |
| 560 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Phylloscopus cantator</i> | Yellow-vented Warbler | Holdetola Futki | LC | LC | BI0439 |
| 561 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> | Common Chiffchaff | Pati Chifchaf | LC | LC | BI0440 |

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|--------|---------------|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 562 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i> | Dusky Warbler | Kalche Futki | LC | LC | BI0441 |
| 563 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i> | Inornate Warbler | Holdevru Futki | LC | LC | BI0442 |
| 564 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i> | Western Crowned Warbler | Poshchima Mathafutki | DD | LC | BI0444 |
| 565 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i> | Southern Blyth's Leaf-warbler | Blaider Patafutki | LC | LC | BI0445 |
| 566 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i> | Greenish Warbler | Shobjey Futki | LC | LC | BI0446 |
| 567 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Seicercus burkii</i> | Green-crowned Warbler | Shobujchandi Futki | DD | LC | BI0448 |
| 568 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Seicercus tephrocephalus</i> | Grey-crowned Warbler | Meteychandi Futki | DD | LC | BI0450 |
| 569 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Seicercus whistleri</i> | Whistler's Warbler | Huislarer Futki | DD | LC | BI0451 |
| 570 | Passeriformes | Sylviidae | <i>Abroscopus supercilii</i> | Yellow-bellied Warbler | Holdepert Futki | NT | LC | BI0452 |
| 571 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Malacocincla abbotti</i> | Abbott's Babbler | Aboter Cchatarey | LC | LC | BI0461 |
| 572 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Pellorneum albiventris</i> | Spot-throated Babbler | Dagigola Cchatarey | DD | LC | BI0462 |
| 573 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i> | Puff-throated Babbler | Golafola Cchatarey | LC | LC | BI0463 |
| 574 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Pellorneum palustre</i> | Marsh Babbler | Bada Cchatarey | DD | VU | BI0571 |
| 575 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Trichastoma tickelli</i> | Buff-breasted Babbler | Khoirabuk Cchatarey | EN | LC | BI0464 |
| 576 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Pomatorhinus mcclellandi</i> | Spot-breasted Scimitar-babbler | Tilabuk Kasteccchatarey | DD | LC | BI0465 |
| 577 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Pomatorhinus hypoleucos</i> | Large Scimitar-babbler | Boro Kasteccchatarey | LC | LC | BI0466 |
| 578 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Pomatorhinus ochraceus</i> | Red-billed Scimitar-babbler | Lalthot Kasteccchatarey | DD | LC | BI0467 |
| 579 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i> | White-browed Scimitar-babbler | Dholavru Kasteccchatarey | NT | LC | BI0468 |
| 580 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i> | Pygmy Wren-babbler | Bamon Tunicchatarey | DD | LC | BI0572 |
| 581 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Stachyris nigriceps</i> | Grey-throated Babbler | Meteygola Cchatarey | LC | LC | BI0469 |
| 582 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Stachyris rufifrons</i> | Rufous-fronted Babbler | Lalkopal Cchatarey | NT | LC | BI0470 |
| 583 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Macronous gularis</i> | Pin-striped Tit-babbler | Dagi Tit-cchatarey | LC | LC | BI0471 |
| 584 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Timalia pileata</i> | Chestnut-capped Babbler | Laltupi Cchatarey | LC | LC | BI0472 |
| 585 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Chrysomma sinense</i> | Yellow-eyed Babbler | Holdechokh Cchatarey | VU | LC | BI0473 |
| 586 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Turdoides earlei</i> | Striated Babbler | Dagi Cchatarey | LC | LC | BI0474 |
| 587 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Turdoides striata</i> | Jungle Babbler | Bon Cchatarey | LC | LC | BI0475 |
| 588 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Garrulax galbanus</i> | Yellow-throated Laughingthrush | Holdegola Penga | DD | LC | BI0456 |
| 589 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i> | White-crested Laughingthrush | Dholajhuti Penga | LC | LC | BI0457 |
| 590 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Garrulax monileger</i> | Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush | Cchoto Malapenga | LC | LC | BI0458 |
| 591 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Garrulax pectoralis</i> | Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush | Boro Malapenga | LC | LC | BI0459 |
| 592 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Garrulax ruficollis</i> | Rufous-necked Laughingthrush | Lalghar Penga | LC | LC | BI0460 |
| 593 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</i> | White-hooded Babbler | Dholamukhosh Satarey | EN | LC | BI0476 |
| 594 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Actinodura egertoni</i> | Rusty-fronted Barwing | Morchematha Dagidana | RE | LC | BI0573 |
| 595 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Alcippe nipalensis</i> | Nepal Fulvetta | Nepali Fulveta | NT | LC | BI0477 |
| 596 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Alcippe poioicephala</i> | Brown-cheeked Fulvetta | Khoiragal Fulveta | NT | LC | BI0478 |

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| 597 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Yuhina castaniceps</i> | Striated Yuhina | Dagi Uhina | DD | LC | BI0479 |
| 598 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i> | White-bellied Yuhina | Dholapet Uhina | LC | LC | BI0481 |
| 599 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i> | Black-breasted Parrotbill | Kalabuk Tiathuti | RE | VU | BI0574 |
| 600 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Paradoxornis guttaticollis</i> | Spot-breasted Parrotbill | Tilabuk Tiathuti | RE | LC | BI0575 |
| 601 | Passeriformes | Timalidae | <i>Paradoxornis ruficeps</i> | Rufous-headed Parrotbill | Lalmatha Tiathuti | RE | LC | BI0576 |
| 602 | Passeriformes | Zosteropodidae | <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> | Oriental White-eye | Udoi Dholachokh | LC | LC | BI0416 |
| 603 | Passeriformes | Irenidae | <i>Irena puella</i> | Asian Fairy Bluebird | Eshio Neelpori | LC | LC | BI0300 |
| 604 | Passeriformes | Sittidae | <i>Sitta castanea</i> | Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch | Khoirapet bonomali | LC | LC | BI0392 |
| 605 | Passeriformes | Sittidae | <i>Sitta frontalis</i> | Velvet-fronted Nuthatch | Kalakopal Bonomali | LC | LC | BI0393 |
| 606 | Passeriformes | Certhidae | <i>Certhia himalayana</i> | Bar-tailed Treecreeper | Dagilej Gach-achra | RE | LC | BI0577 |
| 607 | Passeriformes | Sturnidae | <i>Aplonis panayensis</i> | Asian Glossy Starling | Eshio Telshalik | LC | LC | BI0381 |
| 608 | Passeriformes | Sturnidae | <i>Sturnus contra</i> | Asian Pied Starling | Pakra Shalik | LC | LC | BI0382 |
| 609 | Passeriformes | Sturnidae | <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i> | Chestnut-tailed Starling | Khoiralej Kathshalik | LC | LC | BI0383 |
| 610 | Passeriformes | Sturnidae | <i>Sturnus pagodarum</i> | Brahminy Starling | Bamuni Kathshalik | LC | LC | BI0384 |
| 611 | Passeriformes | Sturnidae | <i>Sturnus roseus</i> | Rosy Starling | Golapi Kathshalik | LC | LC | BI0385 |
| 612 | Passeriformes | Sturnidae | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Common Starling | Pati Kathshalik | LC | LC | BI0386 |
| 613 | Passeriformes | Sturnidae | <i>Acridotheres grandis</i> | White-vented Myna | Dholatola Shalik | LC | LC | BI0387 |
| 614 | Passeriformes | Sturnidae | <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> | Jungle Myna | Jhuti Shalik | LC | LC | BI0388 |
| 615 | Passeriformes | Sturnidae | <i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i> | Bank Myna | Gang Shalik | LC | LC | BI0389 |
| 616 | Passeriformes | Sturnidae | <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> | Common Myna | Bhat Shalik | LC | LC | BI0390 |
| 617 | Passeriformes | Sturnidae | <i>Gracula religiosa</i> | Hill Myna | Pati Moyna | LC | LC | BI0391 |
| 618 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Muscicapa dauurica</i> | Asian Brown Flycatcher | Eshio Khoirachutki | LC | LC | BI0348 |
| 619 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Muscicapa muttui</i> | Brown-breasted Flycatcher | Meteybuk Chutki | LC | LC | BI0349 |
| 620 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i> | Dark-sided Flycatcher | Kalapash Chutki | LC | LC | BI0350 |
| 621 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Ficedula albicilla</i> | Taiga Flycatcher | Taiga Chutki | LC | LC | BI0351 |
| 622 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Ficedula hyperythra</i> | Snowy-browed Flycatcher | Dholavru Chutki | LC | LC | BI0352 |
| 623 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Ficedula westermanni</i> | Little Pied Flycatcher | Cchoto Pakrachutki | LC | LC | BI0354 |
| 624 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Ficedula strophliata</i> | Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher | Lalmala Chutki | LC | LC | BI0583 |
| 625 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Ficedula tricolor</i> | Slaty-blue Flycatcher | Kalcheneel Chutki | LC | LC | BI0584 |
| 626 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Eumyias thalassina</i> | Verditer Flycatcher | Ombor Chutki | LC | LC | BI0355 |
| 627 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Cyornis poliogenys</i> | Pale-chinned Blue-flycatcher | Dholagola Chutki | LC | LC | BI0356 |
| 628 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i> | Blue-throated Flycatcher | Neelgola Chutki | LC | LC | BI0357 |
| 629 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Cyornis unicolor</i> | Pale Blue-flycatcher | Neelche Chutki | LC | LC | BI0358 |
| 630 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i> | Small Niltava | Cchoto Neelmoni | LC | LC | BI0586 |
| 631 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Niltava sundra</i> | Rufous-bellied Niltava | Lalpet Neelmoni | LC | LC | BI0587 |
| 632 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i> | Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher | Meteymatha Kenarichutki | LC | LC | BI0358 |
| 633 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Luscinia brunnea</i> | Indian Blue Robin | Deshi Neelrobin | LC | LC | BI0359 |
| 634 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Luscinia calliope</i> | Siberian Rubythroat | Saiberio Chunikonthi | LC | LC | BI0360 |
| 635 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Luscinia cyane</i> | Siberian Blue Robin | Saiberio Neelrobin | LC | LC | BI0361 |
| 636 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Luscinia pectardens</i> | Firethroat | Lalgola Fidda | NT | NT | BI0362 |

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|--------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 637 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Luscinia pectoralis</i> | White-tailed Rubythroat | Dholalej Chunikonthi | NT | LC | BI0363 |
| 638 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Luscinia svecica</i> | Bluethroat | Neelgola Fidda | LC | LC | BI0364 |
| 639 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> | White-rumped Shama | Dholalej Shama | LC | LC | BI0368 |
| 640 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Copsychus saularis</i> | Oriental Magpie-robin | Udoi Doel | LC | LC | BI0369 |
| 641 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> | Black Redstart | Kala Girdi | LC | LC | BI0372 |
| 642 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i> | White-capped Water-redstart | Dholatupi Pangirdi | LC | LC | BI0373 |
| 643 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosa</i> | Plumbeous Water-redstart | Neel Pangirdi | LC | LC | BI0374 |
| 644 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Cinclidium leucurum</i> | White-tailed Robin | Dholalej Robin | LC | LC | BI0375 |
| 645 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Enicurus immaculatus</i> | Black-backed Forktail | Kalapith Cherlej | LC | LC | BI0376 |
| 646 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Saxicola caprata</i> | Pied Bushchat | Pakra Jharfidda | LC | LC | BI0377 |
| 647 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Saxicola ferreus</i> | Grey Bushchat | Metey Jharfidda | LC | LC | BI0378 |
| 648 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Saxicola insignis</i> | White-throated Bushchat | Dholagola Jharfidda | DD | VU | BI0581 |
| 649 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Saxicola jerdoni</i> | Jerdon's Bushchat | Jardoner Jharfidda | DD | LC | BI0582 |
| 650 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Saxicola leucurus</i> | White-tailed Stonechat | Dholalej Shilafidda | LC | LC | BI0379 |
| 651 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Saxicola torquatus</i> | Common Stonechat | Pati Shilafidda | LC | LC | BI0380 |
| 652 | Passeriformes | Muscicapidae | <i>Monticola solitarius</i> | Blue Rock-thrush | Neel Shiladama | LC | LC | BI0340 |
| 653 | Passeriformes | Turdidae | <i>Myophonus caeruleus</i> | Blue Whistling Thrush | Neel Sheeshdama | LC | LC | BI0341 |
| 654 | Passeriformes | Turdidae | <i>Zoothera citrina</i> | Orange-headed Thrush | Komla Dama | LC | LC | BI0342 |
| 655 | Passeriformes | Turdidae | <i>Zoothera dauma</i> | Eurasian Scaly Thrush | Anshtey Dama | LC | LC | BI0343 |
| 656 | Passeriformes | Turdidae | <i>Zoothera marginata</i> | Dark-sided Thrush | Kalapash Dama | DD | LC | BI0578 |
| 657 | Passeriformes | Turdidae | <i>Turdus dissimilis</i> | Black-breasted Thrush | Kalabuk Dama | LC | LC | BI0344 |
| 658 | Passeriformes | Turdidae | <i>Turdus unicolor</i> | Tickell's Thrush | Tikeler Dama | LC | LC | BI0346 |
| 659 | Passeriformes | Turdidae | <i>Turdus obscurus</i> | Eyebrowed Thrush | Vrulekha Dama | LC | LC | BI0579 |
| 660 | Passeriformes | Turdidae | <i>Turdus ruficollis</i> | Dark-throated Thrush | Lalgola Dama | LC | LC | BI0580 |
| 661 | Passeriformes | Turdidae | <i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i> | Lesser Shortwing | Khude Khatodana | LC | LC | BI0347 |
| 662 | Passeriformes | Chloropsidae | <i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i> | Golden-fronted Leafbird | Shonakopali Horbola | LC | LC | BI0301 |
| 663 | Passeriformes | Chloropsidae | <i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i> | Blue-winged Leafbird | Neeldana Horbola | LC | LC | BI0302 |
| 664 | Passeriformes | Chloropsidae | <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i> | Orange-bellied Leafbird | Komlapet Horbola | LC | LC | BI0303 |
| 665 | Passeriformes | Dicaeidae | <i>Dicaeum agile</i> | Thick-billed Flowerpecker | Thotmota Fuljhuri | LC | LC | BI0487 |
| 666 | Passeriformes | Dicaeidae | <i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i> | Yellow-vented Flowerpecker | Holdetola Fuljhuri | LC | LC | BI0488 |
| 667 | Passeriformes | Dicaeidae | <i>Dicaeum concolor</i> | Plain Flowerpecker | Nirol Fuljhuri | LC | LC | BI0489 |
| 668 | Passeriformes | Dicaeidae | <i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i> | Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker | Lalpith Fuljhuri | LC | LC | BI0490 |
| 669 | Passeriformes | Dicaeidae | <i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i> | Pale-billed Flowerpecker | Meteythot Fuljhuri | LC | LC | BI0491 |
| 670 | Passeriformes | Dicaeidae | <i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i> | Orange-bellied Flowerpecker | Komlapet Fuljhuri | LC | LC | BI0492 |
| 671 | Passeriformes | Nectarinidae | <i>Anthreptes singalensis</i> | Ruby-cheeked Sunbird | Chunimukhi Moutushi | LC | LC | BI0493 |
| 672 | Passeriformes | Nectarinidae | <i>Nectarinia sperata</i> | Purple-throated Sunbird | Begunigola Moutushi | LC | LC | BI0494 |
| 673 | Passeriformes | Nectarinidae | <i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i> | Purple-rumped Sunbird | Begunikomor Moutushi | LC | LC | BI0495 |
| 674 | Passeriformes | Nectarinidae | <i>Nectarinia asiaticus</i> | Purple Sunbird | Beguni Moutushi | LC | LC | BI0496 |
| 675 | Passeriformes | Nectarinidae | <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i> | Crimson Sunbird | Sindurey Moutushi | LC | LC | BI0497 |
| 676 | Passeriformes | Nectarinidae | <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i> | Little Spiderhunter | Cchoto Makormar | LC | LC | BI0498 |

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| 677 | Passeriformes | Nectarinidae | <i>Arachnothera magna</i> | Streaked Spiderhunter | Boro Makormar | LC | LC | BI0499 |
| 678 | Passeriformes | Passeridae | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | House Sparrow | Pati Chorui | LC | LC | BI0500 |
| 679 | Passeriformes | Passeridae | <i>Passer motanus</i> | Eurasian Tree Sparrow | Eureshio Gach-chorui | LC | LC | BI0501 |
| 680 | Passeriformes | Ploceidae | <i>Ploceus benghalensis</i> | Black-breasted Weaver | Bangla Babui | LC | LC | BI0513 |
| 681 | Passeriformes | Ploceidae | <i>Ploceus manyar</i> | Streaked Weaver | Dagi Babui | LC | LC | BI0514 |
| 682 | Passeriformes | Ploceidae | <i>Ploceus philippinus</i> | Baya Weaver | Deshi Babui | LC | LC | BI0515 |
| 683 | Passeriformes | Estrilidae | <i>Amandava amandava</i> | Red Avadavat | Lal Mamunia | LC | LC | BI0516 |
| 684 | Passeriformes | Estrilidae | <i>Lonchura malabarica</i> | White-throated Munia | Deshi Chandithot | LC | LC | BI0517 |
| 685 | Passeriformes | Estrilidae | <i>Lonchura malacca</i> | Tricoloured Munia | Khoyra Munia | LC | LC | BI0518 |
| 686 | Passeriformes | Estrilidae | <i>Lonchura atricapilla</i> | Chestnut Munia | Kalamatha Munia | LC | LC | BI0593 |
| 687 | Passeriformes | Estrilidae | <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> | Scaly-breasted Munia | Tila Munia | LC | LC | BI0519 |
| 688 | Passeriformes | Estrilidae | <i>Lonchura striata</i> | White-rumped Munia | Dholakomor Munia | LC | LC | BI0520 |
| 689 | Passeriformes | Motacilidae | <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i> | Forest Wagtail | Bon Khonjon | LC | LC | BI0502 |
| 690 | Passeriformes | Motacilidae | <i>Motacilla alba</i> | White Wagtail | Dhola Khonjon | LC | LC | BI0503 |
| 691 | Passeriformes | Motacilidae | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | Grey Wagtail | Metey Khonjon | LC | LC | BI0504 |
| 692 | Passeriformes | Motacilidae | <i>Motacilla citreola</i> | Citrine Wagtail | Sitrin Khonjon | LC | LC | BI0505 |
| 693 | Passeriformes | Motacilidae | <i>Motacilla flava</i> | Yellow Wagtail | Holdey Khonjon | LC | LC | BI0506 |
| 694 | Passeriformes | Motacilidae | <i>Motacilla madaraspatensis</i> | White-browed Wagtail | Dholavru Khonjon | LC | LC | BI0507 |
| 695 | Passeriformes | Motacilidae | <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i> | Olive-backed Pipit | Jolpaipith Tulika | LC | LC | BI0509 |
| 696 | Passeriformes | Motacilidae | <i>Anthus richardi</i> | Richard's Pipit | Richarder Tulika | LC | LC | BI0510 |
| 697 | Passeriformes | Motacilidae | <i>Anthus roseatus</i> | Rosy Pipit | Golapi Tulika | LC | LC | BI0511 |
| 698 | Passeriformes | Motacilidae | <i>Anthus rufulus</i> | Paddyfield Pipit | Dhani Tulika | LC | LC | BI0512 |
| 699 | Passeriformes | Motacilidae | <i>Anthus cervinus</i> | Red-throated Pipit | Lalgola Tulika | LC | LC | BI0588 |
| 700 | Passeriformes | Fringillidae | <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> | Common Rosefinch | Pati Tuti | LC | LC | BI0521 |
| 701 | Passeriformes | Emberizidae | <i>Emberiza aureola</i> | Yellow-breasted Bunting | Laibuk Chotok | VU | EN | BI0522 |
| 702 | Passeriformes | Emberizidae | <i>Emberiza fucata</i> | Chestnut-eared Bunting | Lalkan Chotok | LC | LC | BI0523 |
| 703 | Passeriformes | Emberizidae | <i>Emberiza pusilla</i> | Little Bunting | Khudey Chotok | LC | LC | BI0524 |
| 704 | Passeriformes | Emberizidae | <i>Emberiza spodocephala</i> | Black-faced Bunting | Kalamukh Chotok | LC | LC | BI0525 |
| Reptiles (Total Species Number 167) | | | | | | | | |
| 705 | Testudines | Testudinidae | <i>Indotestudo elongata</i> | Elongated Tortoise, Yellow-headed Tortoise | Holud Pahari Kachhop/ Kachim, Pahari Kachhop, Hunro, Parbo Dur (Chakma) | CR | EN | RE0010 |
| 706 | Testudines | Testudinidae | <i>Manouria emys</i> | Asian Giant Tortoise, Burmese Brown Tortoise | Shila Kachchap, Baro Pahari Kachchop, Mon Dur | CR | EN | RE0011 |
| 707 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Batagur baska</i> | Batagur, Common Batagur, Four-toed Terrapin, River Terrapin, Mangrove Terrapin, Asian River Terrapin | Baro Kaitta | CR | CR | RE0002 |
| 708 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Batagur dhongoka</i> | Three-striped Roofed Turtle, Three-striped Roof Turtle | Dhoor Kachhim | CR | EN | RE0003 |
| 709 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Batagur kachuga</i> | Bengal Roof Turtle, Red-crowned Roofed Turtle | Kori Kaitta, Aadi Kori Kaitta | CR | CR | RE0004 |

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|--------|------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--|--|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 710 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Cuora ambonensis</i> | Malayan Box Turtle, Domed Malayan Box Turtle, Southeast Asian Box Turtle, South Asian Box Turtle, Amboina Box Turtle | Deeba Kachhim | VU | VU | RE0005 |
| 711 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Cuora mouhotii</i> | Keeled Box Turtle, Jagged-shelled Turtle, Keel-backed Terrapin | Lal-chokha Deeba Kachhim | CR | EN | RE0007 |
| 712 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Cyclemys gemeli</i> | Asian Leaf Turtle | Pata Kasim | VU | NE | RE0172 |
| 713 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i> | Black Spotted Pond Turtle, Black Pond Turtle, Spotted Pond Turtle, Indian Spotted Turtle, Spotted River Terrapin | Kalo Kasim, Mogom | EN | VU | RE0016 |
| 714 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Hardella thurjii</i> | Crowned River Turtle, Brahminy River Turtle | Kali Kaitta, Kali Kachhim, Baro Kaitta | EN | VU | RE0017 |
| 715 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Heosemys depressa</i> | Arakan Forest Turtle | Arakani Kochchop | CR | CR | RE0171 |
| 716 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i> | Tricarinate Hill Turtle, Three-keeled Land Tortoise, Three-keeled Tortoise, Three-keeled Land Turtle | Shila Kossop, Trishira Shila Kachchop | VU | VU | RE0006 |
| 717 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Melanochelys trijuga</i> | Pond Tortoise, Indian Black Turtle | Kalo Kossop, Kali Kachchop | NT | NT | RE0018 |
| 718 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Morenia petersi</i> | Yellow Turtle, Indian Eyed Turtle | Haldey Kaitta | NT | VU | RE0019 |
| 719 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Pangshura smithii</i> | Brown Roofed Turtle, Common Brown Roofed Turtle | Bora Kori Kaitta, Vaital Kaitta | NT | NT | RE0020 |
| 720 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Pangshura sylhetensis</i> | Sylhet Roofed Turtle, Assam Roofed Turtle, Khasi Hills Terrapin, Assam Sawback | Sylheti Kori Kaitta, Sylhet Kachuga, Sylheti Kasim | CR | EN | RE0001 |
| 721 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Pangshura tecta</i> | Roofed Turtle, Indian Roofed Turtle | Kori Kaitta | LC | LC | RE0021 |
| 722 | Testudines | Geoemydidae | <i>Pangshura tentoria</i> | Indian Tent Turtle, Tent Turtle, Deccan Saw-backed Terrapin, South Indian Roofed Turtle | Majhari Kaitta | NT | LC | RE0022 |
| 723 | Testudines | Trionychidae | <i>Amyda cartilaginea</i> | Asiatic Softshell Turtle, Southeast Asian Softshell Turtle, Malayan Softshell Turtle | Pahari Tarunasthi | CR | VU | RE0027 |
| 724 | Testudines | Trionychidae | <i>Chitra indica</i> | Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle, Indian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle | Chim Kachhim, Gotajil | CR | EN | RE0031 |
| 725 | Testudines | Trionychidae | <i>Lissemys punctata</i> | Spotted Flapshell Turtle, Indian Flap-shelled Turtle | Shundhi Kasim | LC | LC | RE0032 |
| 726 | Testudines | Trionychidae | <i>Nilssonina gangetica</i> | Ganges Soft-shell Turtle, Indian Softshell Turtle | Khalua Kachhim, Ganga Kachhim | EN | VU | RE0028 |
| 727 | Testudines | Trionychidae | <i>Nilssonina hurum</i> | Peacock Soft-shelled Turtle, Indian Peacock Soft shell Turtle, Brown Soft shell Turtle | Dhum Kachchim | LC | VU | RE0029 |
| 728 | Testudines | Trionychidae | <i>Nilssonina nigricans</i> | Black Softshell Turtle, Black Soft-shell Turtle, Bostami Turtle, Chittagong Mud Turtle, Chittagong Softshell Turtle, Sacred Turtle, Dark Soft shell Turtle | Bostami Kasim, Gazari-Madari, Bugum | EN | EW | RE0030 |

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| 729 | Testudines | Trionychidae | <i>Pelochelys cantorii</i> | Asian Giant Softshell Turtle, Cantor's Giant Softshell Turtle, Frog-faced Softshell Turtle | Jata Kachim | CR | EN | RE0012 |
| 730 | Testudines | Cheloniidae | <i>Caretta caretta</i> | Loggerhead Sea Turtle, Logger headed Sea Turtle, Loggerhead Turtle | Mugurmatha Kachhim, Mugurmatha Samudrik Kachhim | DD | VU | RE0008 |
| 731 | Testudines | Cheloniidae | <i>Chelonia mydas</i> | Green Sea Turtle, Green Turtle, Black (sea) Turtle, Pacific Green Turtle | Sabuj Shamudrik Kachhim, Samudrik Kasim, Baro Kassop or Kasim | CR | EN | RE0009 |
| 732 | Testudines | Cheloniidae | <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> | Hawksbill Turtle, Hawksbill Sea Turtle | Samudrik Kachhim, Bajthuti Samudrik Kachhim | CR | CR | RE0023 |
| 733 | Testudines | Cheloniidae | <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> | Olive Ridley Sea Turtle, Pacific Ridley Sea Turtle | Jolpaironga Samudrik Kasim, Samudrik Kachchap, Dojjei Dur | VU | VU | RE0024 |
| 734 | Testudines | Dermochelyidae | <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> | Leatherback Sea Turtle | Samudrik Kachhim, Baro Kachhim, Chamra Kachhim | CR | VU | RE0025 |
| 735 | Squamata | Agamidae | <i>Calotes emma</i> | Forest Crested Lizard, Emma Gray's Forest Lizard, Spiny-headed Forest Lizard | Bon Jhutial Girgiti, Bonobashi Roktochusha | LC | NE | RE0033 |
| 736 | Squamata | Agamidae | <i>Calotes jerdoni</i> | Green Garden Lizard, Jerdon's Forest Lizard | Sabuj Girgiti | DD | NE | RE0034 |
| 737 | Squamata | Agamidae | <i>Calotis minor</i> | Hardwicke's Bloodsucker, Lesser Agama | Hardwicker Roktochosha | DD | DD | RE0039 |
| 738 | Squamata | Agamidae | <i>Calotes versicolor</i> | Common Garden Lizard, Garden Lizard, Bloodsucker | Roktochosa | LC | NE | RE0035 |
| 739 | Squamata | Agamidae | <i>Draco blanfordii</i> | Blanford's Flying Lizard, Blanford's Gliding Lizard | Uranto Tiktiki, Urukku Tiktiki | DD | NE | RE0037 |
| 740 | Squamata | Agamidae | <i>Draco maculatus</i> | Spotted Flying Lizard, Asian Gliding Lizard | Chiti Uranto Tiktiki, Chitra Uranta Tiktiki | EN | LC | RE0036 |
| 741 | Squamata | Agamidae | <i>Eublepharis hardwickii</i> | Chittagong Leopard Gecko, Eastern Indian Leopard Gecko, Indian Leopard Gecko | Chita-dora Tokkhok, Chita Takkhok | NE | LC | RE0049 |
| 742 | Squamata | Agamidae | <i>Ptyctolaemus gularis</i> | Blue-throated Lizard, Green Fan-throated Lizard, Throated Agama | Nil-gola Girgiti | EN | NE | RE0038 |
| 743 | Squamata | Gekkonidae | <i>Cyrtodactylus ayeyarwadyensis</i> | Ayeyarwady Bent-toed Gecko, Ayeyarwady Bow-fingered Gecko | Banka Angul Tiktiki | LC | DD | RE0047 |
| 744 | Squamata | Gekkonidae | <i>Gekko gekko</i> | Tokay Gecko | Tokkhak, Tuingtang | LC | NE | RE0048 |
| 745 | Squamata | Gekkonidae | <i>Hemidactylus bowringii</i> | Oriental Leaf-toed Gecko, House lizard | Tiktiki, Choto Tiktiki | LC | NE | RE0041 |
| 746 | Squamata | Gekkonidae | <i>Hemidactylus brookii</i> | Brook's House Gecko | KhoskoshosheyTiktiki, Chiti Tiktiki | LC | NE | RE0042 |
| 747 | Squamata | Gekkonidae | <i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i> | House Lizard, Yellow-green House Lizard, Northern House Gecko | Tiktiki, Baro Tiktiki, Goda Tiktiki | LC | NE | RE0043 |
| 748 | Squamata | Gekkonidae | <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i> | Common House Gecko | Mosrin Tiktiki | LC | LC | RE0044 |
| 749 | Squamata | Gekkonidae | <i>Hemidactylus garnotii</i> | Garnot's House Gecko, Indo-Pacific Gecko | Garnoter Tiktiki, Sada Tiktiki | LC | NE | RE0045 |
| 750 | Squamata | Gekkonidae | <i>Hemidactylus platyurus</i> | Flat-tailed Gecko | Chapta-leji Tiktiki | LC | NE | RE0040 |

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| 751 | Squamata | Lacertidae | <i>Takydromus khasiensis</i> | Khasi Hills Long-tailed Lizard | Lomba-leji Khashia Roktochusha, Lombaleji Roctochocha | LC | NE | RE0050 |
| 752 | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Asymblepharus sikkimensis</i> | Sikkim Ground Skink, Bronzy-brown Skink | Sikkim Anjon | DD | NE | RE0056 |
| 753 | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Eutropis carinata</i> | Common Skink, Brahminy Skink, Common Grass Skink, Keeled Indian Skink, Keeled Grass Skink | Anjon, Anchil, Anchila | LC | LC | RE0057 |
| 754 | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Eutropis dissimilis</i> | Striped Skink, Striped Grass Mabuya | Anjon, Dora-kata Anjon | LC | NE | RE0058 |
| 755 | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Eutropis macularia</i> | Bronze Grass Skink | Tamatey Anjon | LC | NE | RE0059 |
| 756 | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Eutropis multifasciata</i> | Many-lined Sun Skink, Common Sun Skink, East Indian Brown Mabuya, Javan Sun Skink | Bohu-dora Anchil, Dagi Anjon | LC | NE | RE0060 |
| 757 | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Lygosoma albopunctata</i> | White-spotted Supple Skink | Sada Chiti Anjon, Sada- phota Nomonio Anjon | LC | NE | RE0052 |
| 758 | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Lygosoma bowringii</i> | Bowring's Supple Skink, Christmas Island Grass- skink | Bowringer Anjan, Bowringer Nomonio Anjon | LC | NE | RE0053 |
| 759 | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Lygosoma lineolatum</i> | Striped Writhing Skink, Lined Supple Skink | Dorakata Nomonio Anjon, Chotphotani Achila | NT | LC | RE0054 |
| 760 | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Lygosoma punctata</i> | Spotted Supple Skink, Common Dotted Garden Skink, Common Snake Skink, Punctate Supple Skink | Chiti Anjan, Chitrito Nomonio Anjan | EN | NE | RE0055 |
| 761 | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Scincella reevesii</i> | Reeve's Ground Skink, Reev's Smooth Skink | Khato-pa Anjon, Lal-leji Anjon | LC | NE | RE0061 |
| 762 | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Sphenomorphus indicus</i> | Himalayan Litter Skink, Indian Forest Skink | Himaloyee Buno Anjon | DD | NE | RE0062 |
| 763 | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Sphenomorphus maculatus</i> | Spotted Litter Skink | Chiti Bon Anchil, Chitra Buno Anjon | LC | NE | RE0063 |
| 764 | Squamata | Scincidae | <i>Tropidophorus assamensis</i> | Water Skink, Northeastern Water Skink | Jolar Anchil | VU | NE | RE0064 |
| 765 | Squamata | Anguidae | <i>Dopasia gracilis</i> | Asian Glass Lizard, Burmese Glass Lizard | Pahin-Tiktiki, Jhiliik shap Tiktiki | CR | NE | RE0051 |
| 766 | Squamata | Varanidae | <i>Varanus bengalensis</i> | Bengal Lizard, Bengal Monitor, Bengal Monitor Lizard, Clouded Monitor, Common Indian Monitor, Indian Monitor | Gui Shap, Bangla Gui Shap, Guil | NT | LC | RE0065 |
| 767 | Squamata | Varanidae | <i>Varanus flavescens</i> | Yellow Monitor, Yellow Land Lizard, Yellow Monitor Lizard, Yellow Lizard, Golden Monitor, Calcutta Oval-grain Lizard, Indian Oval-grain Lizard, Ruddy Snub-nosed Monitor | Sona Gui, Haldey Gui | NT | LC | RE0066 |
| 768 | Squamata | Varanidae | <i>Varanus salvator</i> | Ring Lizard, Water Monitor, Common Water Monitor, Asian Water Monitor, Two- banded Monitor, Rice Lizard, Plain Lizard, No-Mark Lizard | Kalogui, Ramgodi | VU | LC | RE0067 |

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| 769 | Squamata | Acrochordidae | <i>Acrochordus granulatus</i> | Wart Snake, Marine File Snake, Little Wartsnake, Small Warty Snake, Little Filesnake | Anchil Shap, Reti Shap, Ukha Shap | NE | LC | RE0076 |
| 770 | Squamata | Pythonidae | <i>Python bivittatus</i> | Burmese Python, Rock Python, Indian Rock Python | Ajogor, Burmese Ajogor | VU | VU | RE0173 |
| 771 | Squamata | Pythonidae | <i>Python molurus</i> | Indian Python, Black-tailed Python, Indian Rock Python, Asian Rock Python, Rock Python | Ajogor, Moyal Shap | DD | LC | RE0072 |
| 772 | Squamata | Pythonidae | <i>Malayopython reticulatus</i> | Reticulated Python, (Asiatic) Reticulated Python | Ajogor, Gol Bahar | CR | NE | RE0073 |
| 773 | Squamata | Boidae | <i>Eryx conicus</i> | Common Sand Boa, Rough-scaled Sand-boa, Rough-tailed Sand boa | Balu Bora | DD | NE | RE0074 |
| 774 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Argyrogena fasciolata</i> | Banded Racer | Dorkata Racer Shap, Bandkata Racer Shap | LC | NE | RE0109 |
| 775 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Ahaetulla nasuta</i> | Vine Snake, Common vine Snake, Common Whip Snake, Long-nosed Tree Snake, Green vine snake, Long-nosed Whip Snake | Sutanali Shap, Laodoga Shap | LC | NE | RE0117 |
| 776 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Ahaetulla prasina</i> | Short-nosed Vine Snake, Asian Vine Snake, Boie's Whip Snake, Günther's Whip Snake, Oriental Whip Snake, Jade Vine Snake | Sutanoli Shap, Laodoga Shap. | LC | LC | RE0118 |
| 777 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Blythia reticulata</i> | Iridescent Snake, Blyth's Reticulate Snake | Chok-chokey Shap, Blyth-er Chok-chokey Shap | DD | DD | RE0119 |
| 778 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Boiga cyanea</i> | Green Cat Snake | Sabuj Phonimonosha Shap | LC | NE | RE0122 |
| 779 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Boiga cynodon</i> | Bengal Cat Snake, Dog-toothed Cat Snake, Large Blunt-headed Tree Snake | Banglar Phonimonosha Shap | NE | LC | RE0126 |
| 780 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Boiga gokool</i> | Eastern Cat Snake, Arrow-backed Tree Snake | Sabuj Phonimonosha, Gokool Phonimonosha | NT | NE | RE0120 |
| 781 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Boiga multomaculata</i> | Large-spotted Cat Snake, Many-spotted Cat Snake, Marbled Cat-eyed Snake | Chitrito Phonimonosha Shap | NE | NE | RE0125 |
| 782 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Boiga ochracea</i> | Tawny Cat Snake, Wall's Cat Snake, Nicobar Cat Snake | Khoiri Phonimonosha, Khoiri Phonimonosha Shap | NT | LC | RE0121 |
| 783 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Boiga siamensis</i> | Eyed Cat Snake | Borochokh Phonimonosha, Chokh-futajukto Phonimonosha | EN | NE | RE0124 |
| 784 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Boiga trigonata</i> | Common Indian Cat Snake | Pati Phonimonosha Shap | NE | LC | RE0123 |
| 785 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Chrysopelea ornata</i> | Ornate Flying Snake, Golden Flying Snake | Kalnagini Shap, Kalnagini | LC | NE | RE0115 |
| 786 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Coelognathus helena</i> | Common Trinket Snake | Pati Dudhraj Shap | LC | NE | RE0103 |
| 787 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Coelognathus radiatus</i> | Copper-head Trinket Snake, Copperheaded Rat Snake, Radiated Rat Snake | Dudhraj Shap. | LC | LC | RE0102 |
| 788 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Dendrelaphis cyanochloris</i> | Wall's Bronzeback | Jolpai Geso Shap, Jolpai-ronga Bet Anchra | DD | LC | RE0112 |

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| 789 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Dendrelaphis pictus</i> | Painted Bronzeback, Common Bronze-back, Indonesian Bronze Back | Dora Bet Anchra | LC | NE | RE0113 |
| 790 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Dendrelaphis tristis</i> | Daudin's Bronzeback, Common Bronzeback Tree Snake | Shadharaon Geso Shap, Bet Anchra | LC | NE | RE0114 |
| 791 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Elachistodon westermanni</i> | Indian Egg-eater, Westermann's Snake, Indian Egg-eating Snake. | Dimkhor Shap | DD | LC | RE0135 |
| 792 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Gonyosoma prasina</i> | Green Trinket Snake, Green Bush Rat Snake, Green Ratsnake | Shabuj Dudhraj Shap | NE | NE | RE0104 |
| 793 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Liopeltis calamaria</i> | Lesser Stripe-necked Snake, Calamaria Reed Snake, Reed-Like Stripe-Necked Snake | Choto Daghi-gola Shap | DD | NE | RE0111 |
| 794 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Liopeltis frenatus</i> | Gunther's Stripe-necked Snake, Striped-neck snake | Not known | NE | LC | RE0110 |
| 795 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Lycodon aulicus</i> | Common Wolf Snake, Indain Wolf Snake | Gharginni Shap | LC | NE | RE0080 |
| 796 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Lycodon fasciatus</i> | Banded Wolf Snake | Not Known | NE | NE | RE0081 |
| 797 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Lycodon jara</i> | Yellow-speckled Wolf Snake | Gharginni Shap | LC | LC | RE0079 |
| 798 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Lycodon zawi</i> | Zaw's Wolf Snake | Zawer Gharghinni Shap | LC | LC | RE0082 |
| 799 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Oligodon albocinctus</i> | White-barred Kukri Snake | Sada-ber Kukri Shap, Pakra Uday Kal | LC | NE | RE0084 |
| 800 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Oligodon arnensis</i> | Banded Kukri, Common Kukri Shap, Yellow-speckled Wolf Snake, | Gharginni Shap | DD | NE | RE0088 |
| 801 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Oligodon cinereus</i> | Black-barred Kukri Snake | Kalo-ber Kukri Shap, Kalo-daghi Uday Kal | EN | LC | RE0085 |
| 802 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Oligodon cyclurus</i> | Cantor's Kukri Snake | Cantor Kukri Shap, Banglar Uday Kal | LC | LC | RE0083 |
| 803 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Oligodon dorsalis</i> | Spot-tailed Kukri Snake, Bengalese Kukri Snake, Gray's Kikri Snake | Phota-leji Kukri Shap, Banglar Uday Kal | LC | NE | RE0089 |
| 804 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Oligodon taeniolatus</i> | Streaked Kukri Snake, Russell's Kukri Snake, Loos Snake | Russel-er Kukri Shap | DD | LC | RE0086 |
| 805 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Oligodon theobaldi</i> | Theobald's Kukri Snake, Mandalay Kukri Snake | Theobald-er Kukri Shap, Mandalay Kukri Shap | NE | LC | RE0087 |
| 806 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Oreocryptophis porphyraceus</i> | Bamboo Trinket Snake, Red Bamboo Snake, Black-banded Trinket Snake | Rangila Arbila | DD | NE | RE0105 |
| 807 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Ptyas korros</i> | Chinese Rat Snake, Indo-chinese Rat Snake | Darash Shap | NT | NE | RE0107 |
| 808 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Ptyas mucosa</i> | Indian Rat Snake, Dhaman, Oriental Rat Snake | Darash Shap, | LC | NE | RE0106 |
| 809 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Ptyas nigromarginata</i> | Green Rat snake, Black-bordered Rat Snake | Sabuj Darash Shap, Sabuj Daraj Shap | VU | NE | RE0108 |
| 810 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Sibynophis sagittarius</i> | Cantor's Black-headed Snake | Kalomatha Shap, Cantorer Kalomatha Shap | DD | NE | RE0091 |
| 811 | Squamata | Colubridae | <i>Sibynophis subpunctatus</i> | Duméril's Black-headed Snake, Jerdon's Many-toothed Snake | Kalomatha Dhora Shap, Bohudonti Shap | DD | NE | RE0090 |

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| 812 | Squamata | Lamprophiidae | <i>Psammodynastes pulverulentus</i> | Common Mock Viper | Pahari Shap | LC | NE | RE0116 |
| 813 | Squamata | Natricidae | <i>Amphiesma platyceps</i> | Himalayan Mountain Keelback | Himalayer Dhora Shap | DD | NE | RE0093 |
| 814 | Squamata | Natricidae | <i>Amphiesma stolatum</i> | Striped Keelback, Buff Striped Keelback | Dora Shap, Dagi Dhora Shap, Chilu Shap | LC | NE | RE0092 |
| 815 | Squamata | Natricidae | <i>Hebius xenura</i> | Wall's Keelback, Cherrapunji Keelback | Cherrapunji Dhora Shap, Pahari Maity Shap | DD | NE | RE0094 |
| 816 | Squamata | Natricidae | <i>Atretium schistosum</i> | Olive Keelback Water Snake, Olivaceous Keelback, Olive Keelback Wart Snake, Split Keelback Snake | Maitta Shap | LC | LC | RE0101 |
| 817 | Squamata | Natricidae | <i>Rhabdophis himalayanus</i> | Himalayan Keelback, Orange-collared Keelback | Komola-ghar Dhora Shap | VU | NE | RE0096 |
| 818 | Squamata | Natricidae | <i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i> | Red-necked Keelback | Lalghar Dora Sap, Ladhora Shap, Orol Shap | NT | LC | RE0095 |
| 819 | Squamata | Natricidae | <i>Trachischium monticola</i> | Assam oriental Slender Snake | Pahari Kenchu Shap, Assami Shoru Shap | NE | NE | RE0127 |
| 820 | Squamata | Natricidae | <i>Xenochrophis cerasogaster</i> | Painted Keelback | Kalo Mete Dhora, Kalo-pet Dhora Shap | LC | NE | RE0100 |
| 821 | Squamata | Natricidae | <i>Xenochrophis flavipunctatus</i> | Yellow-spotted Keelback, Yellow-spotted Keelback Water Snake | Holdey-chiti Dhora Shap | DD | LC | RE0099 |
| 822 | Squamata | Natricidae | <i>Xenochrophis piscator</i> | Checkered Keelback, Asiatic Water Snake | Dhora Shap | LC | NE | RE0098 |
| 823 | Squamata | Pseudoxenodontidae | <i>Pseudoxenodon macrops</i> | False Cobra, Large-eyed False Cobra, Large-eyed Bamboo Snake, Big-eyed Bamboo Snake, MockCobra. | False Gokhra, Micha Gokhra, Barochokhi Pahahri Shap | DD | LC | RE0175 |
| 824 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Bungarus caeruleus</i> | Common Krait, Common Indian Krait, Blue Krait, Indian krait | Kal Keutey, Shangkhamuti, Shakanon, Shiyar Chada, Kalach, Domnachiti | LC | NE | RE0136 |
| 825 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Bungarus fasciatus</i> | Banded Krait | Shangkini, Shakini | LC | LC | RE0137 |
| 826 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Bungarus lividus</i> | Lesser Black Krait | Choto Kalo Kewtey, Chhoto Kal-kewtey | NT | NE | RE0138 |
| 827 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Bungarus niger</i> | Grater Black Krait, Black Krait | Kalo Kewtey, Kal-kewtey, Baro Kalo Kewtey, Baro Kal-kewtey | NT | NE | RE0139 |
| 828 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Bungarus walli</i> | Wall's Krait | Waler Keutey | NT | NE | RE0140 |
| 829 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Calliophis melanurus</i> | Slender Coral Snake, Indian Coral Snake | Soru Probal Shap | DD | NE | RE0141 |
| 830 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis cantoris</i> | Gunther's Sea Snake, Cantor's Narrowed-headed Sea Snake, Small-headed Sea Snake | Cantor's Shoru-matha Samudrik Shap, Cantorer Lathi Shap, Choto-matha Shap | DD | DD | RE0155 |
| 831 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis cyanocinctus</i> | Annulated Sea Snake | Kalo-holud Bolye Lathi Shap | LC | LC | RE0150 |
| 832 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis caeruleus</i> | Malacca Sea Snake, Dwarf Sea Snake, Many Toothed Sea Snake | Malacca Shamudrik Shap, Chai-ronga Shamudrik Shap | LC | LC | RE0153 |

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| 833 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis curtus</i> | Shaw's Seasnake, Hardwicke's Sea Snake, Spine-bellied Sea snake | Boitha Tebi Shap | LC | NE | RE0158 |
| 834 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis fasciatus</i> | Stripped Sea Snake, Banded Sea Snake | Lati Shap | LC | LC | RE0152 |
| 835 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis gracilis</i> | Graceful Small-headed Sea Snake, Slender Sea Snake, Narrow-headed Sea Snake, Common Small-headed Sea Snake | Choto-matha SamudrikShap | LC | LC | RE0154 |
| 836 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis nigrocinctus</i> | Daudin's Sea Snake | Daudiner Samudrik Shap | LC | DD | RE0149 |
| 837 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis lapemoides</i> | Arabian Gulf Sea Snake, Persian Gulf Sea Snake | Not known | DD | LC | RE0174 |
| 838 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis ornatus</i> | Ornate Reef Sea Snake, Ornate Sea Snake | Not known | NE | LC | RE0156 |
| 839 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis obscurus</i> | Russell's Sea Snake, Estuarine Sea Snake | Lati Shap, Mohonar Lati Shap. | LC | LC | RE0151 |
| 840 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis platurus</i> | Pelagic Sea Snake, Yellow-bellied Sea Snake | Rangila Samudrik Shap | LC | NE | RE0159 |
| 841 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis schistosus</i> | Hook-nosed Sea Snake, Beaked Sea Snake, Common Sea Snake, Valakadyn Sea Snake. | Borshinaak Shamudrik Shap, Hoogly Patee | LC | LC | RE0148 |
| 842 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis stokesii</i> | Stokes' Sea Snake, large-headed Sea Snake | Not Known | NE | NE | RE0160 |
| 843 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Hydrophis stricticollis</i> | Collared Sea Snake, Bengal Sea Snake | Not Known | DD | DD | RE0157 |
| 844 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Laticauda colubrina</i> | Yellow-lipped Sea Krait, Columbrine Sea Krait | Halud-mukho Samudrik Keuty, Holut-thout Ubhachar Shap, Band-dhari Shumodrik Keote | NE | LC | RE0147 |
| 845 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Laticaudata laticaudata</i> | Blackbanded Sea Krait, Brown-lipped Sea Krait | Kaloboloi Samudrik Keuty | NE | LC | RE0146 |
| 846 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Naja kaouthia</i> | Monocled Cobra, Monocellate Cobra | Gokhra Shap. Goma Shap, Gohama shap, Doshla Gohama Shap | NT | LC | RE0144 |
| 847 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Naja naja</i> | Binocellate Cobra, Spectacled Cobra, Asian Cobra, Indian Cobra | Khoia Gokhra, Gokhra Shap, Goma Shap, Gahama Shap, Kharampaia Shap | NT | NE | RE0143 |
| 848 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Ophiophagus hannah</i> | King Cobra | Raj Gokra, Sangkhachur, Hala Jamuro | VU | VU | RE0145 |
| 849 | Squamata | Elapidae | <i>Sinomicrurus maclellandi</i> | Maclelland's Coral Snake | Probal Shap | DD | NE | RE0142 |
| 850 | Squamata | Homalopsidae | <i>Cerberus rynchops</i> | Dog-faced water snake, Asian Bockadam, Bockadam Snake, New Guinea Bockadam | Jal Bora Shap | LC | LC | RE0131 |
| 851 | Squamata | Homalopsidae | <i>Enhydryis enhydryis</i> | Common Smooth-scaled Water Snake, Rainbow Mud Snake, Rainbow Water Snake, Striped Water Snake, Smooth Water Snake | Paina Shap, Huria, Ramdhonu Shap | LC | LC | RE0128 |

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| 852 | Squamata | Homalopsidae | <i>Ferania sieboldi</i> | Siebold's Mud Snake, Siebold's Smooth-water Snake, Siebold's Water Snake | Sibolder Jalojo Shap, Painna Shap | DD | LC | RE0130 |
| 853 | Squamata | Homalopsidae | <i>Fordonia leucobalia</i> | Crab-eating Snake, Crab-eating Water Snake, Fordons' Water Snake, Mangrove Snake, The Fordonia, The Plain Fordonia, White-bellied Freshwater Snake, White-bellied Mangrove Snake, White-bellied Water Snake | Shundori Shap, Kakra-bhuk Shap, Kankr-bhuk Painna Shap, Sudarban-er Shap | NT | LC | RE0133 |
| 854 | Squamata | Homalopsidae | <i>Gerada prevostiana</i> | Glossy Marsh Snake, Gerard's Water Snake, Cat-eyed Fishing Snake, Cat-eyed Water Snake | Chokchoke Shap, Mohonar Shap, Paraboner Shap | LC | LC | RE0132 |
| 855 | Squamata | Homalopsidae | <i>Homalopsis buccata</i> | Banded Swamp Snake, Dog-face Water Snake, Linne's Water Snake, Masked Water Snake, Puff-faced Water Snake, Puff-face Water Snake | Mukoshi Painna Shap | NE | LC | RE0134 |
| 856 | Squamata | Pareatidae | <i>Pareas margaritophorus</i> | Darjeeling Snail-eater | Darjeeling Shamukh-khor Shap | NE | LC | RE0078 |
| 857 | Squamata | Pareatidae | <i>Pareas monticola</i> | Assam Snail-eater, Montane Slug-eating Snake | Shamukh-khor Shap | LC | NE | RE0077 |
| 858 | Squamata | Viperidae | <i>Daboia russelii</i> | Russell's Viper, Indian Russell's Viper, Common Russell's Viper | Chandra Bora, Ulu Bora | NT | LC | RE0161 |
| 859 | Squamata | Viperidae | <i>Ovophis monticola</i> | Mountain Pit Viper | Pahari Bora | NE | LC | RE0166 |
| 860 | Squamata | Viperidae | <i>Protobothrops jerdonii</i> | Jerdon's Pitviper, Oriental Pitviper, and Yellow Speckled Lancehead | Not known | NE | LC | RE0167 |
| 861 | Squamata | Viperidae | <i>Trimeresurus albolabris</i> | Green Pit Viper, Bamboo Pit Viper, White-lipped Tree Viper, Bamboo Snake | Shabuj Bora, Bansh Bora | LC | LC | RE0165 |
| 862 | Squamata | Viperidae | <i>Trimeresurus erythrurus</i> | Spot-tailed Pit Viper, Red tail Pit Viper, Bamboo Pit Viper | Shabuj Bora | LC | LC | RE0164 |
| 863 | Squamata | Viperidae | <i>Trimeresurus gramineus</i> | Common Bamboo Viper, Bamboo Pit Viper, Indian Tree Viper, Green Pit Viper | Bansh Bora, Sabuj Bansh Bora | NE | LC | RE0162 |
| 864 | Squamata | Viperidae | <i>Trimeresurus popeiorum</i> | Pope's Pit Viper, Pope's Tree Viper, Pope's Bamboo Pit Viper | Lal –petey Sabuj Bora | VU | LC | RE0163 |
| 865 | Squamata | Typhlopidae | <i>Argyrophis diardii</i> | Diard's Blindsnake, Indochinese Blindsnake, Large Blind Snake, Large Wormsnake | Baro Dumukha Shap | LC | LC | RE0069 |
| 866 | Squamata | Typhlopidae | <i>Indotyphlops braminus</i> | Brahminy Blind Snake, Common Worm Snake | Dumukha Shap | LC | NE | RE0068 |
| 867 | Squamata | Typhlopidae | <i>Indotyphlops jerdoni</i> | Jerdon's Worm Snake | Jerdoner Dumukha Shap | LC | NE | RE0071 |
| 868 | Squamata | Typhlopidae | <i>Indotyphlops porrectus</i> | Slender Worm Snake | Shoru Dumukha Shap | NE | NE | RE0070 |
| 869 | Crocodylia | Crocodylidae | <i>Crocodylus palustris</i> | Mugger, Muggar, Broad-snouted Crocodile, Marsh Crocodile | Mithapanir Kumir | RE | VU | RE0168 |

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| 870 | Crocodylia | Crocodylidae | <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> | Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile | Lona-panir Kumir | EN | LC | RE0169 |
| 871 | Crocodylia | Gavialidae | <i>Gavialis gangeticus</i> | Gharial, Indian Gharial, Fish-eating Crocodile, Gavial, Long-nosed Crocodile | Gharial | CR | CR | RE0170 |
| Amphibians (Total Species Number 49) | | | | | | | | |
| 872 | Anura | <i>Ranidae</i> | <i>Pterorana khare</i> | Khare's Stream Frog, Indian Flying Frog | Chamra-jhola Bang ('Vun-dor' in Bawm language), Uranta Bang | CR | VU | AM0029 |
| 873 | Gymnophiona | <i>Chikilidae</i> | <i>Chikila fulleri</i> | Fuller's Caecilian, Kuttal Caecilian | Lawacharar Chikila | CR | DD | AM0006 |
| 874 | Anura | <i>Rhacophoridae</i> | <i>Chiromantis doriae</i> | Doriae's Pigmy Tree Frog | Doriaer Khudey Gecho Bang, Doriar Bamon Gecho Bang | EN | LC | AM0044 |
| 875 | Anura | <i>Rhacophoridae</i> | <i>Philautus andersoni</i> | Anderson's Bush Frog | Andersoner Gecho Bang, Andersoner Jhupbashi Bang | EN | LC | AM0049 |
| 876 | Anura | <i>Rhacophoridae</i> | <i>Theloderma asperum</i> | Pied Warty Tree Frog, Hill Garden Bug-eyed Frog, Bird Poop Frog, Warty Tree Frog | Pakhir Bishthha Bang | EN | LC | AM0047 |
| 877 | Anura | <i>Microhylidae</i> | <i>Kaloula taprobanica</i> | Sri Lankan Painted Frog, Sri Lankan Bullfrog | Chittrito Venpu Bang, Balun Bang, Rangin Venpu Bang | VU | LC | AM0038 |
| 878 | Anura | <i>Microhylidae</i> | <i>Uperodon globulosus</i> | Baloon Frog, Indian Globular Frog, Indian Balloon Frog, Grey Balloon Frog, Greater Balloon Frog | Baloon Bang, Photka Bang, Phola Bang | VU | LC | AM0036 |
| 879 | Anura | <i>Dicroglossidae</i> | <i>Limnonectes laticeps</i> | Flat-headed Frog, Corrugated Frog, Rivulet Frog, Broad-headed Frog, Khasi Wart Frog | Chaptamatha Bang, Chaptamatha Kula Bang | VU | LC | AM0021 |
| 880 | Anura | <i>Ranidae</i> | <i>Amolops marmoratus</i> | Marbled Cascade Frog, Beautiful Stream Frog, Torrent Frog, Cascade Frog | Jhorna Sundari Bang, Jharna Bang | VU | LC | AM0025 |
| 881 | Anura | <i>Rhacophoridae</i> | <i>Rhacophorus maximus</i> | Large Tree Frog | Oghalok Bang (Chakma), Nepaler or Boro Gecho Bang | VU | LC | AM0046 |
| 882 | Anura | <i>Megophriidae</i> | <i>Xenophrys parva</i> | Concave-crowned Horned Toad- | Mukut Bang, Bormi or Belcha-pa Bang | NT | LC | AM0005 |
| 883 | Anura | <i>Microhylidae</i> | <i>Kaloula pulchra</i> | Painted Bullfrog, Asian Painted Frog | Venpu Bang | NT | LC | AM0037 |
| 884 | Anura | <i>Dicroglossidae</i> | <i>Hoplobatrachus litoralis</i> | Coastal Bullfrog | Upokulio Sona Bang, Bangladesher Upokulio Kola Bang | NT | NE | AM0023 |
| 885 | Anura | <i>Dicroglossidae</i> | <i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i> | Jerdon's Bullfrog | Ramchagol-daka Sona Bang, Bon Bhawa Bang, Jardoner Kola Bang | NT | LC | AM0024 |
| 886 | Anura | <i>Dicroglossidae</i> | <i>Ingerana borealis</i> | Boreal Floating Frog, Northern Frog, Rotung Oriental Frog | Utturey Bang, Prospito-mukou Bang, Chhoto Chagaldaka Bang | NT | VU | AM0002 |
| 887 | Anura | <i>Rhacophoridae</i> | <i>Raorchestes parvulus</i> | Dwarf Bush Frog, Karin Bubble Nest Frog | Khudey Gecho Bang, Bubud-basha Banano Bang | NT | LC | AM0048 |
| 888 | Anura | <i>Bufonidae</i> | <i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i> | Asian Common Toad, Common Toad, Asian Toad | Kuno Bang, Kona Bang | LC | LC | AM0010 |
| 889 | Anura | <i>Bufonidae</i> | <i>Duttaphrynus stomaticus</i> | Marbled Toad | Marble Kuno Bang, Khoshkhoshe Bang | LC | LC | AM0014 |

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| 890 | Anura | Megophriidae | <i>Leptobrachium smithi</i> | Smith's Litter Frog, Red-eyed Frog | Aborjona Bang, Lal-chokh Bang | LC | LC | AM0039 |
| 891 | Anura | Microhylidae | <i>Microhyla mymensinghensis</i> | Mymensingh Microhylid Frog, Moymonsingh's Narrow-mouthed Frog | MymensingherLaubichi Bang, Moymonsingher Cheena Bang | LC | NE | AM0031 |
| 892 | Anura | Microhylidae | <i>Microhyla ornata</i> | Ornate Microhylid Frog | Choto Laubichi Bang, Cheena Bang | LC | LC | AM0032 |
| 893 | Anura | Microhylidae | <i>Microhyla rubra</i> | Red Microhylid Frog | Lal Laubichi Bang, Lal Cheena Bang | LC | LC | AM0033 |
| 894 | Anura | Dicroglossidae | <i>Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis</i> | Skipper Frog, Skittering Frog | Katkati Bang, Kotkoti Bang | LC | LC | AM0007 |
| 895 | Anura | Dicroglossidae | <i>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</i> | Green Frog, Green Pond Frog, Indian Five-fingered Frog, Six-toe Green Frog. | Shobuj Bang | LC | LC | AM0008 |
| 896 | Anura | Dicroglossidae | <i>Fejervarya asmatai</i> | Asmat's Cricket Frog, Bangladeshi Cricket Frog | Asmater Jhi-jhi Bang | LC | NE | AM0015 |
| 897 | Anura | Dicroglossidae | <i>Fejervarya cancrivora</i> | Crab-eating Frog, Marsh Frog, Brackish Water Frog, Mangrove Frog | Kakrabhuk Bang | LC | LC | AM0020 |
| 898 | Anura | Dicroglossidae | <i>Fejervarya nepalensis</i> | Nepal Wart Frog, Nepal Cricket Frog | Nepali Jhi-Jhi Bang, Nepaler Kot-koti Bang, Nepaler Cricket Bang | LC | LC | AM0017 |
| 899 | Anura | Dicroglossidae | <i>Fejervarya pierrei</i> | Pierre's Cricket Frog, Pierre's Wart Frog | Pierrer Jhi-jhi Bang, Piarer Kot-koti Bang | LC | LC | AM0016 |
| 900 | Anura | Dicroglossidae | <i>Fejervarya syhadrensis</i> | Bombay Wart Frog, Hill Cricket Frog, Long-legged Cricket Frog, Small Cricket Frog, Southern Cricket Frog, Syhadra Frog | Dakshinatrer Jhi-Jhi Bang, Syhadra Jhi-Jhi Bang, Bon Jhi-Jhi Bang | LC | LC | AM0018 |
| 901 | Anura | Dicroglossidae | <i>Fejervarya teraiensis</i> | Terai Wart Frog, Terai Cricket Frog | Torai Jhi-Jhi Bang, Boro Kot-koti Bang | LC | LC | AM0019 |
| 902 | Anura | Dicroglossidae | <i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i> | Indian Bullfrog, Bull Frog, Golden Frog, Tiger Frog, Tiger Peters Frog | Sona Bang, Kola Bang, Bhawa Bang | LC | LC | AM0022 |
| 903 | Anura | Dicroglossidae | <i>Microhyla berdmorei</i> | Berdmore's Narrow-mouthed Frog | BaroLaubichi Bang, Berdmorer Cheena Bang | LC | LC | AM0034 |
| 904 | Anura | Dicroglossidae | <i>Occidozyga lima</i> | Puddle Frog, Floating Frog, Java Frog, Pearly Skin Puddle Frog | Chagol-daka Bang | LC | LC | AM0003 |
| 905 | Anura | Ranidae | <i>Clinotarsus alticola</i> | Point-nosed Frog, Hill Frog, High-altitude Frog | Suchalo-Matha Bang | LC | LC | AM0026 |
| 906 | Anura | Ranidae | <i>Humerana humeralis</i> | Bhamo Frog, Boulenger's Green Frog | Shukor Daka Bang, Sobuj Bang, Myanmarer Bhamo Bang | LC | LC | AM0013 |
| 907 | Anura | Ranidae | <i>Hylarana leptoglossa</i> | Cope's Frog, Cope's Assam Frog | Murgi Daka Bang | LC | LC | AM0027 |
| 908 | Anura | Ranidae | <i>Hylarana tytleri</i> | Yellow-striped Frog, Bengal Leaping Frog | Pana Bang, Kad Bang | LC | LC | AM0012 |
| 909 | Anura | Ranidae | <i>Sylvirana nigrovittata</i> | Dark-sided Frog, Black-spotted Frog | Maitta Bang, Kalofuta Bang | LC | LC | AM0028 |
| 910 | Anura | Rhacophoridae | <i>Chiromantis simus</i> | Annandale's Pigmy Tree Frog | Bohu-dagi Khudey Gecho Bang, Ashamer Bamon Gecho Bang | LC | LC | AM0043 |
| 911 | Anura | Rhacophoridae | <i>Chiromantis vittatus</i> | Two-striped Pigmy Tree Frog | Dui-dagi Khudey Gecho Bang, , Ashamer Khudey Gecho Bang, Banshi Gecho Bang | LC | LC | AM0042 |

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| 912 | Anura | Rhacophoridae | <i>Polypedates leucomystax</i> | Common Tree Frog, Four-lined Tree Frog, White-lipped Tree Frog | Dorakata Gecho Bang, Pati Gecho Bang | LC | LC | AM0040 |
| 913 | Anura | Rhacophoridae | <i>Polypedates maculatus</i> | Maculated Tree Frog, Indian Tree Frog, Spotted Tree Frog | Chitra Gecho Bang | LC | LC | AM0041 |
| 914 | Anura | Rhacophoridae | <i>Rhacophorus bipunctatus</i> | Twin-spotted Tree Frog, Two-spotted Tree Frog | Dui-phota Gecho Bang, Lal-pa Gecho Bang | LC | LC | AM0045 |
| 915 | Anura | Microhylidae | <i>Kalophrynus interlineatus</i> | Stripe Sticky Frog, Striped Sticky Frog, Spotted Narrow-mouthed Frog, Piebald Narrow-mouthed Frog, Bubble-nest Frog, Blyth's Microhylid Frog, Orang Sticky Frog | Aonor Bang, SoruMukho Bang, Dora-kata Athalo Bang | DD | LC | AM0035 |
| 916 | Anura | Microhylidae | <i>Microhyla mukhlesuri</i> | Chittagong Microhylid Frog, Mukhlesur's Narrow-mouthed Frog | Mukhlesurer Laubichi Bang, Mukhlesurer Cheena Bang | DD | NE | AM0030 |
| 917 | Anura | Ranidae | <i>Hylarana nicobariensis</i> | Nicobarese Frog, Nicobar Island Frog, Nicobar Cricket Frog, Nicobar Frog | Nicobarer Bang | DD | LC | AM0001 |
| 918 | Anura | Ranidae | <i>Hylarana taipehensis</i> | Two-striped Grass Frog, Taipei Frog | Sobuj Dhani Bang, Dui-dagi Sobuj Bang, Joradag Pata Bank | DD | LC | AM0011 |
| 919 | Anura | Ranidae | <i>Odorrana chloronota</i> | Green-backed Stream Frog, Copper-cheeked Frog | Sabuj-pith Jhorna Bang | DD | LC | AM0004 |
| 920 | Gymnophiona | Ichthyophiidae | <i>Ichthyophis cf. garoensis</i> | Garó Hills Caecilian | Shinglornoor (Mro), Garó Pahearer Kencho-Uvochar | DD | DD | AM0009 |
| Freshwater Fishes (Total Species Number 253) | | | | | | | | |
| 921 | Anguilliformes | Anguillidae | <i>Anguilla bengalensis</i> | Indian Mottled Eel, Giant Mottled Eel | Bamosh, Banehara, Bao Baim, Boa Baim, Telkoma | VU | NT | FI0046 |
| 922 | Anguilliformes | Ophichthidae | <i>Pisodonophis boro</i> | Rice-paddy Eel, Bengal's Snake-Eel, Snake Eel | Bamosh, Kharu, Hijra, Kecho Baim, Nol Baim | LC | LC | FI0047 |
| 923 | Anguilliformes | Ophichthidae | <i>Pisodonophis cancrivorus</i> | Estuary Snake Eel, Longfin Snake Eel, Snake Eel | Bamosh, Kharu, Hijra | LC | NE | FI0048 |
| 924 | Beloniformes | Adrianichthyidae | <i>Oryzias melastigma</i> | ET Ricefish | Bechi, Kanpona | LC | LC | FI0189 |
| 925 | Beloniformes | Adrianichthyidae | <i>Oryzias camaticus</i> | Spotted Ricefish | Bechi | DD | LC | FI0190 |
| 926 | Beloniformes | Adrianichthyidae | <i>Oryzias dancena</i> | Indian Ricefish/Ricefish | Bechi | DD | LC | FI0191 |
| 927 | Beloniformes | Hemiramphidae | <i>Dermogenus brachynotus</i> | Gangetic Halfbeak | Ek Thota | DD | NE | FI0245 |
| 928 | Beloniformes | Hemiramphidae | <i>Dermogenys pusillus</i> | Wrestling Halfbeak | Ek Thota | LC | NE | FI0246 |
| 929 | Beloniformes | Hemiramphidae | <i>Hyporhamphus limbatus</i> | Congaturi halfbeak | Ek Thuita, Ek Thuita, Ek Thota | LC | NE | FI0247 |
| 930 | Clupeiformes | Clupeidae | <i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i> | Shortnosed Gizzard Shad, Chacunda Gizzard Shad | Chacunda, Dombura, Koiputi | LC | NE | FI0049 |
| 931 | Clupeiformes | Clupeidae | <i>Corica soborna</i> | Ganges River-sprat | Kachki, Subarna, Kharika | LC | LC | FI0050 |
| 932 | Clupeiformes | Clupeidae | <i>Gonialosa manmina</i> | Ganges River Gizzard Shad | Chapila, Goni Chapila | LC | LC | FI0051 |
| 933 | Clupeiformes | Clupeidae | <i>Hilsa kelee</i> | Kelee Shad, Five Spot Herring | Gurta Ilish | LC | NE | FI0052 |
| 934 | Clupeiformes | Clupeidae | <i>Nematalosa nasus</i> | Bloch's Gizzard Shad, Long-ray Bony Bream, Thread-finned Gizzard Shad | Barang, Borong | LC | LC | FI0053 |

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| 935 | Clupeiformes | Clupeidae | <i>Tenulosa ilisha</i> | River Shad, Hilsha Shad | Ilish, Ilisha | LC | LC | FI0054 |
| 936 | Clupeiformes | Clupeidae | <i>Tenulosa toli</i> | Toli Shad, Shad | Chandana Ilish | LC | NE | FI0055 |
| 937 | Clupeiformes | Pristigasteridae | <i>Ilisha filigera</i> | Coromondel Ilish, Jewelled Ilisha, Jewelled Shad, Big-eyed Herring, Big Eye Shad | Choukkha Phasia | LC | NE | FI0056 |
| 938 | Clupeiformes | Pristigasteridae | <i>Ilisha megaloptera</i> | Bigeye Ilisha | Chapila, Choukkha | LC | NE | FI0057 |
| 939 | Clupeiformes | Pristigasteridae | <i>Ilisha melastoma</i> | Indian Ilisha | Khorchuna, Peti Choukkha | DD | NE | FI0058 |
| 940 | Clupeiformes | Pristigasteridae | <i>Pellona ditchela</i> | Indian Pellona | Choukkha, Ramkorati, Amkorati | LC | NE | FI0059 |
| 941 | Clupeiformes | Engraulidae | <i>Coilia dussumieri</i> | Gold Spotted Grenadier Anchovy | Olua, Boiragi | LC | NE | FI0060 |
| 942 | Clupeiformes | Engraulidae | <i>Coilia ramcarati</i> | Grenadier Anchovy, Ramcarat, Tapetail Anchovy, Rat-tailed Anchovy | Megha Olua, Olua, Boiragi | LC | NE | FI0061 |
| 943 | Clupeiformes | Clupeidae | <i>Gudusia chapra</i> | Indian river shad | Chapila, Chaipila, Suiya, Khaira | VU | LC | FI0062 |
| 944 | Clupeiformes | Engraulidae | <i>Setipinna phasa</i> | Gangetic Hairfin Anchovy | Phasa, Phaissa, Phasa Kata, Tel-tampori | LC | LC | FI0063 |
| 945 | Clupeiformes | Engraulidae | <i>Setipinna taty</i> | Scaly Hairfin Anchovy | Teli Phasa | LC | NE | FI0064 |
| 946 | Clupeiformes | Engraulidae | <i>Thryssa purava</i> | Oblique-Jaw Thryssa, Gangetic Anchovy | Fasha, Phansa | LC | NE | FI0065 |
| 947 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Amblypharyngodon microlepis</i> | Indian Carplet, Carplet | Mola, Moilla | LC | NE | FI0014 |
| 948 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Amblypharyngodon mola</i> | Mola Carplet, Pale Carplet | Mola, Molongi, Moya, Moilla | LC | LC | FI0015 |
| 949 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Chela cachius</i> | Silver hatchlet barb | Chhep chela | VU | LC | FI0018 |
| 950 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Esomus danricus</i> | Flying barb | Darkina, Darkinda, Danrika, Darka, Dadhika, Dankan, Chukkuni, Bore chela. | LC | LC | FI0025 |
| 951 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Osteobrama cotio</i> | Cotio | Dhela, Mou Mach, Bolungo Melanda, Gunta, Ket, Mauwa, Lohasura, Dhupali, Gilachaki | NT | LC | FI0026 |
| 952 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Rasbora daniconius</i> | Blackline Rasbora, Common Rasbora, Slender Rasbora Slender Barb, Striped Rasbora | Darkina, Darkinda, Dankina | LC | LC | FI0027 |
| 953 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Rasbora rasbora</i> | Gangetic scissortail rasbora | Darkina, Leuzza Darkina | NT | LC | FI0028 |
| 954 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Salmostoma argentea</i> | Silver Razorbelly Minnow | Chela | DD | LC | FI0029 |
| 955 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Salmostoma bacaila</i> | Large Razorbelly Minnow | Chela, Narkali chela, Katari, Narkoli chela | LC | LC | FI0030 |
| 956 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Salmostoma phulo</i> | Finescale Razorbelly Minnow | Fulchela, Phulo Chela, Prem Chela | NT | LC | FI0031 |
| 957 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Chela laubuca</i> | Indian Glass Barb | Kash Khaira, Chhep Chela, Laubuca | LC | NE | FI0032 |
| 958 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Aspidoparia jaya</i> | Jaya | Jaya, Peali, Peashi | LC | NE | FI0039 |
| 959 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Aspidoparia morar</i> | Aspidopara | Morari, Morar, Piali, Piasi | VU | NE | FI0040 |
| 960 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Barilius barila</i> | Barred baril | Barali, Koksa | DD | LC | FI0041 |

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| 961 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Barilius shacra</i> | Shacra Baril | Koksa, Saku Koksha | LC | LC | FI0042 |
| 962 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Barilius tileo</i> | Tileo baril, Morari | Tila, Tila Koksa, Patharchata, Khorki | EN | LC | FI0043 |
| 963 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Barilius barna</i> | Barna Baril | Koksa, Bani Koksa | EN | LC | FI0066 |
| 964 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Barilius bendelisis</i> | Hamilton's Baril, Hill Trout | Tila, Chedra, Koksa | EN | LC | FI0067 |
| 965 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Barilius vagra</i> | Vagra Baril, Hill Trout | Khoksa, Vagra | EN | LC | FI0068 |
| 966 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Megarasbora elanga</i> | Bengala Barb | Elong, Sephatia, Elanga | EN | LC | FI0069 |
| 967 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Catla catla</i> | Catla | Catla, Katol | LC | NE | FI0070 |
| 968 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Chagunius chagunio</i> | Chaguni | Jarua, Utti | VU | LC | FI0071 |
| 969 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Cirrhinus cirrhosus</i> | Mrigal Carp, Mrigal. | Mrigal, Mirka, Mahal, Malmuch. | NT | VU | FI0072 |
| 970 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Cirrhinus reba</i> | Reba | Bhanga, Tatkini, Bata, Laccho | NT | LC | FI0073 |
| 971 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Crossocheilus latius</i> | Gangetic Latia, Hill-stream Carp | Kala Bata | EN | LC | FI0074 |
| 972 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Danio dangila</i> | Dangila Danio, Moustached Danio, Olive danio | Nipati, Gofi Chela | VU | LC | FI0075 |
| 973 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Danio rerio</i> | Zebra Danio | Anju, Ful Darkina | NT | LC | FI0076 |
| 974 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Devario aequipinnatus</i> | Giant Danio | Chebli | DD | LC | FI0077 |
| 975 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Devario anomalus</i> | Anomalus Zebra | Unknown. | EN | VU | FI0078 |
| 976 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Devario devario</i> | Sind Danio. | Chebli, Debashi, Chapchela, Debari | LC | LC | FI0079 |
| 977 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Esomus lineatus</i> | Stripped Flying Barb | Darkina | DD | NE | FI0080 |
| 978 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Garra annandalei</i> | Annandale Garra, Tunga Garra, Log Sucker, Stone Roller | Ghor Poia | EN | LC | FI0081 |
| 979 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Garra gotyla</i> | Gotyla, Sucker Head | Ghor Poia | EN | LC | FI0082 |
| 980 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Labeo angra</i> | Angra Labeo | Kharsa, Angrot, Kharish | LC | LC | FI0083 |
| 981 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Labeo ariza</i> | Ariza Labeo | Lasso, Raik, Bata | VU | LC | FI0084 |
| 982 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Labeo bata</i> | Bata Labeo | Bata, Bhangan Bata | LC | LC | FI0085 |
| 983 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Labeo boga</i> | Boga Labeo | Bhangan, Bhangan bata | CR | LC | FI0086 |
| 984 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Labeo boggut</i> | Boggut Labeo | Ghonia, Paharia maach, Naru maach | VU | LC | FI0087 |
| 985 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Labeo calbasu</i> | Orangefin labeo, Black rohu | Kalibaos, baus, Kalia | LC | LC | FI0088 |
| 986 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Bangana dero</i> | Kalabans | Kursha, Katal kushi | DD | LC | FI0089 |
| 987 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Labeo dyocheilus</i> | Kalabans | Kursha, Katal kushi | DD | LC | FI0090 |
| 988 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Labeo fimbriatus</i> | Fringed-lipped peninsula carp | - | DD | LC | FI0091 |
| 989 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Labeo gonius</i> | Kuria labeo | Gonia, Ghannia, Goni and kurchi | NT | LC | FI0092 |
| 990 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Labeo nandina</i> | Nandi Labeo | Nandil, Nandi, Nandina | CR | NT | FI0093 |
| 991 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Labeo pangusia</i> | Pangusia Labeo | Ghora maach, Longu, Ghora Muikha | EN | NT | FI0094 |
| 992 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Labeo rohita</i> | Rohu | Rui, Rohit, Ruee | LC | LC | FI0095 |
| 993 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Oreichthys cosuatis</i> | Cosuatis Barb | Kosuati punti, Kosua punti, Titkinda, Tit punti | EN | NE | FI0096 |
| 994 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Osteochilus hasseltii</i> | Bonylip barb; Hard-lipped Barb; Silvershark Minnow | Unknown. | VU | LC | FI0097 |

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| 995 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Puntius chola</i> | Chola barb, Green barb, Swamp barb | Chola punti | LC | LC | FI0098 |
| 996 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Pethia conchoni</i> | Red barb, Rosy barb | Kanchan punti, Taka punti | LC | LC | FI0099 |
| 997 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Pethia gelius</i> | Golden dwarf barb | Gili punti | NT | LC | FI0100 |
| 998 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Pethia guganio</i> | Glass barb | Mola punti | LC | LC | FI0101 |
| 999 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Pethia phutunio</i> | Spotted sail barb, Dwarf barb, Pygmy barb | Phutani punti | LC | LC | FI0102 |
| 1000 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Puntius puntio</i> | Puntio barb | Punti | DD | NE | FI0103 |
| 1001 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Systemus sarana</i> | Olive barb, Peninsular olive barb | Sarpunti, Sharpunti, Sarnapunti, Saralpunti, Kurti | NT | LC | FI0104 |
| 1002 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Puntius sophore</i> | Spotfin swamp barb, Pool barb, Stigma barb | Jat punti, Vadi punti | LC | LC | FI0105 |
| 1003 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Puntius terio</i> | One spot barb, Teri barb | Teri punti | LC | LC | FI0106 |
| 1004 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Pethia ticto</i> | Two-spot Barb, Firefin Barb, Ticto Barb | Tit punti | VU | LC | FI0107 |
| 1005 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Raiamas bola</i> | Trout barb; Bengal trout | Bole | EN | LC | FI0108 |
| 1006 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Raiamas guttatus</i> | Bengal trout; Burmese trout | Bole, Bhol | DD | LC | FI0109 |
| 1007 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Salmostoma sardinella</i> | Sardinella Razorbelly Minnow | Chela | DD | LC | FI0110 |
| 1008 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Securicula gora</i> | - | Ghora chela, Gora chela, Chela, dhak chela, Naukka chela | NT | LC | FI0111 |
| 1009 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Tor putitora</i> | Putitor mahseer, Golden mahseer | Mohashol, Mohsheer | EN | NT | FI0112 |
| 1010 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Tor tor</i> | Tor Mahsheer | Mohashol, Mahsheer | CR | NT | FI0113 |
| 1011 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Neolissochilus hexagonolepis</i> | Copper mahseer | Unknown. | EN | NT | FI0114 |
| 1012 | Cypriniformes | Psilorhynchidae | <i>Psilorhynchus balitora</i> | Balitora Minnow | Balichata | LC | LC | FI0115 |
| 1013 | Cypriniformes | Psilorhynchidae | <i>Psilorhynchus gracilis</i> | Rainbow Minnow | Balitora | NT | LC | FI0116 |
| 1014 | Cypriniformes | Psilorhynchidae | <i>Psilorhynchus rahmani</i> | Hill stream Minnow | Balichata | DD | DD | FI0117 |
| 1015 | Cypriniformes | Psilorhynchidae | <i>Psilorhynchus sucatio</i> | River Stone Carp, Sucatio Minnow | Titari | NT | LC | FI0118 |
| 1016 | Cypriniformes | Balitoridae | <i>Acanthocobitis botia</i> | Zipper Loach, Sand Loach, Mottled Loach | Bilturi, Balichata | LC | LC | FI0119 |
| 1017 | Cypriniformes | Balitoridae | <i>Acanthocobitis zonaltemans</i> | River Loach, Creek Loach | Puiya, Balichata | LC | LC | FI0120 |
| 1018 | Cypriniformes | Balitoridae | <i>Balitora brucei</i> | Gray's Stone Loach, Rock Carp | - | DD | NT | FI0121 |
| 1019 | Cypriniformes | Balitoridae | <i>Schistura sikmaiensis</i> | Not known | Dari | EN | LC | FI0122 |
| 1020 | Cypriniformes | Balitoridae | <i>Schistura beavani</i> | Creek Loach | Puiya, Balichata | DD | LC | FI0123 |
| 1021 | Cypriniformes | Balitoridae | <i>Schistura corica</i> | Polka Dotted Loach | Khorka, Khorki | CR | LC | FI0124 |
| 1022 | Cypriniformes | Balitoridae | <i>Schistura savona</i> | Savona Loach, Half Banded Loach, Bicolor Loach | Puiya, Savon Khorka | NT | LC | FI0125 |
| 1023 | Cypriniformes | Balitoridae | <i>Schistura scaturigina</i> | Victory Loach | Dari | EN | LC | FI0126 |
| 1024 | Cypriniformes | Cobitidae | <i>Botia dario</i> | Necktie Loach, Queen Loach, Bengal Loach | Rani Mach, Bou Mach | EN | LC | FI0127 |
| 1025 | Cypriniformes | Cobitidae | <i>Botia dayi</i> | Hora Loach, Botya Loach | Rani, Betangi | EN | NE | FI0128 |

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| 1026 | Cypriniformes | Cobitidae | <i>Botia lohachata</i> | Y-loach, Reticulate Loach | Rani, Putul, Beti | EN | NE | FI0129 |
| 1027 | Cypriniformes | Cobitidae | <i>Botia rostrata</i> | Gangetic Loach | Rani Mach | DD | VU | FI0130 |
| 1028 | Cypriniformes | Cobitidae | <i>Lepidocephalichthys berdmorei</i> | Burmese Loach | Gutum, Puiya | LC | LC | FI0131 |
| 1029 | Cypriniformes | Cobitidae | <i>Lepidocephalichthys annandalei</i> | Annaldale Loach | Gutum, Puiya | VU | LC | FI0132 |
| 1030 | Cypriniformes | Cobitidae | <i>Lepidocephalichthys guntea</i> | Peppered Loach, Guntea Loach | Gutum, Puiya | LC | LC | FI0133 |
| 1031 | Cypriniformes | Cobitidae | <i>Lepidocephalichthys irrorata</i> | Loktak Loach | Puiya | VU | LC | FI0134 |
| 1032 | Cypriniformes | Cobitidae | <i>Neoeucirrhichthys maydelli</i> | Goalpara Loach | Unknown. | CR | LC | FI0135 |
| 1033 | Cypriniformes | Cobitidae | <i>Pangio oblonga</i> | Java Loach, Cinnamon Loach | Panga, Kalo Kuhl | DD | NE | FI0136 |
| 1034 | Cypriniformes | Cobitidae | <i>Pangio pangia</i> | Pangia Coolie-loach, Cinnamon Loach | Pangya, Panga | LC | LC | FI0137 |
| 1035 | Cypriniformes | Cobitidae | <i>Canthophrys gongota</i> | Gongota Loach. | Ghora Gutum, Ghora Poia, Pahari Gutum | NT | LC | FI0138 |
| 1036 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Salmostoma acinaces</i> | Silver razorbelly minnow | Chela | LC | LC | FI0251 |
| 1037 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Danio annulosus</i> | Chain Danio | Chela | DD | NE | FI0256 |
| 1038 | Cypriniformes | Cyprinidae | <i>Laubuca brahmaputraensis</i> | - | - | DD | NE | FI0257 |
| 1039 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Nangra bucculenta</i> | - | Gang Tengra | DD | DD | FI0258 |
| 1040 | Cyprinodontiformes | Aplocheilidae | <i>Aplocheilichthys panchax</i> | Blue panchax, Panchax minnow | Teen chokha, Kanpona, Naharol | LC | LC | FI0188 |
| 1041 | Mugiliformes | Mugilidae | <i>Paramugil parmata</i> | Broad-mouthed Mullet, Giantscale Mullet | Bata | LC | NE | FI0209 |
| 1042 | Mugiliformes | Mugilidae | <i>Liza parsia</i> | Goldspot Mullet, Brackish Water Mullet, Grey Mullet | Parsia, Parse, Parse Bata | LC | NE | FI0210 |
| 1043 | Mugiliformes | Mugilidae | <i>Liza subviridis</i> | Greenback Mullet | Bata | LC | NE | FI0211 |
| 1044 | Mugiliformes | Mugilidae | <i>Mugil cephalus</i> | Flathead Mullet, Stripped Mullet, Black Mullet, Fatback, Bright Mullet, Bully Mullet, Callifaver Mullet, Common Grey Mullet | Bhangan, Bhangan Bata | LC | LC | FI0212 |
| 1045 | Mugiliformes | Mugilidae | <i>Rhinomugil corsula</i> | Corsula, Kakunda, Corsula Mullet | Khorsula, Bata, Khalla | LC | LC | FI0213 |
| 1046 | Mugiliformes | Mugilidae | <i>Sicamugil cascasi</i> | Yellowtail Mullet | Bata, Kachki, Kachki Bata, Kechi Khalla | VU | LC | FI0214 |
| 1047 | Osteoglossiformes | Notopteridae | <i>Chitala chitala</i> | Humped Featherback, Clown Knife Fish | Chital | EN | NT | FI0044 |
| 1048 | Osteoglossiformes | Notopteridae | <i>Notopterus notopterus</i> | Grey Featherback, Freshwater Knife Fish | Foli, Haila, Kanla | VU | LC | FI0045 |
| 1049 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Glossogobius giuris</i> | Fresh Water Goby, Flat-headed Goby, Forktongue Goby, Gangetic Tank Goby | Bele, Baila, Bailly, Bailla, Belia, Bhalia | LC | LC | FI0001 |
| 1050 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Brachygobius natus</i> | Short goby, Golden-banded goby, Bumblebee goby, Buzz goby | Nuna Bailla | LC | NE | FI0002 |
| 1051 | Perciformes | Channidae | <i>Channa barca</i> | Barca Snakehead | Pipla, Pipla Shol, Tila, Tila Shol, Pipla Ool, Tia Shol, Bakka, Tati | CR | DD | FI0003 |

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| 1052 | Perciformes | Channidae | <i>Channa gachua</i> | Dwarf Snakehead | Chang, Chyang, Ookal, Tetya, Telo Taki, Chang Taki, Gachua, Gori, Pagla, Hulpa, Chaitan | LC | LC | FI0004 |
| 1053 | Perciformes | Channidae | <i>Channa marulius</i> | Giant Snakehead, Great Snakehead | Gajar, Gajal, Gajori | EN | LC | FI0005 |
| 1054 | Perciformes | Channidae | <i>Channa orientalis</i> | Asiatic Snakehead, Walking Snakehead | TeloTaki, Gachua, Raga, Cheng, Gaira, Ragua | LC | LC | FI0006 |
| 1055 | Perciformes | Channidae | <i>Channa punctatus</i> | Spotted Snakehead, Green Snakehead | Taki, Lata, Chaitan, Lati, Okol, Sati, RakhtaTaki, BhetoTaki, BhatuaTaki, Gorai | LC | LC | FI0007 |
| 1056 | Perciformes | Channidae | <i>Channa striatus</i> | Snakehead Murrel, Stripped or bBanded Snakehead, Common Snakehead, Asian Snakehead, Chevron Snakehead | Shol, Shoul, Chol, Chena | LC | LC | FI0008 |
| 1057 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Apocryptes bato</i> | Goby | Chiring, Ful Chiring, Dalli Chewa | LC | LC | FI0016 |
| 1058 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Oxyurichthys microlepis</i> | Maned Goby | Sabuj Chiring | LC | NE | FI0017 |
| 1059 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Awaous grammepomus</i> | Scribbled goby | Shil Baila, Bele | VU | LC | FI0019 |
| 1060 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Awaous guamensis</i> | Scribbled Goby, Pacific river goby | Shil baila, Bele | LC | LC | FI0020 |
| 1061 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Gobiopsis macrostoma</i> | Longjaw gobi, | Baila, Bayla | DD | NE | FI0021 |
| 1062 | Perciformes | Badidae | <i>Badis badis</i> | Badis, Blue perch, Dwarf chameleon fish, Mud perch | Naptey koi, Napit koi, Kala koi, Kali koi, Pote koi, Koi bandi, Napit, Koidum | NT | LC | FI0022 |
| 1063 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Boleophthalmus boddarti</i> | Boddart's Goggle-eyed Goby, Blue Spotted Mud skipper, Mudskipper | Dahuk, Menua | LC | LC | FI0033 |
| 1064 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Eugnathogobius oligactis</i> | Tiger Goby | Bele | VU | LC | FI0034 |
| 1065 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Gobiopterus chuno</i> | Glass Goby | Chuna Bele | LC | NE | FI0035 |
| 1066 | Perciformes | Badidae | <i>Badis chittagongis</i> | Not known | Napit Koi | DD | DD | FI0036 |
| 1067 | Perciformes | Ambassidae | <i>Ambassis nalua</i> | Scalloped Perchlet, Scalloped Glassfish | Nalua Chanda | DD | LC | FI0199 |
| 1068 | Perciformes | Ambassidae | <i>Chanda nama</i> | Elongate Glass-perchlet Asian Glass Fish | Nama Chanda, Lomba Chanda | LC | LC | FI0200 |
| 1069 | Perciformes | Ambassidae | <i>Pseudambassis baculis</i> | Himalayan Glassy Perchlet, Indian Glassy Fish. | Kata Chanda, Phopa Chanda | NT | LC | FI0201 |
| 1070 | Perciformes | Ambassidae | <i>Pseudambassis lala</i> | Highfin Glassy Perchlet | Lal chanda, Ranga chanda, Chandu | LC | NE | FI0202 |
| 1071 | Perciformes | Ambassidae | <i>Pseudambassis ranga</i> | Indian Glassy Fish, Indian Glass Perch | Gol chanda, Chanda, Chandu, Tek chanda | LC | LC | FI0203 |
| 1072 | Perciformes | Sillaginidae | <i>Sillaginopsis panijus</i> | Flathead sillago and Gangetic sillago | Hundra, Tulardandi | LC | NE | FI0204 |
| 1073 | Perciformes | Sciaenidae | <i>Johnius coitor</i> | Big-eyed Jewfish, Coitor Croaker, Ganges Croaker. | Koitor, Koitor Poa, Decre Poa . | LC | LC | FI0205 |
| 1074 | Perciformes | Sciaenidae | <i>Macrospinoso cuja</i> | Cuja Bola | Kuizza Poa | NT | NE | FI0206 |
| 1075 | Perciformes | Sciaenidae | <i>Otolithoides pama</i> | Pama Croaker, Pama | Poa, Poma, Koi Bola, Bola | LC | NE | FI0207 |
| 1076 | Perciformes | Nandidae | <i>Nandus nandus</i> | Mottled Nandus, Mud Perch | Bheda, Meni, Roina, Nandui | NT | LC | FI0208 |

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| 1077 | Perciformes | Polynemidae | <i>Polynemus paradiseus</i> | Paradise Threadfin | Taposi, Tapsi, Bairagi, Muni, Rishi | LC | NE | FI0215 |
| 1078 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Parapocryptes batoides</i> | Gobi, Mudskipper | Dali Chewa, Chiring | LC | NE | FI0216 |
| 1079 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Periophthalmodon schlosseri</i> | Giant Mudskipper | Dahuk | LC | NE | FI0217 |
| 1080 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Periophthalmus barbarus</i> | Atlantic Mudskipper | Dahuk | LC | LC | FI0218 |
| 1081 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Periophthalmus koelreuteri</i> | Mudskipper | Dahuk | LC | NE | FI0219 |
| 1082 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Pseudapocryptes elongatus</i> | Lanceolate goby, Goby, Mud skipper | Chiring, Jaid Chiring, Chewa | LC | LC | FI0220 |
| 1083 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Scartelaos histophorus</i> | Walking goby | Dahuk | LC | NE | FI0221 |
| 1084 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Stigmatogobius sadanundio</i> | Knight Goby | Baila | LC | NE | FI0222 |
| 1085 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Odontamblyopus rubicundus</i> | Rubicundus Eelgoby | Lal chewa | LC | NE | FI0223 |
| 1086 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Taenioides buchanani</i> | Burmese Gobyeel | Raja Chewa | LC | NE | FI0224 |
| 1087 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Taenioides cirratus</i> | Bearded Worm Goby | Chewa | LC | NE | FI0225 |
| 1088 | Perciformes | Gobiidae | <i>Trypauchen vagina</i> | Burrowing Goby | Sada Chewa | LC | NE | FI0226 |
| 1089 | Perciformes | Eleotridae | <i>Butis butis</i> | Crimson-tipped Gudgeon, Duckbill Sleeper, Crimson-tipped Flathead-sleeper | Kuli, Bhout bele | LC | LC | FI0227 |
| 1090 | Perciformes | Eleotridae | <i>Butis melanostigma</i> | Black spotted Gudgeon, black spot Sleeper, | Kuli, Kalo baila | LC | NE | FI0228 |
| 1091 | Perciformes | Eleotridae | <i>Eleotris fusca</i> | Dusky sleeper, Brown Spinecheek Gudgeon | Kuli, Bhout bele | LC | LC | FI0229 |
| 1092 | Perciformes | Eleotridae | <i>Eleotris lutea</i> | Lutea sleeper | Kuli, Bhut Baila | DD | NE | FI0230 |
| 1093 | Perciformes | Anabantidae | <i>Anabas testudineas</i> | The Climbing Perch, Climbing Bass, Walking Fish | Koi, Corvu, Kai | LC | DD | FI0231 |
| 1094 | Perciformes | Osphronemidae | <i>Pseudosphromenus cupanus</i> | Spiketail paradisefish, Red eyed Spiketail paradise fish | Koi bandi | LC | LC | FI0232 |
| 1095 | Perciformes | Osphronemidae | <i>Trichogaster fasciata</i> | Banded gourami, Striped gourami, Giant gourami | Khalisha, Khoila, Cheli, Khoira | LC | LC | FI0233 |
| 1096 | Perciformes | Osphronemidae | <i>Trichogaster labiosus</i> | Thick-lipped Gourami | Khalisha | LC | LC | FI0234 |
| 1097 | Perciformes | Osphronemidae | <i>Trichogaster lalius</i> | Dwarf gourami, Red gourami | Baicha, Lal Khalisha, Ranga khalisha | LC | LC | FI0235 |
| 1098 | Perciformes | Osphronemidae | <i>Ctenops nobilis</i> | Indian Paradise fish, Frail Gourami, Indian Gourami. | Neftani, Napit Khaiisha, Napit khayra, Modhumaloti. | LC | NT | FI0236 |
| 1099 | Perciformes | Osphronemidae | <i>Trichogaster chuna</i> | Honey Gourami, Dwarf Gourami, Sunset Gourami. | Chuna khaiisha, Baicha, Baichi, Boicha. | LC | LC | FI0237 |
| 1100 | Perciformes | Osphronemidae | <i>Trichopsis vittata</i> | Croaking Gourami | - | LC | LC | FI0238 |
| 1101 | Perciformes | Mastacembelidae | <i>Macrogathus aral</i> | One-stripe Spiny Eel | Tara Baim | DD | LC | FI0240 |
| 1102 | Perciformes | Belonidae | <i>Xenotodon cancila</i> | Freshwater Garfish | Kankila | LC | NE | FI0244 |
| 1103 | Perciformes | Hemiramphidae | <i>Zenarchopterus ectuntio</i> | Ectuntio Halfbeak | Ek Thutta, Ek Thuta | DD | LC | FI0248 |
| 1104 | Perciformes | Anabantidae | <i>Anabas cobojus</i> | Gangetic Koi | Koi | DD | DD | FI0255 |
| 1105 | Pleuronectiformes | Cynoglossidae | <i>Cynoglossus cynoglossus</i> | Bengal Tongue Sole, Gangetic Tongue-Sole, Indian Turbot, Tonguefish, Tonguesole | Kukur Jeeb, Banspata | LC | NE | FI0023 |
| 1106 | Pleuronectiformes | Cynoglossidae | <i>Cynoglossus lingua</i> | Long tongue sole | Kukur Jeeb, Banspata | LC | NE | FI0024 |

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| 1107 | Pleuronectiformes | Cynoglossidae | <i>Cynoglossus arel</i> | Largescale Tonguesole | Kukur jeeb | LC | NE | FI0037 |
| 1108 | Pleuronectiformes | Cynoglossidae | <i>Paraplagusia bilineata</i> | Fingerlip Tonguesole, Doublelined Tonguesole, Lemon Tonguesole | Kukur jeeb | LC | NE | FI0038 |
| 1109 | Scorpaeniformes | Platycephalidae | <i>Platycephalus indicus</i> | Bar-tailed Flathead, Bartail Flathead, Flathead, Gobi, Indian Flathead, Indo-Pacific Flathead | Mur Bailla | LC | DD | FI0198 |
| 1110 | Siluriformes | Schilbeidae | <i>Eutropiichthys murius</i> | Indus garua | Muri Bacha, Motus | LC | LC | FI0009 |
| 1111 | Siluriformes | Schilbeidae | <i>Eutropiichthys vacha</i> | Batchwa Vacha, Bacha | Bacha, Garua Bacha | LC | LC | FI0010 |
| 1112 | Siluriformes | Schilbeidae | <i>Pseudeutropius atherinoides</i> | Indian Potasi | Batasi, Bataiya, Batais, Bashpata, Fultengra, Tinkata batashi | LC | LC | FI0011 |
| 1113 | Siluriformes | Schilbeidae | <i>Silonia silondia</i> | Silond catfish, Silonida Vacha | Shilong, Silond, Dhain, Siloin, Jilang | LC | LC | FI0012 |
| 1114 | Siluriformes | Bagridae | <i>Batasio batasio</i> | Titsta Batasio | Tengra, Batasi | NT | LC | FI0013 |
| 1115 | Siluriformes | Bagridae | <i>Batasio tengana</i> | Dwarf Catfish | Tengra | EN | LC | FI0139 |
| 1116 | Siluriformes | Bagridae | <i>Hemibagrus menoda</i> | Menoda Catfish | Ghagla, Gang Tengra, Arwari, Kawni | NT | LC | FI0140 |
| 1117 | Siluriformes | Bagridae | <i>Mystus armatus</i> | Kerala Mystus | Tangra | DD | LC | FI0141 |
| 1118 | Siluriformes | Bagridae | <i>Mystus bleekeri</i> | Bleeker's Mystus, Day's Mystus | Tengra, Golsha-tengra, Gulsha Tengra | LC | LC | FI0142 |
| 1119 | Siluriformes | Bagridae | <i>Mystus cavasius</i> | Gangetic Mystus | Golsha, Kabashi Tengra, Golsha Tengra | NT | LC | FI0143 |
| 1120 | Siluriformes | Bagridae | <i>Mystus gulio</i> | Long-whiskered Catfish, Gulio Catfish | Nuna Tengra, Guillya, Penchgula | NT | LC | FI0144 |
| 1121 | Siluriformes | Bagridae | <i>Mystus tengara</i> | Tengara Mystus | Bajari Tengra, Bujuri Tengra, Choto Tengra, GuittaTengra | LC | LC | FI0145 |
| 1122 | Siluriformes | Bagridae | <i>Mystus vittatus</i> | Striped Dwarf Catfish, Asian Striped Catfish | Tengra | LC | LC | FI0146 |
| 1123 | Siluriformes | Bagridae | <i>Rama chandramara</i> | Asian Cory, Golden Shadow Catfish, Hovering Catfish, Humming Bird Catfish | Gura Tengra, Futki Bujurii, Bajaria Tengra | LC | LC | FI0147 |
| 1124 | Siluriformes | Bagridae | <i>Rita rita</i> | Rita | Rita | EN | LC | FI0148 |
| 1125 | Siluriformes | Bagridae | <i>Sperata aor</i> | Long-whiskered Catfish | Air, Ayre, Bhangat, Talla Ayre | VU | LC | FI0149 |
| 1126 | Siluriformes | Bagridae | <i>Sperata seenghala</i> | Giant River-catfish | Guji, Guijia, Guijia Ayre, Bhangat | VU | LC | FI0150 |
| 1127 | Siluriformes | Siluridae | <i>Ompok bimaculatus</i> | Butter Catfish, Two Spot Glass Catfish | Kani Pabda, Boali Pabda | EN | NT | FI0151 |
| 1128 | Siluriformes | Siluridae | <i>Ompok pabda</i> | Pabda catfish, two stripe Gulper catfish | Pabda, Madhu pabda, Paibba | EN | NT | FI0152 |
| 1129 | Siluriformes | Siluridae | <i>Ompok pabo</i> | Pabo Catfish | Pabda, Kala Pabda | CR | NT | FI0153 |
| 1130 | Siluriformes | Siluridae | <i>Wallago attu</i> | Freshwater shark | Boal, Boali, Patari, Boyari, Boayair, Keyali. | VU | NT | FI0154 |
| 1131 | Siluriformes | Schilbeidae | <i>Ailia coila</i> | Gangetic Ailia | Kajuli, Bashpata | LC | NT | FI0155 |
| 1132 | Siluriformes | Schilbeidae | <i>Ailia punctata</i> | Jamuna Ailia | Kajuli, Bashpata | LC | NE | FI0156 |
| 1133 | Siluriformes | Schilbeidae | <i>Clupisoma garua</i> | Garua Bacha, Gagra | Ghaura, Gharua, Gagra, Garua Bacha, Guarchcha | EN | NE | FI0157 |

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| 1134 | Siluriformes | Pangasiidae | <i>Pangasius pangasius</i> | Pungas, Yellowtail Catfish, Pungas Catfish | Pangas, Pangwash | EN | LC | FI0158 |
| 1135 | Siluriformes | Amblycipitidae | <i>Amblyceps mangois</i> | Indian Torrent Catfish. | Chhott Shingi | LC | LC | FI0159 |
| 1136 | Siluriformes | Amblycipitidae | <i>Amblyceps laticeps</i> | Indian Torrent Catfish. | Chhota Shingi | VU | LC | FI0160 |
| 1137 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Bagarius bagarius</i> | Gangetic Goonch, Devil catfish, Fishbase name: dwarf Goonch | Baghair, Baghari, Bagh mach. | CR | NT | FI0161 |
| 1138 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Gagata cenia</i> | Indian gagata | Cenia, Jungla, Kauwa, Tengra, Gang tengra, Gang magur, Gun mach | LC | LC | FI0162 |
| 1139 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Gagata youssoufi</i> | Gangetic gagata, Indian gagata, Clown catfish | Gang Tengra | NT | LC | FI0163 |
| 1140 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Gagata gagata</i> | Gangetic Gagata | Gang tengra, Jungla, Ghorakata, Hudda | LC | LC | FI0164 |
| 1141 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Glyptothorax cavia</i> | Cat fish | Kani tengra | DD | LC | FI0165 |
| 1142 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Glyptothorax indicus Talwar, 1991</i> | Sylhet Hara | Teli, Telchitta | DD | LC | FI0166 |
| 1143 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Glyptothorax telchitta</i> | Copper Catfish | Teli, Telchitta | VU | LC | FI0167 |
| 1144 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Gogangra viridescens</i> | Huddah Nangra | Gang Tengra | LC | LC | FI0168 |
| 1145 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Hara hara</i> | Kosi Hara | Kutakanti | LC | LC | FI0169 |
| 1146 | Siluriformes | Erethistidae | <i>Hara jerdoni</i> | Sylhet Hara | Kutakanti | LC | LC | FI0170 |
| 1147 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Nangra nangra</i> | Kosi Nangra | Gang Tengra | LC | LC | FI0171 |
| 1148 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Nangra ornata</i> | - | Gang Tengra | DD | DD | FI0172 |
| 1149 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Pseudecheneis sulcata</i> | Sucker throat catfish | Unknown | DD | LC | FI0173 |
| 1150 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Sisor rabdophorus</i> | Sisor Catfish | Chenua; Cheuna; Sisor, Sai Sore | CR | LC | FI0174 |
| 1151 | Siluriformes | Erethistidae | <i>Conta conta</i> | Conta catfish | Bot Tenggara, Kutakanti | NT | NE | FI0175 |
| 1152 | Siluriformes | Erethistidae | <i>Erethistes pussilus</i> | Cosuatil Barb | Kutakanti | LC | NE | FI0176 |
| 1153 | Siluriformes | Erethistidae | <i>Pseudolaguvia inornata</i> | Painted catfish | Kani Tengra | DD | DD | FI0177 |
| 1154 | Siluriformes | Erethistidae | <i>Pseudolaguvia muricata</i> | Painted Catfish | Kani Tengra | DD | DD | FI0178 |
| 1155 | Siluriformes | Erethistidae | <i>Pseudolaguvia ribeiroi</i> | Painted Catfish | Kani Tengra | DD | LC | FI0179 |
| 1156 | Siluriformes | Erethistidae | <i>Pseudolaguvia shawi</i> | Shaws Catfish | Kani Tengra | DD | DD | FI0180 |
| 1157 | Siluriformes | Clariidae | <i>Clarias batrachus</i> | Walking Catfish, Clarias Catfish, Freshwater Catfish | Magur, Mosqur, Mojgor, Jiol | LC | LC | FI0181 |
| 1158 | Siluriformes | Heteropneustidae | <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i> | Stinging Catfish, Fossil Catfish, Liver Catfish | Shing, Jiol, Shinghi, Jill Shinghi | LC | LC | FI0182 |
| 1159 | Siluriformes | Chacidae | <i>Chaca chaca</i> | Squarehead or Angler Catfish | Chaka, Gangainna, Chaka Veka | EN | LC | FI0183 |
| 1160 | Siluriformes | Olyridae | <i>Olyra longicaudata</i> | Longtail Catfish, Himalayan Olyra, Bannertail Catfish | Bot Shingi | EN | LC | FI0184 |
| 1161 | Siluriformes | Ariidae | <i>Osteogobius militaris</i> | Soldier Catfish, Walking Catfish, Clarias Catfish, Freshwater Catfish | Apua | LC | NE | FI0185 |
| 1162 | Siluriformes | Plotosidae | <i>Plotosus canius</i> | Canine Catfish Eel, Gray Eel Catfish, Eel-tail Catfish | Kain Magur, Gang Magur | NT | NE | FI0186 |
| 1163 | Siluriformes | Sisoridae | <i>Bagarius yarrelli</i> | Goonch | Baghair, Baghari, Bagh Machh | DD | LC | FI0254 |
| 1164 | Synbranchiformes | Synbranchidae | <i>Monopterus albus</i> | Gangetic mudeel; swamp eel | Kuchia, Cuchia, Kuiccha; KzwPqv, KyB"Pv | VU | VU | FI0196 |

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| 1165 | Synbranchiformes | Synbranchidae | <i>Ophisternon bengalense</i> | Bengal eel; Pygmy eel | Bamosh | VU | LC | FI0197 |
| 1166 | Synbranchiformes | Mastacembelidae | <i>Macrognathus aculeatus</i> | One-stripe Spinyeel | Tara Baim | NT | NE | FI0239 |
| 1167 | Synbranchiformes | Mastacembelidae | <i>Mastacembelus armatus</i> | Tire-track Spinyeel | Baim, Sal Baim, | EN | NE | FI0243 |
| 1168 | Synbranchiformes | Mastacembelidae | <i>Macrognathus pancalus</i> | Stripped Spinyeel (Fish base name: Barred spiny eel) | Guchi, Guchibaim, Chirka, Turi | LC | LC | FI0241 |
| 1169 | Syngnathiformes | Syngnathidae | <i>Ichthyocampus carce</i> | Freshwater Pipefish | Kumirer Khil, Kata Kumirer Khil | NT | LC | FI0192 |
| 1170 | Syngnathiformes | Syngnathidae | <i>Microphis cuncalus</i> | Crocodile Tooth Pipefish | Kumirer Khil, Kumirer Kona | VU | LC | FI0194 |
| 1171 | Syngnathiformes | Syngnathidae | <i>Microphis deocata</i> | Deocata Pipefish | Kumirer Khil | VU | NT | FI0195 |
| 1172 | Tetraodontiformes | Tetraodontidae | <i>Tetraodon cutcutia</i> | Ocellated pufferfish, ocellated blowfish | Tepa, potka, kutkuitta | LC | LC | FI0249 |
| 1173 | Tetraodontiformes | Tetraodontidae | <i>Chelonodon patoca</i> | Milkspotted puffer, Marbled toad, Gangetic puffer | Potka, Tepa | DD | NE | FI0250 |
| Crustaceans (Total Species Number 141) | | | | | | | | |
| 1174 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Macrobrachium malcolmsonii</i> | Moonsoon River Prawn | Chatka Icha, Tora Icha | LC | LC | CR0001 |
| 1175 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Macrobrachium villosimanus</i> | Dimua River prawn | Dimua Icha | LC | LC | CR0002 |
| 1176 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Macrobrachium dolichodactylus</i> | Ghoda River Prawn | Ghoda Icha | LC | NE | CR0003 |
| 1177 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Macrobrachium dayanus</i> | Kaira River Prawn | Ghoda Icha | LC | NE | CR0004 |
| 1178 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Macrobrachium birmanicum</i> | Birma River Prawn | Ghoda Icha, Tengua Icha, Shul Icha | LC | LC | CR0005 |
| 1179 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Macrobrachium mirabile</i> | Short-leg River Prawn | Lotia Icha | LC | NE | CR0006 |
| 1180 | Decapoda | Portunidae | <i>Charybdis feriata</i> | Crucifix crab, Coral crab | Shil Kankra, Shila Kankra | VU | NE | CR0007 |
| 1181 | Decapoda | Portunidae | <i>Charybdis hellerii</i> | Pacific Swimming Crab, Swimming Crab | Shantaru Kankra | LC | NE | CR0008 |
| 1182 | Decapoda | Portunidae | <i>Charybdis natator</i> | Ridged Swimming Crab, Swimming Crab | Kankra | VU | NE | CR0009 |
| 1183 | Decapoda | Portunidae | <i>Charybdis variegata</i> | Swimming Crab | Chitrito Shantaru Kankra | VU | NE | CR0010 |
| 1184 | Decapoda | Portunidae | <i>Portunus pelagicus</i> | Blue swimmer, Flower crab | Nil Shantaru Kankra | LC | NE | CR0011 |
| 1185 | Decapoda | Portunidae | <i>Portunus sanguinolentus</i> | Three Spot Swimming Crab, Red-Spot Swimming Crab | Teen Fota Kankra | VU | NE | CR0012 |
| 1186 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Penaeus monodon</i> | Giant Tiger Shrimp, Tiger Prawn, Grass Shrimp, Asian Tiger Shrimp | Bagda Chingri, Bagatara, Kali Icha, Kal Chingri, Baatara Icha | LC | NE | CR0013 |
| 1187 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Penaeus indicus</i> | Indian White Shrimp, Indian Prawn | Chapra Chingri, Apda, Chaka Chingri | LC | NE | CR0014 |
| 1188 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Penaeus japonicus</i> | Tiger Shrimp, Japanese King Shrimp, Kuruma Shrimp | Dorakata Chingri, Japani Chingri | LC | NE | CR0015 |
| 1189 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> | Giant Freshwater Shrimp, Giant River Prawn | Golda Chingri, Bara Chingri, Chowaicha, Mocha Chingri, Boro Icha, Golda Icha | LC | LC | CR0016 |
| 1190 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Macrobrachium rude</i> | Hairy River Prawn | Goda Icha, Goda Chingri, Paitta Icha, Sola Icha, Kucha Chingri | LC | LC | CR0017 |

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| 1191 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Fenneropenaeus merguensis</i> | Banana prawn, White shrimp | Kola Chingri, Boro Chingri, Bagha Chama | LC | NE | CR0018 |
| 1192 | Decapoda | Solenoceridae | <i>Solenocera indicus</i> | Coastal Mud Shrimp, Red Prawn | Lal Chingri, Kada Chingri, Chama Chingri, Sora Chingri | LC | NE | CR0019 |
| 1193 | Decapoda | Solenoceridae | <i>Solenocera hextii</i> | Deep Sea Mud Shrimp | Kada Chingri | LC | NE | CR0020 |
| 1194 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Macrobrachium lar</i> | Monkey river prawn | Unknown | DD | LC | CR0021 |
| 1195 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Leptocarpus potamiscus</i> | Bombay Prawn, Bouquet Bombay Prawn | Lona chingri | LC | LC | CR0022 |
| 1196 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Metapenaeus affinis</i> | Jinga Shrimp | Karaney Chingri, Honey Chingri, Kharkharia Chingri, Kharkhore Chingri, Kucho Chingri, Lalia Chingri, Bara Chama | DD | NE | CR0023 |
| 1197 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Metapenaeus brevicornis</i> | Yellow shrimp | Saga Chingri, Horina Chingri, Honey Chingri, Kharkharia Chingri, Kucho Chingri. | LC | NE | CR0024 |
| 1198 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Metapenaeus dobsoni</i> | Kadal shrimp | Lona Chingri, Gosa Chingri | DD | NE | CR0025 |
| 1199 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Metapenaeus ensis</i> | Greasyback Shrimp, Offshore Greasyback Shrimp | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0026 |
| 1200 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Metapenaeus lysianassa</i> | Bird Shrimp | Kucho Chingri, Gosa Chingri, Chama Chingri, Hanny Chingri | LC | NE | CR0027 |
| 1201 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Metapenaeus monoceros</i> | Brown Shrimp, Speckled Shrimp, Ginger Shrimp, Grey Shrimp | Harina Chingri, Loilla Icha, Kharkharia Chingri, Kharkhore Chingri, Honey Chingri, Karaney Chingri, Kucho Chingri, Lalia Chingri | LC | NE | CR0028 |
| 1202 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Metapenaeus tenuipes</i> | Stork Shrimp | Laila Chingri, Chama Chingri | DD | NE | CR0029 |
| 1203 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Parapenaeopsis coromandelica</i> | Coromoandel Shrimp | Chama Chingri, Chamna Chingri | DD | NE | CR0030 |
| 1204 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Parapenaeopsis hardwickii</i> | Spear Shrimp, Hard Spear Shrimp | Shukno Chingri, Gosa Chingri, Godda Chingri, Goddi | DD | NE | CR0031 |
| 1205 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Parapenaeopsis maxillipedo</i> | Torpedo Shrimp | Torpedo Chingri | DD | NE | CR0032 |
| 1206 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Parapenaeopsis sculptilis</i> | Rainbow Shrimp, Coral Shrimp | Roda Chingri, Shukno Chingri, Boro Chama, Tiga Chingri, Guda Chingri | LC | NE | CR0033 |
| 1207 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Parapenaeopsis stylifera</i> | Kiddi shrimp | Ruda Chingri | LC | NE | CR0034 |
| 1208 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Parapenaeopsis uncta</i> | Uncta Shrimp, Pink Shrimp | Khoira Chingri, Tara Chingri, Tiga Chingri | DD | NE | CR0035 |
| 1209 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Penaeus canaliculatus</i> | Striped Prawn, Witch Prawn | Dorakata Chingri | DD | NE | CR0036 |
| 1210 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Melicertus latisulcatus</i> | Western King Prawn, Blue-leg (king) Prawn, Furrowed Prawn | Unknown | LC | NE | CR0037 |
| 1211 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Fenneropenaeus penicillatus</i> | Red-tailed Prawn | Lalchama Chingri | DD | NE | CR0038 |
| 1212 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i> | Green Tiger Shrimp | Bagtara Chingri, Sada Icha | LC | NE | CR0039 |

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| 1213 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Metapenaeopsis andamanensis</i> | Rice Velvet Shrimp | Dhaina Icha | DD | NE | CR0040 |
| 1214 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Trachysalambria curvirostris</i> | Southern Rough Shrimp | Kharkharia Chingri, Khaskhasia Chingri | DD | NE | CR0042 |
| 1215 | Decapoda | Penaeidae | <i>Metapenaeopsis stridulans</i> | Fiddler Shrimp | Chama Chingri, Loilla Icha | DD | NE | CR0043 |
| 1216 | Decapoda | Soleniceridae | <i>Solenocera crassicornis</i> | Coastal Mud Shrimp, Red Prawn | Ghora Chingri, Chama Chingri, Sura Chingri | LC | NE | CR0044 |
| 1217 | Decapoda | Soleniceridae | <i>Solenocera melantho</i> | Razor mud shrimp | Cara Chingri, Shora Chingri, Ghora Chingri | DD | NE | CR0045 |
| 1218 | Decapoda | Sergestidae | <i>Acetes chinensis</i> | Northern Mauxia Shrimp, Penicillated Shrimp | Lona Chingri | DD | NE | CR0046 |
| 1219 | Decapoda | Sergestidae | <i>Acetes erythraeus</i> | Tsivakihini Paste Shrimp | Vorta Chingri, Loila Chingri | DD | NE | CR0047 |
| 1220 | Decapoda | Sergestidae | <i>Acetes indicus</i> | Jawla Paste Shrimp | Bhati Chingri, Dhaina Icha, Kainga Icha, Juinna Icha | LC | NE | CR0048 |
| 1221 | Decapoda | Sergestidae | <i>Acetes intermedius</i> | Taiwan Mauxia Shrimp | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0049 |
| 1222 | Decapoda | Sergestidae | <i>Acetes japonicus</i> | Akiami Paste Shrimp, Paste Shrimp, Akiami Shrimp | Loila Chingri, Layla Chingri, Vorta Chingri, Shada Icha | LC | NE | CR0050 |
| 1223 | Decapoda | Sergestidae | <i>Acetes vulgaris</i> | Jembret Shrimp, Rebon Shrimp | Chingri, Shada Icha | DD | NE | CR0051 |
| 1224 | Decapoda | Atyidae | <i>Caridina gracilirostris</i> | Needle Nose Caridina, Red Nose Shrimp, Rhino Shrimp | Unknown | DD | LC | CR0052 |
| 1225 | Decapoda | Atyidae | <i>Caridina propinqua</i> | Hairy-Handed Prawn, Bengal Caridina | Unknown | DD | LC | CR0053 |
| 1226 | Decapoda | Atyidae | <i>Caridina weberi</i> | Pignose Caridina | Unknown | DD | LC | CR0054 |
| 1227 | Decapoda | Atyidae | <i>Atyopsis spinipes</i> | Soldier Brush Shrimp | Unknown | DD | LC | CR0055 |
| 1228 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Macrobrachium equidens</i> | Rough river prawn | Unknown | DD | LC | CR0056 |
| 1229 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Macrobrachium idella</i> | Slender river prawn | Chikna Chingri | DD | LC | CR0057 |
| 1230 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Macrobrachium lamarrei</i> | Kuncho River Prawn | Kuncho Chingri, Gura Chingri, Thenga Icha | LC | LC | CR0058 |
| 1231 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Macrobrachium lanchesteri</i> | Rice land prawn | Dhanua Chingri | DD | LC | CR0059 |
| 1232 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Exopalaemon styliferus</i> | Roshma prawn | Gara Icha, Ghora Chingri | DD | NE | CR0060 |
| 1233 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Exopalaemon modestus</i> | Siberian prawn | Gura Chingri | DD | LC | CR0061 |
| 1234 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Nematopalaemon tenuipes</i> | Spider prawn | Lotia Icha, Gura Icha | DD | NE | CR0062 |
| 1235 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Palaemon karnafuliensis</i> | Karnafuli shrimp | Gura Ichia | LC | NE | CR0063 |
| 1236 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Palaemon serrifer</i> | Carpenter shrimp, Barred estuarine shrimp | Chingri | DD | NE | CR0064 |
| 1237 | Decapoda | Palaemonidae | <i>Leandrites celebensis</i> | Caridean Shrimp | Not known | DD | NE | CR0065 |
| 1238 | Decapoda | Alpheidae | <i>Alpheus euphrosyne</i> | Nymph Snapping Shrimp | Bhati Chingri | DD | NE | CR0066 |
| 1239 | Decapoda | Hippolytidae | <i>Exhippolysmata ensirostris</i> | Hunter Shrimp | Shikari Chingri, Vasha Gura | DD | NE | CR0067 |
| 1240 | Decapoda | Hippolytidae | <i>Lysmata vittata</i> | Indian Lined Shrimp | Lona Chingri | DD | NE | CR0068 |
| 1241 | Decapoda | Pandalidae | <i>Heterocarpus gibbosus</i> | Humpback Nylon Shrimp | Nylon Chingri | DD | NE | CR0069 |

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| 1242 | Decapoda | Pandalidae | <i>Heterocarpus woodmasoni</i> | Indian Nylon Shrimp | Nylon chingri | DD | NE | CR0070 |
| 1243 | Decapoda | Pandalidae | <i>Plesionika martia</i> | Golden Shrimp, Golden Prawn | Sonali Chingri | DD | NE | CR0071 |
| 1244 | Decapoda | Palinuridae | <i>Panulirus homarus</i> | Scalloped Spiny Lobster | Unknown | VU | LC | CR0072 |
| 1245 | Decapoda | Palinuridae | <i>Panulirus ornatus</i> | Ornate Spiny Lobster | Chhua Icha | VU | LC | CR0073 |
| 1246 | Decapoda | Palinuridae | <i>Panulirus polyphagus</i> | Mud Spiny Lobster | Chhua Ichha, Kanta Lobster | VU | LC | CR0074 |
| 1247 | Decapoda | Palinuridae | <i>Panulirus versicolor</i> | Painted Spiny Lobster | Nil Kanta Lobster, Chhua Icha | EN | LC | CR0075 |
| 1248 | Decapoda | Scyllaridae | <i>Thenus orientalis</i> | Flathead lobster, Sand lobster | Belsanasa, Belchanasa | NT | LC | CR0076 |
| 1249 | Decapoda | Scyllaridae | <i>Scyllarus depressus</i> | Scaled slipper lobster | Unknown | DD | LC | CR0077 |
| 1250 | Decapoda | Coenobitidae | <i>Coenobita variabilis</i> | Australian Land Hermit Crab, Aussie Land Hermit Crab, Terrestrial Hermit Crab, Crazy Crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0078 |
| 1251 | Decapoda | Paguridae | <i>Pagurus bernhardus</i> | Common Hermit Crab, Soldier Crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0079 |
| 1252 | Decapoda | Paguridae | <i>Parapagurus nudus</i> | Hermit Crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0080 |
| 1253 | Decapoda | Calappidae | <i>Calappa lophos</i> | Common box crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0081 |
| 1254 | Decapoda | Calappidae | <i>Calappa pustulosa</i> | Pustulous Box Crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0082 |
| 1255 | Decapoda | Leucosiidae | <i>Philyra globosa</i> | Purse crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0083 |
| 1256 | Decapoda | Matutidae | <i>Matuta lunaris</i> | Common moon crab | Lojjaboti Kankra, Chandra Kankra | VU | NE | CR0084 |
| 1257 | Decapoda | Matutidae | <i>Matuta planipes</i> | Flower moon crab | Lajjabati Kankra | DD | NE | CR0085 |
| 1258 | Decapoda | Matutidae | <i>Matuta victor</i> | Common Moon crab | Chandi Kakra | DD | NE | CR0086 |
| 1259 | Decapoda | Daldorfiidae | <i>Daldorfia horrida</i> | Horrida elbow crab | Shila kakra | DD | NE | CR0087 |
| 1260 | Xiphosura | Limulidae | <i>Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda</i> | Mangrove Horseshoe Crab, Sundarban Mangrove Horseshoe Crab | Raj Kakra, Sagar Kakra | VU | DD | CR0088 |
| 1261 | Decapoda | Portunidae | <i>Scylla olivacea</i> | Mud Crab, Orange Mud Crab | Shila Kakra, Chadi Kearaa, Jati Kakra, Bara Kakra, Sabuj Kakra, Maita Kakra | LC | NE | CR0089 |
| 1262 | Decapoda | Portunidae | <i>Scylla serrata</i> | Giant Mud Crab, Mangrove Crab | Chadi Kearaa, Jati Kakra, Shila Kakra | LC | NE | CR0090 |
| 1263 | Decapoda | Portunidae | <i>Thalamita crenata</i> | Mangrove swimming crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0091 |
| 1264 | Decapoda | Carpiliidae | <i>Carpilius maculatus</i> | Spotted Reef Crab, Reef Crab, Seven-Eleven Crab, Spotted Reef Crab, Dark-Finger Coral Crab and Large Spotted Crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0092 |
| 1265 | Decapoda | Potamidae | <i>Acanthopotamon martensi</i> | Freshwater Crab | Unknown | LC | LC | CR0093 |
| 1266 | Decapoda | Potamidae | <i>Sartoriana spinigera</i> | Freshwater Crab | Unknown | LC | LC | CR0094 |
| 1267 | Decapoda | Potamidae | <i>Lobothelphusa woodmasoni</i> | Freshwater Crab | Unknown | LC | LC | CR0095 |
| 1268 | Decapoda | Gecarcinucidae | <i>Austrothelphusa transversa</i> | Inland freshwater crab | Kakra | LC | LC | CR0096 |
| 1269 | Decapoda | Ocypodidae | <i>Ocypode ceratophthalma</i> | Horned Ghost Crab, Horn-eyed Ghost Crab | Lal Kakra | LC | NE | CR0097 |

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| 1270 | Decapoda | Ocypodidae | <i>Ocypode macrocera</i> | Red ghost crab | Lal Kakra | LC | NE | CR0098 |
| 1271 | Decapoda | Dotillidae | <i>Dotilla myctiroides</i> | Sand bubbler crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0099 |
| 1272 | Decapoda | Ocypodidae | <i>Uca annulipes</i> | Mangrove crab, Ring-legged Fiddler Crab | Behala Badok Kakra | DD | NE | CR0100 |
| 1273 | Decapoda | ocypodidae | <i>Uca dussumieri</i> | Purple Fiddler Crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0101 |
| 1274 | Decapoda | ocypodidae | <i>Uca rosea</i> | Rosy Fiddler Crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0102 |
| 1275 | Decapoda | Ocypodidae | <i>Uca triangularis</i> | Triangular fiddler crab, Fiddler crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0103 |
| 1276 | Decapoda | Ocypodidae | <i>Uca urvillei</i> | d'Urville's Fiddler Crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0104 |
| 1277 | Decapoda | Ocypodidae | <i>Uca vocans</i> | Calling Fiddler Crab, Orange Fiddler Crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0105 |
| 1278 | Decapoda | Grapsidae | <i>Metopograpsus messor</i> | Alamihi, Paddler Crab | Gasho Kankra | DD | NE | CR0106 |
| 1279 | Decapoda | Grapsidae | <i>Pyxidognathus fluviatilis</i> | Grapsid Crab | Unknown | LC | NE | CR0107 |
| 1280 | Decapoda | Sesarmidae | <i>Perisesarma bidens</i> | Red Clawed Crab, Red Claw Crab, Red Crab | Unknown | LC | NE | CR0108 |
| 1281 | Decapoda | Sesarmidae | <i>Episesarma mederi</i> | Thai Vinegar Crab | Korol | LC | NE | CR0109 |
| 1282 | Decapoda | Sesarmidae | <i>Episesarma versicolor</i> | Violet vinegar crab | Unknown | LC | NE | CR0110 |
| 1283 | Decapoda | Grapsidae | <i>Varuna litterata</i> | Oceanic Paddler Crab; Herring Bow Crab | Guli Korol | LC | NE | CR0111 |
| 1284 | Decapoda | Grapsidae | <i>Grapsus albolineatus</i> | Mottled Sally Light Foot Crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0112 |
| 1285 | Stomatopoda | Squillidae | <i>Oratosquilla perpersa</i> | Common Squillid Mantis Shrimp | Unknown | EN | NE | CR0113 |
| 1286 | Isopoda | Cymothoidae | <i>Cymothoa indica</i> | Tongue-Eating Louse | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0114 |
| 1287 | Isopoda | Bopyridae | <i>Probopyrus bengalensis</i> | Crustacean Parasites | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0115 |
| 1288 | Podocopida | Cyprididae | <i>Cypris subglobosa</i> | Seed shrimp | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0116 |
| 1289 | Podocopida | Cyprididae | <i>Stenocypris fontinalis</i> | Seed shrimp | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0117 |
| 1290 | Podocopida | Cyprididae | <i>Stenocypris malcolmsoni</i> | Ostracod | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0118 |
| 1291 | Podocopida | Notodromadidae | <i>Cypris occidentalis</i> | Seed Shrimp, Ostracode | Unknown | NE | NE | CR0119 |
| 1292 | Podocopida | Cyprididae | <i>Eucypris virens</i> | Seed Shrimp, Mussle Shrimp | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0120 |
| 1293 | Sessilia | Chthamidae | <i>Chthamalus challengerii</i> | Barnacle | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0121 |
| 1294 | Sessilia | Tetraclitidae | <i>Tetraclita squamosa</i> | Barnacle, Pink Barnacle | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0122 |
| 1295 | Sessilia | Balanidae | <i>Balanus amphitrite</i> | Purple Acorn Barnacle | Unknown | LC | NE | CR0123 |
| 1296 | Diplostraca | Cyclestheriidae | <i>Cyclestheria hislopi</i> | Clam Shrimp | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0124 |
| 1297 | Diplostraca | Bosminidae | <i>Eubosmina (Bosmina) coregoni</i> | Water Flea | Panir Poka | DD | NE | CR0125 |
| 1298 | Diplostraca | Daphniidae | <i>Ceriodaphnia reticulata</i> | Water Flea | Unknown | VU | NE | CR0126 |
| 1299 | Cyclopoida | Cyclopidae | <i>Cyclops bicolor</i> | Copepod Zooplankton | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0127 |
| 1300 | Cyclopoida | Cyclopidae | <i>Cyclops nanus</i> | Zooplankton, Water Flea | Unknown | LC | NE | CR0128 |
| 1301 | Diplostraca | Daphniidae | <i>Daphnia lumholtzi</i> | Water Flea | Unknown | LC | NE | CR0129 |
| 1302 | Diplostraca | Daphniidae | <i>Daphnia magna</i> | Water Flea | Unknown | LC | NE | CR0130 |
| 1303 | Calanoida | Diaptomidae | <i>Diaptomus gracilis</i> | Calanoid Copepod | Unknown | VU | NE | CR0131 |
| 1304 | Calanoida | Diaptomidae | <i>Notodiaptomus transitans</i> | Calanoid Copepod | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0132 |
| 1305 | Cyclopoida | Cyclopidae | <i>Macrocyclus distinctus</i> | Cyclopoid Copepod | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0133 |
| 1306 | Diplostraca | Macrothricidae | <i>Macrothrix laticornis</i> | Anomopod | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0134 |

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| 1307 | Cyclopoida | Cyclopidae | <i>Mesocyclops dybowskii</i> | Copepod | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0135 |
| 1308 | Cyclopoida | Cyclopidae | <i>Thermocyclops inversus</i> | Copepod Zooplankton | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0136 |
| 1309 | Diplostraca | Moinidae | <i>Moina brachiata</i> | Water Flea | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0137 |
| 1310 | Diplostraca | Moinidae | <i>Moina macrocopa</i> | Water Flea | Panir Poka, Makhon Poka | DD | NE | CR0138 |
| 1311 | Diplostraca | Moinidae | <i>Moina reticulata</i> | Water flea | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0139 |
| 1312 | Cyclopoida | Cyclopidae | <i>Paracyclops fimbriatus</i> | Copepod Zooplankton | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0140 |
| 1313 | Decapoda | diogenidae | <i>Clibanarius longitarsus</i> | Blue-stripped Hermit Crab | Unknown | LC | NE | CR0141 |
| 1314 | Decapoda | Calappidae | <i>Calappa bilineata</i> | Two Stripped Box Crab | Unknown | DD | NE | CR0142 |
| Butterflies (Total Species Number 305) | | | | | | | | |
| 1315 | Lepidoptera | Acraeidae | <i>Acraea violae</i> | Tawny Coster | Harinchara | LC | NE | BU0295 |
| 1316 | Lepidoptera | Amathusiidae | <i>Discophora sondaica</i> | Common Duffer | Kotkote | LC | NE | BU0298 |
| 1317 | Lepidoptera | Amathusiidae | <i>Discophora timora</i> | Great Duffer | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0299 |
| 1318 | Lepidoptera | Amathusiidae | <i>Stichophthalma camadeva</i> | Northern Jungle queen | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0300 |
| 1319 | Lepidoptera | Amathusiidae | <i>Thaumantis diores</i> | Jungle glory | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0301 |
| 1320 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Euploea core</i> | Common Crow | Kauwa | LC | LC | BU0227 |
| 1321 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Euploea mulciber</i> | Striped Blue Crow | Kauwachari | VU | NE | BU0228 |
| 1322 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Euploea algea</i> | Long-branded Blue Crow | Not known | EN | NE | BU0229 |
| 1323 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Euploea klugii</i> | Brown King Crow | Baro Kauwa | VU | NE | BU0230 |
| 1324 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Euploea crameri nicevillei</i> | Sundarban Crow | Sundarbaner Kak | CR | NE | BU0231 |
| 1325 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Euploea midamus</i> | Blue-spotted Crow | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0232 |
| 1326 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Euploea sylvester</i> | Double-branded Crow | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0233 |
| 1327 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Danaus genutia</i> | Striped Tiger | Baghballa | LC | NE | BU0234 |
| 1328 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Danaus chrysippus</i> | Plain Tiger | Tamot | LC | NE | BU0235 |
| 1329 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Danaus melanippus</i> | White Tiger | Shushama | EN | NE | BU0236 |
| 1330 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Parantica aglea</i> | Glassy Tiger | Shetalkuchi | VU | NE | BU0237 |
| 1331 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Parantica melaneus</i> | Chocolate Tiger | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0238 |
| 1332 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Tirumala limniace</i> | Blue Tiger | Himolkuchi | LC | NE | BU0239 |
| 1333 | Lepidoptera | Danaidae | <i>Tirumala septentrionis</i> | Dark Blue Tiger | Tutkucha | VU | NE | BU0240 |
| 1334 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Aeromachus pygmaeus</i> | Pygmy Scrub Hopper | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0241 |
| 1335 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Sarangesa dasahara</i> | Common Small Flat | Jirani | VU | NE | BU0242 |
| 1336 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Tagiades japetus</i> | Common Snow Flat | Pollobini | VU | NE | BU0243 |
| 1337 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Tagiades litigiosa</i> | Water Snow Flat | Kaniboga | EN | NE | BU0244 |
| 1338 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Tagiades gana</i> | Suffused Snow Flat | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0245 |
| 1339 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Celaenorrhinus aurivittata</i> | Dark Yellow-banded Flat | Not known | EN | NE | BU0246 |
| 1340 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Pseudocoladenia dan</i> | Fulvous Pied Flat | Malyoban | EN | NE | BU0247 |
| 1341 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Gerosis phisara</i> | Dusky Yellow-breast Flat | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0248 |
| 1342 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Gerosis bhagava</i> | Common Yellow-breasted Flat | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0249 |
| 1343 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Hasora chromus</i> | Common Banded Awl | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0250 |
| 1344 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Hasora badra</i> | Common Awl | Not known | VU | NE | BU0251 |

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| 1345 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Hasora vitta</i> | Plain Banded Awl | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0252 |
| 1346 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Pamara guttatus</i> | Straight Swift | Nillbijuri | LC | NE | BU0253 |
| 1347 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Pamara bada</i> | Ceylon Swift | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0254 |
| 1348 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Bibasis jaina</i> | Orange Awlet | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0255 |
| 1349 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Bibasis amara</i> | Small Green Awlet | Not known | EN | NE | BU0256 |
| 1350 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Odontoptilum angulata</i> | Chestnut Angle | Not Known | LC | NE | BU0257 |
| 1351 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Badamia exclamatoris</i> | Brown Awl | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0258 |
| 1352 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Notocrypta paralyos</i> | Common Banded Demon or Banded Demon | Not Known | LC | NE | BU0259 |
| 1353 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Notocrypta curvifascia</i> | Restricted Demon | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0260 |
| 1354 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Choaspes benjaminii</i> | Indian Awlking | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0261 |
| 1355 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Pelopidas conjuncta</i> | Conjoined Swift | Not known | LC | NE | BU0262 |
| 1356 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Pelopidas agna</i> | Obscure Branded Swift | Not Known | LC | NE | BU0263 |
| 1357 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Pelopidas mathias</i> | Small Branded Swift | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0264 |
| 1358 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Pelopidas assamensis</i> | Great Swift | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0265 |
| 1359 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Polytremis eltola</i> | Yellow-spot Swift | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0266 |
| 1360 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Caltoris kumara</i> | Blank Swift | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0267 |
| 1361 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Borbo cinnara</i> | Rice Swift | Johur | LC | NE | BU0268 |
| 1362 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Polytremis lubricans</i> | Contiguous Swift | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0269 |
| 1363 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Udaspes folus</i> | Grass Demon | Kaptai | LC | NE | BU0270 |
| 1364 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Hyarotis adrastus</i> | Tree Flitter | Sagda | VU | NE | BU0271 |
| 1365 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Iambrix salsala</i> | Chestnut Bob | Piplai | LC | NE | BU0272 |
| 1366 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Suastus gremius</i> | Palm Bob | Khaira | EN | NE | BU0273 |
| 1367 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Koruthaialos rubecula</i> | Changeable Velvet Bob | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0274 |
| 1368 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Oriens gola</i> | Common Dartlet | Not Known | LC | NE | BU0275 |
| 1369 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Oriens goloides</i> | Smaller Dartlet | Shiltirich | VU | NE | BU0276 |
| 1370 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Matapa sasivarna</i> | Black-veined Branded RedEye | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0277 |
| 1371 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Matapa druna</i> | Grey-branded Redeye | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0278 |
| 1372 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Gangara thyrsis</i> | Giant Redeye | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0279 |
| 1373 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Matapa aria</i> | Common Red Eye | Lal Chokkhu | LC | NE | BU0280 |
| 1374 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Erionota torus</i> | Rounded Palm-redeye / Banana Skipper | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0281 |
| 1375 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Astictopterus jama</i> | Forest Hopper / Coon | Not Known | LC | NE | BU0282 |
| 1376 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Aeromachus stigmata</i> | Veined Scrub Hopper | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0283 |
| 1377 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Telicota bambusae</i> | Dark Palm Dart | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0284 |
| 1378 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Cephrenes acalle</i> | Plain Palm-Dart | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0285 |
| 1379 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Baoris chapmani</i> | Small Paint-brush Swift | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0286 |
| 1380 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Halpe porus</i> | Moore's Ace | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0287 |
| 1381 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Sebastonyma dolopia</i> | Tufted Ace | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0288 |
| 1382 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Cupitha purreea</i> | Wax Dart | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0289 |
| 1383 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Baoris unicolor</i> | Black Paint-brush Swift | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0290 |
| 1384 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Caltoris cormasa</i> | Full Stop Swift | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0291 |

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| 1385 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Spialia galba</i> | Indian Grizzled Skipper | Chitkul | LC | NE | BU0292 |
| 1386 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Psolos fuligo</i> | Dusky Partwing | Not known | EN | NE | BU0293 |
| 1387 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Iton semamora</i> | Common Wight | Narkeli | EN | NE | BU0294 |
| 1388 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Gerosis sinica</i> | White Yellow-breasted Flat | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0302 |
| 1389 | Lepidoptera | Hesperiidae | <i>Mooreana trichoneura</i> | Yellow Flat | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0303 |
| 1390 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Jamides bochus</i> | Dark Cerulean | Rungsurul | VU | NE | BU0010 |
| 1391 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Heliophorus epicles</i> | Purple Sapphire | Aurun | VU | NE | BU0020 |
| 1392 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Neopithecops zalmora</i> | Quaker | Korhi | LC | NE | BU0021 |
| 1393 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Spalgis epius</i> | Apefly | Bandar | EN | NE | BU0022 |
| 1394 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Tarucus nara</i> | Striped Pierrot | Tilkushi | EN | NE | BU0027 |
| 1395 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Tarucus callinara</i> | Spotted Pierrot | Not known | EN | NE | BU0033 |
| 1396 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Spindasis ictis</i> | Shot Silverline | Darchin | EN | NE | BU0034 |
| 1397 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Lampides boeticus</i> | Pea Blue | Kharia | LC | NE | BU0035 |
| 1398 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Rapala manea</i> | Slate Flash | Rimly | LC | NE | BU0036 |
| 1399 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Spindasis lohita</i> | Long-banded Silverline | Not known | VU | NE | BU0040 |
| 1400 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Jamides celeno</i> | Common Cerulean | Surul | LC | NE | BU0041 |
| 1401 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Rathinda amor</i> | Monkey Puzzle | Chatul | VU | NE | BU0042 |
| 1402 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Hypolycaena erylus</i> | Common Tit | Tongsha | VU | NE | BU0043 |
| 1403 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Castalius rosimon</i> | Common Pierrot | Tilaiya | LC | NE | BU0047 |
| 1404 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Arhopala centaurus</i> | Centaur Oakblue | Not known | LC | NE | BU0051 |
| 1405 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Acytolepis puspa</i> | Common Hedge Blue | Chatak | VU | NE | BU0052 |
| 1406 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Arhopala silhetensis</i> | Sylhet Oak Blue | Not known | LC | NE | BU0117 |
| 1407 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Arhopala amantes</i> | Large Oakblue | Tatpalla | VU | NE | BU0118 |
| 1408 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Arhopala eumolphus</i> | Green Oakblue | Roongli | VU | NE | BU0119 |
| 1409 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Arhopala bazaloides</i> | Dusted Oakblue | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0120 |
| 1410 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Arhopala paramuta</i> | Hooked Oakblue | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0121 |
| 1411 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Arhopala ammonides</i> | Little Cerulean Oakblue | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0122 |
| 1412 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Arhopala bazalus</i> | Powdered Oakblue | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0123 |
| 1413 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Artipe eryx</i> | Green Flash | Not Known | DD | LC | BU0124 |
| 1414 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Mahathala ameria</i> | Falcate Oakblue | Not known | VU | NE | BU0125 |
| 1415 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Amblypodia anita</i> | Purple Leaf Blue | Patra | EN | NE | BU0126 |
| 1416 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Anthene emolus</i> | Common Ciliate Blue | Ayandarhi | VU | NE | BU0127 |
| 1417 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Anthene lycaenina</i> | Pointed Ciliate Blue | Not known | EN | NE | BU0128 |
| 1418 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Allotinus unicolor</i> | Plain Mottle | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0129 |
| 1419 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Cheritra freja</i> | Common Imperial | Fitefulki | VU | NE | BU0130 |
| 1420 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Catochrysops strabo</i> | Forget Me Not | Ringtam | VU | NE | BU0131 |
| 1421 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Chilades parrhasius</i> | Small Cupid | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0132 |
| 1422 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Chilades lajus</i> | Lime Blue | Tura | LC | NE | BU0133 |
| 1423 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Chilades pandava</i> | Plains Cupid | Rulki | LC | NE | BU0134 |
| 1424 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Chilades putli</i> | Oriental Grass Jewel | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0135 |
| 1425 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Rachana jalindra</i> | Banded Royal | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0136 |
| 1426 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Tajuria cippus</i> | Peacock Royal | Not known | EN | NE | BU0137 |

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| 1427 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Tajuria jehana</i> | Plains Blue Royal | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0138 |
| 1428 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Dacalana cotys</i> | White-banded Royal | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0139 |
| 1429 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Dacalana penicilligera</i> | Double-tufted Royal | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0140 |
| 1430 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Poritia hewitsoni</i> | Common Gem | Not known | EN | NE | BU0141 |
| 1431 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Iraota timoleon</i> | Silverstreak Blue | Dhupi | EN | NE | BU0143 |
| 1432 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Caleta decidia</i> | Angled Pierrot | Not known | LC | NE | BU0144 |
| 1433 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Talicauda nyseus</i> | Red Pierrot | Sajunti | DD | NE | BU0145 |
| 1434 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Spindasis vulcanus</i> | Common Silverline | Rupapatia | LC | NE | BU0146 |
| 1435 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Spindasis elima</i> | Scarce Shot Silverline | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0147 |
| 1436 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Spindasis syama</i> | Club Silverline | Not known | VU | NE | BU0148 |
| 1437 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Jamides alecto</i> | Metallic Cerulean | Kharisurul | LC | NE | BU0149 |
| 1438 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Jamides pura</i> | White Cerulean | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0150 |
| 1439 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Euchrysops cnejus</i> | Gram Blue | Joural | LC | NE | BU0151 |
| 1440 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Zizeeria karsandra</i> | Dark Grass Blue | Choy | LC | NE | BU0152 |
| 1441 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Pseudozizeeria maha</i> | Pale Grass Blue | Dhupi | LC | NE | BU0153 |
| 1442 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Zizina otis</i> | Lesser Grass Blue | Para | LC | NE | BU0154 |
| 1443 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Catapaecilma major</i> | Common Tinsel | Urmimala | EN | NE | BU0155 |
| 1444 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Rapala pheretima</i> | Copper Flash | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0156 |
| 1445 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Rapala iarbus</i> | Common Red Flash | Ranja | VU | NE | BU0157 |
| 1446 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Rapala varuna</i> | Indigo Flash | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0158 |
| 1447 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Rapala dienece</i> | Scarlet Flash | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0159 |
| 1448 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Zizula hylax</i> | Tiny Grass Blue | Tinni | LC | NE | BU0160 |
| 1449 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Everes lacturnus</i> | Indian Cupid | Not known | EN | NE | BU0161 |
| 1450 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Megisba malaya</i> | Malayan | Not known | EN | NE | BU0162 |
| 1451 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Celatoxia albidisca</i> | White-Disc Hedge Blue | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0163 |
| 1452 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Ionolyce helicon</i> | Pointed Lineblue | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0164 |
| 1453 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Prosotas dubiosa</i> | Tailless Lineblue | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0165 |
| 1454 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Prosotas lutea</i> | Brown Lineblue | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0166 |
| 1455 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Prosotas nora</i> | Common Lineblue | Chandandarhi | LC | NE | BU0167 |
| 1456 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Petrelaea dana</i> | Dingy Lineblue | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0168 |
| 1457 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Loxura atymnus</i> | Yamfly | Fitepalash | VU | NE | BU0169 |
| 1458 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Miletus chinensis</i> | Common Brownie | Not known | EN | NE | BU0170 |
| 1459 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Remelana jangala</i> | Chocolate Royal | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0171 |
| 1460 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Discolampa ethion</i> | Banded Blue Pierrot | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0172 |
| 1461 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Curetis thetis</i> | Indian Sunbeam | Jhinukpalash | LC | NE | BU0173 |
| 1462 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Curetis bulis</i> | Bright Sunbeam | Not known | VU | NE | BU0174 |
| 1463 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Curetis dentata</i> | Toothed Sunbeam | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0175 |
| 1464 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Curetis saronis</i> | Saronis Sunbeam | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0176 |
| 1465 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Chliria othona</i> | Orchid Tit | Opshori | VU | NE | BU0177 |
| 1466 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Zeltus amasa</i> | Fluffy Tit | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0178 |
| 1467 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Leptotes plinius</i> | Zebra Blue | Jiji | LC | NE | BU0179 |
| 1468 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Surendra quercetorum</i> | Common Acacia Blue | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0180 |

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| 1469 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Nacaduba beroe</i> | Opaque Six-Lineblue | None | LC | NE | BU0182 |
| 1470 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Virachola isocrates</i> | Common Guava Blue | Anar | EN | NE | BU0183 |
| 1471 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Caleta elna</i> | Elbowed Pierrot | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0184 |
| 1472 | Lepidoptera | Lycaenidae | <i>Arhopala paraganesa</i> | Dusky bushblue | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0304 |
| 1473 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Charaxes psaphon</i> | Plain Tawny Rajah | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0001 |
| 1474 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Cyrestis thyodamas</i> | Common Map | Kagoji | EN | NE | BU0002 |
| 1475 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Euthalia aconthea</i> | Common Baron | Bhushanda | LC | NE | BU0003 |
| 1476 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Hypolimnas bolina</i> | Great Eggfly | Jamui | LC | NE | BU0004 |
| 1477 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Parthenos sylvia</i> | Clipper | Meghkumari | VU | NE | BU0005 |
| 1478 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Tanaecia lepidea</i> | Grey Count | Megha | VU | NE | BU0006 |
| 1479 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Cupha erymanthis</i> | Rustic | Mohona | LC | NE | BU0011 |
| 1480 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Euthalia lubentina</i> | Gaudy Baron | Kalboshekhhi | EN | NE | BU0012 |
| 1481 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Junonia lemonias</i> | Lemon Pansy | Ushum | LC | NE | BU0013 |
| 1482 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Junonia orithya</i> | Blue Pansy | Tooa | VU | NE | BU0014 |
| 1483 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Moduza procris</i> | Commander | Karanjia | LC | NE | BU0015 |
| 1484 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Neptis soma</i> | Sullied Sailer | Not known | VU | NE | BU0016 |
| 1485 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Chersonesia risa</i> | Common Maplet | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0028 |
| 1486 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Euripus nyctelius</i> | Courtesan | Shuvrochhora | EN | NE | BU0029 |
| 1487 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Hypolimnas misippus</i> | Danaid Eggfly | Jamchanda | VU | NE | BU0030 |
| 1488 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Lebadea martha</i> | Knight | Foyara | VU | NE | BU0031 |
| 1489 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Cethosia cyane</i> | Leopard Lacewing | Jhalor | LC | NE | BU0037 |
| 1490 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Ariadne merione</i> | Common Castor | Morchepata | LC | NE | BU0045 |
| 1491 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Vanessa cardui</i> | Painted Lady | Binti | EN | NE | BU0046 |
| 1492 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Ariadne ariadne</i> | Angled Castor | Kanmorche | LC | NE | BU0049 |
| 1493 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Athyma ranga</i> | Blackvein Sergeant | Not known | VU | NE | BU0053 |
| 1494 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Athyma cama</i> | Orange Staff Sergeant | Not known | EN | NE | BU0054 |
| 1495 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Athyma inara</i> | Color Sergeant | Shonkhomala | VU | NE | BU0055 |
| 1496 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Athyma perius</i> | Common Sergeant | Banrara | LC | NE | BU0056 |
| 1497 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Athyma asura</i> | Studded Sergeant | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0057 |
| 1498 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Athyma kanwa</i> | Dot-dash Sergeant | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0058 |
| 1499 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Athyma selenophora</i> | Staff Sergeant | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0059 |
| 1500 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Bassarona recta</i> | Redtail Marquis | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0060 |
| 1501 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Cirrochroa tyche</i> | Common Yeoman | Not known | EN | NE | BU0061 |
| 1502 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Charaxes solon</i> | Black Rajah | Not known | VU | NE | BU0062 |
| 1503 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Charaxes aristogiton</i> | Scarce Tawny Rajah | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0063 |
| 1504 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Charaxes marmax</i> | Yellow Rajah | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0064 |
| 1505 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Cyrestis cocles</i> | Marbled Map | Not known | EN | NE | BU0065 |
| 1506 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Dophla evelina</i> | Redspot Duke | Roktodana | EN | NE | BU0066 |
| 1507 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Euthalia monina</i> | Powdered Baron | Tomosha | EN | NE | BU0067 |
| 1508 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Euthalia phemius</i> | White Edge Blue Baron | Mrinmoyi | EN | NE | BU0068 |
| 1509 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Junonia atlites</i> | Grey Pansy | Chandnori | LC | NE | BU0069 |
| 1510 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Junonia almana</i> | Peacock Pansy | Noyan | LC | LC | BU0070 |

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| 1511 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Junonia hierta</i> | Yellow Pansy | Royal | LC | LC | BU0071 |
| 1512 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Lexias cyanipardus</i> | Great Archduke | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0072 |
| 1513 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Lexias dirtea</i> | Dark Archduke | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0073 |
| 1514 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Limenitis zulema</i> | Scarce White Commodore | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0074 |
| 1515 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Neptis jumbah</i> | Chestnut-Streaked Sailer | Batashi | LC | NE | BU0075 |
| 1516 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Neptis harita</i> | Dingiest Sailer | Nor known | EN | NE | BU0076 |
| 1517 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Neptis hylas</i> | Common Sailer | Charbatashi | LC | NE | BU0077 |
| 1518 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Neptis clinia</i> | Clear Sailer | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0078 |
| 1519 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Neptis magadha</i> | Spotted Sailer | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0079 |
| 1520 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Neptis pseudovikasi</i> | False Dingy sailer | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0080 |
| 1521 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Polyura delphis</i> | Jewelled Nawab | Chanda | EN | NE | BU0081 |
| 1522 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Polyura athamas</i> | Common Nawab | Banranji | LC | NE | BU0082 |
| 1523 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Polyura schreiber</i> | Blue Nawab | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0083 |
| 1524 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Polyura arja</i> | Pallid Nawab | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0084 |
| 1525 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Phalanta phalantha</i> | Common Leopard | Chita | LC | NE | BU0085 |
| 1526 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Pseudergolis wedah</i> | Tabby | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0086 |
| 1527 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Junonia iphita</i> | Chocolate Pansy | Khoiri | LC | NE | BU0087 |
| 1528 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Pantoporia hordonia</i> | Common Lascar | Mekhla | VU | NE | BU0088 |
| 1529 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Pantoporia paraka</i> | Perak Lascar | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0089 |
| 1530 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Rohana parisatis</i> | Black Prince | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0090 |
| 1531 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Symbrenthia lilaea</i> | Common Jester | Pipulkati | EN | NE | BU0091 |
| 1532 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Stibochiona nicea</i> | Popinjay | Monimala | VU | NE | BU0092 |
| 1533 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Tanaecia julii</i> | Common Earl | Surma | VU | NE | BU0093 |
| 1534 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Tanaecia jahnu</i> | Plain Earl | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0094 |
| 1535 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Vagrans sinha</i> | Vagrant | Chanda | VU | NE | BU0095 |
| 1536 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Vindula erota</i> | Cruiser | Not known | EN | NE | BU0096 |
| 1537 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Kallima inachus</i> | Orange Oakleaf | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0142 |
| 1538 | Lepidoptera | Nymphalidae | <i>Idea agamarschana</i> | Tree Nymph | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0305 |
| 1539 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Chilasa clytia</i> | Common Mime | Khagra | LC | NE | BU0048 |
| 1540 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Atrophaneura varuna</i> | Common Batwing | Keshoboti | EN | NE | BU0203 |
| 1541 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Graphium sarpedon</i> | Common Bluebottle | Tutchil | VU | NE | BU0204 |
| 1542 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Graphium doson</i> | Common Jay | Minji | LC | NE | BU0205 |
| 1543 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Graphium xenocles</i> | Great Zebra | Not known | EN | NE | BU0206 |
| 1544 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Graphium agamemnon</i> | Tailed Jay | Choitak | LC | NE | BU0207 |
| 1545 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Graphium eurypylus</i> | Great Jay | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0208 |
| 1546 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Graphium nomius</i> | Spot Swordtail | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0209 |
| 1547 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Lamproptera curius</i> | White Dragontail | Not known | EN | NE | BU0210 |
| 1548 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Pachliopta hector</i> | Crimson Rose | Alsindura | EN | NE | BU0211 |
| 1549 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i> | Common Rose | Alte | LC | NE | BU0212 |
| 1550 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Papilio memnon</i> | Great Mormon | Ban Kalim | LC | NE | BU0213 |
| 1551 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Papilio polytes</i> | Common Mormon | Kalim | LC | NE | BU0214 |
| 1552 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Papilio demoleus</i> | Lime Butterfly | Ruru | LC | NE | BU0215 |

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| 1553 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Papilio nephelus</i> | Yellow Helen | Rajshwari | VU | NE | BU0216 |
| 1554 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Papilio helenus</i> | Red Helen | Chanda | VU | NE | BU0217 |
| 1555 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Papilio polymnestor</i> | Blue Mormon | Barunpakha | LC | NE | BU0218 |
| 1556 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Papilio elephenor</i> | Yellow-crested Spangle | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0219 |
| 1557 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Papilio protenor</i> | Spangle | Not known | EN | NE | BU0220 |
| 1558 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Papilio castor</i> | Common raven | Not known | EN | NE | BU0221 |
| 1559 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Papilio paradoxa</i> | Great Blue Mime | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0222 |
| 1560 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Papilio paris</i> | Paris Peacock | Titimoural | DD | NE | BU0223 |
| 1561 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Pathysa antiphates</i> | Five-bar Swordtail | Lathyal | VU | NE | BU0224 |
| 1562 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Troides aeacus</i> | Golden Birdwing | Konokchapa | EN | NE | BU0225 |
| 1563 | Lepidoptera | Papilionidae | <i>Troides helena</i> | Common Birdwing | Shonal | VU | NE | BU0226 |
| 1564 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Pieris canidia</i> | Indian Cabbage White | Sarin | LC | NE | BU0007 |
| 1565 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Delias descombesi</i> | Red-spot Jezebel | Konka | LC | NE | BU0008 |
| 1566 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Delias acalis</i> | Redbreast Jezebel | Not known | DD | NE | BU0009 |
| 1567 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Eurema blanda</i> | Three-spot Grass Yellow | Not known | LC | NE | BU0017 |
| 1568 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Hebomoia glaucippe</i> | Great Orange Tip | Not available | VU | NE | BU0018 |
| 1569 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Appias lyncida</i> | Chocolate Albatross | Khairi Kapash | LC | NE | BU0019 |
| 1570 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Delias hyparete</i> | Painted Jezebel | Amoraboti | LC | NE | BU0026 |
| 1571 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Gandaca harina</i> | Tree Yellow | Talpakha | EN | NE | BU0032 |
| 1572 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Catopsilia pomona</i> | Common Emigrant | Pairachali | LC | NE | BU0038 |
| 1573 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Pareronia hippia</i> | Common Wanderer | Tallar | VU | NE | BU0039 |
| 1574 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i> | Mottled Emigrant | Chitpaira | LC | NE | BU0050 |
| 1575 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Cepora nerissa</i> | Common Gull | Kuchila | LC | NE | BU0097 |
| 1576 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Cepora nadina</i> | Lesser Gull | Ban Kuchila | EN | NE | BU0098 |
| 1577 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Pieris brassicae</i> | Large Cabbage White | Not known | LC | NE | BU0099 |
| 1578 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Eurema hecabe</i> | Common Grass Yellow | Holud | LC | NE | BU0100 |
| 1579 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Eurema brigitta</i> | Small Grass Yellow | Not Known | DD | LC | BU0101 |
| 1580 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Eurema andersoni</i> | One-spot Grass Yellow | Not Known | LC | LC | BU0102 |
| 1581 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Eurema laeta</i> | Spotless Grass Yellow | Raiholud | DD | NE | BU0103 |
| 1582 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Leptosia nina</i> | Psyche | Phurus | LC | NE | BU0104 |
| 1583 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Delias eucharis</i> | Common Jezebel | Hartoni | LC | NE | BU0105 |
| 1584 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Delias pasithoe</i> | Red-base Jezebel | Lopamudra | LC | NE | BU0106 |
| 1585 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Appias libythea</i> | Striped Albatross | Dhul Kapash | LC | NE | BU0107 |
| 1586 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Appias albina</i> | Common Albatross | Not known | EN | NE | BU0108 |
| 1587 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Appias lalage</i> | Spot Puffin | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0109 |
| 1588 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Appias indra</i> | Plain Puffin | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0110 |
| 1589 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Pareronia ceylanica</i> | Dark Wanderer | Shoroshi | LC | NE | BU0111 |
| 1590 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Pareronia avatar</i> | Pale Wanderer | Not Known | DD | NE | BU0112 |
| 1591 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Pontia daplidice</i> | Bath White | Not Known | VU | LC | BU0113 |
| 1592 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Ixias marianne</i> | White Orange Tip | Dhal Kushum | DD | NE | BU0114 |
| 1593 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Ixias pyrene</i> | Yellow Orange-tip | Al Kushum | EN | NE | BU0115 |
| 1594 | Lepidoptera | Pieridae | <i>Belenois aurota</i> | Pioneer | Chikari | EN | NE | BU0116 |

| Sl. No | Order | Family | Scientific Name | English Name | Local Name | Status in Bangladesh | Global Status | Species ID |
|--------|-------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1595 | Lepidoptera | Riodinidae | <i>Taxila haquinus</i> | Harlequin | Not known | EN | NE | BU0181 |
| 1596 | Lepidoptera | Riodinidae | <i>Abisara echerius</i> | Plum Judy | Lalshong | EN | NE | BU0296 |
| 1597 | Lepidoptera | Riodinidae | <i>Zemeros flegyas</i> | Punchinello | Punchinello | LC | NE | BU0297 |
| 1598 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Elymnias malelas</i> | Spotted Palmfly | Not known | EN | NE | BU0023 |
| 1599 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Mycalesis perseus</i> | Common Bushbrown | Janglabirha | VU | NE | BU0024 |
| 1600 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Ypthima baldus</i> | Common Fivering | Panchbundi | VU | NE | BU0025 |
| 1601 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Elymnias hypermnestra</i> | Common Palmfly | Khairchak | LC | NE | BU0044 |
| 1602 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Elymnias nesaea</i> | Tiger Palmfly | Not known | EN | NE | BU0185 |
| 1603 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Lethe confusa</i> | Banded Treebrown | Banshkuni | DD | NE | BU0186 |
| 1604 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Lethe mekara</i> | Common Red Forester | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0187 |
| 1605 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Lethe sinorix</i> | Tailed Red Forester | Morcheshir | DD | NE | BU0188 |
| 1606 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Lethe europa</i> | Bamboo Treebrown | Bansha | VU | NE | BU0189 |
| 1607 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Lethe vindhya</i> | Black forester | Not known | VU | NE | BU0190 |
| 1608 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Mycalesis mineus</i> | Dark-branded Bushbrown | Khairabirha | LC | NE | BU0191 |
| 1609 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Mycalesis lepcha</i> | Lepcha Bushbrown | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0192 |
| 1610 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Mycalesis anaxias</i> | White-bar Bushbrown | Not known | EN | NE | BU0193 |
| 1611 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Mycalesis visala</i> | Long-branded Bushbrown | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0194 |
| 1612 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Mycalesis malsara</i> | White-line Bushbrown | Not Known | EN | NE | BU0195 |
| 1613 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Mycalesis gotama</i> | Chinese bushbrown | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0196 |
| 1614 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Melanitis leda</i> | Common Evening Brown | Sanjhla | LC | NE | BU0197 |
| 1615 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Melanitis zitenius</i> | Great Evening Brown | Not Known | VU | NE | BU0198 |
| 1616 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Melanitis phedima</i> | Dark Evening Brown | Not known | VU | NE | BU0199 |
| 1617 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Orsotriaena medus</i> | Nigger | Not known | VU | NE | BU0200 |
| 1618 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Ypthima huebneri</i> | Common Fourring | Charbundi | LC | NE | BU0201 |
| 1619 | Lepidoptera | Satyridae | <i>Ypthima inica</i> | Lesser Threering | Not known | EN | NE | BU0202 |

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-iii

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 sizededuction. 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% |
| A1 | <div>based on any of the following:</div> | | (a) direct observation [except A3] |
| (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon | | | |
| (c) a dedine in area of occupancy (A00), extent of occurrence (E00) and/or habitat quality | | | |
| (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation | | | |
| A2 | | | (e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites. |
| A3 | | | |
| A4 | | | |
| 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 km² | < 5,000 km² | < 20,000 km² |
| B2. Area of occupancy (AOO) | < 10 km2 | < 500 km² | < 2,000 km² |
| 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 dedine | | | |
| | 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. Only applies to the VU category 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: A00 < 20km² 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 under standing 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).

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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