Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN) Bangladesh has updated its Red List for Bangladesh which was published in 2000. The current update process is of significant importance due to the facts that it has the first ten-year assessment report for Bird, Bat, Mammals, Amphibians and Reptiles species in Bangladesh and their conservation status. IUCN updated the national Red List taking into account the global change in IUCN Red List assessment guidelines. IUCN extended the Species Red List of Bangladesh for the four important animal groups (Crustaceans and Butterflies, and) 4) included in the conservation status and risk of extinction status of several newly discovered species. In the 10-year assessment process, members of the IUCN Global Species Programme, Species Survival Commission, IUCN Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Forest Department officials, ofﬁcials from the Department of Fisheries, national universities, museums, institutes, as well as scientists, conservationists, species specialists, partner organisations and other government agencies worked closely to ensure the most accurate and relevant information was used in the Red List assessment. The revised Red List of Threatened Species of Bangladesh assesses the status of over 500 species, which include birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and reptiles.

For more information, please visit: www.iucnredlist.org

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN) is the world’s most comprehensive information source on global conservation status of plant, animal and fungi species. It is based on an objective system for assessing the risk of extinction of a species, with three main categories of action: Extinct in the Wild, Extinct in the Wild, and Extinct. Species are assigned to one of the nine categories of threat at global level and eleven regional or national level based on whether they meet criteria linked to population trend, population size and structure and geographic range. Species listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable are collectively described as “Threatened.”

The IUCN Red List is just a snapshot of names and associated threat categories. It is important to understand the threats to the species, their ecological requirements, as well as any natural and human influences on conservation actions that could help to reduce or prevent extinctions.

The IUCN Red List is a joint effort between IUCN and the Species Survival Commission, working with the IUCN Red List programme (IUCN International, Botanic Gardens Conservation International, Conservation International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)).

For more information: www.iucnredlist.org

Red List of Bangladesh

Volume: 3 Birds

The Strengthening Regional Co-operation for Wildlife Protection (SRCPWP) Project

Strengthening Regional Co-operation for Wildlife Protection (SRCPWP) 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 be listed 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 to relevant training and awareness programmes for staff responsible for environmental wildlife law and regulations. The project is also supporting the strengthening of the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWN) which was established by SAARC countries in 2011 to combat wildlife crime in South Asia region.

The Bangladesh Forest Department (SFS) is implementing the project through a partnership with a research institutes, universities and environmental NGOs. A total of 30 sub-programs have been approved to improve the management of protected areas and conservation of flagship species across a landscape perspective. Some of the sub-programs are addressing human-wildlife conﬂict through community engagement in the local communities and to help in fostering an enduring culture of wildlife stewardship and protection. The project also aims to support the establishment of a Wildlife Crime Control Unit (WCCU) within the Wildlife Circles, three Wildlife Divisions in the Forest Department, and a Wildlife Centre to undertake training, research, education and awareness on the issues of wildlife conservation and protection.

For more information: www.iucnredlist.org
Red List of Bangladesh

Volume 3: Birds

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Volume 6: Crustaceans
Volume 7: Butterflies
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 well-trained 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
The Government of Bangladesh is committed to take all measures prerequisite for a sustainable future. In effort, the Government takes myriad programmes and initiatives with the support of different consortia. Bangladesh has recently achieved unprecedented successes in the environmental sector. It was no surprise that Her Excellency Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina was awarded ‘2015 Champion of the Earth’ by the United Nations. Updated ‘Red List of Bangladesh’ bears yet another signature of the goodwill and devotion rendered by the Government of Bangladesh. The publication sets another milestone in biodiversity conservation of the country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Md. Yunus Ali
Chief Conservator of Forests
Bangladesh Forest Department
Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh
The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ has been worldly recognized and used as the most comprehensive source for the conservation status of plant and animal species since 1964. IUCN Bangladesh first assessed the conservation status of species from Bangladesh in 2000. Fifteen years later, IUCN Bangladesh has updated the previous Red List implementing ‘Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh’ project. The final outcome of the project, the ‘Red List of Bangladesh’, is the fruit of a concerted effort from numerous individuals and bodies—all deserve a special note of thanks.

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

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

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

The Red List Project Unit of IUCN Bangladesh Country Office, along with other officials, merit special thanks for their relentless effort to finish this project successfully. Special thanks to Mr. Craig Hilton Taylor and Ms. Caroline Pollock from IUCN Red List Unit, Cambridge, UK and colleagues from IUCN Asia Regional Office for their technical support and guidance.
We humbly acknowledge Vice Chancellors from University of Dhaka, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Khulna University and Shahjalal University of Science and Technology for allowing us to use their premises for dissemination workshops. We also extend our gratitude to the officials from Department of Fisheries, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute, Bangladesh Forest Research Institute, Bangladesh National Herbarium, national universities, colleges, research institutes and other partners. Participants of all meetings and workshops, advisors, data contributors and personnel from electronic and print media deserve our appreciation for their support.

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

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

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

1.1.1. Birds in Today’s World
Birds live in every continent and are found in every ocean of the world today. The checklist of birds of the world has about 10,500 species and the number is continually growing (del Hoyo 2014). Biologists are endlessly adding more and more species to the list through occasional sightings of new species and frequent splitting of the old ones. Unfortunately, nearly 13% of all birds are globally threatened. Birds occur in every country of the world. The species diversity, however, vary greatly from country to country. There are only five countries with more than 1,500 species of birds. These are Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Indonesia and Ecuador. Next in richness are 11 countries with number of species between 1,000 and 1,500 that include Bolivia, Venezuela, China, India, Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Myanmar, Argentina, Mexico and Uganda. The number of species is less than 1,000 in every other country of the world. Like Canada, USA, Russia and over a hundred other countries, Bangladesh has 700 or less species of birds (Clements 2007).

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

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

1.2. Diversity of Birds in Bangladesh
Taxonomists of 21st century have arranged the birds of the world in 36 Orders (del Hoyo 2014). Birds of as many as 21 Orders are or were found in Bangladesh. By itself, that is a good measure of great diversity in a small country. Like the rest of the world the highest number of species of birds in Bangladesh belong to a
single Order named Passeriformes. More than 300 species in Bangladesh are passerines.

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

The number of species of birds in Bangladesh is less than five in each of the three following Orders: Podicipediformes, Suliformes and Bucerotiformes. In the Podicipediformes there are only one resident and three migratory grebes. In the Suliformes there are three cormorants and a darter. In the Bucerotiformes there are three hornbills and a hoopoe.

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

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

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

In another three Orders the number of species of birds are between 21 and 30. They are Anseriformes, Pelecaniformes and Piciformes. In the list of Anseriformes there are 30 geese and ducks, although two of those extirpated
in the recent past. In the Pelecaniformes there are 18 species of herons, four species of ibises, two species of pelicans and a single species of spoonbill. Three of the Pelecaniformes species, however, extirpated in the 20th century. In the Piciformes there are 20 species of woodpeckers and five species of barbets.

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

1.3. Globally Threatened and Near Threatened Species in Bangladesh

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

1.3.1. Globally Critically Endangered Birds in Bangladesh

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

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

1.3.3. Globally Vulnerable Birds in Bangladesh

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

Ten globally Vulnerable species are migratory to Bangladesh. Two of these are breeding migrants to Bangladesh. They are Pallas’s Fish-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*) and Bristled Grassbird (*Chaetornis striata*). The other eight globally Vulnerable species are winter migrants to Bangladesh. They are Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Asian Woollyneck (*Ciconia episcopus*), Indian Skimmer (*Rynchops albicollis*), Wood snipe (*Gallinago nemoricola*), Greater Spotted Eagle (*Clanga clanga*), Eastern Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) and Large-billed Blue Flycatcher (*Cyornis caerulatus*).

1.3.4. Globally Near Threatened Birds in Bangladesh

Thirty-eight resident, former resident and migratory birds of Bangladesh are globally Near Threatened. Of these species 19 are residents, one is a former resident and 19 are migrants. Five familiar residents are Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*), Grey-headed Fish-eagle (*Ichthyophaga ichthyaeetus*), Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), Red-headed Falcon (*Falco chicquera*) and Laggar Falcon (*Falco jugger*). Seven otherwise notable ones are White-cheeked Partridge (*Arborophila atrogularis*), Blyth’s Kingfisher (*Alcedo Hercules*), Brown-winged Kingfisher (*Pelargopsis amauroptera*), Great Thick-knee (*Esacus recurvirostris*), River Lapwing (*Vanellus duvaucelii*), River Tern (*Sterna aurantia*) and Mangrove Pitta (*Pitta megarhyncha*). The remaining six residents are Red-breasted Parakeet (*Psittacula alexandri*), Alexandrine Parakeet (*Psittacula eupatria*), Grey-headed Parakeet (*Psittacula finschii*), Blossom-headed Parakeet (*Psittacula roseata*), Rufous-rumped Grassbird (*Graminicola bengalensis*) and Rufous-vented Prinia (*Prinia burnesi*). The single former resident is Spot-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus philippensis*).
Nineteen globally Near Threatened birds are winter migrant to Bangladesh. Two of the migrants are ducks, namely Falcated Duck (Mareca falcata) and Ferruginous Duck (Aythya nyroca). The ten species of shorebirds in this group are Eurasian Oystercatcher (Haematopus ostralegus), Northern Lapwing (Vanellus vanellus), Eurasian Curlew (Numenius arquata), Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica), Black-tailed Godwit (Limosa limosa), Red Knot (Calidris canutus), Curlew Sandpiper (Calidris ferruginea), Red-necked Stint (Calidris ruficollis), Asian Dowitcher (Limnodromus semipalmatus) and Grey-tailed Tattler (Tringa brevipes). Three migrants are storks and ibis, namely Painted Stork (Mycteria leucocephala), Black-necked Stork (Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus) and Black-headed Ibis (Threskiornis melanocephalus).

Three migrants are raptors, namely Himalayan Griffon (Gyps himalayensis), Cinereous Vulture (Aegypius monachus) and Pallid Harrier (Circus macrourus). The only passerine in this group is Firethroat (Luscinia pectardens).

1.4. Bird Habitats in Bangladesh

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

1.4.1. Mixed-evergreen Forests

Small patches of mixed-evergreen forests are found at the eastern and north-eastern borders of Bangladesh. The forests exist across two administrative Divisions, namely Sylhet and Chittagong. The forested areas in these Divisions are 190 km² and 2130 km² respectively (Feeroz et al. 2012). The forests while dominated by the evergreen trees are intermixed with bamboo, rattan and a medley of deciduous plants. Dense undergrowth is a feature of these forests most attractive to the birds.
Four National Parks and seven Wildlife Sanctuaries with mixed-evergreen forests are good habitats for the birds. A few of those worth noting are Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary (11,600 ha), Dudhpukuria-Dhopachari Wildlife Sanctuary, Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary, Himchhari National Park, Kaptai National Park, Lawachara National Park and Satchari National Park. Other areas with mixed-evergreen forests are Kassalong-Sajek Valley (400 km²), Sangu-Matamuhuri Reserve Forest, Inani Protected Area (7,700 ha) and Adampur Forest Beat. Lawachara National Park and Rajkandi Reserved Forest have been termed Important Bird Areas of Asia (BirdLife International 2004).

The mixed-evergreen forests over undulating land support bird-species of as many as 19 Orders. The birds seen in the tree cover of the forest are pigeons, doves, cuckoos, owls, hawks, bazas, buzzards, trogon, hornbills, bee-eaters, barbets, woodpeckers, parakeets and many passerines. The undergrowth of the forests support pheasants, partridges, pittas, nightjars, babblers, thrushes, robins etc. The iconic birds of these forests are Red-headed Trogon (*Harpactes erythrocephalus*), Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), Great Barbet (*Megalaima virens*), Great Slaty Woodpecker (*Mulleripicus pulverulentus*), Mountain Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula badia*), Spot-bellied Eagle Owl (*Bubo nipalensis*), Crested Kingfisher (*Megaceryle lugubris*), Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher (*Ceyx erithaca*) and Long-tailed Broadbill (*Psaromus dalhousiae*). Two globally Critical species, namely White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) and Slender-billed Vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*) are known to roost and nest in Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary and neighborhood areas.

1.4.2. *Bamboo-forests and Grasslands*

In the administrative Divisions of Sylhet and Chittagong, especially the hilly areas, wild bamboo and tall grass grow where the forests are degraded or lost from. Both bamboo and tall grass are collected by people living nearby and the commercial harvesters. Small patches of bamboo and grass also exist in the vast tea-estates in Sylhet Division. Land under wild bamboo, scrub and tall grass is roughly estimated to be 0.8 million hectare or 5% of the country’s whole forest area.
Although intensity of human activities is continually growing, the areas with bamboo and grass still support buttonquails, doves, nightjars, bee-eaters, swifts, coucals, kites, hawks, harriers, falcons, roller, dollarbird, babblers, grassbirds, larks, prinias, munias, pipits, buntings etc. The iconic species of this habitat are Black-winged Kite (Elanus caeruleus), Pied Harrier (Circus melanoleucos), Red-headed Falcon (Falco chicquera), Common Kestrel (Falco tinnunculus), Indian Roller (Coracias bengalensis) and Dollarbird (Eurystomus orientalis).

1.4.3. Deciduous Forests
The central, northern and north-western parts of Bangladesh are dotted with remnants of tropical moist deciduous forests locally known as Sal-forests. The name refers to the predominance of Sal (Shorea robusta) trees in these forests. The Madhupur National Park with an area of 340 km$^2$ in Tangail District is the largest Sal-forest of Bangladesh and is termed an Important Bird Areas of Asia (BirdLife International 2004). Several fragments of Sal-forests in Gazipur Districts are also notable as bird-habitats. Singra National Park in Dinajpur District is a small Sal-forest noted for its termite-hills. Smaller Sal-forests exist in several other Districts, namely Comilla, Rangpur, Thankurgaon and Naogaon (14,000 ha).

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

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

There are three wildlife sanctuaries in the Sundarbans that are considered the best conserved mangrove in the region. Sundarbans is a good habitat for the birds and over 300 species of birds have been recorded there (Khan 2013). Of all the forests of Bangladesh, Sundarbans has the greatest diversity of birds. A good indication of the diversity is the fact that bird-species of as many as 19 Orders occur in this forest. Two species of birds, namely Mangrove Pitta (Pitta megarhyncha) and Ruddy Kingfisher (Halcyon coromanda) have been sighted in Bangladesh only in the Sundarbans.
and mangrove of Kuakata. Another species, namely Masked Finfoot (*Heliopais personata*) has been sighted nowhere in Bangladesh outside the Sundarbans. A few other iconic birds of the Sundarbans are Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*, Brown-winged Kingfisher (*Pelargopsis amauroptera*), Buffy Fish Owl (*Ketupa ketupu*), Great Thick-knee (*Esacus recurvirostris*), Streak-breasted Woodpecker (*Picus viridanus*), White-browed Scimitar Babbler (*Pomatorhinus schisticeps*) and White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaetus leucogaster*).

Several islands along the coast with mangrove are considered good habitats for the ducks and the shorebirds. Outstanding among these islands are Sonadia Ecologically Critical Area, Nijhum Dweep National Park, Char Kukri-Mukri Wildlife Sanctuary, Sonar Char Wildlife Sanctuary and Daumar Char. A few iconic species of this area are Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Calidris pygmaea*), Nordmann’s Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*), Indian Skimmer (*Rynchops albicollis*), Eurasian Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*), Eurasian Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*), River Tern (*Sternula aurantia*) etc. A few of other islands with extensive mangrove, namely Manpura, Char Shahjalal, Char Pial, Char Montaz, Char Kachhopia and Char Biswas are also good habitats for the birds.

1.4.5. Rivers and Flooded Fields

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

The rivers, rivulets and beels can still support a wide variety of birds. These wetlands still are the permanent home of many species and the seasonal residence of many other species of birds. Birds of as many as eight Orders are found here. The major users of this habitat are ducks, grebes, rails, crakes, storks, herons, cormorants, kingfishers and many passerine species. Of the passerines the notable species are starlings, mynas, stonechats, martins,
munias, pipits, wagtails, grassbirds, warblers etc. The iconic species of this habitat are Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*), River Tern (*Sterna aurantia*), Black-bellied Tern (*Sterna acuticauda*), Black-necked Stork (*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*), Painted Stork (*Mycteria leucocephala*), Asian Wooly-neck (*Ciconia episcopus*), Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) and Bristled Grassbird (*Chaetornis striata*).

1.4.6. Haors

Heavy rain over the Garo hills in monsoon inundates six northern Districts of Bangladesh bordering Meghalaya of India. Before the water can slowly flow through the rivers to the Bay of Bengal the deluge makes the entire region look like an inland sea. The region is locally called the Haor Basin. When the water level falls in the dry season the Basin becomes a mosaic of lakes called beels varying in size from a few hectares to several thousand hectares (Alom 2015). One cluster of these lakes known as the Tanguar Haor is a Ramsar Site. Besides that Hakaluki Haor and Hail Haor are listed as Important Bird Areas of Asia (BirdLife International 2004). Similar other wetland ecosystems of the region worth conserving are Matian Haor, Gurmar Haor, Shonir Haor etc.

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

Bronze-winged Jacana in small water-body © Enam Ul Haque
Stork (*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*), Bristled Grassbird (*Chaetornis striata*), Firethroat (*Luscinia pectardens*) and White-tailed Rubythroat (*Luscinia pectoralis*).

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

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

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

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

1.4.9. Homestead Vegetation
Traditionally every household in the villages of Bangladesh had orchard, bamboo-grove, vegetable garden and a small pond. Villages usually had grassland and jungle from where the community collected dead branches and
fallen leaves for cooking. Such villages were good habitats for many species of birds. Although with the growth of population and consumerism many villages are transforming into mini township or shanty towns, some villages still retain the traditional look and remain bird-friendly.

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

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

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

Hierococcyx varius

© Sahad Siddique
UPDATING SPECIES RED LIST OF BANGLADESH: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY
2. UPDATING SPECIES RED LIST OF BANGLADESH: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species and their links to livelihoods. Particularly, its scientifically rigorous approach to determine risks of extinction has become a world standard. Looking back at 50 years since its implementation in 1964, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ has been successfully established as a powerful conservation tool and has achieved its goal of providing information and analyses on the status, trends and threats to species. The assessment process of ‘Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh’ took more than two and a half years. During the process, members of the IUCN Global Species Programme, Red List Unit based in Cambridge-UK, the IUCN Species Survival Commission, technical team members of the Red List unit of IUCN Bangladesh, Bangladesh Forest Department officials, officials from the Department of Fisheries, faculties of the universities, scientists of the research institutes, as well as conservationists, species specialists, nature lovers, and partner organizations and other governmental agencies worked closely to ensure most accurate information and analysis of the most current status, trends and threats to wildlife species in Bangladesh. For this purpose, an inter-ministerial committee named ‘National Committee for Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh (NC-USR)’ was formed to ensure highest level collaboration among involved organizations, and sustainability of the outcome of the assessment at the policy level. Seven Red List Assessor Groups (RAGs) at project level led by renown species specialists have been formed to coordinate the assessment process engaging species specialists/assessors. In this course of assessment of the species strategies adapted to reduce knowledge gaps, influence national conservation, and build national capacity. A total of 1619 species status under seven groups of wildlife (Mammals, Reptiles, Amphibians, Birds, Freshwater Fishes, Crustaceans and Butterflies) have been assessed. Moreover, 160 assessors were trained on the latest Red List assessment guideline (ver 3.1) engaging certified red list trainers from IUCN Red List Unit, Cambridge, UK. A vigorous work process was applied to finish the assessment within the given timeframe ensuring highest quality, using latest species information and sharing through wider dissemination among expert groups. An interactive website (www.iucnredlistbd.org) was also published to ensure participation of all stakeholders in the assessment process as well as collecting public opinion on the draft assessment. Assessment was started in July, 2014 and stopped in November, 2015, while the project duration was from December, 2013 to June, 2016.

2.1. Red List Assessment: from Field to Publication

Categorization of Red List and criteria set up following latest Red List guideline, managing and storing the documents supporting the category and criteria of a species, and a map of species’ distribution are the components of the Red List assessment. Before an assessment can be published on the Red List, it goes through a rigorous approval process (Figure in next page), which is one of the reasons that Red List is respected and valued for informing
conservation decisions. This process differed slightly depending on the assessors' expertise but the basic process involved was:

First, an individual assessor was assigned to assess one species or multiple species based on his/her expertise. The convening experts assessed and compiled the data for all the species that were assigned through the project. This information often comes from published books, articles, reports and research findings but information from the grey literatures (unpublished material) and scientists' years of experience and observations were also used. Experts then examined the data and assigned a Red List category, and criteria for the species (often working with trained project staff). They also demarcated a range map and provided supporting documentations that justify the assessment. These draft assessments were then reviewed in three steps to check and make sure that all relevant data have included in the assessment, and the assessment was done using the most appropriate available data. 

Lead assessors of the respective animal groups were the first reviewers to provide comments and suggestions on the initial assessment by the assessors. The assessors then had to share their findings in a monthly review workshop participated by different wildlife specialists incorporating lead assessors' comments. If there were any problems, it was returned to the assessors with an explanation of further improvement. After the further improvement, if everything was in place, the reviewers approve the assessment and let the assessor know it was ready for submission. The assessor then checked all the assessments for consistency, proofreading and formatting before submitting to the IUCN Red List Project Unit. The Red List Project Unit scanned the assessments for obvious errors and quality was checked through engaging independent technical reviewers. If there were problems, the assessment further returned to the assessor for improvement. Lead assessors worked with the technical reviewers following a multi-step review process before sending the assessments for final approval by the Chief National Technical Expert (CNTE). Lead assessors meeting was held at regular interval to monitor progress of the assessment. The project also organized field investigations using sophisticated wildlife survey techniques and tools to collect missing data and information that required to make conclusive assessment of some important species. In addition, surveys were carried out in different museums owned by academic and research institutions of the country to know
more about the historic information of different species. Besides, to enhance exposure of the draft assessment, number of dissemination events were organized in collaboration of different organizations throughout the project period in all over the country. Finally, if the assessments were accepted by CNTE, they were properly documented. All the assessment sheets including species photographs, distribution maps and others necessary documents were also recorded in a computer based database- finally published on the Red List website (www.iucnredlistbd.org) and Red List books containing seven volumes.

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

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

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

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

All species have given a Species Identification Number i.e. SID for the first time in Bangladesh, which will ensure a systematic national web-based Red List database that was synchronized with the published books. Species photographs and distribution maps were also aligned with this SID. Moreover, the assessment process also generated a large number of data sheets containing relevant and required information at various stages of the assessment.
In addition, large quantity of resource materials related to training, workshops, published and grey literatures on species were collected. All these information and materials have been electronically preserved in a purposefully designed database system in the IUCN Bangladesh Country Office to be managed in the future by the IUCN itself or the Bangladesh Forest Department. This would be used as a depository of resources and could be inspected and used by stakeholders.

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

2.3. Red List Assessment Guideline (version 3.1)¹

2.3.1. Taxonomic Range of the Assessment
Regional Red List assessment initiatives are always encouraged to follow the same taxonomic checklists as used by the global IUCN Red List (See www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/information-source-and-quality). For other taxonomic groups or any deviations from the recommended list, the differences and the taxonomic authorities followed should be specified. The categorization process should be applied only to wild populations inside their natural range and to populations resulting from benign introductions (IUCN 1998, 2001, 2012). All taxa should be assessed for which an important part of any stage of their life cycle (breeding, wintering, migrating, etc.) takes place in the region. The regional Red List should include all globally red listed taxa present within the region, including those that are Not Applicable (NA) at the regional level, and the global category should not be displayed alongside the regional assessment. Taxa formerly considered Regionally Extinct (RE) that naturally re-colonize the region may be assessed after the first year of reproduction. Re-introduced, formerly RE taxa may be assessed as soon as at least a part of the population successfully reproduces without direct support and the offspring are shown to be viable. Assessors are encouraged to assess visiting taxa.

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

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

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

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

Extinct (EX)
Extinct in the Wild (EW)
Regionally Extinct (RE)

Threatened categories
Critically Endangered (CR)
Endangered (EN)
Vulnerable (VU)

Adequate data
Near Threatened (NT)
Least Concern (LC)

Evaluated
Data Deficient (DD)

Eligible for Regional Assessment
Not Applicable (NA)

All species
Not Evaluated (NE)

Extinction risk

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

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

Explanation of the above categories is given below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NOT EVALUATED (NE)**
A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

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

### 2.3.3. Criteria for Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable
The Red List Assessment is based primarily on five broad Criteria as follows:

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

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

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

2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of
≥80% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood or may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.
3. A population size reduction of ≥80%, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.
4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of ≥80% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:
1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 100 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
   (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.
   (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
      i) extent of occurrence
      ii) area of occupancy
      iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
      iv) number of locations or subpopulations
      v) number of mature individuals.
   (c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
      i) extent of occurrence
      ii) area of occupancy
      iii) number of locations or subpopulations
      iv) number of mature individuals.
2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 10 km², and estimate indicating at least two of a-c:
   (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.
   (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
      i) extent of occurrence
      ii) area of occupancy
      iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
      iv) number of locations or subpopulations
      v) number of mature individuals.
   (c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
      i) extent of occurrence
      ii) area of occupancy
      iii) number of locations or subpopulations
      iv) number of mature individuals.

C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals and either:
1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 25% within three years or one generation, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR
2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b):
   (a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:
      i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 50 mature individuals,
      OR
      ii) at least 90% of mature individuals in one subpopulation.
   (b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. Population size estimated to number fewer than 50 mature individuals.

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

**ENDANGERED (EN)**

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

A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:
   1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of \( \geq 70\% \) over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
      (a) direct observation
      (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
      (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
      (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
      (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
   2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of \( \geq 50\% \) over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.
   3. A population size reduction of \( \geq 50\% \), projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.
   4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of \( \geq 50\% \) over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, AND where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:
   1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 5,000 km\(^2\), and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
      (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
      (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
         i) extent of occurrence
         ii) area of occupancy
         iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
         iv) number of locations or subpopulations
         v) number of mature individuals.
      (c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
         i) extent of occurrence
         ii) area of occupancy
         iii) number of locations or subpopulations
         iv) number of mature individuals.
   2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 500 km\(^2\), and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
      (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
      (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
         i) extent of occurrence
         ii) area of occupancy
         iii) number of locations or subpopulations
         iv) number of mature individuals.
VULNERABLE (VU)
A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild:

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

B. Geographic range in the form of either
B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:

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

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

C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 10,000 mature individuals and either:

1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 10% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR

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

D. Population very small or restricted in the form of either of the following:

1. Population size estimated to number fewer than 1,000 mature individuals.

2. Population with a very restricted area of occupancy (typically less than 20 km²) or number of locations (typically five or fewer) such that it is prone to the effects of human activities or stochastic events within a very short time period in an uncertain future, and is thus capable of becoming Critically Endangered or even Extinct in a very short time period.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 10% within 100 years.

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

3.1. Present Status of Birds
Total 566 species of birds in Bangladesh have been assessed and the status of every species is given in (Appendix-i). A very important result of this assessment is that 424 species are categorized as Least Concern (Table 1). These species do not face the threat of extirpation in Bangladesh in the near future. Unless the living environment deteriorates radically, none of these 424 species is likely to face rapid decline in population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RE</td>
<td>CR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galliformes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anseriformes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podicipediformes</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>Columbiformes</td>
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<td>Caprimulgiformes</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuculiformes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gruiformes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otidiformes</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charadriiformes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strigiformes</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accipitriformes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trogoniformes</td>
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<td>Bucerotiformes</td>
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<td>Coraciformes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piciformes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falconiformes</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psittaciformes</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passeriformes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.3. Endangered Species
Twelve species of birds of Bangladesh have been assessed as Endangered. The 12 species belong to seven Orders of birds. Six of these birds are resident and six are migratory species. Of the six migratory species three are breeding migrants. Two of the breeding migrants, namely Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher (*Ceyx erithaca*) and Bristled Grassbird (*Chaetornis striata*), nest in Bangladesh in summer. The other breeding migrant, namely Pallas’s Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*), nests in winter.
In terms of habitat preferences of the Endangered species, five are wetland birds, four are forest dwellers and two inhabit grassland near water. Two iconic birds, namely Indian Spotted Eagle (Aquila hastate) and Masked Finfoot (Heliopais personata), are also globally threatened. The Eagle is a resident of forest edge and the Finfoot is the resident of Sundarban the best protected forest of Bangladesh. The reasons of decline of neither species are well known.

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

In terms of habitat preferences of these species, eight are wetland dwellers, six forest-birds and two inhabit the scrub. The three resident Vulnerable species of especial interest are Lesser Adjutant (Leptoptilos javanicus), Great Hornbill (Buceros bicornis) and Grey Peacock-pheasant (Polyplectron bicalcaratum). The first is mostly found in the Sundarban, the second is a dweller of the canopy of mixed-evergreen forests and in the undergrowth of this forest the lives third species. The one thing common among the three species is that they are all large birds and faces greater risks.

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

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

![Figure 1: Birds Species (%) in Different Categories in 2015](image)
A number of iconic resident species are Near Threatened, e.g. Great Slaty Woodpecker \((\text{Mulleripicus pulverulentus})\), Great Barbet \((\text{Megalaima virens})\) and Great-eared Nightjar \((\text{Lyncornis macrotis})\). Two well-known species of the rivers of Bangladesh are Near Threatened, namely River Tern \((\text{Sterna aurantia})\) and River Lapwing \((\text{Vanellus duvaucelli})\).

### 3.1.6. Least Concern Species

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

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

### 3.1.7. Data Deficient Species

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

Of the Data Deficient species, 30 are residents and 25 are migratory birds of Bangladesh. Understandably these include several nocturnal species, e.g. Mountain Scops Owl \((\text{Otus spilocephalus})\), Buffy Fish Owl \((\text{Ketupa ketupu})\), Tawny Fish Owl \((\text{Ketupa flavipes})\) and Hodgson’s Frogmouth \((\text{Batrachostomus hodgsoni})\). Though diurnal, three Data Deficient species are master of stealth and deception, namely Asian Blue Quail \((\text{Coturnix chinensis})\), Rain Quail \((\text{Coturnix coromandelica})\) and Common Quail \((\text{Coturnix coturnix})\).

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

Before getting a more precise assessments after collecting adequate data in future, it may be quite appropriate to tentatively treat the Data Deficient species more as Threatened rather than Least Concern. This is easily justified by the fact that many of the Data Deficient species of Bangladesh are globally Threatened and a few are on the brink of extinction. The same fact also underscores the urgency of a reassessment of these species with additional data very soon.
3.2. Summary of Threatened Species
Ten species face imminent threat of extirpation in Bangladesh and are categorized Critical. Twelve species face very serious but not imminent threats of extirpation in Bangladesh and are categorized as Endangered. Seventeen species face threats that are considered significant but not very grave have been categorized as Vulnerable. Ten Critically Endangered, 12 Endangered and 17 Vulnerable birds add up to 39 species of birds that can collectively be called Threatened (Figure 1). The Threatened species, therefore, is nearly 7% of all the birds assessed.

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

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

3.3. Comparison between Assessments of 2000 and 2015
Regional assessment of the birds in Bangladesh was done once before in 2000. This assessment has been done after a period of 15 years. A comparison between the two assessments can be expected to portray the changes in the lives of the birds in Bangladesh over that period (Table 2). In reality, the comparison is not at all straightforward or cut and dry because the assessments of 2000 and 2015 are done under two significantly dissimilar criteria and very different protocol. Some meaningful findings, however, can be obtained once the outcome of the comparisons are read along with the underlying qualifiers.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>CR</th>
<th>EN</th>
<th>VU</th>
<th>Total Threatened Category</th>
<th>NT</th>
<th>LC</th>
<th>DD</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>Total Not Threatened Category</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Grant Total</th>
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<td>2*</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>189</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>390</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>19*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>89.7</td>
<td>566</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Dearth of sufficient data has been underscored in both the assessments. In 2015 assessment about 9.7% (55) species could not be ascertained because of enough data. Great many of these species are highly likely to be threatened and worthy of immediate protection. Among the Data Deficient species there are many globally threatened birds including Critically Endangered Slender-billed Vulture (Gyps tenuirostris). It is essential to conduct research to obtain missing data on these species, especially the globally threatened birds in Bangladesh.
4. THREATS TO BIRDS OF BANGLADESH

4.1. Spatial Distribution of Threatened Species

It is important, particularly for the stipulation of conservation priorities, to note the spatial distribution of the Threatened birds in Bangladesh (Table 3). Most of the threatened species are found in five of the nine types of habitats named in Chapter 1. These five habitats are mixed-evergreen forests, Sundarbans mangrove forest, rivers and flooded fields, haor basin, and estuarine intertidal areas. It is not surprising that except for the mixed-evergreen forest the other four types of habitats are wetlands of one kind or other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Common English name</th>
<th>Status in Bangladesh</th>
<th>Main habitat</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Ceyx erithaca</td>
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<td>EN</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trichastoma tickelli</td>
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<td>EN</td>
<td>Evergreen Forest undergrowth</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gampsorhynchus rufulus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>VU</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>VU</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Lophotriorchis kienerii</td>
<td>Rufous-bellied Eagle</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>Evergreen Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nisaetus nipalensis</td>
<td>Mountain Hawk-eagle</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>Evergreen Forest</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Heliopais personata</td>
<td>Masked Finfoot</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>Exclusively Sundarbans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Pelargopsis amauroptera</td>
<td>Brown-winged Kingfisher</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>Mainly Sundarbans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Lesser Adjutant</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>Mainly Sundarbans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sterna acuticauda</td>
<td>Black-bellied Tern</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>Rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Ciconia episcopus</td>
<td>Asian Wooly-neck</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>Mainly Rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
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<td>Black-necked Stork</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>Mainly Rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Chaetornis striata</td>
<td>Bristled Grassbird</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>Mainly Grassland by Rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ciconia nigra</td>
<td>Black Stork</td>
<td>VU</td>
<td>Rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Aythya baeri</td>
<td>Baer’s Pochard</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>Mainly Haors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</td>
<td>Pallas’s Fish Eagle</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>Mainly Haors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Threats to Birds of Bangladesh

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

4.1.1. Threatened Species in Mixed-evergreen Forests

As many as 10 Threatened species of birds live in the mixed-evergreen forests at the northeast and southeast of Bangladesh. Of these species Pale-capped Pigeon (Columba punicea) is Critically Endangered and may soon be Regionally Extinct. Three species of this habitat are Endangered, namely: Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher (Ceyx erithaca), Buff-breasted Babbler (Trichastoma tickelli) and White- hooded Babbler (Gampsorhynchus rufulus). The other six species are Vulnerable, namely Kalij Pheasant (Lophura leucomelanos), Grey Peacock-pheasant (Polyplectron bicalcaratum), Great Hornbill (Buceros bicornis), Grey-headed Parakeet (Psittacula finschii), Rufous-bellied Eagle (Lophotriorchis kienerii) and Mountain Hawk-eagle (Nisaetus nipalensis).

4.1.2. Threatened Species in Mangrove Forests

Three iconic threatened species of birds live in the mangrove forests of the Sundarbans. One of these is an Endangered bird named Masked Finfoot (Heliopais personata) which is seen nowhere in Bangladesh outside Sundarbans. The other two species are Vulnerable, namely Brown-winged Kingfisher (Pelargopsis amauroptera) and Lesser Adjutant (Leptoptilos...
javanicus). Although the kingfisher is rarely seen outside Sundarbans the adjutant is found in small numbers in Panchagar District and the tea-estates.

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

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

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

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

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

4.2. Destruction and Diminishing Quality of Bird Habitats

The quality of the habitats of birds in general has been in slow decline in Bangladesh since the beginning of 20th century. The diminishing quality includes shrinking and fragmentation of habitats, destruction and degradation of water and vegetation, deforestation, conversion of wetlands and forests to agriculture and conversion of farm-land to urban and industrial uses. These and many related human actions make habitats less suitable for the survival and proliferation of birds especially those with more specialist needs. The decline has gained...
momentum in the recent past. With economic growth and rising standard of living the pressure on habitats used by birds in Bangladesh has been mounting. The changes in quality wrought to the nine types of bird habitats in the recent past are discussed below.

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

In case of rivers and beels, the degradation is deepened by massive agricultural run-off. The species diversity and population of waterbird in rivers and beels have declined steeply. Farmers use uncontrolled doses of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers, directly impacting birds that use crop-land and through run-off poisoning surface water all over Bangladesh. In addition, intensification of human use of lands along and within the large rivers, made easier by declining dry season flows, have brought species like River Tern and River Lapwing that live exclusively in this habitat to the brink of extirpation.

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

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

The quality of the other habitat, namely homestead vegetation, has been flagging with the growth of village economy and changes in life-style. The species of birds of this habitat have not, however, suffered as badly in spite of the greatly changed landscape probably because of their mastery of living in man-made neighborhood.
4.2.3. Mildly Affected Habitats
In the other three types of bird-habitats the corrosion of quality is lowest. These are 1) Mangrove Forest, 2) Intertidal Estuary and 3) Bay of Bengal. These three habitats are characterized by poor accessibility and less intense human activity. Of all the forests of Bangladesh the mangrove forest named Sundarbans has decayed the least. Although the Sundarbans repeatedly faced calamities, natural and man-made, it has recovered steadily over time. The forest also receives some protection from the administration and a good deal of protection from the resident tigers with the reputation of being man-eaters. Unlike the other forests of Bangladesh the area of mangroves has been growing because more land has been brought under mangrove plantation.

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

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

4.3. Use of Agro-Chemicals (Herbicide, Pesticide, Insecticide and Fertilizer)
The uncontrolled and ever-increasing use of chemicals as pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers pose one of the biggest threats to birds. There is hardly any effective control on where, how much and what chemicals can be used. Farmers, agro-businesses, and gardeners (commercial and individual) use uncontrolled dosages of chemicals poisoning...
soil, water and air all over Bangladesh. This kills many small birds instantly, accumulates in the food chain killing bigger/predatory birds slowly, and destroys the food sources of most bird-species. Even agro-chemicals and drugs that might be considered benign can have severe unexpected impacts on birds, as has been proven with veterinary drugs and vultures.

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

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Order</th>
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<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
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NOTES ON CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT
5. NOTES ON CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

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

5.1.1. Invest in Habitat Conservation
Bangladesh has a number of better conserved habitats of birds namely the Sundarbans, coastal mudflats and marine areas including the Swatch of No Ground. The positive condition of these areas reflects natural safeguards and limited actual protection efforts from government. Even in these habitats, unless government interventions came on time, the natural safeguards of these habitats will be wrecked by the plunderers. Once that happens, much greater government interventions would be necessary merely to halt the downward slide. Investing in the protection of the best preserved habitats is the best use of resources. Especially, several important bird-habitats at the estuary should be declared protected.

Even while their quality has dwindled, the mixed-evergreen forests and the haor basin wetlands still have a number of important sites for birds in Bangladesh, some of which are officially protected. Government interventions to reverse the decline, especially in the forest Protected Areas and in the most significant of the haors for birds (including the one freshwater Ramsar Site), is an essential investment.
Protected Areas with natural bamboo and grass are precious bird-habitats and should not be replaced by any kind of plantations. Government investment in restoring and protecting natural bamboo in the Protected Areas and Reserved Forests of the administrative Divisions of Chittagong and Sylhet is highly desirable.

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

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

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

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

The two hotspots that deserve to be declared protected are:
1. Key bird-areas at the newly emerging mudflats and uninhabited parts of islands at the coast.
2. Key wintering water-bodies (beels) of the haor basin, especially those in Sylhet Division.

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

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

1. White-rumped Vulture (Gyps bengalensis) CR in 2015.
2. Black-bellied Tern (Sterna acuticauda) CR in 2015.
5. Indian Spotted Eagle (Aquila hastata) EN in 2015.

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

A nest of Paradise Flycatcher © Enam Ul Haque
SPECIES PROFILE
REGIONALLY EXTINCT
(RE)
Pavo cristatus
**Scientific Name:** Arborophila rufogularis (Blyth, 1850)
**English Name:** Rufous-throated Partridge
**Local Name:** Lalgola Batai
**Synonym/s:** Arborophila intermedia Blyth 1849

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Begum 2008).

**Bangladesh:** 0 (Zero)

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Enam Ul Haque
**Pavo cristatus**

Species ID: BI0527

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Indian Peafowl  
**Local Name:** Deshi Moyur

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. Except of a vagrant in 1980’s no sighting of it has been reported over the past 100 years (Haque and Mahmud 2008). Conversion of its habitat and trapping for the pet-trade were the two main reasons for the decline of its population. It is highly unlikely for any individual of the resident population of this large and conspicuous species to have survived unnoticed in the forests. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

**Date Assessed:** 10 December 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through South Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** No sighting of this species has been recorded in the past 50 years except that of a single vagrant at Modhupur National Park in 1982.

### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

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

**Assessor:** Enam Ul Haque

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*Pavo cristatus*  
© Quazi Ahmed Hussain
**Pavo muticus**

Species ID: BI0528

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Pavo muticus* Linnaeus, 1766  
**English Name:** Green Peafowl  
**Local Name:** Shobuj Moyur

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No sighting of it has been reported since 1930 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). Conversion of its habitat and hunting were the two main reasons for the decline of its population to zero. It is highly unlikely for any individual of this large and conspicuous species to have survived unnoticed in this country. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.  
**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Southeast Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** 0 (Zero)

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

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**Assessor:** Enam Ul Haque

© www.arkive.org
Species: Francolinus pondicerianus

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

**English Name:** Grey Francolin

**Local Name:** Metey Titir

**Synonym/s:** Tetrao pondicerianus Gmelin, 1789

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** 0 (Zero)

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Enam Ul Haque
Francolinus gularis

Species ID: BI0530

Scientific Name: *Francolinus gularis* (Temminck, 1815)
English Name: Swamp Francolin
Local Name: Bada Titir
Synonym/s: *Perdix gularis* Temminck, 1815

Assessment Information

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** 0 (Zero)

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Enam Ul Haque
**Asarcornis scutulata**

Species ID: BI0532

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Asarcornis scutulata (S. Müller, 1842)  
**English Name:** White-winged Duck, White-winged Wood Duck  
**Local Name:** Badi Hash  
**Synonym/s:** Cairina scutulata S. Müller, 1842  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Asarcornis scutulata (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus Cairina.

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Asia, from northeast India east to Indonesia (Khan 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** Pablakhali National Park (Last record: Haque 1987)

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:**

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
**Scientific Name:** *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea* (Latham, 1790)

**English Name:** Pink-headed Duck

**Local Name:** Golapi Hash

**Synonym/s:** *Anas caryophyllacea* Latham, 1790

### Assessment Information

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

**Bangladesh:** 0 (Zero)

### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

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

Species ID: BI0140

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Antigone antigone* (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: Sarus Crane
Local Name: Deshi Sharosh, Sharosh
Synonym/s: *Grus antigone* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxonomic Notes: *Antigone antigone* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Grus*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. Since 1882, no sighting of it has been reported except a few as vagrants in the 1970s and 1990s (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Siddiqui et al 2008). Conversion of its habitat and hunting were the two main reasons for the decline of its population. It is highly unlikely for any individual of the resident population of the large terrestrial bird to have survived unnoticed anywhere in this small country. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia and North Australia (BirdLife International 2015).
Bangladesh: Nil; last record of a population of this species was in 1882 from Dhaka by Simson F B. No record of this species in Bangladesh since 1882 except for one bird that was caught in Thankurgaon during late 1970s and deposited to Dhaka Zoo in Mirpur and another captive bird also came from local source and one vagrant in 1993 (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

Population

Generation Time (Length): 15.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

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

Assessor: Enam Ul Haque
**Houbaropsis bengalensis**

Species ID: BI0543

**Taxonomy**

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</tbody>
</table>

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

**English Name:** Bengal Florican

**Local Name:** Bangla Dahor

**Synonym/s:** *Eupodotis bengalensis* Gmelin, 1789

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** 0 (Zero)

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Enam Ul Haque
**Syphoetides indicus**

Species ID: BI0544

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Syphoetides indicus (Miller, 1782)  
**English Name:** Lesser Florican  
**Local Name:** Pati Dahor  
**Synonym/s:** Ottis indica Miller, 1782

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** 0 (Zero)

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 10.3 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Enam Ul Haque
**Leptoptilos dubius**

Species ID: BI0545

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Leptoptilos dubius* (Gmelin, 1789)
**English Name:** Greater Adjutant
**Local Name:** Boro-Modontak, Hargila
**Synonym/s:** *Ardea dubia* Gmelin, 1789

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Cambodia, India, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2015)
**Bangladesh:** 0 (Zero)

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 15 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)
**Total Population:** Unknown
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Enam Ul Haque
**Scientific Name:** *Ardea insignis* Hume, 1878  
**English Name:** White-bellied Heron  
**Local Name:** Dholapet-bok

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No confirmed sighting of it has been reported in centuries except for a vagrant in 1993 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). Increasing human activities at the habitat of this sensitive species was the main reason for the decline of its population to zero. It is highly unlikely for any individual of this large and conspicuous species to have survived unnoticed anywhere in this country. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.  
**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**  
**Global:** Bhutan, India, Myanmar (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Bangladesh:** 0 (Zero)  

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 10.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

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

### Assessor

*Enam Ul Haque*
**Scientific Name:** *Pelecanus philippensis* Gmelin, 1789  
**English Name:** Spot-billed Pelican  
**Local Name:** Chittithuti Gogonber

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This resident species has not been reliably reported from Bangladesh since 1878 (Haque 2008). Being a very large and easily identifiable bird it is unlikely to be present in any wetland of Bangladesh and not reported in a century. Nearly all of its habitats have severely degraded and are unlikely to sustain even a small population now.  
**Date Assessed:** 11 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in wetlands of northeast region of the country.

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 15.4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

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

**Taxonomy**

<table>
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<th>Order</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** Sarcogyps calvus (Scopoli, 1786)
**English Name:** Red-headed Vulture, King Vulture, Indian Black Vulture, Pondicherry Vulture
**Local Name:** Raj Shokun, Kalo Shokun
**Synonym/s:** Vultur calvus Scopoli, 1786

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Stable globally

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

Assessor: Enam Ul Haque

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© Enam Ul Haque

Sarcogyps calvus

Species ID: Bl0557

Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Aves
Order: Accipitriformes
Family: Accipitridae

Regionally Extinct <RE>
**Actinodura egertoni**

Species ID: BI0573

**Taxonomy**

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<td>TIMALIIDAE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Scientific Name: *Actinodura egertoni* Gould, 1836  
English Name: Rusty-fronted Barwing  
Local Name: Lalmukh-Dagidana

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1  
Justification: The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No confirmed sighting of it has been reported since 1852 (Siddiqui et al. 2008). Degradation of broadleaved forests is the most likely reason for the decline of its population. After repeated surveys of the forest-birds it is unlikely for any viable population of the species to have survived unnoticed. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 20 December 2015

**History**

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

Bangladesh: 0 (Zero)

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): 5.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)  
Total Population: Unknown  
Trend: Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

Assessor: Tareq Onu
**Paradoxornis flavirostris**

Species ID: BI0574

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Paradoxornis flavirostris* Gould, 1836  
**English Name:** Black-breasted Parrotbill  
**Local Name:** Kalabook-Tiathuti

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No confirmed sighting of it has been reported in more than the past 50 years (Siddiqui et al. 2008). The reasons for the decline of its population are not known. However, after repeated surveys of the birds at the eastern parts of this country it is unlikely for any viable population of this resident species to have survived unnoticed. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** 0 (Zero)

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Enam Ul Haque
**Paradoxornis guttaticollis**

**Species ID:** BI0575

### Taxonomy

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<td>TIMALIIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Paradoxornis guttaticollis* David, 1871  
**English Name:** Spot-breasted Parrotbill  
**Local Name:** Tilabook-Tiathuti

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. No confirmed sighting of it has been reported although a specimen was collected from Bangladesh in the 1900’s (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). The reasons for the decline of its population are not known. However, after repeated surveys of the birds at the eastern parts of this country it is unlikely for any viable population of this resident species to have survived unnoticed. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

**Bangladesh:** 0 (Zero)

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

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

**Assessor:** Enam Ul Haque
**Paradoxornis ruficeps**

*Species ID: BI0576*

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Paradoxornis ruficeps* Blyth, 1842  
**English Name:** Rufous-headed Parrotbill  
**Local Name:** Lalmatha-Tiathuti

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Regionally Extinct (RE) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a former resident of Bangladesh. Except for a single report in 1993 no confirmed sighting of it has been reported since 1901 (Siddiqui *et al.* 2008). The reasons for the decline of its population are not known. However, after repeated surveys of the birds at the eastern parts of this country it is unlikely for any viable population of this resident species to have survived unnoticed. It is, therefore, considered extirpated from Bangladesh.

**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** 0 (Zero)

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Enam Ul Haque
**Scientific Name:** Certhia himalayana Vigors, 1832

**English Name:** Bar-tailed Treecreeper

**Local Name:** Dagilej Gach-achra

### Assessment Information

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

**Bangladesh:** 0 (Zero)

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

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

**Assessor:** Enam Ul Haque
Species Profile

Calidris pygmaea

© Sahad Siddique
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED
Aythya nyroca
**Aythya baeri**

Species ID: BI0028

**Taxonomy**

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<thead>
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**Scientific Name:** *Aythya baeri* (Radde, 1863)

**English Name:** Baer’s Pochard

**Local Name:** Baerer Bhutihash

**Synonym/s:** *Anas baeri* Radde, 1863

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 20 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**Population**

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

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

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** A.B.M. Sarowar Alam
Species Profile

**Columba punicea**

**Scientific Name:** Columba punicea Blyth, 1842  
**English Name:** Pale-capped Pigeon  
**Local Name:** Dholatupi Paira

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** CR D ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Pale-capped Pigeon is the rarest of the doves and pigeons of the country. It has not been recorded since 1989 despite substantial fieldworks in the only known site and nearby mixed-evergreen forests (Lawachhara National Park under the Moulvibazar District). The species meets the Criterion of very small and restricted population. On the basis of single location of occurrence, absence of current sight record and scanty past reports, it is assessed as Critically Endangered vide Criterion D.

**Date Assessed:** 19 July 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

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

**EOO:** 7,973 km²  
**AOO:** 505 km²

### Population

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

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

**Trend:** Decreasing

### Habitat and Ecology

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

### Assessor

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Mycteria leucocephala**

Species ID: BI0288

**Taxonomy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANIMALIA</td>
<td>CHORDATA</td>
<td>AVES</td>
<td>CICONIIFORMES</td>
<td>CICONIIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** Mycteria leucocephala (Pennant, 1769)  
**English Name:** Painted Stork  
**Local Name:** Ranga Manikjor, Sona Jongha  
**Synonym/s:** Tantalus leucocephala Pennant, 1769

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** CR D ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The Painted Stork is rarely found in the charland, coastal areas and in some of the larger wetlands of the country during winter. It is quite rare. Its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are 135,764 km² and 9,929² km respectively. However, the number of birds seen in the country have never exceeded 50 (Chowdhury and Thompson 2015, who quoted the records maintained by the former from 2012-2014) and the habitats are continually degraded. So, the species is evaluated as Critically Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 1 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 1,35,764 km²  
**AOO:** 9,929 km²

**Population**

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

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

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

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Species Profile**

**Ciconia episcopus**

*Scientific Name:* *Ciconia episcopus* (Boddaert, 1783)  
*English Name:* Asian Woolyneck  
*Local Name:* Dholagola Manikjor, Manikjor  
*Synonym/s:* Ardea episcopus Boddaert, 1783

---

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** CR D1 ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare winter migrant to the charlands and larger wetlands in Bangladesh. The dearth of sighting reports of this large and conspicuous bird suggests a very small and fluctuating wintering population in the country. Growing human activity at its preferred habitat is a serious threat to its survival. It meets the threshold of very small population D. This species is, therefore, evaluated as Critically Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 15 August 2014

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**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

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**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 1,50,357 km²  
**AOO:** 6,065 km²

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**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 15.9 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Fluctuating

---

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

---

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Platalea leucorodia**

Species ID: BI0286

**Taxonomy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
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<tr>
<td>ANIMALIA</td>
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<td>AVES</td>
<td>PELECANIFORMES</td>
<td>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Platalea leucorodia* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Eurasian Spoonbill  
**Local Name:** Eureshio Chamochthuti, Khuntey Pakhi  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies *P.l. leucorodia* occurs in Bangladesh (Sarker 2008).

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 10 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

- **EOO:** 43 km²  
- **AOO:** 64 km²

**Population**

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

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

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Calidris pygmaea**

Species ID: BI0180

**Taxonomy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANIMALIA</td>
<td>CHORDATA</td>
<td>AVES</td>
<td>CHARADRIIFORMES</td>
<td>SCOLOPACIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**English Name:** Spoon-billed Sandpiper

**Local Name:** Chamuchhutho Batan

**Synonym/s:** *Platalea pygmaea* Linnaeus, 1758

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

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**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

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**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 5,349 km²  
**AOO:** 108 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

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**Habitat and Ecology**

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

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**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Tringa guttifer**

Species ID: BI0162

### Taxonomy

<table>
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<td>CHORDATA</td>
<td>AVES</td>
<td>CHARADRIIFORMES</td>
<td>SCOLOPACIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**English Name:** Spotted Greenshank, Nordmann’s Greenshank

**Local Name:** Nordman Shobujpa

**Synonym/s:** Totanus guttifer Nordmann, 1835

### Assessment Information

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 26 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

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

**EOO:** 1,526 km²

**AOO:** 129 km²

### Population

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

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

**Trend:** Steep decline

### Habitat and Ecology

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

### Assessor

Sayam U. Chowdhury
**Rynchops albicollis**

Species Profile: BI0204

**Taxonomy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>CHORDATA</td>
<td>AVES</td>
<td>CHARADRIIFORMES</td>
<td>LARIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Rynchops albicollis* Swainson, 1838  
**English Name:** Indian Skimmer  
**Local Name:** Deshi Gangchosha

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** CR B1ab (i,iv) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a regular winter migrant and has a very small range with the Extent of Occurrence estimated to be less than 100 km². It is found in only one coastal lagoon (one location) which is being seriously disturbed by fishermen and grazing cattle. Its food source is also growing scarcer. Therefore, this species is assessed as Critically Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 30 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through southern Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Myanmar and Cambodia (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly along the coasts of southwest and southeast regions of Bangladesh in winter (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**EOO:** 37 km²  
**AAO:** 36 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 11.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown; but annual count at coast has been <1500 (Li *et al.* 2009, AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is usually seen in large flocks in the large rivers and estuaries. This bird is diurnal and crepuscular, forages in flight by skimming the water surface and feeds mainly on small fish (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin

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© Samiul Mohsanin
**Scientific Name:** *Sterna acuticauda* Gray, 1832  
**English Name:** Black-bellied Tern  
**Local Name:** Kalapet Panchil  

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** CR D ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an extremely rare resident of the large rivers of Bangladesh. Its population has declined over the 20 years more than 90% (98 in 1995 and 2 in 2012). It is feared to have extirpated now (recent survey at its traditional habitats failed to record any individual of this species). Although countrywide survey has not been conducted, it can be assumed with certainty that the population is less than 50. This resident species is, therefore, assessed Critically Endangered owing to very small and restricted population.  
**Date Assessed:** 11 December 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  

#### Geographic Range

**Global:** Bangladesh, Cambodia, India; Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs along the main rivers of central and northern regions of the country (Islam 2008).  
**EOO:** 4,647 km²  
**AOO:** 793 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 11 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Less than 50 since the records: 98 individuals in 1995; 2 individuals in 2011; probably 0 in 2014 (Chowdhury et al. 2014).  
**Trend:** Decreasing

#### Habitat and Ecology

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

### Taxonomy

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
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<td>ANIMALIA</td>
<td>CHORDATA</td>
<td>AVES</td>
<td>CHARADRIIFORMES</td>
<td>LARIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Gyps bengalensis**

Species ID: BI0230

**Taxonomy**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
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</thead>
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<td>CHORDATA</td>
<td>AVES</td>
<td>ACCIPITRIFORMES</td>
<td>ACCIPITIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Gyps bengalensis* (Gmelin, 1788)  
**English Name:** White-rumped Vulture, Asian White-backed Vulture, White-backed Vulture, Oriental White-backed Vulture.  
**Local Name:** Bangla Shokun, Shakun  
**Synonym/s:** *Vultur bengalensis* Gmelin 1788

**Assessment Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Red List Category &amp; Criteria:</th>
<th>CR A2bce ver 3.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Justification:</strong></td>
<td>This species is assessed as Critically Endangered because of extremely rapid population declination and it may so extinct within a few years primarily as a result of feeding on carcasses of animals treated with the veterinary drug diclofenac and ketoprofen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date Assessed:</strong></td>
<td>10 April 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)</th>
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</table>

**Geographic Range**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global:</th>
<th>Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and southern Vietnam, and may be extinct in southern China and Malaysia (BirdLife International 2001)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh:</td>
<td>Greater Sylhet and Khulna Division.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| EOO: | 21,544 km² |
| AOO: | 1,727 km² |

**Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generation Time (Length):</th>
<th>16 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Population:</strong></td>
<td>No more than 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trend:</strong></td>
<td>Decreasing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
**Scientific Name:** Francolinus francolinus (Linnaeus, 1766)  
**English Name:** Black Francolin  
**Local Name:** Kala Titir, Sheikh Farid  
**Synonym/s:** Tetrao francolinus Linnaeus, 1766  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the six known subspecies F.f. melanotus occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN C2a(i) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a rare resident although once it occurred in large parts of Bangladesh. A continuing decline is inferred as the pressure on fallow land and grassland is increasing with the massive conversion of these lands to intensive cultivation (Thompson et al. 2140). Although the population is not estimated the number of mature individual is believed to be well below 250. Considering its very limited distribution and continuous population decline due to hunting and absence of any management plan, Black Francolin is assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 12 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 75,776 km²  
**AAO:** 11,452 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
**Scientific Name:** *Heliopais personatus* (Gray, 1826)
**English Name:** Masked Finfoot
**Local Name:** Kalamukh Perapakhi
**Synonym/s:** *Podica personata* Gray, 1849
*Heliopais personata* Collar and Andrew, 1988
**Taxonomic Notes:** Gender agreement of species name follows David and Gosselin (2002b)

---

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 7 February 2015

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**History**

**Regional Status:** Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 2,693 km²
**AOO:** 868 km²

---

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

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**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Scientific Name:** Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus (Latham, 1790)  
**English Name:** Black-necked Stork  
**Local Name:** Kalagola Manikjor, Loharjongo  
**Synonym/s:** Mycteria asiatica Latham, 1790  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies E.a. asiaticus occurs in Bangladesh (Ahsan 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN D ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is rare winter migrant to the freshwater wetlands and river charlands in Bangladesh. With the increasing degradation of habitat quality, pollution and human disturbances the population is estimated to be less than 250 (S U Chowdhury pers. comm.). The species, therefore, meets the Threatened Category Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 17 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 14,606 km²  
**AOO:** 204 km²

**Population**

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

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

**Trend:** Stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Calidris tenuirostris**

Species ID: BI0179

**Taxonomy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
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<td>AVES</td>
<td>CHARADRIIFORMES</td>
<td>SCOLOPACIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Calidris tenuirostris* (Horsfield, 1821)  
**English Name:** Great Knot  
**Local Name:** Boro Noth  
**Synonym/s:** Totanus tenuirostris Horsfield, 1821

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 3,340 km²  
**AOO:** 109 km²

**Population**

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

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

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Limnodromus semipalmatus**

Species ID: BI0170

### Taxonomy

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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Limnodromus semipalmatus* (Blyth, 1848)  
**English Name:** Asian Dowitcher  
**Local Name:** Eshio Daweecher  
**Synonym/s:** *Macrorhamphus semipalmatus* Blyth, 1848

### Assessment Information

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

**Justification:** This rare winter migrant is reported from two coastal locations (Nijhum Dweep and Sonadia Island) in Bangladesh with the Area of Occupancy is estimated to be less than 500 km² and the Extent of Occurrence is estimated to be less than 5000 km². It is found in only intertidal mudflat (one location). The small winter population has been declining due to increasingly destruction of this mudflat. The species is, therefore, evaluated as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 24 June 2014.

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes central Asia, northeast coast of South Asia, SE Asia and northern Australia (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** Its local range includes south and southeast coasts of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008). It is mostly restricted to Sonadia and Nijhum Dweep coasts (S. Mohsanin pers. comm.).

**EOO:** 1,763 km²  
**AOO:** 224 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Its population in Bangladesh is small which is less than 50 (Li et al. 2009, Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) 2008-2014.

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is a gregarious shorebird and winters in the coastal mudflats. It is diurnal and feeds on insects, mollusks, crustaceans, and small plant materials (Haque and Chakma 2008).

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**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Clanga hastata**

Species ID: BI0248

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

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

**English Name:** Indian Spotted Eagle

**Local Name:** Deshi Guti-eegol, Gutimar

**Synonym/s:** *Morphinus hastatus* Lesson 1834

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

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 1,74,915 km²  
**AOO:** 3,111 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Haliaeetus leucoryphus**

Species ID: BI0227

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Haliaeetus leucoryphus (Pallas, 1771)

**English Name:** Pallas’s Fish Eagle, Pallas’s Fish-eagle, Band-tailed Fish-eagle, Pallas’s Sea-Eagle, Pallas Fishing Eagle

**Local Name:** Pallasi Kura-eegol, Kurol

**Synonym/s:** Aquila leucoryphus Pallas, 1771

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 26 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 1,54,541 km²

**AOO:** 5,699 km²

**Population**

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

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

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
Species Profile

**Ceyx erithaca**

Species ID: BI0067

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Ceyx erithaca* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher  
**Local Name:** Udoyi Babonranga, Buno Maachranga  
**Synonym/s:** *Alcedo erithicus* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Ceyx erithaca* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously split as *C. erithaca* and *C. rufidorsa* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993), with gender agreement of *erithaca* following David and Gosselin (2002a).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN B2ab(iii) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a passage migrant and breeds in Bangladesh. It lives in a few hill forests only in the east with a small area of occupancy (AOO) and extent of occurrence (EOO). The threats of habitat destruction and degradation are continuing and the future of this species is bleak. With a small number of locations along with declining habitat quality the species is evaluated as Endangered.  
**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the hill forests of east regions of the country (it was collected from a canal in a public park in Dhaka some 40 years back).  
**EOO:** 6,731 km²  
**AOO:** 230 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Chaetronis striata**

Species ID: BI0454

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Chaetronis striata (Jerdon, 1841)  
**English Name:** Bristled Grassbird  
**Local Name:** Sotodagi Ghashpakhi  
**Synonym/s:** Megalurus striatus Jerdon, 1841  
**Chaetornis striatus** (BirdLife International 2004)

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN B2ab(i,ii,iii,v) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species has been sighted in Bangladesh after one hundred years at one location, Tanguar Haor (Haque and Onu 2014). Wet grassland and sparse reeds have been continuously cleared and degraded at Tanguar haor, and bank of Padma in Rajshahi Division. It meets the criteria Endangered.  
**Date Assessed:** 16 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 1,639 km²  
**AOO:** 1,321 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Graminicola bengalensis**

**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** *Graminicola bengalensis* Jerdon, 1863  
**English Name:** Rufous-rumped Grassbird  
**Local Name:** Bangla Ghashpakhi  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies, *G.b. bengalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN B2ab(i,ii,iii,v) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This rare resident species has been sighted only four times over past decades, and not once in last 6 years. Wet grassland and sparse reeds have been persistently cleared and are becoming scarcer at Tangua haor, the only known habitat of it in Bangladesh (Thompson et al. 2014). It meets the threat category Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 16 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range is scattered in South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** Tangua Haor (Thompson et al. 2014).

**EOO:** 1,639 km²  
**AOO:** 1,321 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

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**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Trichastoma tickelli**

Species ID: BI0464

**Taxonomy**

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<td>TIMALIIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Trichastoma tickelli* (Blyth, 1859)
**English Name:** Buff-breasted Babbler
**Local Name:** Khoirabook Satarey
**Synonym/s:** *Pellorneum tickelli* Blyth, 1859

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

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 10 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 41,602 km²
**AOO:** 10,626 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Not known

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
Gampsorhynchus rufulus

Species ID: BI0476

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Gampsorhynchus rufulus Blyth, 1844
English Name: White-hooded Babbler
Local Name: Dholamukhosh Satarey
Taxonomic Notes: Split from G. torquatus following Collar (2006). Of the three known subspecies G.r. rufulus occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

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

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

Date Assessed: 20 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

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

EOO: 16,164 km²

AOO: 7,802 km²

Population

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

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

Trend: Not possible to determine.

Habitat and Ecology

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

Assessor: Paul Thompson
Emberiza aureola
**Polyplectron bicalcaratum**

**Species ID:** BI0008

### Taxonomy

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

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

**Local Name:** Metey Kathmor, Katmor

**Synonym/s:** *Pavo bicalcaratum* Linnaeus, 1758

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

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU B1C1 ver 3.1

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

**Date Assessed:** 17 September 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

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

**EOO:** 16,164 km²

**AOO:** 7,801 km²

### Population

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

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

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

### Habitat and Ecology

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

**Assessor:** Md. Anwarul Islam
**Lophura lecumelanos**

Species ID: BI0007

**Taxonomy**

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

**English Name:** Kalij Pheasant

**Local Name:** Mothura, Kalo Moyur

**Synonym/s:** *Phasianus lucomelanos* Latham, 1790

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

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU C1 ver 3.1

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

**Date Assessed:** 17 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 38,500 km²

**AAO:** 25,000 km²

**Population**

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

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

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

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Md. Anwarul Islam
**Anser erythropus**

Species ID: BI0531

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Anser erythropus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Lesser White-fronted Goose  
**Local Name:** Boro Dholakopal Rajhash

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU A2d ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The single Bangladesh record makes assessment difficult, but the global status and declining trend in waterfowl and associated threats from fishing and poaching at the site where it was recorded mean the Bangladesh status cannot be considered lower than global status.  
**Date Assessed:** 10 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Breeding: tundra of Scandinavia east across Siberia; non-breeding: wintering in large wetlands of south-east Europe and east-central China; migration intervening wetlands (del Hoyo 2014).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in haor wetland in northeast region of the country.  

**EOO:** 14,094 km²  
**AAO:** 1,765 km²

**Population**

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

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

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
Species Profile: Leptoptilos javanicus

Scientific Name: *Leptoptilos javanicus* (Horsfield, 1821)
English Name: Lesser Adjutant
Local Name: Chhoto Modontak, Modontak
Synonym/s: *Ciconia javanica* Horsfield, 1821

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU D1 ver3.1

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

Date Assessed: 17 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range


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

Population

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

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

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

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

Assessor: Tareq Onu
Scientific Name: *Ciconia nigra* (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: Black Stork
Local Name: Kala Manikjor
Synonym/s: *Ardea nigra* Linnaeus, 1758

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 17 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

EOO: 98,782 km²  
AAO: 1,584 km²

**Population**

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

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

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Threskiornis melanocephalus**

Species ID: BI0285

### Taxonomy

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

**English Name:** Black-headed Ibis

**Local Name:** Kalamatha Kasteychora, Kastechora, Kachichora

**Synonym/s:** Tantalus melanocephala Latham, 1790

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU D1 ver 3.1

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

**Date Assessed:** 15 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

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

**EOO:** 2,18,182 km²

**AOO:** 13,192 km²

### Population

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

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

**Trend:** Decreasing.

### Habitat and Ecology

Black-headed ibis used to be resident in the Pablakhali area and the Maheshkhali Island up to the 1980s. It used to build nests communally with Asian Openbill, Darter, cormorants and herons in mixed species heronry (Khan 2008, 2015). Now, this species is usually seen in small flocks only in winter. Like all other ibises, this one is also diurnal. This species is usually seen in flocks in winter in coastal mudflats and marshes inland. It is diurnal and forages in marsh probing with its bill into soft mud and often feeds in shallow water with its head momentarily submerged. It feeds on fish, frogs and other creatures found in mud (Sarker 2008).
**Haematopus ostralegus**
Species ID: BI0551

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Haematopus ostralegus* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Eurasian Oystercatcher  
**Local Name:** Euresio Jhinukmar  
**Synonym/s:** *Haematopus finschi* Martens, 1897  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Haematopus ostralegus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously split as *H. ostralegus* and *H. finschi* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU D2 ver 3.1

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

**Date Assessed:** 07 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Asia, East Africa and Europe (Khan 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in coast of Khulna, Barisal and Chittagong Divisions.

**EOO:** 24,275 km²  
**AOO:** 7,571 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 13.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Probably declining

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
Species Profile

**Scientific Name:** *Nisaetus nipalensis* Hodgson, 1836  
**English Name:** Mountain Hawk-eagle  
**Local Name:** Pahari Shikre-eegol  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Nisaetus nipalensis* was split into *N. nipalensis* and *N. kelaarti* by Gjershaug et al. (2008), but this treatment is not followed by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group (Nov. 2008), because the authors present comparisons involving small samples that include contradictory ageing of the specimens in question, invalidating conclusions drawn about taxonomic differences that may merely be an artefact of different age classes.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU B1ab (iii) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Nisaetus nipalensis* is one of the rarest resident eagle in the country. There are just a handful of sighting records of it from the eastern Chittagong Hill Tracts. The species is restricted to a single location that is threatened with deforestation and increasing urbanization. However, it has quite large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy but the quality of its ever shrinking habitat is likely to deteriorate and its prey could become scarcer. So, this species is evaluated as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. It is vagrant to Republic of Korea and Mongolia (BirdLife International 2012).

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

**EOO:** 14,408 km²  
**AOO:** 10,363 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing globally.

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Lophotriorchis kienerii**

Species ID: BI0251

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

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

**English Name:** Rufous-bellied Eagle

**Local Name:** Lalpet Eegol, Lalcheybook Eegol

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

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

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing globally

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
### Clanga clanga

**Species ID:** BI0247

#### Taxonomy

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

**English Name:** Greater Spotted Eagle

**Local Name:** Boro Guti-eegol, Boro Chitra Egol

**Synonym/s:** *Aquila clanga* Pallas, 1811

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

#### Assessment Information

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

#### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

#### Geographic Range

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

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

#### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

#### Habitat and Ecology

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

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**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Aquila heliaca**

Species ID: BI0249

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Aquila heliaca* Savigney, 1809  
**English Name:** Eastern Imperial Eagle, Asian Imperial Eagle, Imperial Eagle  
**Local Name:** Eshio Shahi-eegol

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU A4bc ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon winter migrant and based on the index of abundance it is obvious that the population has declined to ≥30, which is continuing to decline. The Extent of Occurrence has also declined, probably due to the degradation of the habitat quality. Therefore, the species has been categorized as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 36,383 km²  
**AAO:** 16,618 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 16.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing globally

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Buceros bicornis**

Species ID: BI0059

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Buceros bicornis* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Great Hornbill  
**Local Name:** Raj Dhonesh

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 6 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 16,164 km²  
**AAO:** 7,802 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Pelargopsis amauroptera**

Species ID: BI0068

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Pelargopsis amauroptera* (Pearson, 1841)  
**English Name:** Brown-winged Kingfisher  
**Local Name:** Khoyrapakh Machranga  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Halcyon amauropterus* Pearson, 1841  
- *Pelargopsis amauropterus amauropterus*  
- *Collar et al. 1994*  
- *Pelargopsis amauropterus amauropterus*  
- *BirdLife International, 2000*  
- *Pelargopsis amauropterus amauropterus*  
- *Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)*  

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

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU B1ab(iii) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common resident and has a restricted range, the Sundarbans. Its forest habitat includes a small extent of occurrence (EOO) is degrading due to human encroachment with disturbance in the area. With a small number of locations where the threats are likely to continue, along with declining habitat quality the species is evaluated as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2014  
**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 6,213 km²  
**AOO:** 4,114 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
Species ID: BI0259

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Falco jugger Gray, 1843  
**English Name:** Laggar Falcon  
**Local Name:** Loggor Shaheen

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU B1ab (i,iii) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species was recorded once in three Divisions of Bangladesh. In recent past only three sightings recorded in Rajshahi Division. The Extent of Occurrence is approximately 14,739 km² which is less than 20,000 km² and qualifies as Vulnerable threshold based on B1ab (i, iii).  
**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through Indian Subcontinent, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar (Bird Life International 2013).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in mainly open areas of central, southwest, southeast, northwest and northeast regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**EOO:** 14,739 km²  
**AOO:** 5,807 km²

### Population

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

**Total Population:** Not known  
**Trend:** Not known

### Habitat and Ecology

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

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
Psittacula finschii

**Scientific Name:** Psittacula finschii (Hume, 1874)
**English Name:** Grey-headed Parakeet
**Local Name:** Metematha Tia
**Synonym/s:** Palaeornis finschii Hume, 1874

**Assessment Information**

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

**Justification:** Grey-headed Parakeet is a rare resident of Bangladesh. It is found only in the mixed-evergreen forests of Chittagong Hill Tracts. The Extent of Occurrence is less than 20,000 km² and its habitat is severely fragmented and degrading persistently. For these reasons, this species is assessed as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 1 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in hill the mixed-evergreen forests of Chittagong Hill Tracts (Thompson et al. 2015).

**EOO:** 18,374 km²
**AOO:** 12,701 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary, diurnal and gregarious. It occurs in hill forests. It feeds on nuts, fruits, seeds, acorns, maize etc. (Husain 2008). It nests in cavities in trees. February-May is its breeding period.

**Assessor:** Md. Sakhawat Hossain
Chrysomma sinense
Species Profile

Scientific Name: Chrysomma sinense (Gmelin, 1789)
English Name: Yellow-eyed Babbler
Local Name: Holdechokh Satarey
Synonym/s: Parus sinensis Gmelin, 1789

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

Assessment Information

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

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

Date Assessed: 24 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

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

EOO: 92,015 km²
AOO: 14,271 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: No information on any trend, presumed declining.

Habitat and Ecology

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

Assessor: Paul Thompson
Emberiza aureola

Species ID: BI0522

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Emberiza aureola* Pallas, 1773
English Name: Yellow breasted Bunting
Local Name: Holdebook Chotok

Assessment Information

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

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

Date Assessed: 25 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

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

EOO: 14,118 km²
AOO: 1,944 km²

Population


Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing (Thompson et al. 2014)

Habitat and Ecology

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

Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri
NEAR THREATENED 〈NT〉
**Arborophila atrogularis**

Species ID: BI0005

**Taxonomy**

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

**English Name:** White-cheeked Partridge

**Local Name:** Dholagola Batai

**Synonym/s:** Arboricola atrogularis Blyth, 1849

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

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 01 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**EOO:** 45,110 km²

**AOO:** 10,629 km²

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
**Sarkidiornis melanotos**

**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** Sarkidiornis melanotos (Pennant, 1769)
**English Name:** Comb Duck, Knob-billed Duck
**Local Name:** Nakta Hansh, Nakta
**Synonym/s:** Anser melanotos Pennant, 1769

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

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 29 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over South America, Africa and Asia including South China, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan and the Maldives (BirdLife International 2014).

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

- **EOO:** 55,374 km²
- **AOO:** 2,018 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known
**Total Population:** Unknown
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
**Aythya nyroca**

Species ID: BI0031

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Aythya nyroca* (Güldenstädt, 1770)  
**English Name:** Ferruginous Duck, Ferruginous Pochard, White-eyed Pochard  
**Local Name:** Morcherong Bhuthash  
**Synonym/s:** *Anas nyroca* Güldenstädt, 1770

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh. The Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) data shows a reduction of less than 50% over the last three generation length or 23 years. Since the AWC data records the population of this species in the hot-spots which may be about 80% of the total population. The species nearly meets A2(a), but not actually satisfies the criteria. For this reason the species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 30 September 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

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

**EOO:** 1,03,797 km²  
**AOO:** 18,662 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing

### Habitat and Ecology

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

### Assessor

A.B.M. Sarowar Alam
### Species Profile: Mareca falcata

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

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is seen only in a few freshwater wetlands in Bangladesh. The Area of Occupancy of this species is estimated to be 2,575 km². For the rare and irregular appearance of this species in Bangladesh, it nearly meets Criterion B2ab(iii). So, it has been assessed Near Threatened.  
**Date Assessed:** 7 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

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

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing

### Habitat and Ecology

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

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**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum

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**Table:**

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**Image:** Mareca falcata © Sayam U. Chowdhury
**Lyncornis macrotis**

Species ID: BI0120

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Lyncornis macrotis* (Vigors, 1831)  
**English Name:** Great Eared Nightjar  
**Local Name:** Boro Kanchora  
**Synonym/s:** *Caprimulgus macrotis* Vigors, 1831  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies, *E.m. cerviniceps* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare resident of Bangladesh. A population decline is inferred from the diminishing sighting reports and habitat loss. Although it meets one of the thresholds, Area of Occupancy estimated to be less than 500 km² and so it nearly meets the Criteria of Endangered B2. However, the other sub criteria or conditions are not met, therefore, this species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** This rare resident occurs over the forests of southeast, southwest and central regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008). Recent records are very few: from Madhabkundo, Mirpur Botanical Garden and Madhupur (Thompson and Johnson 2003).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Ixobrychus flavicollis**

Species ID: BI0283

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Ixobrychus flavicollis* (Latham, 1790)  
**English Name:** Black Bittern  
**Local Name:** Kala bogla, Kalo Bok  
**Synonym/s:** *Ardea flavicollis* Latham, 1790

**Dupetor flavicollis flavicollis** Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

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

### Assessment Information

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 24 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

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

**EOO:** 1,74,915 km²  
**AOO:** 3,002 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing

### Habitat and Ecology

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

### Assessor: Tareq Onu
**Anhinga melanogaster**

Species ID: BI0266

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Anhinga melanogaster* Pennant, 1769  
**English Name:** Oriental Darter, African Darter  
**Local Name:** Udoyee Goyar, Goyer, Shap-pakhi,  
**Synonym/s:** *Anhinga rufa* Daudin, 1802

### Taxonomic Notes

Of the 4 known subspecies, *A. m. melanogaster* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

### Assessment Information

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 24 November 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Vulnerable (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

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

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

**EOO:** 1,57,221 km²  
**AOO:** 3,809 km²

### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

### Habitat and Ecology

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

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Esacus recurvirostris**

Species ID: BI0187

**Taxonomy**

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

**English Name:** Great Thick-knee

**Local Name:** Boro Motahatoo

**Synonym/s:** *Oedicnemus recurvirostris* Cuvier, 1829

*Burhinus recurvirostris recurvirostris* Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

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

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 2 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Vanellus duvaucelii**

Species ID: BI0197

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**Population**

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

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

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

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

**English Name:** River Lapwing

**Local Name:** Nodi Titi

**Synonym/s:** *Charadrius duvaucelii* Lesson, 1826

**Taxonomy**

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**Assessor:** Sriman Delip Kumar Das
Vanellus malabaricus
Species ID: BI0199

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Vanellus malabaricus (Boddaert, 1783)
English Name: Yellow-wattled Lapwing
Local Name: Holdegal Titi
Synonym/s: Charadrius malabaricus Boddaert, 1783

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1
Justification: This is an uncommon and widespread resident. Although not been quantified, a ‘small population’ (probably <1000) and slow decline can be inferred from the available data (Li et al. 2009 and AWC 2010-15). Most of its feeding and breeding grounds are ‘restricted’ to the grassland much of which are not protected and are increasingly threatened by human disturbances. Because of the uncertainty about its population the species does not fully meet the threat criteria D. It nearly meets D1, hence assessed as Near Threatened.
Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South Asia, including Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2012).
Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the villages all over the country.
EOO: 80,118 km²
AOO: 61,536 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.9 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012).
Total Population: Unknown (but a small and decreasing population can be inferred from Li et al. 2009, AWC 2010-15 and other surveys).
Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

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

Assessor: Sriman Delip Kumar Das
**Numenius arquata**

**Species ID:** BI0156

### Taxonomy

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

**English Name:** Eurasian Curlew

**Local Name:** Eureshio Gulinda, Boro Gulinda

**Synonym/s:** *Scolopax arquata* Linnaeus, 1758

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

### Assessment Information

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 26 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

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

**EOO:** 1,22,800 km²

**AOO:** 8,583 km²

### Population

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

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

**Trend:** Decreasing

### Habitat and Ecology

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

**Assessor:** Sayam U. Chowdhury
**Limosa lapponica**

**Species Profile**

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

**English Name:** Bar-tailed Godwit

**Local Name:** Dagilej Jourali

**Synonym/s:** Scolopax lapponica Linnaeus, 1758

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

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 26 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 29,395 km²

**AOO:** 1,590 km²

**Population**

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

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

**Trend:** Stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Sayam U. Chowdhury
**Limosa limosa**

Species ID: BI0155

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Limosa limosa* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Black-tailed Godwit  
**Local Name:** Kalalej Jourali  
**Synonym/s:** *Scolopax limosa* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies *L.l. melanuroides* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common winter migrant and is widely distributed at the coasts of Bangladesh. A steady decline in population is estimated given the habitat degradation. The extent of occurrence (EOO) is approximately 14,932 km² which is less than 20,000 km² and qualifies as Vulnerable under criterion B1(b). However the other sub criterion or conditions are not met, therefore this species is evaluated as Near Threatened.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

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

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 8.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** > 10,000 (Li et al. 2009)  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

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

### Assessor

Sayam U. Chowdhury
**Calidris canutus**

Species ID: BI0173

**Taxonomy**

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<td>AVES</td>
<td>CHARADRIIFORMES</td>
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</tbody>
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**Scientific Name:** *Calidris canutus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Red Knot

**Local Name:** Lal Noth

**Synonym/s:** *Tringa canutus* Linnaeus, 1758

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

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 3,297 km²

**AOO:** 66 km²

**Population**

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

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

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Calidris subminuta**

Species ID: BI0177

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Calidris subminuta* (Middendorff, 1853)
**English Name:** Long-toed Stint
**Local Name:** Lombangul Chapakhi
**Synonym/s:** *Tringa subminuta* Middendorff, 1853

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 2,810 km²

**AAO:** 255 km²

**Population**

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

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

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Tringa brevipes**
Species ID: BI0159

**Taxonomy**

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<td>CHARADRIIFORMES</td>
<td>SCOLOPACIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Tringa brevipes* (Vieillot, 1816)  
**English Name:** Grey-tailed Tattler  
**Local Name:** Metelej Tatlar  
**Synonym/s:** *Heteroscelus brevipes* Vieillot, 1816  
*Scolopax brevipes* Vieillot, 1816  
*Tringa brevipes* Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)  
*Tringa brevipes* Turbott, 1990  
*Tringa brevipes* Christidis and Boles, 2008

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

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 34 km²  
**AAO:** 34 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Not known

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Sayam U. Chowdhury
### Scientific Name: Sterna aurantia  Gray, 1831
### English Name: River Tern
### Local Name: Nodia Panchil

#### Assessment Information

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 11 December 2015

#### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

##### Geographic Range

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

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

EOO: 59,091 km²

AOO: 1,149 km²

#### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

##### Habitat and Ecology

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

#### Assessor

Sriman Delip Kumar Das
**Aegypius monachus**

**Species ID:** BI0234

**Taxonomy**

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

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

**Local Name:** Kala Shokun

**Synonym/s:** *Vultur monachus* Linnaeus, 1766

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2014.

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 53,487 km²  
**AOO:** 27,812 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

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

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus**

Species ID: BI0228

**Taxonomy**

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

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

**Local Name:** Meteymatha Kura-eegol, Ukhosh

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

**Assessment Information**

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

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

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014.

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**Population**

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

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

**Trend:** Possibly going to become stable.

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
Psilopogon virens

Species ID: BI0007

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Psilopogon virens* (Boddaert, 1783)
English Name: Great Barbet, Great Hill Barbet, Great Himalayan Barbet
Local Name: Boro Boshonto
Synonym/s: *Bucco virens* Boddaert, 1783
*Megalaima virens* Boddaert, 1783

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

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a rare resident and distributed only in mixed evergreen forests of the higher hill regions of Bangladesh. With the degradation of forests in its limited habitats with the extent of occurrence (EOO) 3,583 km², it meets two of the three criteria of threat category B. Therefore, it appears that the species nearly meets B1, but not actually satisfies the criteria. For this reason the species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 14 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs in the evergreen forests of the higher hills of southeast region of Bangladesh.

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

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

_assessor_ Omar Shahadat
**Mulleripicus pulverulentus**

Species ID: BI0052

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* (Temminck, 1826)  
**English Name:** Great Slaty Woodpecker  
**Local Name:** Boro Metekutali  
**Synonym/s:** *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* Temminck, 1826  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies *M.p.harterti* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This rare resident is found only in the hill forests of Bangladesh. Although it is widely distributed throughout the hill forests, its dependency on large trees for feeding and breeding make it vulnerable to persistent logging for commercial plantation, conversion of forests to agricultural lands and for urban expansion. Therefore, it appears that the species nearly meets B2ab(ii), but not actually satisfies the criteria. For this reason the species is evaluated as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 23 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 34,405 km²  
**AOO:** 16,60k m²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

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

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
Psittacula roseata

Species ID: BI0101

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Psittacula roseata* Biswas, 1951
English Name: Blossom-headed Parakeet
Local Name: Phulmatha Tia
Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, *P.r. roseata* occurs in Bangladesh (Husain 2008).

Assessment Information

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

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

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

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

E00: 7,973 km²
A00: 505 km²

Population

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

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing (inferred from declining sighting records)

Habitat and Ecology

The species is gregarious. It inhabits well wooded areas, light forests and cultivated land in or near forests. It feeds on grains, fruits, fleshy petals, buds and nectar (Husain 2008).

Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain
**Abroscopus superciliaris**

*Species ID: BI0452*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Abroscopus superciliaris* (Blyth, 1859)

**English Name:** Yellow-bellied Warbler

**Local Name:** Holdepet-Futki

**Synonym/s:** *Abronis albigularis* Blyth, 1859

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the ten known subspecies, *A.s. flaviventris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

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

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. It has recently disappeared from one forest and presumed to be declining due to habitat degradation in Hill Tracts. It has become rare in protected areas, and remaining population is localized and patchy. Although the population decline has not been estimated it is believed to well below 10,000. The species nearly meets the threat category C1 Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 25 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Eastern Himalayas, northeast hillstates of India, eastern Bangladesh, east through most of forested Southeast Asia (Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Malaysia, and Greater Sundas (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in evergreen forests particularly with bamboo of northeast and southeast including Hill Tracts of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**EOO:** 41,602 km²

**AOO:** 10,624 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Not known

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary, usually seen on its own in understory and rarely with other species, nests up to 2 m above ground among bamboo stems. It inhabits undergrowth of evergreen forest by streams usually where there are extensive stands of tall bamboo (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Alstrom 2006, pers. obs.)

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Pomatorhinus schisticeps**

**Species ID:** BI0468

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Pomatorhinus schisticeps Hodgson 1836  
**English Name:** White-browed Scimitar-babbler  
**Local Name:** Dholavru Kastesatarey  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 13 known subspecies P. s. schisticeps occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is rare resident of tall grass and Bush at the edge of forests in hilly areas and Sundarbans. Sighting reports suggest a population decline which is also inferred from persistent decline of its habitats. Total population is likely to be well under 10,000 mature individuals. It nearly meets threat category C1.

**Date Assessed:** 10 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** West Himalayan foothills east to Vietnam and southern Thailand (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast, southeast and also mangrove forests of southwest regions of the country.

- EOO: 1,07,896 km²  
- AOO: 14,737 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It lives in dense undergrowth in deciduous and evergreen forests, secondary growth and bamboo (Collar and Robson 2007). It is insectivore some seeds and berries mainly in undergrowth and on ground.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Stachyris rufifrons**

Species ID: BI0470

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Stachyris rufifrons (Hume, 1873)
**English Name:** Rufous-fronted Babbler
**Local Name:** Lalkopal Satarey
**Synonym/s:** Stachyridopsis rufifrons Hume, 1873

**Assessment Information**

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

**Justification:** This species is rare resident and locally uncommon in Chittagong Hill Tracts, where present in two protected areas, but declined in northeast and population disappeared in one site there since 1990s. Total population is likely to be under 10,000 mature individuals. It nearly meets threat category C1.

**Date Assessed:** 10 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Eastern Ghats, eastern Himalayan foothills and Bangladesh east and south to Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo (Reference)

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

**EOO:** 34,405 km²
**AOO:** 8,307 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages through foliage and leaf litter in dense undergrowth and bamboo thickets in open forests, clearings and plantations (Collar and Robson 2007). It feeds on insects.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Alcippe nipalensis**

Species ID: BI0477

**Taxonomy**

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Scientific Name: *Alcippe nipalensis* (Hodgson, 1837)
English Name: Nepal Fulvetta
Local Name: Nepali fulvetta
Synonym/s: *Siva nipalensis* Hodgson, 1837

**Assessment Information**

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

Justification: This resident species has disappeared from one forest and presumed declining due to habitat degradation in hill tracts. Although present in most protected areas of Chittagong Division, the population is localized and patchy. It nearly meets the criterion C1.

Date Assessed: 20 April 2015

**History**

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

Global: Himalayas from Nepal east to Yunnan - China, hills of northeast India, eastern Bangladesh, north and west Myanmar (Reference)

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

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,623 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary, often present in undergrowth mixed-species feeding flocks in broadleaved and mixed forest, including secondary growth and bamboo (Collar and Robson 2007; pers. obs.). It is diurnal and feeds on insects, fruits.

Assessor: Paul Thompson
Alcippe poioicephala

Species ID: BI0478

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Alcippe poioicephala* (Jerdon, 1844)
English Name: Brown-cheeked Fulvetta
Local Name: Khoiragal Falveta
Synonym/s: *Timalia poioicephala* Jerdon, 1844
Taxonomic Notes: Of the eight known subspecies *A.p. fusca* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is rare resident. It disappeared from one forest and presumed declining due to habitat degradation in hill tracts. It is rare in a few protected areas, and remaining population is localized and patchy. It, therefore, nearly meets the criterion C1.

Date Assessed: 24 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Central and southern India. Bangladesh east through Myanmar, western Thailand, Yunnan, northern Laos and northern Vietnam (Reference)

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed evergreen forests particularly with bamboo of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,624 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Described as “common” in some areas where recorded such as Chittagong Hill Tracts, however population is small in protected areas.

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary, often present in undergrowth, mixed-species feeding flocks in undergrowth of evergreen, mixed and secondary forest, bamboo jungle (Collar and Robson 2007; pers. obs.). It is diurnal and feeds on insects.

Assessor: Paul Thompson
**Luscinia pectardens**
Species ID: BI0362

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Luscinia pectardens* (David, 1871)
**English Name:** Firethroat
**Local Name:** Lalgola Fidda

**Synonym/s:** *Calliope pectardens* David, 1871

**Assessment Information**

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

**Justification:** The species is a winter migrant to Bangladesh. It meets parts of criterion B with the extent of occurrence (EOO) estimated to be less than 20,000 km² and has the threat of habitat destruction (clearing of reed forests). It nearly meets B1b(i,iii). The species does not quite meet all the requirements for criterion B. Therefore, a Near Threatened status can be given to the species.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in Tanguar Haor and Gurmour Haor, northeast regions and Koromjol of Sundarbans, southwest region of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 13,462 km²
**AOO:** 1,585 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown (15 individual recorded)

**Trend:** Unknown (Declining trend shown in Ringing data at one site)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is solitary and secretive at wintering ground. It can be gregarious during migration. It is crepuscular and forages by hopping on the ground in dense forest and feeds mainly on insects.

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Luscinia pectoralis**

Species ID: BI0363

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Luscinia pectoralis* (Gould, 1837)  
**English Name:** White-tailed Rubythroat  
**Local Name:** Dhola-lej Chunikonthi  
**Synonym/s:** Calliope pectoralis Gould, 1837

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in scrub jungles near water and seasonal vegetations in the haor basin. Conversion of this habitat to paddy-cultivation and collection of scrub as fire-wood are considered as serious threats to this species with a small Area of occupancy (1,657 km²) the species nearly meets the conditions B1b (i,iii). It is therefore, assessed as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range is known to be restricted to Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the marshy places near wetlands in northeast regions of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 14,097 km²  
**AOO:** 1,657 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is shy and is seen alone mainly in scrub bushes and rarely in tall grasses of marshy places. It forages on the ground and low bushes. It feeds mainly on insects, caterpillars, spiders, mollusks (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
LEAST CONCERN
<LC>
Phaeoecaicus tristis
Gallus gallus
Species ID: BI0006

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Gallus gallus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: Red Junglefowl
Local Name: Lal Bonmurgi, Bonmorog
Synonym/s: *Phasianus gallus* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxonomic Notes: Of the five globally known sub-species, *G. g. murghi* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is common and widespread in many forests of Bangladesh. The area of occupancy (AOO) and the extent of occurrence (EOO) is estimated to be large. Although there are numerous threats and the population has been decreasing, the species is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threat category.

Date Assessed: 17 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. This species is also introduced to Australia, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Jamaica, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, United States (Hawaiian Is.) (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It is found in the deciduous and mixed evergreen forest of north, northeast, southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 60,000 km²
AOO: 41,500 km²

Population

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

Total Population: The local population size of *Gallus gallus* has not been quantified.

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a terrestrial and moves in small parties (usually a cock and 4-5 hens). It feeds on all kinds of grain, shoots of crops and grass, fruits, berries, insects, and occasionally small vertebrates. It usually breeds in March to May. It inhabits dense undergrowths in forest and in the neighbourhood of water and streams. It prefers to forage where thick forest litter is present. This species is diurnal and occurs in bushes, bamboo thickets and scrubs.

Assessor: Md. Anwarul Islam
**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** *Dendrocygna bicolor* (Vieillot, 1816)

**English Name:** Fulvous Whistling Duck, Large Whistling Teal

**Local Name:** Raj Shorali, Baro Sarali Hans

**Synonym/s:** *Anser bicolor* Vieillot, 1816

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

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common and widespread winter visitor. It thrives on a variety of shallow water habitats several of which are protected. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, it does not meet any threat category.

**Date Assessed:** 2 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends from southern California to southwestern Arizona, and from central and eastern Texas and the Gulf Coast of Louisiana, south to Mexico and in southern Florida. It can also be found in Central and South America, Africa and Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in the wetlands all over the country.

**EOO:** 1,78,867 km²

**AOO:** 5,874 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** The population is unknown, but annual count at coast has been <10,000 (Li et al. 2009; AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data)

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species occurs in pairs or small groups. It feeds mainly at dawn and dusk on aquatic vegetation by nibbling on the seeds and shoots, but also on small fish, aquatic invertebrates and snails. It inhabits shallow freshwater lakes or brackish wetland with reeds and emergent vegetation, large rivers and estuaries (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Allama Shibli Sadik
**Dendrocygna javanica**

Species ID: BI0010

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Dendrocygna javanica (Horsfield, 1821)

**English Name:** Lesser Whistling Duck, Lesser Whistling Teal, Lesser Tree duck

**Local Name:** Pati Shorali, Choto Sarali Hans

**Synonym/s:** Anser javanica Horsfield, 1821

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is common and widespread in different wetlands of Bangladesh. It can thrive on a variety of wetlands and paddy-fields throughout the country. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threat category.

**Date Assessed:** 2 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs widely from small to large freshwater wetlands including marshes, ponds and reservoirs all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²

**AOO:** 11,857 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.3 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** The population is unknown, but annual count at coast has been <50000 (Liet al. 2009; AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and is seen in large numbers at suitable feeding ground. It feeds mainly on aquatic weeds, shoots and grains, but also on small fish and snails (Haque and Mahmud 2008). It usually roosts above aquatic vegetation or ground near water. It breeds on the ground or in trees near water from January to June. (Khan 2008)

Assessor: Allama Shibli Sadik

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Dendrocygna javanica

© Allama Shibli Sadik

Red List of Bangladesh: Birds
**Species Profile**

**Anser indicus**

Species ID: BI0012

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Anser indicus* (Latham, 1790)

**English Name:** Bar-headed Goose

**Local Name:** Dagi Rajhash, Raj Hans

**Synonym/s:** *Anas indica*, Latham, 1790

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon winter migrant and is widely distributed from the coast at the south to the northern wetlands of Bangladesh. Its food sources are varied and no serious threat to this species has been reported. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any threat category.

**Date Assessed:** January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly at the coast and also in large wetlands in southeast, southwest, northeast and central regions of the country (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**EOO:** 1,659,333 km²

**AOO:** 28,556 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 11.4 yrs (Birdlife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Not known

**Trend:** Increasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and gathers in flocks at the feeding ground. It mainly feeds on green grasses and creepers growing on soggy grounds and sometimes invades nearby cultivated fields (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008). It is diurnal and crepuscular (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan

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**Anser indicus**

© Niaz Abdur Rahman
Scientific Name: *Anser anser* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
English Name: Greylag goose  
Local Name: Metey Rajhash, Dhushur Rajhans  
Synonym/s: *Anas anser* Linnaeus, 1758  
Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known sub-species, *A. a.rubriostris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
Justification: This uncommon migratory species is widely distributed in large wetlands and coastal islands of Bangladesh. Its food sources are varied and not under substantial threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threat category.  
Date Assessed: January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe and Asia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).  
Bangladesh: It occurs mainly along the coast in southeast and southwest regions and also in large wetlands in central and northeast regions of the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008).  
EOO: 1,26,531 km²  
AOO: 14,060 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.4 yrs (Birdlife International 2012)  
Total Population: Not known  
Trend: Increasing

Habitat and Ecology

This migratory and highly gregarious species is diurnal and crepuscular. It forages by walking on wet grass and upending in shallow water. It feeds on grass, weeds and crops. It inhabits marshes, stubbles, grasslands, lakes and rivers (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan
Tadorna tadorna

Species Profile

Scientific Name: Tadorna tadorna (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: Common Shelduck, Eurasian Shelduck
Local Name: Pati Chokachoki
Synonym/s: Anas tadorna Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: Common Shelduck is a common and widespread winter migrant to the estuary, large rivers, larger wetlands and Kaptai Lake of Bangladesh. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Based on its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy as well as less chance of deterioration of its habitats, Common Shelduck is assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over North Africa, Europe and Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Iran, Mongolia, China, Tibet, Iraq, Myanmar and Japan (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs along the coast, estuaries, lagoons, creeks, all larger rivers and the large wetlands all over the country (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,61,902 km²
AOO: 10,427 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 10.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

Common Shelduck is seen in large numbers and often mixed with other ducks and geese. Common Shelduck feeds by skimming of receding water during ebb or by dabbling in shallow water. It feeds generally on mollusks, crustaceans, insects, worms, algae, seeds, leaves and tubers (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan

Taxonomy

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© Sayam U. Chowdhury

Tadorna tadorna

**Tadorna ferruginea**

Species ID: BI0013

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas, 1764)  
**English Name:** Ruddy Shelduck  
**Local Name:** Khoira Chokachoki  
**Synonym/s:** *Anas ferruginea* Pallas, 1764

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. Although it is illegally hunted for meat the threat is not considered too serious. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 29 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over northern Africa and Asia, including Turkey, China, Korea, Japan and the entire subcontinent except the Maldives (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in the large wetlands all over the country, especially in the newly accreted charlands in the larger rivers, estuarine rivers, Kaptai Lake and rarely in Saint Martin’s Island and one or two in the Jahangirnagar University Lakes (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1996, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

| EOO: 1,60,045 km² | AOO: 6,933 km² |

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 10.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory and gregarious. It is seen in pairs or small flocks, sometimes in company with other migratory ducks and geese. It usually eats grains, shoots, tubers, crustaceans, mollusks, worms, aquatic insects, fish fingerlings, reptiles etc. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
**Nettapus coromandelianus**

Species ID: BI0016

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Nettapus coromandelianus* (Gmelin, 1789)

**English Name:** Cotton Pygmy Goose, Common Teal

**Local Name:** Dhola Ballahansh, Bele Hansh

**Synonym/s:** *Anas coromandelianus* Gmelin, 1789

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known sub-species, *N. c. coromandelianus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Cotton Pygmy Goose is a common and widespread resident. It is partial to freshwater wetlands, spread all over the country. Although its population has been declining it is not yet considered to be of serious concern. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends from northern Australia, north and west across Asia, including China, Indonesia, the Philippines and all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in ponds, beels, baors and the haors as well as man-made lakes and freshwater river charlands and rarely in the brackish water area in the country (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

Cotton Pygmy Goose is diurnal, sedentary and gregarious. It feeds on shoots and seeds of aquatic plants and occasionally takes crustaceans, tiny fishes, worms, insects and their larvae. It builds nest in tree hollows occurring naturally. In the recent past it has started using wooden nest boxes fixed in and around the Baikka Beel Fish Reserve (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015, pers. comm.).

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
Netta rufina
Species ID: BI0027

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Netta rufina* (Pallas, 1773)
English Name: Red-crested Pochard
Local Name: Laljhuti Bhutihash
Synonym/s: *Anas rufina* Pallas, 1773
Taxonomic Notes: Of the 5 known sub-species, *A. p. platyrhynchos* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a regular winter migrant to Bangladesh and widespread in the northern freshwater wetlands. The population is stable and sizable which is estimated to be more than 14,000. No serious threats to it have been reported. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any threat category.
Date Assessed: 26 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes the most part of Europe and Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the haors of northeast region (mostly Tanguar, Hail and Hakaluki Haors and Pasua Beel) and the rivers of northwest and central regions (Padma-Jamuna River and Meghna Estuary) of the country.

EOO: 1,22,449 km²
AOO: 21,496 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)
Total Population: Less than 14,000 (AWC data) in Bangladesh is recorded.
Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

The species is highly gregarious and usually found in mixed groups in large inland waters with submerged vegetation. It feeds on aquatic plants and algae. It also takes aquatic insects mollusks and tadpoles (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008). It is diurnal and crepuscular (Khan 2008).

Assessor: A.B.M. Sarowar Alam
Species Profile

Aythya ferina

Species ID: BI0029

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: Aythya ferina (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Common Pochard

Local Name: Pati Bhutihash

Synonym/s: Anas ferina Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a regular winter migrant to Bangladesh and widespread in the northern freshwater wetlands. The population size is estimated to be more than 12,800 which are large and sizable. No serious threat to this species has been reported. Therefore, it does not yet approach the thresholds of any threat category.

Date Assessed: 30 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the haors of northeast region (mostly Tanguar, Hail and Hakaluki Haors and Pasua Beel) and the rivers of central and northwest regions (Padma-Jamuna River and Meghna Estuary) of the country.

EOO: 80,201 km²

AOO: 13,593 km²

Population

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

Total Population: Over 12,800 in Bangladesh.

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and is seen in mixed flocks of ducks. It inhabits the freshwater wetlands and estuary precisely with floating vegetation where it forages by diving and feeds mainly on vegetable matters, such as buds, rhizomes, shoots, and seeds of aquatic plants and also takes aquatic insects, crustaceans and molluscs as well (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008). It is diurnal and crepuscular.

Assessor: A.B.M. Sarowar Alam
**Aythya fuligula**

Species ID: BI0030

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Aythya fuligula* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Tufted Duck, Tufted Pochard

**Local Name:** Tiki Hash, Bamunia Hans

**Synonym/s:** *Anas fuligula* Linnaeus, 1758

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is regular winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed in the northern freshwater wetlands during winter. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. The population size is stable which is estimated to be more than 7,000. Therefore, it does not meet any criteria of threat category.

**Date Assessed:** 30 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the freshwater wetlands all over the country (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**EOO:** 1,17,467 km²

**AOO:** 11,128 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious like other ducks and is seen in mixed feeding parties of cormorants and ducks. It forages by diving into water in lakes and open waters with submerged vegetation. It feeds mainly on corms, leaves, shoots and seeds of aquatic plants. It also takes insects and their larvae, crustaceans, mollusks, frogs and small fish (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008). It is diurnal and crepuscular.

**Assessor:** A.B.M. Sarowar Alam
Species Profile

**Scientific Name:** Spatula querquedula (Linnaeus, 1758)
**English Name:** Garganey
**Local Name:** Giria Hash, Nairoli Hans

**Synonym/s:** Anas querquedula Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Spatula querquedula (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus Anas.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common winter migrant found in large numbers from the coastal areas in the south to all rivers and wetlands spread all over Bangladesh. There is no apparent threat to the species or its habitats. So, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 5 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Africa and Asia including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** Garganey is one of the commonest wintering ducks in the country. It occurs along the coastal areas as well as in all types of freshwater and brackish water wetlands, including inland rivers and haors throughout the country (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008a).

**EOO:** 1,74,915 km²
**AOO:** 11,349 km²

### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

Garganey is a migratory and gregarious duck. It winters in aquatic vegetations on shallow flood-plains, freshwater lakes and rivers with abundant submerged, floating and emerging vegetation. This species is diurnal and crepuscular (Khan 2008b). It feeds on mainly aquatic plants such as stems, leaves, buds, seeds and root bulbs of pond weeds, fine grasses and algae. It also takes aquatic insects and their larvae, crustaceans, mollusks and small fishes (Khan 2008a).

**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum
**Spatula clypeata**
Species ID: BI0018

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Spatula clypeata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
**English Name:** Northern Shoveler
**Local Name:** Utturey Khunte-hansh, Khunte Hans
**Synonym/s:** *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus, 1758
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Spatula clypeata* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
**Justification:** Northern Shoveler is a common and widely distributed winter migrant to the wetlands of all kinds, barring the ones that are close to human settlements. It does not face the danger from exploitation or habitat destruction. So, the species is assessed as Least Concern.
**Date Assessed:** 5 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through North America, Africa and Asia including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs along the coastal areas, estuaries as well as all types of freshwater wetlands, man-made lakes and dams, rivers and haors throughout the country. In the past it used to land in Dhaka Zoo, Mirpur Creamic and in the Jahangirnagar University lakes (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 1,74,915 km$^2$
**AOO:** 3,002 km$^2$

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)
**Total Population:** Unknown
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

Northern Shoveler is migratory and gregarious. It is often found in company of other ducks and geese either resting, roosting or foraging together in larger waterbodies. Being a surface feeder or dabbling duck it forages in shallow water and feeds on mainly aquatic plants such as stems and leaves, fine grasses as well as algae. It also takes aquatic insects and their larvae, crustaceans, mollusks and small fish (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum
**Mareca strepera**

Species ID: BI0026

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Mareca strepera (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Gadwall

**Local Name:** Piang Hash

**Synonym/s:** Anas strepera Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Mareca strepera (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Gadwall is a common wintering duck widely distributed in the country from the seafront to the inland freshwater wetlands of the country. No threat to the species or its habitats have yet been recognised. It is, thus, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 5 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through North America, Europe and Asia including all the countries of the subcontinent except the Maldives (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** Gadwall is a common winter migrant from the coastal areas to the mainland rivers and inland waterways, major freshwater wetlands, such as the haors of the north, central and western parts of the country, Kaptai Lake, Muhury Dam Project, etc. (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008a).

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species winters in fresh water lakes and rivers with abundant submerged, floating and emerging vegetation. It feeds on aquatic plants such as stems, leaves, seeds and root bulbs of pond weeds, fine grasses. It also takes aquatic insects, mollusks and amphibians (Khan 2008a). This species is diurnal and crepuscular (Khan 2008b).

**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum

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**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AOO:** 11,349 km²
Mareca penelope

Species ID: BI0022

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Mareca penelope (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: Eurasian Wigeon
Local Name: Eureshio Shithihash, Shithihash
Synonym/s: Anas penelope Linnaeus, 1758
Taxonomic Notes: Mareca penelope (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus Anas.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant and is widely distributed from the coast at the south to all the larger inland rivers and wetlands of Bangladesh. Its food sources are varied and no serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Hence, it has been evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 5 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Northern Africa and Asia including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, China and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in good numbers along the coastal areas, estuaries as well as other wetlands, such as the rivers, charlands, Kaptai Lake, Muhury Dam Project and haors throughout the country (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008a).

EOO: 1,66,635 km²
AOO: 15,451 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a common winter migrant, usually seen in small to large flocks, often mixed with hundreds of other ducks and waterfowls along the coastal areas, river mouths, haors and the Kaptai Lake. It is a dabbling duck and feeds mainly on aquatic plants such as stems and bulbs of pond weeds, fine grasses and algae. It also takes aquatic insects.

Assessor: Sajeda Begum
**Anas poecilorhyncha**

Species ID: BI0024

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Anas poecilorhyncha* Forster, 1781  
**English Name:** Indian Spot-billed Duck  
**Local Name:** Deshi Meteyhash, Meteyhash, Metey Digheri  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Anas poecilorhyncha* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *A. poecilorhyncha* and *A. zonorhyncha* following Leader et al. (2006), who presented evidence of sympatric breeding; this treatment is also accepted by American Ornithologists' Union (BirdLife International 2012).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident. Although increasing human activities and degradation of wetlands are threats to this species, these are not yet considered alarming. It, therefore, does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Thus, it is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 5 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is restricted to Asia including Siberia, China, Japan, Tibet, Myanmar and all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except the Maldives (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs abundantly in all wetlands, mostly in fresh water lakes, rivers with charlands and haors throughout the country and commonly in the coastal areas. Now, it has disappeared from many of its former haunts but still present in good numbers in the larger waterbodies (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008a).

**EOO:** 1,74,915 km²  
**AAO:** 3,002 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012).  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and gregarious. In the smaller wetlands it occurs in pairs when in larger ones it can be in large flocks, often mixed. It is diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on mainly vegetative parts of aquatic plants such as stems and leaves, fine grasses and algae. It also takes aquatic insects and their larvae, crustaceans, mollusks and small fishes (Khan 2008a).

**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum
**Anas platyrhynchos**

Species ID: BI0023

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Mallard  
**Local Name:** Nilmatha Hash, Nilshir  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 5 known sub-species, A. p. platyrhynchos occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is found in several protected wetlands. No serious threats to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threat category.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over North America, North Africa and Asia. It is introduced to Australia and New Zealand (Khan 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the haors and beels of Barisal, Rajshahi and Sylhet Divisions.

**EOO:** 46,399 km²  
**AOO:** 1,665 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This diurnal species is seen in flocks and feeds by grazing and dabbling. It mainly feeds on aquatic vegetation including corns, seeds, shoots, etc. It also takes mollusks, tadpoles, fish spawn, worms etc. It lives in shallow lakes, marshes with emergent vegetation, rivers and ponds (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
Scientific Name: *Anas acuta* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Northern Pintail, Common Pintail, Pintail  
**Local Name:** Utturey Lenjahash, Lenja Hans

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common winter migrant and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Threats such as habitat loss and hunting are not yet considered alarming. This species is found in several protected areas. It does not approach the threshold of any threat category.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes North America, Europe, Africa and Asia (Khan 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in suitable habitats all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 11,857 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen mostly in flocks. It forages by walking on the bank, swimming and upending in shallow water. It feeds on aquatic plants and vegetation growing on the bank. It also takes aquatic invertebrates. It inhabits large waterbodies like rivers, lakes, coastal lagoons and marshes with aquatic vegetation (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
**Anas crecca**

Species ID: BI0019

**Taxonomy**

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Scientific Name: *Anas crecca* Linnaeus, 1758  
English Name: Common Teal, Green-winged Teal, Eurasian Teal  
Local Name: Pati tilihash, Patari Hans

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common and widespread winter migrant. Although habitat degradation is a serious threat but that is not yet considered alarming. A few of its habitats are protected. It does not meet the threshold of any threat category.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Europe, northern Africa and Asia (Khan 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the wetlands all over the country (Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 1,74,915 km²  
**AOO:** 3,002 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and usually seen in flocks with other ducks. It feeds on aquatic vegetables including shoots, tubers, seeds, etc. It inhabits all wetlands including mudflats. It is migratory and diurnal (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
Tachybaptus ruficollis

Species ID: BI0264

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Tachybaptus ruficollis* (Pallas, 1764)
English Name: Little Grebe
Local Name: Choto Duburi, Dubdubi, Dubalu, Duburi
Synonym/s: *Podiceps ruficollis* Pallas, 1764
Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies *T.r. poggei* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a common resident and widespread in wetlands throughout the country. Although increasing human activities and degradation of wetlands are threats to this species, these have not yet been considered as alarming. Therefore, it is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, Asia except Maldives, Australia and Europe (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: At the current time it only occurs in all the haors, larger beels and baors, lakes and freshwater rivers all over the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,74,915 km²
AOO: 3,110 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits larger undisturbed ponds, reservoirs, haors, and slow-moving rivers. This species is seen in pairs or small groups. It forages by swimming and diving and feeds on fish, frogs, tadpoles, insects and small crustaceans. It builds nest by piling decaying vegetation in water but close to some fixed vegetation and has tendency to cover the eggs before leaving the nest for foraging (Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 2008, pers. Comm.).

Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain
Podiceps grisegena

Species ID: BI0535

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Podiceps grisegena (Boddaert, 1783)
English Name: Red-necked Grebe
Local Name: Lal-gola Duburi
Synonym/s: Colymbus grisegena Boddaert, 1783
Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies P.g. grisegena occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is widespread in shallow wetlands throughout the country. No serious threats to it has been reported. It does not meet any threat category.
Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is North America and Eurasia from Sweden to Russia and the wintering areas of Japan, China, France and England (Haque and Chakma 2008).
Bangladesh: It winters in wetlands of northeast, southwest and central regions of the country.

EOO: 78,846 km²
AOO: 2,279 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone the rivers, jheels, lakes, and coastal waters. It is seen in parties before migration flight. It feeds mainly on aquatic arthropods such as water bugs, beetles, dragonfly larvae, crayfish and mollusks etc.

Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain
Podiceps cristatus

Species ID: BI0265

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Podiceps cristatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: Great Crested Grebe
Local Name: Boro Khopaduburi
Synonym/s: Colymbus cristatus Linnaeus, 1758
Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies P.c. cristatus occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This is a common winter migrant and widespread in diverse wetlands throughout the country. Some of its winter quarters are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. So, this grebe is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, Asia except Maldives, Australia and Europe (BirdLife International 2012)
Bangladesh: It occurs in haors and large rivers all over the country.
EOO: 2,17,468 km²
AOO: 11,857 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in pairs or small parties in rivers, lakes, jheels, estuaries, and coastal waters. It is diurnal and forages by swimming and feeds on fish, tadpoles, insects and vegetables (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain

© Nazmul Hassan Shanji
Columba livia

Species ID: BI0125

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Columba livia* Gmelin, 1789
English Name: Common Pigeon, Rock Dove
Local Name: Gola Paire, Gola Payra, Jalali Kobutor
Taxonomic Notes: Of the 13 known sub-species, *C. l. intermedia* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a very common and widespread resident. It ranges from the countryside to the city centres and forest edges. Although there is some hunting pressure that is offset by its adaptation to living in human habitations. In view of its very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over Europe, Africa and Asia, including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except the Maldives (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in almost all types of habitats, ranging from the Dhaka City centre to the remotest village with some vegetation and avoids deep forest but lives in its peripheries, plantations and crop fields (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008, Rahman 2008).

EOO: 2,01,653 km²
AOO: 1,10,664 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is highly gregarious. It occurs in rocky cliffs, old ruins, tall buildings, ledges, ancient ruins and warehouses. It is diurnal and feeds on spilled grains and shoots (Rahman 2008).

Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan
**Streptopelia orientalis**

Species ID: BI0129

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Streptopelia orientalis* (Latham, 1790)

**English Name:** Oriental Turtle Dove

**Local Name:** Udoi Raighughu, Raighughu

**Synonym/s:** *Columba orientalis* Latham, 1790

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the six known sub-species, *S. o. agricola* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Oriental Turtle Dove is an uncommon but widespread resident. Many of its habitats are protected. Its Area of Occupancy and area of Occurrence are large. No serious threat to it is recorded. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 28 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Afghanistan, Russia, China, Japan, Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country (Rahman 2008).

**EOO:** 1,41,391 km²

**AOO:** 16,254 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in pairs or small groups in open forests, woods, cultivated lands and orchards. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on seeds of grasses, scrubs, weeds, cereals and green shoots. Its breeding period is from May to July (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
**Streptopelia decaocto**

Species ID: BI0128

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Streptopelia decaocto* Frivaldszky, 1838  
**English Name:** Eurasian Collared Dove  
**Local Name:** Eurashio Konthighughu, Konthighughu  
**Synonym/s:** *Columba decaocto*, Frivaldszky, 1838  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Streptopelia decaocto* and *S. xanthocycla* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *S. decaocto* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common and widespread resident. It exploited a wide variety of habitats and thrives on various food sources. Although there is some hunting pressure but no serious threat to this species has yet been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. So, it is evaluated as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 15 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Eastern Asia including China, Korea and Japan (Rahman 2008). (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It is widely distributed in different habitats from the mangrove forests along the coast of the Bay of Bengal to the highest hills in the hilly districts of Chittagong Revenue Division and from the south-eastern Teknaf Peninsula to the northernmost Banglabandha border with India and some in city gardens and many in the villages throughout the country (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,39,772 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary and diurnal. It is seen in pairs or small feeding groups of doves in the cultivated lands, grasslands, forest clearings, wastelands, farms and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds and grains.

**Assessor:** Md. Rashedul Kabir Bhuiyan
**Streptopelia tranquebarica**

Species ID: BI0130

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Streptopelia tranquebarica* (Hermann, 1804)

**English Name:** Red Turtle Dove

**Local Name:** Lal Rajghughu, Lal Ghughu

**Synonym/s:** *Columba tranquebarica* Hermann, 1804

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known sub-species, *S. t. humilis* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

---

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. It is found in all terrestrial protected areas. It does not face any serious threat as it is adaptable to living near human habitations, in addition to forests. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 28 June 2015

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**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia to the Philippines and southern China, including the entire Indian subcontinent except the Maldives (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** Red Turtle Dove occurs in villages with groves and open countryside throughout the country, Shal forest, plantations and edges of other forests (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008, Rahman 2008).

**EOO:** 2,01,653 km²

**AOO:** 1,10,664 km²

---

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:**Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in pairs or in small groups in scrub jungles, cultivated lands with scattered trees and open country. It is diurnal and feeds on cereals and seeds of grass and weeds (Rahman 2008).

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**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
**Spilopelia chinensis**

Species ID: BI0127

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Spilopelia chinensis* Gmelin, 1789  
**English Name:** Eastern Spotted Dove  
**Local Name:** Tila Ghughu, Telia Ghughu  
**Synonym/s:** *Columba chinensis* Scopoli, 1786  
*Stigmatopelia chinensis* Scopoli, 1786

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Spilopelia chinensis* and *S. suratensis* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously placed in the genus *Stigmatopelia* and lumped as *Stigmatopelia chinensis* following Cheke (2005), and before that placed in the genus *Streptopelia* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Hetherto considered conspecific with *S. suratensis*. Of the two subspecies currently recognized *S.s. tigrina* occurs in Bangladesh.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widespread in Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats, especially human habitations. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threat category.

**Date Assessed:** 15 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends across southern Asia, including China, Myanmar, Malaysia to the Philippines and the entire Indian subcontinent (Rahman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is widely distributed in different habitat types all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,39,772 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary. It forages in open areas in cultivated lands, grasslands, forest-clearings, wastelands, villages and towns. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on seeds of grasses, shrubs, weeds and bamboos, cereals and green shoots (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Rashedul Kabir Bhuiyan
**Chalcophaps indica**

**Species ID:** BI0131

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Chalcophaps indica* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Grey-capped Emerald Dove  
**Local Name:** Pati Shamagghu, Sabuj Ghughu  
**Synonym/s:** *Columba indica* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Chalcophaps indica* and *C. longirostris* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *C. indica* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the eight known subspecies *C. i. indica* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widespread in many forests of Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats along with hunting and trapping, the species is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 18 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia to the Philippines, Indonesia and northern Australia, including the entire Indian subcontinent except Pakistan and the Maldives (Rahman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in the mixed forests all over the country.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal, usually seen alone or in pairs in the broad-leaved forests, mixed bamboo forests and forest clearings. It forages on the ground in its preferred habitat and feeds on fallen berries, seeds, grains and termites. It breeds year round (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Treron bicinctus**

Species ID: BI0133

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Treron bicinctus* (Jerdon, 1840)

**English Name:** Orange-breasted Green Pigeon

**Local Name:** Komlabuk Harial, Horikol

**Synonym/s:** Vinago bicincta Jerdon 1840

*Treron bicincta* Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

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

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widely distributed in different types of forests throughout Bangladesh and has been found in several protected areas including the Sundarbans. Although hunting and habitat degradation are growing problems but those are not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 18 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia (Rahman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in mixed forests of northeast, southeast, southwest, northwest and central parts of Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal, usually seen in small flocks of pigeons in fruiting trees in the evergreen, deciduous and mangrove forests. It forages in tall fruit-laden trees and feeds almost exclusively on fruits, especially figs, berries and drupes. It breeds in March-September (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Treron phayrei**

Species ID: BI0136

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Treron phayrei* (Blyth 1862)

**English Name:** Ashy-headed Green Pigeon, Pompadour Green Pigeon, Pompadour Pigeon

**Local Name:** Choto Harial, Pompadour Harial

**Synonym/s:**
- *Treron pompadora* Gmelin, 1789
- *Columba pompadora* Gmelin, 1789
- *Vinago affinis* Jerdon, 1840

**Taxonomic Notes:** Previously considered conspecific with *T. pompadora* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014, BirdLife International 2014).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common resident and is widespread in a variety of habitats throughout Bangladesh. Although hunting and habitat degradation are issues but not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 19 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, southern China, Laos and Vietnam and the Philippines (Rahman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in mixed evergreen, deciduous and mangrove forests of northeast, southeast, southwest and central parts of Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and is seen in flocks of up to 200 or more individuals among fruiting trees. It feeds almost exclusively on fruits, especially figs and berries. It nests in small tree bamboo or cane. The breeding season is March to July (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Treron curvirostra**

Species ID: BI0134

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Treron curvirostra* (Gmelin, 1789)  
**English Name:** Thick-billed Green Pigeon, Thick-billed Pigeon  
**Local Name:** Thotmota Horial  
**Synonym/s:** *Columba curvirostra* Gmelin, 1789

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common resident and is widespread in different types of forests throughout Bangladesh. It has been found in several protected areas. Although hunting and habitat degradation are growing problems those are not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 13 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through the southern Asia, from eastern India, Nepal, Bhutan, China to Southeast Asia, Indonesia and the Philippines (Rahman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in forests, tea garden, homestead gardens, villages of northeast, southeast, north and central regions of Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**EOO:** 82,350 km²  
**AAO:** 12,048 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and usually seen in flocks of 10-40 in mixed evergreen and deciduous forests. Homestead garden, orchard and the shade-trees in tea garden also its preferred habitat. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, especially wild figs and berries (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Treron phoenicopterus**

**Species ID:** BI0135

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Treron phoenicopterus* (Latham, 1790)

**English Name:** Yellow-footed Green Pigeon, Green Pigeon, Yellow-legged Green Pigeon, Bengal Green Pigeon

**Local Name:** Holdeypa Harial, Botkol

**Synonym/s:** *Columba phoenicoptera* Latham 1790

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known sub-species, *T. p. phoenicoptera* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widely distributed in different types of habitats throughout the country. No serious threat to it has been noted and it does not meet any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, southern China, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam (Rahman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in all the forests and other suitable habitat types all over the country.

**EOO:** 1,65,993 km²

**AOO:** 16,129 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen in small parties of 5-20 individuals while foraging among fruiting trees. Moist deciduous forests, groves, gardens and forest fringes, more common in fig rich areas in forests and villages are its preferred habitat. It feeds on fruits such as berries and figs by clambering on the branches and sometimes by clinging upside down from the clumps of fruit (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
Treron apicauda

Scientific Name: *Treron apicauda* Blyth, 1846
English Name: Pin-tailed Green Pigeon, Pin-tailed Pigeon
Local Name: Lenja Horial, Horikol
Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known sub-species, *T. a. apicouida* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare resident and is widely distributed in the hill forests of Bangladesh. Although hunting and habitat degradation are growing problems but are not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 12 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through the Himalayan foothills in India, Bhutan and Nepal to southern China, Myanmar, Thailand and northern Vietnam (Rahman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in the mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

EOO: 52,423 km²
AOO: 10,686 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

It is a gregarious bird and usually seen in flocks of 10-30 in the evergreen forests with tall trees. It forages among the fruit-laden canopy of the tallest trees of forests and feeds almost exclusively on fruits, especially figs, drupes and berries (Rahman 2008).

Assessor: Habibon Naher
**Treron sphenurus**

Species ID: BI0137

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Treron sphenurus* (Vigors, 1832)  
**English Name:** Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon, Wedge-tailed Pigeon  
**Local Name:** Gejlej Harial, Harial  
**Synonym/s:** *Vinago sphenura* Vigors, 1832  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known sub-species *T. s. sphenura* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a rare resident and is widely distributed in the hill forests of Bangladesh. It has been found in several protected areas. Although hunting and habitat degradation are growing problems but those are not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 21 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through the Himalayas, including India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bhutan and mountains of Southeast Asia to Indonesia (Rahman 2008).

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

**EOO:** 52,423 km²  
**AOO:** 10,686 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal, usually seen in small flocks of 5-15 among fruiting trees in the mixed evergreen forests. It feeds on berries and other fruits. It descends to the ground to pick up salt from the soil (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Ducula aenea**

Species ID: BI0138

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Ducula aenea* (Linnaeus, 1766)  
**English Name:** Green Imperial Pigeon  
**Local Name:** Shobuj Dhumkol, Dhumkol  
**Synonym/s:** *Columba aenea* Linnaeus, 1766  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 13 known sub-species, *D. a. sylvatica* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a rare resident and is distributed in the hill forests throughout Bangladesh. It has been found in several protected areas of the country. Although hunting and habitat degradation are growing problems these are not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 22 December 2014  

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia including India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Malaysia to the Philippines and Indonesia (Rahman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in mixed evergreen forests in northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**EOO:** 52,423 km²  
**AOO:** 10,686 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is largely frugivorous, especially those from *Ficus* and *Myristica* are greatly appreciated. It is usually seen alone, in pairs or in small groups of 3-5 birds but occasionally, flocks of up to 60 birds can be seen at roost. It inhabits both primary and secondary forests and also open country with scattered trees (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Ducula badia**

Species ID: BI0139

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Ducula badia* (Raffles, 1822)

**English Name:** Mountain Imperial Pigeon, Imperial Pigeon

**Local Name:** Pahari Dhumkol, Dukol

**Synonym/s:** *Columba badia* Raffles, 1822

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *D. b. griseicapilla* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a rare resident and found only in the hill forests of Bangladesh. Habitat degradation as well as hunting are growing problems. Although a decline in population is deduced from the sighting reports the threats are not yet considered serious enough to meet any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 22 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes the hills of southern Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, southern China, Southeast Asia and Sumatra (Rahman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in mixed evergreen forests of the hills of southeast region of Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EOO</th>
<th>AOO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34,536 km²</td>
<td>10,181 km²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal, usually seen in small parties of 15-20 individuals in evergreen hill forests. It forages by visiting tall fruiting trees. It feeds on fruits like figs, berries (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Caprimulgus jotaka**

**Species ID:** BI0123

### Taxonomy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
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<td>CAPRIMULGIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Caprimulgus jotaka* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847  
**English Name:** Grey Nightjar  
**Local Name:** Metey Ratchora  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Caprimulgus indicus*, *C. jotaka* and *C. phalaena* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *C. indicus* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the five known subspecies, *C. i. hazarae* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare but widespread resident of the forests of Bangladesh. The population of this nocturnal bird is probably under-represented by the sighting reports. No serious threat to it has been reported. Considering its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy this species is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, Southeast and East Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Mongolia, eastern Siberia, Korea, Japan, Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia (BirdLife International 2015).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the forests of southeast, northeast and northwest regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in the open forests and scrub-covered hillsides, forest clearings, teak plantations and pines. It forages at night by flying over the forests, dry rivers and cultivated lands. It feeds on flying beetles, moths and other night-flying insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Caprimulgus macrurus**

**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** Caprimulgus macrurus Horsfield, 1821  
**English Name:** Large-tailed Nightjar  
**Local Name:** Lenja Ratchora  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Caprimulgus macrurus and C. andamanicus (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as C. macrurus following Sangster & Rozendaal (2004), and before then were also lumped with C. meesi as C. macrurus following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the seven known subspecies, C.m. albonotatus occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common and very widespread resident. It thrives in a variety of habitats, including village groves. The sighting records indicate a decline in its population; but that is not yet considered alarming. Because of the lack of definite threat and very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy, it is assessed as Least concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends from coastal northeast Australia, north and west through the southern regions of Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal and Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** Long-tailed Nightjar is the commonest among the nightjars of the country. Its range extends from the coastal mangrove forest to the high hill forests and from the countryside orchards to the deciduous Shal forest of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,39,772 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is nocturnal, like its other cousins. Usually a pair lives in a particular thicket in a village grove or a patch of forest. It is sometimes seen alone or in pairs. It forages at night by flying over the edge of forests, grasslands and crop fields. It feeds on winged insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Caprimulgus asiaticus**

Species ID: BI0122

**Taxonomy**

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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name**: *Caprimulgus asiaticus* Latham, 1790  
**English Name**: Indian Nightjar  
**Local Name**: Deshi Ratchora  
**Taxonomic Notes**: Of the three known subspecies, *C.a. asiaticus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria**: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification**: This is an uncommon resident of the mangroves of Bangladesh. It thrives in the Sundarbans and no serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed**: 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status**: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global**: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh**: It occurs in the forests of southwest region of the country (Khan 2005, Haque and Kamruzaman 2008).

**EOO**: 7,083 km²  
**AOO**: 6,464 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length)**: 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population**: Unknown  
**Trend**: Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in the thin wooded and scrub jungles, fallow lands, hedges, cultivated lands, overgrown gardens and young plantations. It is nocturnal and forages at night by flying over the forests, dry rivers and cultivated lands. It feeds on flying beetles, moths and other night-flying insects (Haque and Kamruzaman 2008).

**Assessor**: Samiul Mohsanin
**Hemiprocne coronata**

Species Profile

**Scientific Name:** Hemiprocne coronata (Tickell, 1833)  
**English Name:** Crested Treeswift  
**Local Name:** Jhutial Gachbatashi  
**Synonym/s:** Hirundo coronata Tickell, 1833

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is rare and reported only from the hill-forests of the southeast. It is likely to be a resident of that area. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over South and Southeast Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Indochina (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** This species has been recorded five times in Bangladesh from hills of Bilaichari, Rangamati district and Ruma, Bandarban district of Chittagong Hill Tracts (Thompson et al. 2014).  
**EOO:** 47,399 km²  
**AAO:** 8,806 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 8.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Not known

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and gregarious. It inhabits the well-wooded areas of deciduous forests and foothills. It forages by endlessly flying in the air, catching flying insects in its mouth, especially hemipterans and coleopterans. Between foraging forays it perches upright on bare branches with raised crest to rest and preen (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
Hirundapus giganteus

Scientific Name: Hirundapus giganteus (Temminck, 1825)
English Name: Brown-backed Needletail
Local Name: Khoirapith Shuibatashi
Synonym(s): Cypselus giganteus Temminck, 1825
Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, H.g. indicus occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is an uncommon winter and passage migrant. This species has been reported only from the southeast. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.
Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range comprises Sri Lanka, southwest India and from northeast India through Southeast Asia to Malaysia and Indonesia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It is common winter and passage migrants to Inani National Park, Chittagong Hill Tracts and remaining forested valleys (Thompson et al. 2014).
EOO: 19,830 km²
AOO: 13,325 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Not known

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages by flying high over forested valleys and grassy hilltops in the moist deciduous and broadleaved evergreen forests and forests clearings. It feeds on flying insects, especially beetles, bugs, grasshoppers, ants and bees (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin
Aerodramus brevirostris

Species Profile

Scientific Name: Aerodramus brevirostris (Horsefield, 1840)
English Name: Himalayan Swiftlet
Local Name: Himaloee Kutibatashi
Synonym/s: Hirundo brevirostris Horsefield, 1840
Taxonomic Notes: Aerodramus brevirostris (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus Collocalia and split as C. brevirostris and C. rogersi following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the two known subspecies A.b. brevirostris occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a wide variety of habitats a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes the Himalayas in India, Nepal and Bhutan to southern China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam, and in the winter Malaysia (BirdLife International 2015).
Bangladesh: This rare winter migrant occurs in open country in southeast, southwest, northeast and central regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008). There are few sightings from Chakaria, Cox’s Bazar;

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and usually seen in large flocks feeding in mixed party of swifts and house martins in the hill forests and mountains, especially forested valleys. It forages by flying in circles over the forests and feeds on flying insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin
**Cypsiurus balasiensis**

Species ID: BI0103

**Taxonomy**

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<td>APODIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Cypsiurus balasiensis* (Gray, 1829)  
**English Name:** Asian Palm-swift  
**Local Name:** Ashio Talbatashi, Talbatashi, Nakkati  
**Synonym/s:** *Cypselus balasiensis* Gray, 1829  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *C.b. balasiensis* and *C.b. infumatus* occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is quite common and a widespread resident. It thrives in the countryside and forest edges all over Bangladesh. It is rather partial to Taal, Palmyra Palm *Borassus flabellifer* in which it builds its nests and roosts. Considering not only its wide distribution but also preference of human disturbed areas, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 June 2015.

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar to Indonesia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs all over Bangladesh from the coastal areas to the high hills, more common in the open countryside with Palmyra Palm and avoids closed forests (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen in small flocks in the forest clearings, villages, open country and cultivated lands close to palm and betel nut trees. It feeds on winged insects that include ants and other hymenoptera, beetles and bugs. It roosts under the palm fronds by clinging vertically. Palm Swift also builds its tiny cup nest behind the folded palm fronds. It occasionally builds nest in the leaves of Supari, Betel Nut *Areca catechu* (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Apus pacificus**
Species ID: BI0105

**Taxonomy**

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Apus pacificus* (Latham, 1801)  
**English Name:** Pacific Swift  
**Local Name:** Cheralej Batashi  
**Synonym/s:** *Hirundo pacifica* Latham, 1801  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the known subspecies, *A.p. leuconyx* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare but widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives all over the country including farmland, fallow land and forest. No immediate threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Thus, it has been evaluated as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through eastern Asia, including the Himalayas, eastern Russia, Nepal, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, China, and Japan. It winters in Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, New Guinea and Australia any Threatened Category. Thus, it has been evaluated as Least Concern.

**Bangladesh:** It occurs over the mixed-evergreen forests and villages of southeast, southwest and central regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Thompson et al. 1993).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 12.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2015).  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen in small flocks in the hillsides, hill forests, open ridges and foothills. It forages by flying in circles over grasslands and farmlands around palm trees. It feeds on winged ants and other hymenoptera insects, beetles and bugs in the air (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
Apus nipalensis

Species ID: BI0104

Taxonomy

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<td>APOIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scientific Name: *Apus nipalensis* (Gray, 1830)
English Name: House Swift
Local Name: Ghor Batashi
Synonym/s: *Cypselus affinis* Gray, 1830
Taxonomic Notes: Of the six known subspecies, *A.a. affinis* and *A.a. nipalensis* occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: House Swift is a common and very widespread resident. It thrives all over the country, especially in areas of human concentration with tall and old buildings. It has a large population and no immediate threat to it has been recorded. So, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 26 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Africa, the Middle East, South, Southeast and East Asia, including all countries of the Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2014).


Population

Generation Time (Length): 12.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen usually in groups of a dozen to over 100 and forages by flying in circles over cities, towns and villages. It feeds on midges, beetles, flying bugs, winged ants and airborne spiders. It is a colonial nester, building nests in the crevices, under cornice etc. These are used year after year (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin
**Centropus sinensis**

Species ID: BI0094

**Taxonomy**

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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Centropus sinensis* (Stephens, 1815)  
**English Name:** Greater Coucal  
**Local Name:** Boro Kubo, Kanakukhra, Kukka  
**Synonym/s:** *Polophilus sinensis* Stephens, 1815  
**Taxonomic Notes:** This species has sometimes been treated as conspecific with *C. andamanensis*. Birds from Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo and Palawan are sometimes placed together in a separate race *eurycerus* (Payne 1997). Six subspecies are recognized among which *C.s.sinensis* and *C.s.intermedius* occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is very common and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Though not estimated, its population size does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 22 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through East, Southeast and South Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It is found in suitable habitats all over the country.  
**E00:** 2,22,509 km²  
**A00:** 1,32,741 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** The population size is unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is a non-parasitic cuckoo and a year round breeder. It feeds on insects, caterpillars and small vertebrates, mainly reptiles. It is also known to eat bird eggs, nestlings, fruits and seeds (Islam and Chakma 2008). It is diurnal and occurs in wide range of habitats from jungle to cultivation. Its preferred habitats are shrubs or dense vegetation, grassland, marshes, and gardens often near water.

**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum
**Centropus bengalensis**

### Scientific Name: *Centropus bengalensis* (Gmelin, 1788)
### English Name: Lesser Coucal
### Local Name: Bangla Kubo, Kukka, Choto Kana kukka
### Synonym/s: *Cuculus bengalensis* Gmelin, 1788

**Taxonomic Notes:** This species was lumped along with the Malagasy Coucal (*Centropus toulou*) and also has been considered possibly conspecific with Black Coucal (*Centropus grillii*) but the ranges of the two forms are highly disjunct and their vocalizations appear to differ (Payne 2005, Parkes 1957). Five subspecies are recognized among which *C. b. bengalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Centropus bengalensis* is a common resident and widely distributed in and around the mixed evergreen and deciduous forests with grasslands. Though not estimated, its population size does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 22 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes the Indian subcontinent extending east across Southeast Asia, southern China, the Philippines and all of South Asia except Pakistan and Maldives (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in hill forests with grassland in Bangladesh (Halder 2010).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** The population size is unknown.

**Trend:** Not Known

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is not brood-parasitic and usually nests from March to October, coincides with the rains. It feeds mainly on small reptiles and large insects (Islam and Chakma 2008). It is diurnal and inhabits marshy land with tall grass and tree cover. Dense shrubs, bushes and tea plantations are also its preferred habitat.
**Phaenicophaeus tristis**

Species Profile

**Scientific Name:** *Phaenicophaeus tristis* (Lesson, 1830)

**English Name:** Green-billed Malkoha

**Local Name:** Shobujthot Malkoa, Dophajongol, Malkoa

**Synonym/s:** *Mesia tristis* Lesson, 1830

*Rhopodytes tristis* Lesson, 1830

**Taxonomic Notes:** This species sometimes combined with *P. diardi*, *P. sumatranus* and *P. viridirostris* in a separate genus *Rhopodytes*. Six subspecies are recognized among which *P. t. tristis* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widely distributed in all forests and homestead gardens. Although not estimated, its population size does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 22 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in almost all forest types throughout Bangladesh (Halder 2010).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** The population size is unknown.

**Trend:** Not Known

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is a non-parasitic cuckoo. Unlike other cuckoos it makes its own nest and raises its chicks. It feeds on mainly caterpillars, sometimes small reptiles like lizards and eggs of small birds. It breeds from April to August (Islam and Chakma 2008). It is diurnal and inhabits forested areas, villages and gardens.
**Clamator jacobinus**

Species ID: BI0081

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Clamator jacobinus (Boddaert, 1783)  
**English Name:** Pied crested Cuckoo; Jacobin Cuckoo, Pied Cuckoo  
**Local Name:** Pakra Papiya, Papiya  
**Synonym/s:** Cuculus jacobinus Boddaert, 1783  
Oxylophus jacobinus Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)  
Oxylophus jacobinus jacobinus Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three globally known subspecies, C. j. pica occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is widely distributed and a common breeding visitor during summer throughout Bangladesh. Although not estimated, its population size does not merit for thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 24 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range extends through most of Africa and South Asia, which includes Afghanistan; Bangladesh; India; Iran; Myanmar; Nepal; Oman; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Sri Lanka and Yemen (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in suitable habitats throughout the country during summer.

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,32,741 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** The local population size has not been quantified, but the species is reported to be common summer breeding visitor.

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is a brood parasite and known to parasitize Jungle Babbler Turdoides striatus. Its breeding season lasts from March to July (Khan, MMH 2008). It feeds on insects, mainly caterpillar, and soft fleshy fruits (Khan, MAR 2008). It inhabits all habitat types throughout Bangladesh (Halder 2010). This cuckoo is diurnal and occurs in the middle strata of forests, plantations, gardens and village groves (Khan, MAR 2008).

---

**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum
**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** *Clamator coromandus* (Linnaeus, 1766)  
**English Name:** Chestnut-winged Cuckoo  
**Local Name:** Khoirapakh Papia, Lalpakha Kokil  
**Synonym/s:** Cuculus coromandus Linnaeus, 1766  
Cuculus collaris Vieillot, 1817  
Cuculus coromandelicus Müller, 1839-44  
Oxylrophus coromandus Jerdon, 1840  
Coccystes coromandus Horsfield & Moore, 1854  
Clamator coromandus Baker, 1930

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is widely distributed and an uncommon summer migrant breeder throughout Bangladesh. Although not been estimated, its population size does not approach thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 24 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).  
**Bangladesh:** It is sparingly found all over the country in suitable habitats and seasons.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** The local population size of *Clamator coromandus* has not been quantified, but the species is reported to be an uncommon summer migrant.  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**


**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum

---

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Clamator coromandus* (Linnaeus, 1766)  
**Synonym/s:** Cuculus collaris Vieillot, 1817  
Cuculus coromandelicus Müller, 1839-44  
Oxylrophus coromandus Jerdon, 1840  
Coccystes coromandus Horsfield & Moore, 1854  
Clamator coromandus Baker, 1930
Eudynamys scolopaceus

Scientific Name: Eudynamys scolopaceus (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: Western Koel
Local Name: Kala Kokil
Synonym/s: Cuculus scolopaceus Linnaeus, 1758
Eudynamys scolopacea Sibley and Monroe, 1990

Taxonomic Notes: This species was initially described by Linnaeus as Cuculus scolopaceus which is considered conspecific with the Pacific Koel E. orientalis of Australia (Gill et al. 2009). Due to differences in plumage, colour of bill and voice, these are increasingly treated as separate species (Christidis and Boles 2008). Western Koel has several geographic forms that have well marked plumage differences (Payne and Kirwan 2015).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: Western Koel is widely distributed and one of the most common resident throughout Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.
Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through Southeast Asia and Australia (BirdLife International 2012).
Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats throughout the country (Halder 2010).

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)
Total Population: The population size is unknown.
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a sedentary, brood parasitic cuckoo. Its usual hosts are House Crow, Long-tailed Shrike and Common Myna (Begum et al. 2011), Black Drongo and Black-hooded Oriole are also reported hosts. This species is unusual among the cuckoos in being largely frugivorous as adults. Breeding season lasts from March to August, but varies locally.
**Chrysococcyx maculatus**

Species ID: BI0088

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Chrysococcyx maculatus* (Gmelin, 1788)

**English Name:** Asian Emerald Cuckoo

**Local Name:** Eshio Shyamapapia, Sabuj Kokil

**Synonym/s:** *Trogon maculatus* Gmelin, 1788  
*Chalcites maculatus* Gmelin, 1788

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a rare summer migrant breeder to the mixed-evergreen forests of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species or its host birds has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is a summer migrant to all hill forests in the southeast and northeast region of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 22,024 km²

**AOO:** 7,953 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum

**Total Population:** The population size is unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This is a migratory brood parasitic cuckoo and known to lay eggs mainly in the nests of sunbirds and spiderhunters (Islam and Chakma 2008). It feeds on insects, mainly caterpillars and bugs. It is diurnal and inhabits mixed-evergreen forests.
**Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus**

*Species ID: BI0089*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus (Horsfield, 1821)

**English Name:** Violet Cuckoo

**Local Name:** Beguni Papia

**Synonym/s:** Cuculus xanthorhynchus Horsfield, 1821

**Taxonomic Notes:** Two subspecies recognized among which C. x. xanthorhynchus occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus is a rare resident but widely distributed in the mixed evergreen forests with orchards. No serious threat to this species or its host birds has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. Hence, it is categorized as Least Concern (LC).

**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is found all hill forests in the southeast and northeast regions of Bangladesh.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** The population size is unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is a sedentary brood parasitic cuckoo and its hosts tend to be sunbirds and spiderhunters (Islam and Chakma 2008). It feeds on insects and occasionally fruits. It is diurnal and inhabits evergreen forests and woodlands.

**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum

© Israt Jahan
Cacomantis sonneratii

Species Profile

Scientific Name: Cacomantis sonneratii (Latham, 1790)
English Name: Banded Bay Cuckoo
Local Name: Dagi Tamapapia, Badami Kokil
Synonym/s: Penthoceryx sonneratii Latham, 1790
                                                      Cuculus sonneratii Latham, 1790
Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies C. s. sonneratii occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a rare resident but widely distributed in the mixed evergreen and deciduous forests with grasslands. No serious threat to this species or its host birds have been reported. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.
Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)
Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes the entire Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia (Haque and Chakma 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs in all hill forests in the southeast and northeast region of Bangladesh.

EOO: 33,464 km²
AOO: 8,910 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)
Total Population: The local population size has not been quantified, but the species is reported to be rare resident.
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a sedentary brood parasitic cuckoo and its probable hosts are ioras, bulbuls, minivets and small babblers. It feeds on insects; mainly caterpillar. It is diurnal and inhabits the evergreen forests, deciduous forests and woodlands. The breeding season lasts from February to August (Huque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Sajeda Begum

Taxonomy

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© Tania Khan
Cacomantis merulinus

Species ID: BI0085

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Cacomantis merulinus* (Scopoli, 1786)
English Name: Plaintive Cuckoo
Local Name: Koroon Papia, Chhota Bharau
Synonym/s: *Cuculus merulinus* Scopoli, 1786
Taxonomic Notes: Of the four currently recognized subspecies, *C. m. querulus* is the most widespread form that occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although not estimated, its population size does not apparently meet the thresholds of any threatened category. It is considered Least Concern
Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Southeast Asia, southern China and Indonesia (Islam and Chakma 2008).
Bangladesh: It is found in all suitable habitats throughout the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²
AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This is a brood parasitic sedentary cuckoo and its hosts tend to be cisticolas, prinias and tailorbirds. Its breeding season is March-August. It is diurnal and occurs along forest edges. It feeds on hairy caterpillars and other soft insects (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Sajeda Begum
Cacomantis passerinus

Scientific Name: Cacomantis passerinus (Vahl, 1797)  
English Name: Grey-bellied Cuckoo  
Local Name: Metepet Papia  
Synonym/s: Cuculus passerinus Vahl, 1797  
Taxonomic Notes: The form Grey-bellied Cuckoo C. passerinus is sometimes regarded as conspecific with Plaintive Cuckoo C. merulinus on the basis of song similarity (Ali and Ripley 1969, Payne 1997) and sometimes as distinct species (Biswas 1951, Sibley and Ahlquist 1990). In addition, their host species are the same, indicating that all these cuckoos have a similar ecological role (Payne 1997). Subsequent consideration of acoustic and other evidence, however, indicates that C. passerinus is a separate species (del Hoyo and Collar 2014).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
Justification: This species is a rare resident. Its rarity is explained by the stealthy nature and the similarity of it with common cuckoos. Its Extant of Occurance (EOO) is large including protected areas. No serious threat to it is reported. It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the far west of Khulna Divisions, but have been seen in northeast, northwest and southeast regions as vagrant (Haque and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 20,475 km²  
AOO: 3,696 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
Total Population: Unknown  
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is a brood parasitic sedentary cuckoo and its probable hosts are prinias. It feeds on insects, and their caterpillars. It is diurnal and inhabits open woodland, plantations, orchard as well as homestead gardens (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Sajeda Begum
**Scientific Name:** *Surniculus lugubris* (Horsfield, 1821)  
**English Name:** Square-tailed Drongo-Cuckoo  
**Local Name:** Fingey-papia, Eshio Fingey-papia  
**Synonym/s:** *Cuculus lugubris* Horsfield, 1821  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Two subspecies currently recognized among which *S. l. dicruroides* occurs in Bangladesh.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Surniculus lugubris* is a common resident and widely distributed in mixed evergreen forests of Bangladesh. It takes a variety of insects and lays eggs in the nests of a range of passerines (usually babblers etc.) most of which are not threatened. The species does not meet any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia. (BirdLife International 2012).  
**Bangladesh:** It is found in mixed evergreen forests in northeast and southeast parts of Bangladesh (Halder 2010).  
**EOO:** 33,465 km²  
**AOO:** 8,910 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown  
**Total Population:** The population size is unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is a brood parasitic sedentary cuckoo and its probable hosts are small babblers and fulvetas. It feeds on insects, mainly caterpillars (Islam and Chakma 2008). It is diurnal and inhabits open woodland, scrub, grassland, orchard and homestead gardens.

**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum
**Hierococcyx sparverioides**

Species ID: BI0082

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Hierococcyx sparverioides (Vigors, 1832)

**English Name:** Large Hawk Cuckoo

**Local Name:** Boro Chokgelo Pakhi

**Synonym/s:**
- Cuculus sparverioides Vigors, 1832
- Cuculus sparverioides Sibley & Monroe, 1993
- Hierococcyx sparverioides sparverioides Christidis & Boles, 2008

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two globally known subspecies, H. s. sparverioides occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** It is a rare but widely distributed winter migrant of Bangladesh. Although not been estimated, its population is not considered low. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet criteria of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 26 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range includes Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao People’s Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Philippines; Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is winter migrant in Bangladesh.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** The local population size has not been quantified, but the species is reported to be a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008, Halder 2010).

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is a brood parasitic bird like other cuckoos and its hosts tend to be laughingthrushes. It feeds on insects, mainly caterpillar. This cuckoo inhabits evergreen forests and woodlands. It is diurnal and mostly occurs in secondary growths and forest canopy.

**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum
**Hierococcyx varius**

Species ID: BI0083

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Hierococcyx varius (Vahl, 1797)

**English Name:** Common Hawk Cuckoo

**Local Name:** Pati Chokgelo

**Synonym/s:**
- Cuculus varius Vahl, 1797
- Cuculus ejulans Sundeval, 1837

**Taxonomic Notes:** Hierococcyx varius (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus Cuculus. Of the two globally known sub-species, C. v. varius occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This cuckoo is so common and widely distributed in the country that it can be said without an actual estimation of the population that it does not come anywhere near the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 24 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range includes the Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in all suitable habitats throughout the country.

- **EOO:** 2,22,509 km²
- **AOO:** 1,32,741 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

Its habitat includes vegetation of all kinds, from city centre to the highest hill forest in the country (Khan 2008). This is a brood parasitic cuckoo and its hosts are mainly Jungle babbler Turdoides striatus, Red-vented Bulbul Pycnonotus cafer, Black Drongo Dicrurus macrocercus and Black-hooded Oriole Oriolus xanthornus. Its breeding season lasts from February to June, but varies locally (Begum 2011).

**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum
Cuculus micropterus

Scientific Name: Cuculus micropterus Gould, 1838
English Name: Indian Cuckoo
Local Name: Bokothakou Papia, Bau-katha-kao
Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, C.m. micropterus occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Indian Cuckoo is a common resident and very widely distributed all over Bangladesh. The population size has not been quantified but it is believed to be healthy and there is no evidence of population decline. In the absence of any significant threat to it or its habitats, this taxon has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 8 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes the entire Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, China, Korea, Japan, Russia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2015) (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found from the city centres of Dhaka to the remotest village with orchards and all the forests of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,22,508 km²
AOO: 1,32,740 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species lives from the city centres to the villages and in all forests. It is brood parasitic and generally parasitizes the nests of Black Drongo, Jungle Babbler, Red-vented Bulbul, Black-hooded Oriole, Common Myna, etc. (Khan 2008, Begum 2011). It feeds on caterpillars and soft insects and soft fleshy fruits.

Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury
**Rallina eurizonoides**

**Species ID:** BI0142

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Rallina eurizonoides* (Lafresnaye, 1845)  
**English Name:** Slaty-legged Crake, Banded Crake, Slaty-legged Banded Crake  
**Local Name:** Metepa Jhilli  
**Synonym/s:** *Gallinula eurizonoides* Lafresnaye, 1845  
*Heliopais personata* Collar and Andrew, 1988  

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the seven known subspecies, *R. e. amauroptera* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare resident of Bangladesh. Five recent sighting reports from various places, including breeding record from Bagerhat District by the Sundarbans in 2005 (Khan 2005). It can thrive in a variety of habitats, a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs in South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2015).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in southwest, northwest and central regions of the country (Thompson *et al.* 2014).

**EOO:** 5,020 km²  
**AOO:** 3,668 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and forages in swamps and similar wet areas by walking with a high-stepping gait on aquatic vegetation. It is secretive and loves to walk through low vegetation in villages and builds a deep cup nest of dry leaves and grass at the base of tiger fern and other low shrub (Khan 2008, 2015). It feeds on seeds and shoots of water plants, mollusks, worms and other water insects (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Sajeda Begum
**Rallus aquaticus**

**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** Rallus aquaticus Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Water Rail  
**Local Name:** Panta Jhilli  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Rallus aquaticus and R. indicus (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as R. aquaticus following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is widely distributed in the wetlands of northeast. No serious threat to it has yet been reported. Considering its wide area of distribution and absence of any major threat, this rail is evaluated as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It live in Europe, central and northern Asia, wintering as far south as North Africa and southern (BirdLife International 2015).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the marshes of northeast region of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**EOO:** 15,213 km²  
**AOO:** 1,844 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory, secretive and forages by slowly walking through marshes and small patches of water overgrown with weeds. It is diurnal and feeds on snails, slugs, insects, shoots, seeds of grasses and water (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
Lewinia striatus

Species ID: BI0143

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Lewinia striatus* (Linnaeus, 1766)
English Name: Slaty-breasted Rail (Blue-breasted Banded Rail)
Local Name: Metebook Jhilli
Synonym/s: *Rallus striatus* Linnaeus, 1766
*Gallirallus striatus* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: *Lewinia striata* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Gallirallus* as *G. striatus*

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. It is widely distributed in various types of wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 26 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in the marshes of southeast, southwest and northeast regions of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,57,107 km²
AOO: 6,257 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and forages in the reedy marshes, mangroves and paddy fields by walking on floating vegetation. It is diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on seeds and shoots of water plants, mollusks, worms and water insects (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
Zapornia fusca

Species ID: BI0146

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: Zapornia fusca (Linnaeus, 1766)  
English Name: Ruddy-breasted Crake, Ruddy Crake  
Local Name: Lalbook Gurguri  
Synonym/s: Rallus fuscus Linnaeus, 1766  
Porzana fusca Linnaeus, 1766  

Taxonomic Notes: Zapornia fusca (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus Porzana.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
Justification: Ruddy-breasted Crake is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. It is widely distributed in the country and apparently does not face any serious threat. So, the species is evaluated as Least Concern.  
Date Assessed: 26 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
Geographic Range

Global: South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008).  
Bangladesh: It occurs in the marshes of southeast, southwest and northeast regions of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).  

EOO: 1,57,107 km²  
AOO: 6,257 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages silently on the ground along the edges of marshes, paddy fields, ponds, ditches and other water-bodies with emergent vegetation. It is diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on insects and their larvae, mollusks and worms. It also takes seeds and shoots of water plants (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
Zapornia pusilla

Species ID: BI0147

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: Zapornia pusilla (Pallas, 1776)
English Name: Baillon’s Crake
Local Name: Bailoner Gurguri
Synonym/s: Rallus pusillus Pallas, 1776
Porzana pusilla Pallas, 1776

Taxonomic Notes: Zapornia pusilla (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus Porzana.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare winter migrants to Bangladesh but found in wide range of habitats that include a few protected areas. There is no apparent threat to its existence in the country. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It is found in South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the marshes of southeast and northeast regions of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,57,107 km²
AOO: 6,257 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and forages by walking on the aquatic weeds, marshes, edges of flooded paddy-fields, ponds, ditches and other water-bodies with emergent vegetation. It is diurnal and feeds on insects and their larvae, mollusks and worms. It also takes seeds and shoots of water plants (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
**Amaurornis phoenicurus**

**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** *Amaurornis phoenicurus* (Pennant, 1769)  
**English Name:** White-breasted Waterhen  
**Local Name:** Dahuk, Dholabook Dahuk  
**Synonym/s:** *Gallinula phoenicurus* Pennant, 1769  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *A. p. phoenicurus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This common resident species is widely distributed in different wetland habitats of Bangladesh. One of its traditional habitats, the derelict ponds of the villages, is disappearing with the consequent decrease in population there. Its population in the other water-bodies, inundated paddy fields and marshes is still healthy. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 15 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and the rest of Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in different wetlands with dense vegetation throughout the country.

**EOO:** 2,18,566 km²  
**AAO:** 28,314 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in marshes, canals, ponds, ditches and other water bodies with vegetation cover. It often uses habitats close to human settlement including agricultural fields, sewage ponds, village ponds, parks and gardens. It forages by walking on water-weeds and feeds on insects, larvae, mollusks, seeds and shoots of aquatic plants. It nests in trees and bamboo grooves near water 2-5 m above the ground (Islam and Chakma 2008, Akhtar et al. 2013).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Gallicrex cinerea**
Species ID: BI0148

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Gallicrex cinerea* (Gmelin, 1789)

**English Name:** Watercock

**Local Name:** Kura, Kora

**Synonym/s:** *Fulica cinerea* Gmelin, 1789

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This uncommon resident species is widely distributed in different wetlands of Bangladesh. Although, the deep-water rice fields, one of its traditional habitats for its nesting, is shrinking with the consequent decrease in its population there. No serious threats to it have been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes China through Southeast Asia and all the countries of India subcontinent and the Philippines (Islam and Chakma 2008)

**Bangladesh:** It is found in all suitable wetland habitats all over the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**EOO:** 1,05,972 km²

**AOO:** 27,604 km²

### Population

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

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs in the large wetlands, reedy marshes, lakes, haors, flooded rice fields and other wet cultivated fields. It forages by walking on floating matter or in flooded rice fields and feeds on seeds and shoots of aquatic plants, mollusks and aquatic insects as well. It breeds from June to August, varying locally and nests on reeds or floating rice (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Porphyrio porphyrio**

*Species Profile*

**Scientific Name:** *Porphyrio porphyrio* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Purple Swamphen, Purple Moorhen, Purple Coot, Purple Gallinule  
**Local Name:** Beguni Kalem, Kalim, Kaim  
**Synonym/s:** *Fulica porphyrio* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Porphyrio porphyrio* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) was split into *P. porphyrio*, *P. indicus*, *P. madagascariensis*, *P. melanotus*, *P. poliocephalus* and *P. pulverulentus* by Sangster et al. (1998), but this treatment is not adopted by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group. Pending such studies, *porphyrio* is retained as a single polytypic species. Of the 13 known subspecies, *P. p. poliocephalus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widely distributed in different wetlands of Bangladesh. Increasing human activities and degradation of wetlands are threats to this species, but not yet considered alarming. It, therefore, does not meet any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Southern Europe, Africa, Australia and southern Asia, including China, Philippines, Southeast Asia, the entire Indian Subcontinent except Bhutan and Maldives (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in the suitable wetland habitats all over the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**EOO:** 1,12,651 km²  
**AOO:** 34,928 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Not known  
**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is often seen to forage in groups of 10-100 individuals in all types of still or slow-flowing extensive wetlands with floating dense emergent vegetation, muddy or sandy shorelines and patches of shallow water (BirdLife International 2014). It feeds on seeds, grains, grassroots, small aquatic plants, insects and mollusks. Mating systems varied from monogamous to communal. It nests on reeds or swamp vegetation.

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**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Gallinula chloropus**

**Species ID:** BI0150

**Scientific Name:** *Gallinula chloropus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Common Moorhen, Moorhen, Waterhen, Indian Gallinule  
**Local Name:** Pati Panmurgi, Dakab Paira, Jal Morog  
**Synonym/s:** *Fulica chloropus* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Gallinula chloropus* and *G. galeata* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *G. chloropus* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993) (Birdlife International 2014). Of the 12 known subspecies, *G. c. chloropus* (*indica*) occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and is widely distributed in different habitats of freshwater wetlands. Although increasing human activities and degradation of wetlands are threats those are not yet considered alarming. It, therefore, does not meet any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through America, Europe, Africa, and Asia including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent (Islam and Chakma 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It is found in well vegetated suitable aquatic habitats all over the country.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in pairs or small flocks in marshes, lakes, ponds and ditches fringed by aquatic vegetation including dry grassland or agricultural land. It forages by swimming on the water or walking on aquatic plants and feeds on fruits, seeds and shoots of aquatic plants, insects, larvae, mollusks, frogs and small fishes. It nests in dense reeds or trees overhanging water (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Fulica atra**

Species ID: BI0151

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Fulica atra* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Eurasian Coot, Coot, Common Coot, Black Coot  
**Local Name:** Kalo Koot, Jal Kutkut  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *F. a. atra* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh and is distributed in medium and large freshwater wetlands. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Hence, it does not meet any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes Northern Africa, Australia, Asia including China, Japan, Russia, the Philippines, Southeast Asia, all the countries of Indian subcontinent and Europe (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in the haors and lakes of all over the country.

- **EOO:** 1,31,364 km²  
- **AOO:** 37,170 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Not known  
**Trend:** Decreasing

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in large flocks in open water such as large lakes, rivers and floodplains with emergent vegetation. It forages by swimming on open water and diving to get at the submerged vegetation. It feeds mainly on seeds and shoots of aquatic plants, also takes aquatic insects, mollusks and sometimes small fish (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Anastomus oscitans**

Species ID: BI0289

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Anastomus oscitans* (Boddaert, 1783)  
**English Name:** Asian Openbill  
**Local Name:** Samkhol  
**Synonym/s:** *Ardea oscitans* Boddaert, 1783

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident, widely distributed and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. Its population is apparently increasing in Bangladesh. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in wetlands and cultivation all over the country (Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,47,570 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 12.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Increasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary and gregarious. It forages by walking at the edge of water and probing ground with its bill in shallow lakes, freshwater marshes, lakes, paddy fields, coastal mangroves and riverbanks. It is diurnal and feeds on mollusks. It also takes frogs and crabs (Ahsan 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Plegadis falcinellus**

*Species ID: BI0284*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Plegadis falcinellus* (Linnaeus, 1766)
**English Name:** Glossy Ibis
**Local Name:** Khaira Kasteychora, Chokchoke Dochora
**Synonym/s:** *Tantalus falcinellus* Linnaeus, 1766

**Taxonomic Notes:**

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This uncommon species is a winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed in the haor basin. Its population, although small, has been increasing in the last few years (AWC 2008-2012). No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 18 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the haors only (AWC 2008-2012). Once it used to occur in the wetlands of northeast and southeast regions of the country (Sarker 2008).

**EOO:** 1,74,915 km²
**AOO:** 3,002 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

**Habitat and Ecology**

In Bangladesh, it is partial to the larger haors. This species is migratory, gregarious and is seen in flocks of 10-50 in marshes at the margins of lakes and rivers. It forages by wading in shallow waters and probing its bill rapidly into water and mud. It feeds on crustaceans, mollusks, insects, tadpoles and mall frogs (Sarker 2008).

**Total Population:** Unknown
**Trend:** Decreasing in Bangladesh

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Botaurus stellaris**

Species ID: BI0546

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Botaurus stellaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Eurasian Bittern

**Local Name:** Bagha Bogla

**Synonym(s):** *Ardea stellaris* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies *B.s. stellaris* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. Although reported infrequently the population of this nocturnal and very secretive species is likely to be better than the sightings suggest. Some of its preferred winter habitats at the haor basin are not under any serious threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 24 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Asia, Africa (Begum 2008).

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

**EOO:** 1,74,914 km²

**AOO:** 3,002 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory. It forages alone in partly submerged reed-beds or bushes edging swamps, marshes and beels, and stabbing its prey with its large bill. It is crepuscular and feeds on fish, amphibians and aquatic invertebrates (Begum 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
Ixobrychus sinensis

Species ID: BI0282

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Ixobrychus sinensis* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Yellow Bittern

Local Name: Holdey Bogla, Holdey Bok

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Yellow Bittern is comparatively less common than the Cinnamon although it is equally well distributed but more partial to larger wetlands. Virtually there is no threat to the species. In view of this and having very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy this bittern is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 20 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia, south-eastern more Siberia, the Philippines and Indonesia (BirdLife International 2014).


EOO: 2,06,431 km²

AOO: 1,32,525 km²

Population

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

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and is usually seen alone but a few could be in the same pond or wetland with floating vegetation in the freshwater wetlands with thick vegetation, marshes, reed-beds, grasslands, lakes and reservoirs. Yellow Bittern is a stealthy hunter. It feeds on small fish, amphibians and aquatic invertebrates (Begum 2008).

Assessor: Tareq Onu
Ixobrychus cinnamomeus

Species ID: BI0281

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* (Gmelin, 1789)
English Name: Cinnamon Bittern, Chestnut Bittern
Local Name: Khoira Bogla, Nol Ghonga, Lal Bok

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is the commonest of bitterns. It is resident and widely distributed in all kinds of waterbodies, from the offshore islands to the banks of hill streams. Although the population shows slight decrease but that is offset by the expanding water-paddy cultivation and year-round fish-cultivation ponds that provide new habitats and food for the species. So, Cinnamon Bittern is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 3 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia (Begum 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs in all types of wetlands, big or small, from the offshore islands, such as the Saint Martin’s, Kutubdia, Hatiya, etc., to the high hill streams bordered by thickets all over the country (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

EOO: 2,06,431 km²
AOO: 1,32,525 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and is usually seen alone or in pairs in the overgrown freshwater wetlands such as haors, swamps, streams, canals and reservoirs, also mangroves. It is mainly crepuscular and forages by stealthily walking in grasslands, reeds or aquatic vegetation. It feeds on small fishes, amphibians, insects and mollusks. It builds a big stick nest inside reeds and other thick emergent aquatic vegetation (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008).

Assessor: Tareq Onu
**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** Gorsachius melanolophus (Raffles, 1822)  
**English Name:** Malayan Night Heron, Malay Bittern, Tiger Bittern, Malay Night Heron,  
**Local Name:** Maloyee Nishibok, Bagha Bok,  
**Synonym/s:** Ardea melanolopha Raffles, 1822  
Gorsachius melanophus, Collar & Andrew 1988  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies, G. m. melanolophus occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

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**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is rare resident. Although sighting reports on this nocturnal forest dwelling species are few, it has a wide distribution in the hill-forests of Bangladesh. Increased human activity in the hill-streams and forests bordering these is a growing threat to the well-being of this species. However, this has apparently not adversely impacted the species. Also it has fairly large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. So, Malayan Night Heron is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 24 November 2014

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**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Asia including India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, China, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2014).

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**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the hill forests of northeast, east, southeast and in mangroves of southwest regions of Bangladesh.  
**EOO:** 1,07,896 km²  
**AOO:** 1,4,737 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing

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**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is very shy and secretive, stealthy and silent, remain active on overcast days. It is usually seen alone or in pairs in marshes and streams in dense forests and inundated bamboo grooves. It forages at night by standing still or wading slowly in water holes inside dense forests and picking up its prey with its bill. It feeds mainly on fish, frogs and aquatic invertebrates. This heron roosts by the day in bushes bordering water. It builds nest in tree canopy of elevated thicket overlooking a stream (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

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**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Nycticorax nycticorax**

Species ID: BI0279

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Nycticorax nycticorax* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Black-crowned Night Heron, Night Heron

**Local Name:** Kalamatha Nishibok, Waak, Nishi Bok

**Synonym/s:** *Ardea nycticorax* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *N. n. nycticorax* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Night Heron is possibly one of the commonest of the herons in Bangladesh. It occurs in all wetlands, forests and islands. Also, the recent boom in fish-culture ponds is helping it thrive well. So, it is evaluated as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over America, Europe, Africa and Asia including all the countries, of the Indian subcontinent and Indonesia (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs not only in all the waters of all Divisions including wet paddy fields and mangroves but also in the middle of residential areas of the ministers and secretaries in the Hare Road at Dhaka to Hatiya Island in the Bay of Bengal. As it is basically a nocturnal bird its presence is rarely detected (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in flocks of a few birds to over 100 herons occupying a mixed heronry for years on. It forages from sundown to throughout night by standing still or walking slowly in shallow water. It feeds on fish, amphibians and aquatic invertebrates, roosts communally at daytime in bushes and trees, sometimes far away from water (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Scientific Name:** *Butorides striata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
**English Name:** Green Backed Heron, Little Heron, Little Green Heron, Striated Heron
**Local Name:** Khudey Bok, Shobuj Bok, Kura Bok
**Synonym/s:** *Ardeola sriatus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Butorides virescens* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Butorides striata* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously split as *B. striata* and *B. virescens* following AOU (2003). Gender agreement of *B. striata* follows David and Gosselin (2002b). Of 28 known subspecies, *B. s. javanicus* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Depending upon areas, this heron could be quite common when rare in other areas. It has wide distribution and does not face threat that could impact its population. Based on its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South America, Africa, Australia and Asia including the entire subcontinent, China, Vietnam, Myanmar, Indonesia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all types of wetland all over the country and possibly occurs even in areas in the hills where other herons have failed to reach, e.g. the upper reaches of the hill rivers (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 2,24,779 km²

**AOO:** 58,826 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

It occurs from the fish ponds in Dhaka to the streams in the hill tracts and in islands of the Bay of Bengal. It forages by sitting on covered perches just above shallow water and feeds on small fish, crustaceans, amphibians, insects and other edible tidbits (Begum 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Ardeola grayii**

Species ID: BI0277

### Taxonomy

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<td>ARDEIDAE</td>
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**Scientific Name:** *Ardeola grayii* (Sykes, 1832)  
**English Name:** Indian Pond Heron, Pond Heron  
**Local Name:** Deshi Kanibok, Kani Bok, Kurchey Bok  
**Synonym/s:** *Ardea grayii* Sykes, 1832  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies, *B. i. coromandus* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is the commonest of the egrets and herons found in the country. It is partial to wetlands and wet fields. As such it has the widest distribution. There is no recorded threat to it. So, it has been considered Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 October 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through Asia including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, the Maldives, Myanmar, Iran and Kuwait (BirdLife International 2014).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all types of wetlands and wet fields all over the country, from the nearshore and offshore islands to the highest hills with waterbodies, as for example in the Boga Lake in the Bandarban (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AAO:** 48,350 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

It is diurnal and inhabits all types of fresh and brackish waters and mangroves as well as hill streams. It is diurnal and feeds on fishes, takes insects, crustaceans, amphibians and some vegetables (Begum 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Ardeola bacchus**

Species ID: BI0276

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Ardeola bacchus* (Bonaparte, 1855)

**English Name:** Chinese Pond Heron

**Local Name:** China Kanibok, Cheena Bok

**Synonym/s:** *Duphus bacchus* Bonaparte, 1855

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This is a rare but widespread species of eastern Bangladesh. Since it is not easy to separate this species in non-breeding plumage from the commoner Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii* the species is likely to be more abundant than reported. No serious threat to it and no decline in population have been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 11 November 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through other parts of Asia, including Bangladesh, India, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar, Indochina, Russia, Siberia, Japan, Indonesia and the Philippines (Begum 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all waters of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

**EOO:** 77,543 km²

**AOO:** 4,160 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and diurnal. It forages by quietly waiting at the edge of water in the inland freshwater swamps and seasonally flooded agricultural land, lagoons, mangrove creeks and coastal mudflats plumage. It feeds on fishes, insects, crustaceans, amphibians and various plant items (Begum 2008).

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Assessor:** Sayam U. Chowdhury
**Bubulcus ibis**

**Species ID:** BI0275

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Bubulcus ibis* (Linnaeus 1758)

**English Name:** Cattle Egret

**Local Name:** Go-Boga, Go-bok

**Synonym/s:** *Ardea ibis* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies, *B. i. coromandus* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Cattle Egret is the commonest of the egrets and only next to the Pond Heron in abundance. It occurs widely both on land and in wetlands including rivers, fish ponds, lakes and crop fields. So, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 28 October 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through north and south America, Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia, including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** Cattle Egret occurs in a variety of habitats, including wetlands, grasslands, ploughed and cultivated fields, offshore islands, coastal areas to all rivers in the plains and hills, lakes, dams and fish-culture ponds (Begum 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AOO:** 48,350 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 8.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and usually occurs in small flocks. It’s names have come from its habit of following grazing cattle. It is the most terrestrial of all the herons and egrets we have in the country. It forages by walking or sprinting on damp grassy ground and margins of wetlands, and stabbing its prey with its bill. It feeds on insects, fish and amphibians (Begum 2008).

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Assessor: Habibon Naher
Ardea cinerea

Species Profile

Scientific Name: *Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus 1758
English Name: Grey Heron
Local Name: Dhupni Bok, Dhusor Bok, Pidali, Daing Bok
Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *A. c. cinerea* occurs in Bangladesh (Muzaffar 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon resident and widely distributed in different wetlands of Bangladesh. It is more common in larger wetlands and in the coastal areas. Increasing human activities and degradation of wetlands have not yet proved to be detrimental to the species. Also it has very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.
**Date Assessed:** 28 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Africa and Asia, including the Middle East, Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina, Malaysia, Siberia, China, Japan and the entire subcontinent (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all waters all over the country but does not occur in small waterbodies of fish ponds bordered by human settlements. Its range includes offshore islands to coastal areas, estuaries, creeks, lagoons, freshwater and brackish water, rivers and all haors. Also it does not occur in rivers in high hills but not uncommon in Kaptai Lake (Khan 1997, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008, Muzaffar 2008).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
**AOO:** 45,348 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 10.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)
**Total Population:** Unknown
**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen in small flocks to loose mixed flocks of other herons and water birds. It often roosts in groups in sandbars or on trees. Grey Heron feeds mainly on fish, amphibians, small mammals, reptiles and insects. It occasionally takes crustaceans, mollusks, worms, birds and plant materials (Khan 2015, Muzaffar 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher

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**Taxonomy**

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<td>ARDEIDAE</td>
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**Ardea cinerea Species ID: BI0272**

Kingdom: **ANIMALIA**
Phylum: **CHORDATA**
Class: **AVES**
Order: **PELECANIFORMES**
Family: **ARDEIDAE**

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**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Ardea purpurea**

Species ID: BI0273

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Ardea purpurea* Linnaeus 1758  
**English Name:** Purple Heron  
**Local Name:** Lalche Bok, Oikka Bok  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies, *A. p. manilensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Muzaffar 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This is a common and widely distributed resident species but occurs in much small numbers in large inland wetlands and coastal areas of Bangladesh. This heron has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. It, therefore, is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 28 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Africa and Asia including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in the haors, larger beels and all waterbodies having some reeds, sedges and other vegetation as well as all rivers of freshwater and brackish water origin, estuaries, creeks, lagoons, offshore islands, wetlands in the hill country and in man-made lakes, such as Kaptai (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Muzaffar 2008).

- **EOO:** 1,561,132 km²  
- **AOO:** 11,855 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 10.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This diurnal species occurs solitary or in pairs. It waits patiently in aquatic vegetation to jab at a passing prey such as the catfishes and snakeheads. It forages in shallow water with dense aquatic vegetation and feeds mostly on fish, frogs, snakes and insects. This heron is a solitary nester and prefers to hide the nest amongst the emergent vegetation (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Muzaffar 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Ardea alba**

Species ID: BI0274

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Ardea alba* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Great White Egret, Large Egret

**Local Name:** Boro Boga, Jathua Bok, Jaitha Bok

**Synonym/s:** *Casmerodius albus* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *A. a. modesta* occurs in Bangladesh (Muzaffar 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This is the commonest of the Egrets and found from the Dhaka City to the remotest offshore islands. Apparently there is insignificant threat to it that is being offset by its abundance. So, this egret is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 28 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Africa, Europe, Australia and Asia, including the entire subcontinent (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all the wetlands all over the country from the offshore islands to the hill rivers, all freshwater wetlands of appreciable sizes and man-made lakes like the Kaptai and Muhuri Dam Project and in aquaculture ponds (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Muzaffar 2008).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 48,350 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 9.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This diurnal species generally occurs as solitary or in small to large flocks and is often found in mixed species feeding parties formed of other water birds. It forages in shallow water and feeds on fish, frogs, mollusks and aquatic insects. It is a colonial nester and is often found in the mixed species heronry (Khan 2015, Khan 2008, Muzaffar 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Ardea intermedia**

Species ID: BI0270

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Ardea intermedia* (Wagler, 1829)  
**English Name:** Intermediate Egret, Yellow-billed Egret, Smaller Egret, Plumed Egret, Median Egret, Short-billed Egret  
**Local Name:** Majhla Boga, Majhari Bok  
**Synonym/s:** *Mesophyx intermedia* Wagler, 1827  
*Egretta intermedia* Wagler, 1829

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Intermediate Egret is common but less so than the Little Egret and has widespread distribution in wetlands of Bangladesh. Its habitat has been degraded which does not yet pose a serious threat to its population. So, this egret is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 30 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Africa, Asia and Australia including the entire subcontinent (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all aquatic habitats all over the country, ranging from the islands in the Bay of Bengal, through the undarbans and all coastal areas, rivers of salt water and freshwater origin and major wetlands of the country as well as mane-made lakes and dighis, including the Kaptai Lake (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Muzaffar 2008).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 11,128 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits flooded marshes, inland deltas, ponds, swamp forests, freshwater swamps, pools, rivers, streams, rice-fields, wet meadows, flooded and dry pastures near water and coastal areas. It feeds mainly on fish, frogs, mollusks insects and crustaceans. It builds nest colonially with other herons and egrets and cormorants. It is diurnal and forages in association with other water-birds and feeds mainly on fish, frogs, mollusks insects and crustaceans (Khan 2015, Muzaffar 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Scientific Name:** Egretta garzetta (Linnaeus, 1766)  
**English Name:** Little Egret  
**Local Name:** Chhoto Boga, Dhub Boga  
**Synonym/s:** Ardea garzetta Linnaeus, 1766  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies E.g.garzetta occurs in Bangladesh (Muzaffar 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Little Egret is one of the commonest among the egrets and widespread in all wetlands of Bangladesh. It can thrive on a variety of habitats and paddy-fields throughout the country. There is no serious threat to this species. Therefore, it is assessed as Least Concern  
**Date Assessed:** August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Africa, Asia including the entire subcontinent, Indonesia and the Philippines and Europe (BirdLife International 2014).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all aquatic habitats all over the country. It ranges from the offshore islands to all along the coastal areas, river systems, freshwater wetlands, aquaculture ponds, man-made lakes, dams, forest streams and hill rivers. It avoids high hills (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Muzaffar 2008).  
**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 11,129 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

Little Egret inhabits all aquatic habitats such as lakes, irrigation dam, rivers, marshlands and seasonally flooded wetlands, flooded paddy fields, irrigated areas, saltpans, estuaries, offshore islands, tidal creeks and mangroves. It is an opportunistic feeder and takes mainly small fish, insects, crustaceans, amphibians, molluscs, spiders, worms, reptiles and small birds (Khan 2015, Muzaffar 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Phalacrocorax carbo**

Species ID: BI0267

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Phalacrocorax carbo Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Great Cormorant, Cormorant, Continental Cormorant  
**Local Name:** Boro Pankouri  
**Synonym/s:** Palecanus carbo Linnaeus, 1758  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the six known subspecies P.c. sinensis occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common migrant and widely distributed in different wetlands of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Therefore, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through America, Asia and Australia, Europe including China, Indonesia and Japan (BirdLife International 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in large aquatic bodies like haors and rivers and many live in heronry spread over countryside villages having some waterbodies nearby (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 1,47,570 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 11.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2008)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits beels, baors, haors, large lakes and rivers and estuaries. This species is usually seen in small flocks often mixed with Little Cormorant, herons and darter. It forages by swimming and diving in water and feeds predominantly on fishes, crustaceans, amphibians, molluscs and nestling birds. It is a colonial nester (Khan 2015).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Phalacrocorax fuscicollis**

Species ID: BI0550

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis* Stephens, 1826  
**English Name:** Indian Cormorant  
**Local Name:** Desi Pankouri

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Although the sighting records term this species rare, it is widely distributed and often misidentified as the Little Cormorant, a very similar species. It thrives in a wide variety of habitats in Bangladesh some of which are not under serious threat. It does not meet the criteria of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 07 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in rivers and lakes all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AAO:** 9,400 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 8.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary. It is usually seen in flocks in the rivers, lakes, ponds, estuaries. It is diurnal and forages by diving and seeking prey under water and feeds mainly on fish (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Microcarbo niger**

Species ID: BI0268

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Microcarbo niger (Vieillot, 1817)  
**English Name:** Little Cormorant  
**Local Name:** Chhoto pankouri  
**Synonym/s:** Hydrocorax Niger Vieillot 1817  
Phalacrocorax niger Vieillot 1817  
Halietor niger Morony et al. 1975

**Taxonomic Notes:** Microcarbo niger (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus Phalacrocorax.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widely distributed in different wetlands of Bangladesh. Although increasing human activities and degradation of wetlands are threats to this species but these have not yet considered alarming. So, the species is considered Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Asia including Afghanistan, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the entire subcontinent except the Maldives (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** This is the most widely distributed cormorants of the country being found in almost all larger waterbodies, from the countryside to the coastal areas, in offshore islands like the Saint Martin’s, Kutubdia, Hatia, Sandwip and the Sundarbans as well as the Kaptai Lake in the Hill Tracts (Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 1987, 2015).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 1,47,570 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone, in pairs or small parties. Little Cormorant can tolerate brackish water the largest population lives in the rivers, haors, baors and beels of the country. It feeds on fishes, crustaceans and frogs. It breeds from May to October. It is a colonial nester.

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Burhinus indicus**

*Species ID: BI0186*

**Taxonomy**

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<td>BURHINIDAE</td>
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**Scientific Name:** Burhinus indicus (Salvadori, 1865)  
**English Name:** Indian Thick-knee, Indian Stone-curlew  
**Local Name:** Deshi Motahato  
**Synonym/s:** Burhinus Oedicnemus Linnaeus, 1758  
Charadrius oedicnemus Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Burhinus indicus and B. oedicnemus (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously lumped as B. oedicnemus following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This rare resident species is reported infrequently mainly along the dry riverbeds and in some villages in the northern Bangladesh. It has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. No serious threat to it has been reported. Hence, this species is considered Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 2 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in suitable dry riverbeds in southwest region of the country it is more often seen in the northernmost part of the country than anywhere else (Khan 2008a, 2008b, 2015 and pers. comm.).

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is found in the countryside, tea estates, dry riverbeds and rarely inside open areas of forests. This species is locally migratory. It is a shy and secretive bird. It forages by walking on tiptoe and pecking food from grassfields, stony areas and dry riverbeds, Tea estates and dry crop fields and open forest floor. It feeds on insects, worms, slugs, small reptiles and rodents (Khan 2008a, 2008b, 2015, pers. comm.).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Recurvirostra avosetta**
Species ID: BI0189

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Recurvirostra avosetta Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Pied Avocet  
**Local Name:** Pakra Ultotthuti

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is winter migrant to Bangladesh and is widely distributed throughout the country. It thrives in a variety of wetlands including the estuary, large lakes and rivers. This species does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Thus, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 22 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Africa and Asia, including the Indian subcontinent except the Maldives (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It inhabits the coastal areas, lagoons, tidal mudflats, freshwater lakes and rivers (Khan 2008a).

**EOO:** 2,20,904 km²  
**AOO:** 38,475 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 8.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is a winter migrant. It is usually seen in small loose flocks but sometimes could be in hundreds, especially at the confluence of large rivers. It forages by wading in shallow water and sweeping the water or mud with its bill from side to side. It feeds on tiny mollusks, crustaceans, insects and occasionally plant matters (Khan 2008a, 2008b).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu

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© Masudur Rahman
**Himantopus himantopus**

Species Profile

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Himantopus himantopus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Black-winged Stilt  
**Local Name:** Kalapakh Thengi, Lal pa Dhenga  
**Synonym/s:** Charadrius himantopus Linnaeus, 1758  
Himantopus leucocephalus Gould, 1837  
Himantopus mexicanus (Müller, 1776)

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Himantopus himantopus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously split as *H. himantopus*, *H. leucocephalus* and *H. mexicanus* and following AOU (1998) and SACC (2006). Prior to that, *H. melanurus* had been split from *H. mexicanus* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the three known subspecies, *H.h. himantopus* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been noted and it does not meet any Threatened Category and so, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Australia, Europe, Africa and South Asia including the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable wetlands, both freshwater and brackish water, including man-made lakes and dams in the country (Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 1,12,496 km²  
**AOO:** 7,092 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is a winter migrant. It lives in a variety of wetlands including riverbanks, marshlands, coastal lagoons, lakes and rice fields. It forages in almost all types of wetlands by wading slowly in mud and water, probing and picking food from the soft soil. It feeds chiefly on insects, crustaceans and other aquatic invertebrates (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Pluvialis squatarola**

Species ID: BI0191

**Taxonomy**

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Scientific Name: *Pluvialis squatarola* (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: Grey Plover
Local Name: Metey Jiria
Synonym/s: *Tringa squatarola* Linnaeus, 1758

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Pluvialis squatarola* is a common winter visitor and widespread in Bangladesh. There is no serious threat to this species and it does not meet any Threatened Category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through America, Australia, Europe, Africa, and Asia except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly along the coast of southwest, southeast and other wetlands in the northeast regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**EOO:** 1,23,565 km²

**AAO:** 11,847 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is diurnal, migratory and gregarious. It winters in the coastal and inter-tidal mudflats, sandy shores, estuaries and bays, occasionally salt marshes. It feeds on insects, small mollusks, crustaceans and occasionally seeds and plant materials. (Haque and Chakma 2008)

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
Pluvialis fulva

Species ID: BI0190

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Pluvialis fulva* (Gmelin, 1789)

English Name: Pacific Golden Plover

Local Name: Proshanto Sonajiria

Synonym/s: Charadrius fulvus Gmelin, 1789

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Pacific Golden Plover is a common and very widespread winter visitor to Bangladesh. It occurs along the wetlands all over the country and found in some protected areas. It has very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. It is not threatened anywhere within its range. Thus, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Australia, Europe, Africa, South Asia except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all wetlands, coastal islands like Hatiya, Saint Martin’s and dry winter or Ravi crop fields and post-harvest paddy fields with left over paddy stumps all over the country (Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,24,779 km²

AOO: 22,047 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and gregarious. It is diurnal and winters in the riverbanks, coastal mudflats, lakes, marshes, grasslands and crop fields. It forages by walking and running on wet shores, crop fields and grassy areas bordering wetlands and picking up its food from the ground. It feeds chiefly on tiny mollusks. It also takes crustaceans, aquatic insects, seeds and vegetable matter (Khan 2008).

Assessor: M. Foysal
Charadrius dubius

Species ID: BI0193

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: Charadrius dubius Scopoli, 1786  
English Name: Little Ringed Plover  
Local Name: Chhoto Nothjiria, Chhoto Jiria  
Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies C.d. Jerdoni occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
Justification: Charadrius dubius is one of the commonest winter and uncommon passage migrants as well as a rare resident of Bangladesh. It has a very wide distribution and there exists no serious threat to this species. So, Little Ringed Plover has been assessed as Least Concern.  
Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

Bangladesh: It occurs in small to large wetlands all over the country.  
EOO: 2,24,779 km²  
AOO: 22,047 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
Total Population: Unknown  
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in pairs and scattered flocks in the mudflats, beaches, shallow lagoons, salt pans, flood pools, grasslands and river banks. It is active by day and roosts with congeners in large colonies, forages at the margin of water, in soggy and boggy soil. It feeds on mainly weevils, beetles, dipterous larvae, worms and tiny crabs (Khan 2008).

Assessor: M. Foysal
Species Profile

**Charadrius alexandrinus**

Scientific Name: *Charadrius alexandrinus* Linnaeus, 1758
English Name: Kentish Plover
Local Name: Kentish Jiria

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Charadrius alexandrinus*, *C. dealbatus* and *C. nivosus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *C. alexandrinus* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Kentish Plover still remains polytypic, *C. a. seebohmi* occurs in Bangladesh (del Hoyo and Collar 2014).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Kentish Plover is one of the commonest winter and an uncommon passage migrants and widespread in Bangladesh. It occurs along the wetlands all over the country. There is no threat to the species or its habitat. Therefore, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in shore-lines, riverbanks and marshes all over Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 2,24,779 km²
**AOO:** 22,047 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory, diurnal and gregarious. It winters in the margins of salt water and freshwater lakes, paddy fields, ploughed fields, estuarine riverbanks, coastal areas and salt pans. It feeds on beetles, flies, sand hoppers, crustaceans, mollusks and spiders (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
Charadrius mongolus

Species ID: BI0195

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Charadrius mongolus Pallas, 1776  
English Name: Lesser Sandplover, Mongolian Dotterel, Lesser Sand-Plover, Mongolian Plover  
Local Name: Chhoto Dhuljiria  
Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies C.m. atrifrons occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
Justification: The species is a very common winter and an uncommon passage migrant to Bangladesh. It can thrive in a variety of habitats and no serious threat to this species is noted. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia, Australia and Europe (BirdLife International 2014)  
Bangladesh: It occurs along the coasts and river banks all over the country.  
EOO: 2,24,779 km²  
AOO: 22,047 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown  
Trend: Unknown  
Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and diurnal. It forages in mixed groups of waders at the edges of lakes and marshes, sandflats, mudflats, beach, freshly ploughed rice fields near the coast. It feeds on small sandhoppers and insects (Khan 2008).

Assessor: M. Foysal

© Omar Shahadat
**Charadrius leschenaultii**

*Species ID: BI0194*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Charadrius leschenaultii Lesson, 1826  
**English Name:** Greater Sandplover, Large Sand Dotterel, Greater Sand-Plover  
**Local Name:** Boro Dhuljiria  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies C. l. leschenaultii occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Charadrius leschenaultii is common in wetlands all along the coastal areas and in freshwater wetlands. There exists no threat to the species. Hence, this is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Australia, Europe, Africa and Asia (BirdLife International 2014).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs all along the coastal areas and the freshwater wetlands of Bangladesh.  
**EOO:** 2,24,883 km²  
**AAO:** 19,435 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and migratory. It is seen in mixed flocks of waders in the coastal lagoons, muddy and sandy beaches, rivers, streams and estuaries and forages at the edge of water. It feeds on insects, crustaceans, mollusks and other small creatures living in the inter-tidal mudflat. It generally feeds in the daytime, but may sometimes forage at night (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Vanellus vanellus**
Species ID: BI0200

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Vanellus vanellus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
**English Name:** Northern Lapwing
**Local Name:** Utturey Titi
**Synonym/s:** *Tringa vanellus* Linnaeus, 1758

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Northern Lapwing is a rare and a widespread winter migrant. An increasing population is inferred from recent sighting reports (AWC 2010-15). It thrives in a variety of wetlands including haor basin and reservoirs, some of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. So, the species has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Asia, Africa and Europe (BirdLife International 2012). (Khan 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in wetland of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

**EOO:** 53,817 km²

**AOO:** 1,695 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Increasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory and is seen in small loose flocks in the wet grasslands, marshes, haors, riverbanks, fallow land and cultivated fields. It is diurnal and crepuscular. It feeds on insects, mollusks and worms (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Sriman Delip Kumar Das
Species Profile

**Scientific Name:** *Vanellus cinereus* (Blyth, 1842)

**English Name:** Grey-headed Lapwing

**Local Name:** Metematha Titi

**Synonym/s:** *Pluvianus cinereus* Blyth, 1842

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Grey-headed Lapwing is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It occurs from the coastal areas to the Kaptai Lake in the hills areas, all rivers and freshwater wetlands of the country. It faces no serious threat from habitat destruction or poaching. So, Grey-headed Lapwing has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends over Asia including Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Myanmar, Mongolia, Nepal, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in the freshwater wetlands all over the country although it also passes through the coastal areas as well as the Saint Martin’s Island in the south-easternmost part of the country (Khan 2008a, 2008b, Khan 2008).

### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Not known

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is a migratory, diurnal wader and seen in small flocks, sometimes mixed with other lapwings and migratory waders. It forages by walking in the shallow wetlands and crop fields and feeds on insects, worms and mollusks (Khan 2008a, 2008b), and seen in small flocks in open country, fallow fields, rice fields, wet grazing grounds and stubbles.

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Vanellus cinereus* (Blyth, 1842)

**Assessor:** Sriman Delip Kumar Das

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![Species Map](image)

**Vanellus cinereus**

© Paul Thompson

EOO: 1,28,357 km²

AAO: 5,692 km²

![Image of Vanellus cinereus](image)
Vanellus indicus

Species ID: BI0198

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Vanellus indicus* (Boddaert, 1783)  
English Name: Red-wattled Lapwing  
Local Name: Hot Titi  
*Hoplopterus indicus* AERC TAC (2003)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Red-wattled Lapwing is the commonest lapwing and widely distributed from the Suburban wetlands to the coastal areas, hill streams and marshlands inside all river ecosystems. The anthropogenic factors have not impacted it appreciably. So, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable wetland habitats all over the country, from the suburbs of Dhaka- the capital city of Bangladesh to the remotest marshland in the hill country (Khan 1987, 2008a, 2008b, 2015).

EOO: 2,21,137 km²  
AOO: 1,47,570 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown  
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is seen in pairs or small flocks in sand in riverbanks, coastal areas, forest clearings, grasslands, crop fields, villages, tea estates and rubber plantations. It is diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on invertebrates from ground and grassy vegetation (Khan 2008a, Khan 2008b).

Assessor: Sriman Delip Kumar Das
**Rostratula benghalensis**
Species ID: BI0183

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Rostratula benghalensis* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Greater Painted Snipe  
**Local Name:** Bangla Rangachega  
**Synonym/s:** *Rallus benghalensis* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Rostratula benghalensis* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *R. benghalensis* and *R. australis* following Christidis and Boles (2008). Of the two known subspecies *R.b. benghalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This uncommon resident species is widely distributed and can thrive on a variety of food sources. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. So, it has been considered as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 24 June 2014.

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over Europe, Africa and Asia, including the subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the haors and coasts of southeast, southwest and northeast regions of Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** <4000 (Li et al. 2009, Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen in pairs in the tidal mudflats, estuaries and grassy areas. It is both diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on aquatic insects, frogs and small fishes (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Hydrophasianus chirurgus**

**Species ID:** BI0184

### Taxonomy

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<td>JACANIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Hydrophasianus chirurgus (Scopoli, 1786)

**English Name:** Pheasant-tailed Jacana

**Local Name:** Neu pipi, Jal Mayur

**Synonym/s:** Tringa Chirurgus Scopoli, 1786

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This common resident species is widely distributed and can thrive in a variety of wetland habitats. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category and as such, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 2 March 2015.

### History

**Regional Status:** Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and South Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable freshwater wetlands, basically in haors, baors and beels as well as in man-made lakes all over the country (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 1,74,915 km²

**AOO:** 3,002 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is usually seen alone or in pairs but it forms large flocks in haor belts during winter when it could be seen in company of other migratory waterfowls. It is one of the few species of polyandrous birds. It feeds on seeds and shoots of aquatic plant, insects and other aquatic invertebrates on floating vegetation (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

### Assessor

**Zenifer Azmiri**
**Metopidius indicus**

Species ID: BI0185

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Metopidius indicus (Latham, 1790)  
**English Name:** Bronze-winged Jacana  
**Local Name:** Dol Pipi, Jol Pipi.  
**Synonym/s:** Parra indica Latham, 1790

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This common resident species is widely distributed and can thrive in a variety of wetlands. Although there are a few threats but the species is adaptable to withstand this pressure. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 2 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It is found all over the country in all suitable wetland habitats, including man-made ponds, lakes and freshwater marshes in the coastal areas (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 1,12,652 km²  
**AOO:** 2,709 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits the marshes, lakes, ponds, ditches and other open water bodies with aquatic vegetations. Like the Pheasant-tailed, this jacana is also polyandrous (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

**Assessor:** Zenifer Azmiri
**Numenius phaeopus**

Species ID: BI0158

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Numenius phaeopus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
English Name: Whimbrel  
Local Name: Nata Gulinda, Choto Gulinda  
Synonym/s: *Scolopax phaeopus* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies *N.p. phaeopus* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh and widespread throughout the coasts of Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

**History**

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

Global: It winters on coasts of Africa, South America, south Asia, Australasia and southern North America; and breeds in Arctic and subarctic, Iceland, Scotland and other parts of Europe. (BirdLife International 2014, Chandler 2009).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly along the coast of southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

EOO: 45,125 km²  
AOO: 7,031 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): 9.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
Total Population: >1,000 mature individuals (BirdLife International 2014)  
Trend: Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is a winter migrant and inhabits beaches, tidal flats, marshes, paddy fields near the coast, exposed reefs and mangroves. It feeds on crustaceans and marine invertebrates (BirdLife International 2014, Khan 2008).

Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury
**Arenaria interpres**

Species ID: BI0169

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Arenaria interpres* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Ruddy Turnstone  
**Local Name:** Lal Nuribatan  
**Synonym/s:** *Tringa interpres* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies *A. i. interpres* occurs in Bangladesh ([Haque and Chakma 2008](#)).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is an uncommon winter migrant and widespread mainly along the coastal regions of Bangladesh. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, it does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed ([IUCN Bangladesh 2000](#)).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes America, Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia ([BirdLife International 2012](#)).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs along the coast of southeast and southwest regions and the Saint Martin’s Island of Bangladesh both as a main winter and sparingly as autumn and spring passage migrants ([Haque and Chakma 2008](#), [Khan, 2008](#)).

**EOO:** 45,125 km²  
**AOO:** 7,031 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.3 yrs ([BirdLife International 2012](#))  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This winter and passage migrant is usually seen in small flocks along with other wintering birds in the coastal areas and offshore islands. It feeds on insects, mollusks, crustaceans, worms, berries and other invertebrates ([Haque and Chakma 2008](#)).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Scientific Name:** *Calidris pugnax* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Ruff  
**Local Name:** Geoala Batan, Geoala, Juwala  
**Synonym/s:** *Tringa pugnax* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Calidris pugnax* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Philomachus*.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common winter migrant and a rare passage migrant and is widely distributed throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any Criterion of Threatened Category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 24 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over Europe, Africa and Asia, including the subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs all along the coastal areas, inshore and offshore islands as well as freshwater wetlands (Khan 2008).  
**EOO:** 1,30,152 km²  
**AOO:** 5,431 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** <4000 (Li et al. 2009, Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen in mixed flock of waders in the tidal mudflats, estuaries, large wetlands and grassy areas. It is both diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on aquatic insects, frogs and small fishes (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Scientific Name:** *Calidris falcinellus* (Pontoppidan, 1763)  
**English Name:** Broad-billed Sandpiper  
**Local Name:** Motathuti Batan, Thotmota Chapakhi  
**Synonym/s:** *Scolopax falcinellus* Pontoppidan, 1763  
*Calidris falcinellus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Limicola*.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon winter migrant and is reported in small numbers from a few locations of the coastal mud-flats but because of its possible misidentification as the more abundant Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea* its presence in rest of the coastal areas has not been ascertained. Since the species is known to survive in a variety of inter-tidal habitats, it does not yet meet any of the Threatened Categories. Thus, it is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**  
**Global:** This species winters in Africa, Europe, Asia and Australia including India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Haque and Chakma 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs all along the coastal areas of the country in winter (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown; but annual count at coast has been <5000 (Li et al. 2009, Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and is usually seen in small flocks and often with other smaller waders. It inhabits intertidal mudflats and tidal creeks during winter and feeds on insects, small invertebrates and sometimes seeds (Haque and Chakma 2008).
**Calidris ferruginea**

**Species ID:** BI0174

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan, 1763)  
**English Name:** Curlew Sandpiper  
**Local Name:** Gulinda Batan  
**Synonym/s:** *Tringa ferrugineus* Pontoppidan, 1763

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This common winter migrant is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. The Extent of Occurrence of this species is estimated to be more than 20,000 km². No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, it does not meet any Threatened Category. Hence, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia, including all countries of the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs along the coasts, islands and rivers throughout the country.

**EOO:** 23,084 km²  
**AOO:** 3,350 km²

### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown but annual count at coast has been <10000 (Li et al. 2009; Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

This common winter and rare passage migrant usually winters in large mixed flocks with other small waders in inter-tidal mudflats and tidal creeks and in river mouths. It is diurnal and feeds on worms and other tiny invertebrates from the mudflat and sandflat. (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

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**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Calidris temminckii**

Species ID: BI0178

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Calidris temminckii* (Leisler, 1812)

**English Name:** Temminck’s Stint

**Local Name:** Temingker Chapakhi, Teminker Chaha

**Synonym/s:** *Tringa tmminckii* Leisler, 1812

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is one of the commonest and most widely distributed small migratory waders in the country. No serious threat to this species has been reported. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Africa and Asia, including all countries of the subcontinent (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It is both a winter and passage migrant to the country spending most of its time along freshwater wetlands, creeks, lagoon, coastal and estuarine regions (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 1,30,152 km²

**A0O:** 5,431 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown; but annual count at coast has been <5000 (Li et al. 2009, Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This winter migrant is usually seen in small groups. In the countryside ditches and ponds it is usually found as singleton or with more commonly seen Little Stints. It forages on soft mud by probing among the decaying vegetation and feeds on worms, crustaceans, mollusks, insects and other invertebrates (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Calidris ruficollis**

Species ID: BI0176

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Calidris ruficollis* (Pallas, 1776)

**English Name:** Red-necked Stint

**Local Name:** Lalghar Chapakhi, Lalgola Chaha

**Synonym/s:** *Tringa ruficollis* Pallas, 1776

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common winter migrant and widespread mainly along the mudflats and sandflats at coast of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Thus, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over Europe, Africa and Asia, including the entire subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs all along the coastal areas of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 23,084 km²

**AAO:** 3,350 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** <10000 (Li *et al.* 2009, Asian Waterbird Census AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is a common migrant to Bangladesh and usually winters in small to large mixed groups of small shorebirds in inter-tidal mudflats, tidal creeks and river banks between October and April. It is diurnal and feeds on aquatic insects, crustaceans and other invertebrates (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Calidris alba**

Species ID: BI0171

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Calidris alba* (Pallas, 1764)

**English Name:** Sanderling

**Local Name:** Sanderling

**Synonym/s:** Tringa alba Pallas, 1764

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is an uncommon winter migrant and widespread mainly along the wetlands of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes north Palearctic and northernmost North America in the summer and the coasts of nearly the whole world in the winter (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs along the coast of southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EOO</th>
<th>45,125 km²</th>
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<tr>
<td>AOO</td>
<td>7,031 km²</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 8.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This is a winter and passage migrant (Khan 2008), gregarious and is usually seen in small flocks often mixed with Curlew Sandpiper and other small waders. It forages by sprinting swiftly and picking its prey from the receding tide. It feeds on worms, mollusks and crustaceans (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Calidris alpina**

Species ID: BI0172

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Calidris alpina (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Dunlin  
**Local Name:** Dunlin Batan, Bankathont Chapakhi  
**Synonym/s:** Tringa alpina Linnaeus, 1758  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the nine known subspecies C. a. alpina occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a rare winter migrant and found along the coast and rivers of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species is reported. It does not meet any Criterion of Threatened Category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through North America, Europe, Africa and Asia including all countries of the subcontinent except Bhutan (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs along the coast and rivers of southeast, southwest and northern regions of Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**EOO:** 1,53,403 km²  
**AOO:** 11,770 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 8.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This migratory species is gregarious and usually seen in large mixed flocks of shorebirds in different habitats such as tidal mudflat. It is diurnal and feeds on insects and their larvae, worms, small crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic invertebrates; and occasionally takes seeds and leaves (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Calidris minuta**

Species ID: BI0175

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Calidris minuta* (Leisler, 1812)  
**English Name:** Little Stint  
**Local Name:** Chhoto Chapakhi, Choto Chaha  
**Synonym/s:** *Tringa minuta* Leisler, 1812

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This is one of the commonest winter and uncommon passage migrants and widely distributed throughout wetlands in Bangladesh. Its Extent of Occurrence is estimated to be more than 20,000 km². No immediate threat to it has yet been reported. Therefore, it does not meet any Threatened Category. So, Little Stint is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over Europe, Africa and Asia, including the entire subcontinent except Bhutan. (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the coastal, estuarine and brackish water zones and in all large wetlands, including freshwater rivers of Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 23,084 km²  
**AOO:** 3,350 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.8 yr (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown, but annual count at coast has been <10000 (Li, et al. 2009, AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is a common winter and uncommon passage migrant and is usually found in mixed flocks with other small shorebirds. It feeds mostly on invertebrates (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Gallinago stenura**

Species ID: BI0153

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Gallinago stenura (Bonaparte, 1831)  
**English Name:** Pin-tailed Snipe  
**Local Name:** Lenja Chega  
**Synonym/s:** Scopax stenura Bonaparte, 1831

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is found in various types of wetlands ranging from the coastal areas to the highest hill streams. It is not facing any serious threat. So, the species has been assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over South and Southeast Asia in the winter (BirdLife International 2013).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in suitable wetland habitats all over the country (Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 1,26,061 km²  
**AAO:** 2,721 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits coastal marshes and freshwater wetlands, hilly streams and waterlogged paddy fields. This species is migratory and seen alone but can be found along with other waders. It feeds on insects and their larvae, worms and tiny mollusks (Khan 1987, 2008a, 2008b).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal

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© Samiul Mohsanin
**Gallinago gallinago**

Species ID: BI0152

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Gallinago gallinago (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Common Snipe

**Local Name:** Pati Chega

**Synonym/s:** Scolopax gallinago Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Gallinago gallinago and G. delicata (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as G. gallinago following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the three known subspecies, G.g.gallinago occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008a).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Common Snipe is one of the commonest and widespread winter migrants to Bangladesh. It is found in all marshlands and in a few protected areas. It is not facing any danger of habitat loss in the near future. Hence, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through North America, Europe, Africa and Asia, including all countries of the Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2013)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable marshlands all over Bangladesh. Common Snipe is found from the coastal forests, wetlands, to all freshwater wetlands, including city center ones to the major haor belts, beels, baors and man-made lakes, hill streams and pools in the country. (Khan 1987, 2008a, 2008b).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits marshes, coastal mudflats, lagoons, creeks, ponds, wet crop fields and embankments. This species is migratory and is seen alone or in loose flocks. It is diurnal and crepuscular, secretive and walks a few steps then picks up food before looking for the next hiding place. It mainly feeds on worms, larvae of insects, spiders, leeches, crustaceans, gastropods, small vertebrates and some seeds (Khan 2008a, 2008b).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
Xenus cinereus

Species ID: BI0167

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Xenus cinereus (Güldenstädt, 1775)
**English Name:** Terek Sandpiper
**Local Name:** Terek Batan
**Synonym/s:** Scolopax cinereus Güldenstädt, 1775
Tringa cinerea cinerea Cramp and Simmons (1977-1994)
Tringa cinerea cinerea Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)
Tringa terek terek Turbott, 1990

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the six known subspecies T.t. totanus, T.t. tergnotae, and T.t. eurhinus occur in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common winter migrant and widespread at the coasts of Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. No serious threats to it have been detected. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** The global range includes Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia, including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan (Khan 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs along the coast of southwest and southeast regions of Bangladesh.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species winters in inter-tidal sand-flats and mudflats, and is rarely seen in freshwater. It feeds on insects and their larvae, small mollusks, crustaceans, spiders and annelid worms (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Actitis hypoleucos**

Species ID: BI0168

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Actitis hypoleucos (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Common Sandpiper  
**Local Name:** Pati Batan  
**Synonym/s:** Tringa hypoleucos Linnaeus, 1758

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common winter migrant and widespread in different habitats throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. No serious threats to it have been reported. Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia (Khan 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the suitable wetland habitats all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,17,467 km²  
**AOO:** 11,856 km²

**Population**

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

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is winter migrant and winters at edges of water in moist agricultural fields, mangroves, coastal dunes, estuaries, rivers, ponds, canals, and grassy lawns. It feeds on minute invertebrates, such as crabs, insects, spiders and centipedes (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Tringa ochropus**

Species ID: BI0164

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Tringa ochropus* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Green Sandpiper  
**Local Name:** Shobuj Batan

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common winter migrant and widespread throughout the wetlands of Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It has very large Area of Occupancy (AOO) and Extent of Occurrence (EOO). Hence, this species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Africa, Australia and Asia, Europe (Khan 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in the rivers of all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,17,467 km²  
**AAO:** 9,400 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species winters in freshwater habitats, such as marshes, riverbanks, sewage farms, small ponds, pools, narrow ditches and hill streams. It feeds on mollusks, crustaceans, aquatic invertebrates and small amounts of plant matters (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
Species Profile

Scientific Name: Tringa erythropus (Pallas, 1764)
English Name: Spotted Redshank
Local Name: Tila Lalpa
Synonym/s: Scolopax erythropus Pallas, 1764
Taxonomic Notes: Tringa brevipes (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus Heteroscelus (BirdLife International 2014).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh. Based on the stable population, no reduction in the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) over the last three generations and in the absence of any significant threat to its habitats, this taxon is assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species breeds across northern Scandinavia and northern Asia and winters south to the Mediterranean, the southern British Isles, France, tropical Africa, and tropical Asia (BirdLife International 2014).
Bangladesh: It is found in the suitable wetlands all over the country.
EOO: 1,01,661 km²
AOO: 5,297 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)
Total Population: >1,000
Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is winter migrant and winters in a variety of freshwater and coastal or brackish wetlands. Freshwater mudflats, beels, haors, estuaries, mangrove forests, irrigated paddy fields, salt marshes and saltplains are also its preferred habitat (BirdLife International 2014, Khan 2008). It feeds on crustaceans, mollusks, aquatic insects, larvae, amphibians and small fishes.

Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury
Scientific Name: *Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus, 1767)
English Name: Common Greenshank
Local Name: Pati Shobujpa
Synonym(s): *Scolopax nebularia* Gunnerus, 1767
Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *T. n. nebularia* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh. Based on the stable population, no reduction in both the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and Area of Occupancy (AOO) over the last three generations and in the absence of any significant future threat to its habitats, this is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2014

**History**

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

Global: This species breeds from Scotland eastward throughout Scandinavia, eastern Europe to far-eastern Siberia, migrates south on a broad front and winters from Scotland to the Mediterranean, throughout Africa, South of Sahara, South and South-East Asia to Australia years (Birdlife International 2014, Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable wetlands all over the country (Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,70,257 km²

AOO: 14,932 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): 6.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: >5,000 (Li et al. 2009)

Trend: Stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species winters at wetlands such as swamps, tidal creeks, muddy shores of lakes and rivers, sewage farms, saltpans, inundated rice-fields, ponds, flooded grasslands, coastal mudflats, mangroves and estuaries (Khan 2008). It feeds on aquatic insects and their larvae, crustaceans, annelids, mollusks, amphibians and small fish.

Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury
**Tringa totanus**

**Species ID:** BI0166

**Taxonomy**

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<td>SCOLOPACIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Tringa totanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Common Redshank

**Local Name:** Pati Lalpa

**Synonym/s:** Scolopax totanus Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the six known subspecies *T.t. totanus*, *T.t. terrignotae*, and *T.t. eurhinus* occur in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common winter migrant and is widespread wetlands throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. No serious threats to it have been reported. Hence, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Europe, Africa and Asia, including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent (Khan 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is distributed in small to large wetlands all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,23,198 km²

**AOO:** 13,740 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species winters in marshes and muddy edges of rivers, lakes and mangroves, estuaries and saline seashores. It feeds on insects, mollusks, crustaceans, small fish and tadpoles (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
Tringa glareola
Species ID: BI0161

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Tringa glareola* Linnaeus, 1758
English Name: Wood Sandpiper
Local Name: Bon Batan

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh. There is no reduction in the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) over the last three generations. No serious threats to it has been reported. In the absence of any significant future threat to its habitats, this taxon has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species breeds across Eurasia, mainly in Scandinavia, the Baltic countries and Russia. It winters in Africa, Australia and Asia (BirdLife International 2014, Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable wetlands all over the country (Khan 2008)

EOO: 2, 24,779 km²

AOO: 19,327 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: >5,000

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a migratory bird and winters in freshwater wetlands including wet paddy fields and roadside canals, intertidal mudflats and tidal creeks. It feeds on seeds, algae, aquatic insects, crustaceans, arachnids, small fish and frogs (BirdLife International 2014).

Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury
Species Profile

**Tringa stagnatilis**

*Species ID: BI0165*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Tringa stagnatilis* (Bechstein, 1803)
**English Name:** Marsh Sandpiper
**Local Name:** Bil Batan
**Synonym/s:** *Totanus stagnatilis* Bechstein, 1803

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common winter migrant and is widespread in different wetlands throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. Hence, this species does not meet the of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes as a migrant to Europe, Africa, Australia and southern Asia, including all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan (Khan 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in the rivers, marshes and coasts all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,23,198 km²
**AOO:** 16,198 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is winter migrant and its winter ground for feeding is mostly rivers, estuaries, mudflats, lagoons, haors, paddy fields and coastal areas. It feeds on small mollusks, crustaceans, insects and small fishes (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal

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**Turnix tanki**

Species ID: BI0034

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Turnix tanki* Blyth, 1843  
**English Name:** Yellow-legged Buttonquail  
**Local Name:** Holdepa Nataboter  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Both of the two known subspecies, *T.t.tanki* and *T.t. blanfordii* may occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Yellow-legged Buttonquail is a rare but widespread resident in Bangladesh. It can survive in village-groves and grasslands. No serious threat to the species has yet been observed. So, considering its wide range and absence of serious threat it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through south and east Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in northeast, east, southeast and central regions of the country, especially in areas bordering forests (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015, Thompson et al. 1993 and Thompson et al. 2014).

**EOO:** 1,13,250 km²  
**AOO:** 2,648 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species occurs in grasslands with scrubs, standing crops and cultivated fields, sugarcane-field and tea estates close to forest. It is sedentary and secretive. It feeds on seeds, grains, shoots, insects, ants and termites (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal

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**Turnix suscitator**

**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** *Turnix suscitator* (Gmelin, 1789)  
**English Name:** Barred Buttonquail  
**Local Name:** Dagi Nataboter  
**Synonym/s:** *Tetrao suscitator* Gmelin, 1789

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 18 known subspecies *T.s. plumbipes* and *T.s. bengalensis* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a rare resident but widespread in Bangladesh and found in a few protected areas. It can also survive in villages and fallow lands. No serious threats to its population have been observed. Hence, it is evaluated as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range is restricted to Asia, including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Indonesia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It rarely occurs in grasslands, crop fields and thickets bordering forests and village groves in the northeast, east and southeast of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 1,34,804 km²  
**AOO:** 3,513 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and secretive. It forages by turning over leaf litter under thickets in grasslands with scrubs and cut-over jungles. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds, grains, green shoots, termites and ants (Haque and Chakma, 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Glareola maldivarum**

Species ID: BI0202

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Glareola maldivarum* Forster, 1795  
**English Name:** Oriental Pratincole  
**Local Name:** Udoyee Babubatan, Boro Babui Batan

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Oriental Pratincole is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. Its occurrence is likely to be greater than what sighting reports suggested because it is often misidentified as Little Pratincole. It thrives in a variety of habitats including inter-tidal mudflats and riverbanks. It has wide Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occurrence. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 11 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Australia and Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Siberia, Mongolia, China and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in small numbers in the coastal areas of Bangladesh in winter (Haque and Chakma 2008).

- **EOO:** 26,447 km²  
- **AOO:** 1,136 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** The annual count in the coastal area has been estimated as <100 (Li *et al.* 2009, AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory, diurnal, crepuscular and gregarious. It spends most of its time on dry sand or mud leisurely but collects all food on wings consuming moths, beetles, insects and winged termites (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
Glareola lactea
Species ID: BI0201

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Glareola lactea* Temminck, 1820
English Name: Small Pratincole, Little Pratincole
Local Name: Chhoto Babubatan, Chhoto Babui Batan

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This common resident species has a wide range. It can thrive in a variety of habitats including inter-tidal mudflats and riverbanks. It has large Area of Occupancy and Extent of Occurance. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 11 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia, including Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Myanmar (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the large rivers and coasts all over the country (Haque and Chakma 2008).

EOO: 1,68,253 km²
AOO: 6,370 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown but annual count at coast has been <6000 (Chowdhury et al. 2011, Li et al. 2009, AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary, gregarious and diurnal. It inhabits the riverbanks, large lakes, flooded fields, coastal swamps and salt pans. It forages by running on the ground or flying over it and feeds chiefly on flying insects, beetles and winged termites (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin
**Larus brunnicephalus**

Species ID: BI0205

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Larus brunnicephalus* Jerdon, 1840  
**English Name:** Brown-headed Gull  
**Local Name:** Khoiramatha Gangchil, Gonga Koitar

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Brown-headed Gull is the commonest among migratory gulls found in Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of wetlands including estuaries, coastal areas, offshore islands, rivers and large lakes, some of which are not under immediate threat. Its population has been stable over decades. Thus, Brown-headed Gull is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 5 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through the coasts of the Persian Gulf, South and Southeast Asia, including the entire subcontinent, to China and Malaysia (BirdLife International 2014)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all wetlands from the Bay of Bengal coast to the Kaptai Lake, all major rivers and haor belts (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 11,857 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 11.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is diurnal and gregarious. It forages by flying low over water, following fishing-boats. It occurs in almost all types of wetlands. This gull feeds mainly on fishes, prawns and also takes grubs, slugs, earthworms, insects, winged termites and carrion (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
Larus ridibundus

Species Profile

Scientific Name: Larus ridibundus Linnaeus, 1766
English Name: Common Black-headed Gull, Black-headed Gull
Local Name: Kalamatha Gangchil
Synonym/s: Chroicocephalus ridibundus ridibundus Christidis and Boles, 2008

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: Black-headed Gull is a common winter migrant to freshwater and saltwater habitats of Bangladesh. No decline in its population has been recorded and no threat to it has been reported. Therefore, it has been assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 9 February 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Bangladesh: It occurs in all the waters throughout the country but in much smaller numbers than its congener the brown-headed Gull. Also it is more often seen along the coastal areas than in the freshwater habitats (Khan 2008).

EOO: 2,24,779 km²
AOO: 19,328 km²

Population

Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This gull usually occurs along with the Brown-headed Gulls. It feeds on fishes, prawns and offal. It occasionally takes insects, garbage, slugs, earthworms, seeds and berries (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).

Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
Scientific Name: *Larus ichthyaetus* Pallas, 1773  
English Name: Pallas’s Gull, Great Black-headed Gull  
Local Name: Palasi Gangchil  

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common winter migrant and widespread throughout the country. It thrives from the deep sea to the coastal areas, estuaries and infrequently in the large rivers and large lakes. Its population has been considered stable for the past few decades. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 9 February 2015  

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  

**Geographic Range**  
**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe and Asia (BirdLife International 2014).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all wetlands including coastal areas and large rivers all over the country, in all larger islands as well as in open sea water (Khan 2008).  
**EOO:** 2,24,779 km²  
**AOO:** 19,328 km²  

**Population**  
**Generation Time (Length):** 12.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Not known  
**Trend:** Stable  

**Habitat and Ecology**

This is the largest gull of the country. The species is gregarious and diurnal. It forages by flying low over water, following fishing-boats like other gulls and feeds on fish, crustaceans, insects, small mammals and offal. It flies long hours, mostly soaring over the differential wind. It does not breed in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
**Larus fuscus**

Species Profile

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Larus fuscus* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Lesser Black-backed Gull  
**Local Name:** Chhoto Kalapith Gangchil  
**Synonym/s:** *Larus heuglini* Bree, 1876

**Taxonomic Notes:** Referring to review of large white-headed gulls in the Holarctic by Collinson et al. (2008) and associated literature the following species level treatment, shown with five sub-specific placements, *L. fuscus* has five sub-species: *L. f. fuscus*, *L. f. intermedius*, *L. f. graellsii*, *L. f. heuglini* and *L. f. barabensis*, has been adopted by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group (BTWG) (del Hoyo and Collar 2014).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is an uncommon but widespread water bird. It thrives in a variety of wetlands, including estuaries, rivers and large lakes. There is no serious threat to it. So, this gull has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 5 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes coastal waters and large inland waters of Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia (del Hoyo 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in wetlands including coasts, large rivers and lakes throughout the country. Largest concentration of it is found along the fishing villages and offshore and in shore islands from the Sundarbans in the west to the Saint Martin’s Island in the east and in larger haors like the Tanguar and Hakaluki Haors (Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 11,857 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 11.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This gull is found in coastal villages, estuaries, islands, haors, lager rivers, charlands, man-made dams, etc. (Khan 2008). The species is diurnal and gregarious. It forages by flying low over water, following fishing-boats in almost all types of wetlands. It feeds mainly on fishes, prawns and also takes grubs, slugs, earthworms, insects, winged termites and shoots of crops as well as carrion (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Sterna albifrons**

**Species ID:** BI0211

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Sterna albifrons* (Pallas, 1764)  
**English Name:** Little Tern  
**Local Name:** Choto Panchil  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Sterna albifrons* Pallas, 1764  
- *Sternula albifrons* Christidis and Boles, 2008  
- *Sternula albifrons* AOU checklist (1998 + supplements)

**Taxonomic Notes:** The BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group is aware that phylogenetic analyses have been published which have proposed generic rearrangements which may affect this species, but prefers to wait until work by other taxonomists reveals how these changes affect the entire groups involved.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common and widespread resident. Its population is stable and no serious threat to it has been reported. It has large Area of Occupancy and Extent of Occurrence. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia, including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indonesia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the coastal areas, rivers, most wetlands and man-made lakes and dams all over the country (Islam 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 1,69,894 km²  
**AOO:** 17,108 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 10.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and forages by flying low over shallow water, hovering and suddenly plunging in water to hunt. It is one of the commonest of the terns that follow fishing boats and passenger ships. It feeds on small fish, crustaceans and aquatic insects (Islam 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Gelochelidon nilotica**

Species ID: BI0209

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Gelochelidon nilotica* (Gmelin, 1789)

**English Name:** Common Gull-billed Tern

**Local Name:** Kalathot Panchil

**Synonym/s:** *Sterna nilotica* Gmelin, 1789

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Gelochelidon nilotica* and *G. macrotarsa* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously placed in the genus *Sterna* and lumped as *S. nilotica* following Sibley and Monroe 1990.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common and widespread resident. Its largest population lives along the coastal areas with smaller populations in the countryside wetlands and in the river systems. There is no serious threat to its existence in the country. Therefore, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through North and South America, Europe, Africa, Australia, and South and Southeast Asia, including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs along the coasts and rarely in the rivers all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**EOO:** 2,247,799 km²

**AOO:** 16,871 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 11.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

Common Gull-billed Tern is common resident of the coast and rivers. It forages by flying over water, sand and mudflat, and by swooping, dipping and seizing its prey from the surface. It feeds on insects, crustaceans small fish and amphibians (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Hydroprogne caspia**

Species ID: BI0215

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Hydroprogne caspia (Pallas, 1770)

**English Name:** Caspian tern

**Local Name:** Kaspian Panchil

**Synonym/s:** Sterna caspia Pallas, 1770  
Hydroprogne caspia AOU checklist (1998 + supplements)  
Hydroprogne caspia Stotz et al. 1996  
Hydroprogne caspia Christidis and Boles, 2008

**Taxonomic Notes:** Hydroprogne caspia (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus Sterna.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Caspian Tern is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to the coast of Bangladesh. On the basis of its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and lack of any serious threat the species is evaluated as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 March 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends over North America, Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the coastal areas of the country, including the offshore islands like the Saint Martin’s (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 12.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing (Based on last 10 years survey data).

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen at the coastal habitats including coastal lagoons, salt marshes, estuaries, coastal inshore waters and continental shelf waters, during winter. It forages by flying over water with its bill pointing downward and plunging into water to hunt. It feeds mainly on fish and crabs. It occasionally takes eggs and young of other terns and gulls (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Chlidonias hybrida**

Species ID: BI0217

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Chlidonias hybrida* (Pallas, 1811)  
**English Name:** Whiskered Tern  
**Local Name:** Julphi Panchil  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Sternia hybridus* (Pallas, 1811)  
- *Chlidonias hybridus hybridus* Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)  
- *Chlidonias hybridus hybridus* Dowsett and Forbes-Watson, 1993  
- *Chlidonias hybridus hybridus* Christidis and Boles, 1994  
- *Chlidonias hybridus hybridus* Cramp and Simmons, 1977-1994  

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *S.h. tibetana* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Whiskered Tern is the commonest among the terns and lives in wide variety of wetlands. This tern faces no apparent threat and has very large Extent of Occurrence. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 15 September 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, China, Malaysia and Indonesia (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in wetlands in the freshwater as well as in the brackish water of the country. Also found in coastal islands. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 21,746 km²  
**AOO:** 12,665 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 9.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and is usually seen in flocks in the rivers, flooded paddy fields, coastal lagoons, mudflats and tidal creeks. It is diurnal and forages by flying over the water surface hawking its prey. It mainly feeds on insects like dragonflies, larvae, grasshoppers and water beetles. It also takes tadpoles, crabs and fishes (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Sterna hirundo**

Species ID: BL0216

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Sterna hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Common Tern  
**Local Name:** Pati Panchil  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *S. h. tibetana* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon winter migrant to the wetlands of Bangladesh. It is widely distributed and has a large range. The population trend apparently decreasing but the rate is not alarmingly high. No serious threat to it has been reported. Thus, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 11 December 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through America, Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** Common Tern is basically a coastal bird partial to the Bay of Bengal coast in Bangladesh. Rarely does it venture into freshwater wetlands in the rivers of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 46,947 km²  
**AAO:** 10,252 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 11 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious like other terns. It winters at the coasts, tidal creeks, estuaries, rivers and reservoirs. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on small fish and occasionally takes crustaceans, mollusks and insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Sriman Delip Kumar Das
**Thalasseus bengalensis**

Species ID: BI0213

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Thalasseus bengalensis (Lesson, 1831)  
**English Name:** Lesser Crested Tern  
**Local Name:** Bangla Tikipanchil  
**Synonym/s:** Sterna bengalensis Lesson, 1831, Thalasseus bengalensis Christidis and Boles, 2008

**Taxonomic Notes:** Thalasseus bengalensis (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus Sterna. Of the three known subspecies, T.b. bengalensis occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon winter migrant to the coastal areas and nearshore areas of the Bay of Bengal in Bangladesh. It does not face any serious threat. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 12 November 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Africa, the Middle East, Australia and South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the offshore islands like the Sonadia, Saint Martin’s to nearshore areas, estuaries and along coast of the Bay of Bengal in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 11 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory, diurnal and gregarious. It forages at the offshore waters, islands, harbours, tidal creeks and salt pans by flying low over water and plunge diving and feeds mainly on fish and prawn (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Sriman Delip Kumar Das
**Thalasseus bergii**

Species ID: BI0214

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Thalasseus bergii* (Lechtenstein, 1823)

**English Name:** Great Crested Tern, Swift Tern,

**Local Name:** Boro Tikipanchill

**Synonym/s:** *Sterna bergii* Lechtenstein, 1823

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Thalasseus bergii* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Sterna*. Of the six known subspecies, *T. b. velox* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Great Crested Tern is a common winter migrant along the coast of the Bay of Bengal in Bangladesh. No serious threat to it or its habitat has been reported. Its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are much above the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 12 November 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Africa, the Middle East, Australia and Oceania and Asia (Gochfeld et al. 2016).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the coast of southeast and southwest regions of the country (Islam 2008).

**EOO:** 46,947 km²

**AOO:** 7,176 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory and gregarious. It winters at the coasts, estuaries and marine islands, preferring offshore waters. It is diurnal and forages by flying low over the water and plunging into the water. It feeds on fish and prawns (Islam 2008).

**Assessor:** Sriman Delip Kumar Das
**Stercorarius pomarinus**

Species Profile

**Scientific Name:** Stercorarius pomarinus (Temminck, 1815)  
**English Name:** Pomarine Jaeger  
**Local Name:** Pomarine Jegar  
**Synonym/s:** Lestris pomarinus Temminck, 1815

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This rare migrant is seen in the Bay of Bengal part of Bangladesh and has a wide range with the Extent of Occurrence estimated to be more than 20,000 km². Because of the paucity of pelagic surveys, the population of this off-shore species is likely to be much larger than what the sighting reports suggest. There is no immediate threat to its food sources at the Bay. So, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 15 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through the North Palaearctic, the Arctic northwest Eurasia, Mediterranean and northern South America (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** This vagrant species occurs in the Bay of Bengal with several records from the Swatches of No Ground (Haque and Chakma 2008). It was first recorded from Bangladesh by Khan (1982) on the basis of a specimen he saw in the Swatch of No Ground during 1980 Hijbul Bahar Expedition to the Bay of Bengal.

**EOO:** 1,11,058 km²  
**AOO:** 97,440 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 13.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown, it was never seen during AWC but there are several sightings from the Bay of Bengal (Li et al. 2008, AWC 2008-2014 Bangladesh data).

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in small numbers with terns and gulls. It feeds mostly on fish. It also takes small birds and attacks gulls and terns to snatch their prey (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin

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**Taxonomy**

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**Stercorarius pomarinus**

© Tareq Onu

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**EOO:** 1,11,058 km²  
**AOO:** 97,440 km²

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**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
Tyto alba
Species ID: BI0106

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Tyto alba (Scopoli, 1769)
English Name: Common Barn-owl
Local Name: Lokkhi Pecha, Lakshmi Pecha
Synonym/s: Strix alba Scopoli, 1769

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a common resident and widespread in Bangladesh. It is capable of surviving in a variety of habitats, especially human habitations. Although the population is in decline it is not considered sufficient to justify any threatened category.
Date Assessed: 15 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes North and South America, Africa, Europe, Australia, South and Southeast Asia, including the entire Indian subcontinent except Maldives and Australia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in all suitable habitats all over the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²
AOO: 1,32,741 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Presumably decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is nocturnal and is usually seen in pairs. It lives in urban areas, villages, gardens, ruins and caves and nests in dark crevices of buildings or in tree holes. It feeds on rodents, small birds, small bats and insects. Its breeding period varies with the seasonal abundance of rodents in its locality (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Ninox scutulata**

Species ID: BI0118

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Ninox scutulata* (Raffles, 1822)  
**English Name:** Brown Boobook, Brown Hawk-Owl  
**Local Name:** Khoira Shikrepecha, Kupokh  
**Synonym/s:** *Ninox scutulata scutulata* Raffles, 1822  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Ninox scutulata*, *N. japonica*, *N. randi* and *N. obscura* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *N. scutulata* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widespread throughout Bangladesh. The species is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. No serious threat to this species is reported. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 15 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes East, Southeast and South Asia except Pakistan and the Maldives (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in all suitable habitats all over the country.  
**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,39,772 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Presumably decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary and nocturnal, usually seen alone or in pairs in the forests and well-wooded countrysides, and gardens. It feeds on insects, frogs, lizards, small birds and small mammals like mice and small bats. It is more active at dawn and dusk and roosts at daytime in shady trees. It breeds in March-June and nests in natural hollows in trees (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Glaucidium cuculoides**

**Species ID:** BI0116

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Glaucidium cuculoides* (Vigors, 1831)
**English Name:** Asian Barred Owlet
**Local Name:** Eshio Dagipecha
**Synonym/s:** *Noctua cuculoide* Vigors, 1831
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the eight known subspecies *G.c. rufescens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widespread in the evergreen forests and tea estates of Bangladesh. It thrives on a variety of habitats many of which are protected. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 15 October 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in mixed evergreen forests, deciduous forest and tea estate in southeast, northeast and central regions of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 79,788 km²
**AOO:** 11,990 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and nocturnal, usually seen alone or in pairs in the evergreen forests, tea plantations and some gardens. It feeds on grasshoppers, beetles, cicadas, lizards, small birds, and mice. It breeds in March-June and nests in natural hollows in a tree-trunk or appropriated woodpecker or barbet holes (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Athene brama**

Species ID: BI0117

### Taxonomy

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- **Scientific Name:** *Athene brama* (Temminck, 1821)
- **English Name:** Spotted Owlet
- **Local Name:** Khuruley Pecha
- **Synonym/s:** *Strix brama* Temminck, 1821
- **Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies *A.b. indica* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widespread in villages, towns, gardens and forest-edges throughout Bangladesh. It is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. No serious threat to this species is reported. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 15 October 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

- **Global:** Its global range includes Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam, all the countries of the Indian subcontinent except the Maldives, and as far west as Iran. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).
- **Bangladesh:** It is found all over the country in all suitable habitats.
  - **EOO:** 2,22,509 km²
  - **AOO:** 1,39,772 km²

### Population

- **Generation Time (Length):** 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)
- **Total Population:** Unknown
- **Trend:** Stable

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is usually seen alone or in pairs. It feeds on flying insects, lizards, mice and small birds. It breeds in November-April. It nests in the hollows of large trees, old buildings and grassy cliffs (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Otus lettia**

Species ID: BI0107

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Otus lettia* (Hodgson, 1836)  
**English Name:** Collared Scops-owl  
**Local Name:** Konthi Nimpecha  
**Synonym/s:** *Scops lettia* Hodgson, 1836  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Otus bakkamoena*, *O. semitorques*, *O. lettia* and *O. lempiji* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *O. bakkamoena* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Previously considered part of *Otus bakkamoena* but differences in vocalization suggest specific status (BirdLife International 2014).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widespread in all forests and villages in Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats and the population has been decreasing, the species is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 15 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South Asia except the Maldives to Southeast Asia, China, Korea and eastern Siberia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in all forests (except the Sundarbans) and more common in well wooded villages all over the country.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is nocturnal and is usually seen alone or in pairs in thick foliage, thorny branches, bamboo groves or crevices of tree trunks. Its habitat includes the well wooded villages, gardens, orchards, groves and bamboo clumps. It feeds on beetles, grasshoppers and other insects, lizard, mice and small birds. Its breeds in February to April and nests in natural hollows of tree trunks and holes abandoned by woodpeckers and barbets. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Otus sunia**

Species ID: BI0109

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Otus sunia* (Hodgson, 1836)  
**English Name:** Oriental Scops-owl  
**Local Name:** Udoi Nimpecha  
**Synonym/s:** Scops sunia Hodgson, 1836  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Otus scops* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *O. senegalensis* following Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993), *O. sunia* following AOU (1998), *O. alius* following Rasmussen (1998) and *O. scops* (with species limits accordingly revised).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widespread in forests and gardens of Bangladesh. It can thrive in degraded forests and homestead groves. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 22 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through the Orient from Pakistan to Japan, eastern Siberia and Indonesia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It is found all over the country in forests and gardens.  
**EOO:** 1,45,693 km²  
**AOO:** 16,106km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is nocturnal and is seen alone or in pairs while roosting at daytime in crevices of tree-trunks or dense foliage in broadleaved forests, groves, orchards and farmlands. It forages by seizing prey on the ground in its talon and feeds on moths, beetles, crickets and other insects, small birds, mice and lizards (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Asio flammeus**

Species ID: BI0119

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Asio flammeus* (Pontoppidan, 1763)

**English Name:** Short-eared Owl

**Local Name:** Chotokan Pecha

**Synonym/s:** *Strix flammea* Pontoppidan, 1763

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 10 known subspecies *A.f. flammeus* occurs in Bangladesh.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is an uncommon winter migrant and widespread in countryside near waterbodies throughout Bangladesh. The species can survive in a wide variety of habitats. No serious threat to this species is reported. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 15 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through North America, southern South America, Europe, Africa and Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** Its local range includes the open hills and coastal islands in the southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 1,66,339 km²

**AAO:** 31,944 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is solitary and nocturnal. It lives in open countrysides, bushes, islands, scrublands, hillsides, grasslands and river banks where it forages both at daytime and night by flying low over grassland and descending with its wings held up and feet lowered down on prey. It feeds on small birds, rats, mice, locusts, grasshoppers, beetles, etc. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

© Enam Ul Haque
Strix leptogrammica

Species ID: BI0114

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Strix leptogrammica* Temminck 1832  
**English Name:** Brown Wood-owl  
**Local Name:** Khoira Gachpecha  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 14 known subspecies *S.l. newarensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This uncommon resident species is widely distributed in Bangladesh. It thrives on a variety of habitats some of which are not under immediate threat. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 12 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes South, East and Southeast Asia, including the entire Indian subcontinent except Pakistan and the Maldives (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in all forests all over the country.  
**EOO:** 1,93,500 km²  
**AOO:** 16,460 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 9.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and is usually seen alone or in pairs in the natural forest and wooded gardens. It is nocturnal and feeds on rodents, birds, reptiles and fish. It breeds in January-March and nests in the hollows or forked tree-trunks, cliff-faces or shallow scrapes on bare ground (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
Scientific Name: *Bubo nipalensis* Hodgson, 1836
English Name: Spot-bellied Eagle Owl
Local Name: Chitipet Hutompecha
Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *B. n. nipalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This rare resident species is widely distributed in the hill forests of Bangladesh. The population of this nocturnal species is likely to be higher than the sightings suggest. The presumed population decline based on habitat decline is not yet considered alarming. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 4 December 2014

**History**

Regional Status: Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam and the Indian subcontinent except Pakistan and the Maldives (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

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

EOO: 1,45,693 km²
AOO: 16,346 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): 11.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is nocturnal and seen alone or in pairs in the moist deciduous and dense broadleaved evergreen forests. It feeds on peafowls, junglefowls, pheasants, fawns, jackals, hares, lizards, snakes and fish. It breeds in February-March and nests in the hollows of ancient trees, caves or fissures on rocky cliffs and deserted raptor nests (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Bubo coromandus**

Species ID: BI0110

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Bubo coromandus* (Latham, 1790)

**English Name:** Dusky Eagle-owl

**Local Name:** Metey Hutompecha

**Synonym/s:** *Strix coromanda* Latham, 1790

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies *B. c. coromandus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This rare resident is widely distributed in forests and woodlands of Bangladesh. The population of this nocturnal species is likely to be higher than the sightings suggest. The presumed population decline based on habitat decline is not yet considered alarming. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 4 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Thailand, Myanmar, China and through South Asia, including India, Pakistan and Nepal (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** Its local range includes Sundarbans, deciduous forests and woodlands of central, northeast, southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 73,393 km²

**AOO:** 5,981 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 11.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary and nocturnal. It lives in the very old mango groves and dense trees, often near water. It feeds on small mammals, birds, reptiles, large insects etc. It breeds in November-April and nests in the forks of large trees close to water. It also uses old nests of vultures, kites or eagles (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Ketupa zeylonensis**

Species ID: BI0113

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Ketupa zeylonensis (Gmelin, 1788)  
**English Name:** Brown Fish Owl  
**Local Name:** Khoira Mechopecha, Bhootoom Pecha  
**Synonym/s:** Strix zeylonensis Gmelin, 1788  
Bubo ketupu ketupu Christidis & Boles, 2008

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies K. z. leschenaulti occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This common resident species is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although the population of this species is presumably decreasing, it is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats some of which are not under immediate threat. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 12 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Vulnerable (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range covers Turkey to Israel and Syria, southern China, Southeast Asia, and the Indian subcontinent except Bhutan and the Maldives. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found all over the country in all suitable habitats.  
**EOO:** 1,436,377 km²  
**AOO:** 15,478 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary and is usually seen alone or in pairs in the well-wooded areas, ancient mango groves, thick foliaged trees and villages near water, preferring overgrown riverbanks. It feeds on fish, frogs, crabs, rodents, reptiles and birds. It breeds in November-March and nests in a large tree fork or stems of aged banyan or mango trees close to water. It may reuse old nests of eagles and kites (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Pandion haliaetus**

Species ID: BI0219

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Pandion haliaetus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Osprey  
**Local Name:** Machmural, Utkrosh  
**Synonym/s:** *Falco haliaetus* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Pandion haliaetus* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993; Christidis and Boles 1994) was split into *P. haliaetus* and *P. cristatus* by Christidis and Boles (2008). The BTWG adopts the view of Edwards et al. (2005) that intrageneric genetic differentiation alone is an unsatisfactory basis for species recognition and prefer to wait for further validation before accepting this proposed split (BirdLife International 2015). Of the four known subspecies, *P. h. haliaetus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Osprey is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in wide range of wetlands, a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Therefore, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 30 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through America, Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia. The osprey is one of the most widespread birds of prey and can be found on every continent except Antarctica. (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the rivers and haors all over the country as well as along the coastal areas, including the Saint Martin’s Island (Khan1996, 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 1,18,175 km²  
**AOO:** 2,947 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 9.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Increasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory and is seen alone to forage by perching near water or circling over water and diving into water feet first for fish. It inhabits all types of wetlands and persists in suburban and sometimes urban environments (del Hoyo et al. 1994). It is diurnal and feeds mainly on fishes (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
Scientific Name: *Elanus caeruleus* (Desfontaines, 1789)

English Name: Black-winged Kite, Black-shouldered Kite

Local Name: Katua Chil

Synonym/s: *Falco caeruleus* Desfontaines, 1789

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *E.c. vociferous* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Black-winged Kite is one of the commonest of the kites living in the countryside, offshore islands and edges of all forests and sometimes in the forest clearings. There is no serious to its habitats. Hence, the species is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 April 2015

**History**

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through Africa, southern Arabia and South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It commonly occurs in the villages all over the country, river islands and inshore islands, edges of forests and forest clearings (Khan 1996, 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²

**AOO:** 1,36,929 km²

**Population**

*Generation Time (Length):* 6 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

Black-winged Kite is diurnal and occurs as pairs and rarely seen alone. It is the only kite in the country that can hover for an appreciable time in the air and then swoop on the prey down. It feeds mainly on rats and mice that loiter around crop fields. This kite also consumes other smaller animals. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).

Assessor: Tania Khan
**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** *Pernis ptilorhyncus* (Dumont, 1820)  
**English Name:** Oriental Honey-buzzard, Crested Honey Buzzard  
**Local Name:** Udoi Modhubaj  
**Synonym/s:** *Falco ptilorhyncus* Temminck, 1821  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Closely related to *P. apivorus* (European Honey-buzzard). Races Rather Distinctive. Considerable degree as well as geographical variation within taxa under taxonomic evaluation difficult.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon and very widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It occurs in all forests and woodlands as well as some gardens. It thrives in a variety of forests, many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 30 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It's global range includes nearly entire Asia including Bangladesh, Russia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2015)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all forests and wooded regions of the country.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 11.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone. It forages by raiding honey combs and wasp-nests. It feeds on honey, bees, larvae and large insects (Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
**Aviceda jerdoni**
Species ID: BI0220

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Aviceda jerdoni* (Blyth, 1842)
**English Name:** Jerdon’s Baza
**Local Name:** Jardoner Baj
**Synonym/s:** *Pernis Jerdoni* Blyth, 1842
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies, *A.j. jerdoni* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The Jerdon’s Baza is mostly seen in its favourite haunts in the mixed-evergreen forests of the northeast, east and southeast of the country. There is serious threat to its existence or its habitats. It can adapt to changing forest qualities. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 30 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia including Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east and southeast regions of the country. One was recorded in Dhaka (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1996, 2008, 2015).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

Jerdon’s Baza is seen alone perched on the upper canopy well concealed by the leaves and branches. It forages by scanning the ground from its perch and swooping down to hunt its prey. It feeds on small birds and mammals, especially rats and squirrels, in addition to lizards, frogs, large insects and other small animals (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
**Aviceda leuphotes**

Species ID: BI0221

**Taxonomy**

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_Scientific Name:_ *Aviceda leuphotes* (Dumont, 1820)

_English Name:_ Black Baza

_Local Name:_ Kala Baj, Kalo Baj

_Synonym/s:_ *Falco leuphotes* Dumont, 1820

_Taxonomic Notes:_ Of the five known subspecies, *A.j. jerdoni* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. There is also a recent breeding record. It thrives in a variety of forests, a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 30 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

_Global:_ Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2015)

_Bangladesh:_ It occurs in evergreen and broadleaved forests of southeast and northeast regions of the country.

- **EOO:** 79,788 km²
- **AOO:** 1,727 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone or in small parties in the tropical broadleaved and mixed evergreen forests. It is diurnal and forages by perching on foliaged branches and swooping down to hunt its prey. It feeds on lizards, frogs, large grasshoppers, mantis and small birds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
Spilornis cheela

Scientific Name: Spilornis cheela (Latham, 1790)
English Name: Crested Serpent Eagle, Crested Serpent-eagle
Local Name: Tila Nag-eegol, Teela Eagle
Synonym/s: Falco cheela Latham, 1790
Taxonomic Notes: Spilornis minimus has been split into S. klossi with the remainder (i.e. nominate minimus) lumped with S. cheela in 2005 (Rasmussen and Anderton 2005).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is common and widely distributed in all forests and many villages of Bangladesh. Since it is capable of surviving in a wide range of habitats and can feed on a variety of prey, there is no significant threat to its population in Bangladesh. The species is, therefore, evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014.

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to Asia. It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, The Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam, and vagrant to Korea and Singapore (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs all over all over the country, from the coastal mangrove forests to the highest hills and from village groves to deep forests. Possibly its largest population thrives in the Sundarbans (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008a, 2008b).

EOO: 1,35,729 km²
AOO: 1,74,044 km²

Population

Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: World population is known to be stable.

Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs solitarily or in pairs. It perches or soars and suddenly rushes to the prey, which are often snakes, frogs, lizards and rodents. It raises crest and spread wings when excited and when the prey fights back (Khan 2008b).

Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan
**Circaetus gallicus**

**Species ID:** BI0556

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Circaetus gallicus* (Gmelin, 1788)

**English Name:** Short-toed Snake Eagle, Short-toed Eagle

**Local Name:** Khato-angul Shap-eegol, Shapmaril

**Synonym/s:** *Falco gallicus* Gmelin, 1788

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is rare migrant to Bangladesh. It is not a habitat specialist and can be seen anywhere in Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. The species is, therefore, categorized as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe to Russia, China and the Middle East as a summer visitor; Africa as a winter visitor; and in South Asia mostly as a resident (Khan 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in open areas of southeast and central regions (three recent records) of the country.

**EOO:** 1,02,340 km²

**AAO:** 62,289 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Stable globally

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory. It uses a variety of habitats within warm temperate and tropical environments. Although occurring in many habitats, the species always requires some degree of tree cover. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on reptiles, particularly snakes.

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Gyps himalayensis**

**Species ID:** BI0232

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Gyps himalayensis* Hume, 1869  
**English Name:** Himalayan Vulture, Himalayan Griffon, Himalayan Griffon Vulture  
**Local Name:** Himaloyee Gridhini, Brihottomo Gidori

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a regular winter migrant to a relatively large area of Bangladesh (mainly in the northern half of the country, and in the face of rapid decline of the White-rumped Vulture the sightings of the species is more frequent than the past. Therefore, the population is either increasing or remaining stable. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is native to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Uzbekistan, and a vagrant to Singapore (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** In most of its previous records (particularly old records) it was misidentified as Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus*. In recent years it was sighted mainly in the northern half of the country (except one record in Cox’s Bazar) but more frequent sightings are in the northeast and northwest.

**EOO:** 69,799 km²  
**AOO:** 63,809 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 18.3 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).  
**Total Population:** Not known  
**No. of Sub-population:** Not known  
**Trend:** World population is declining (BirdLife international 2013).

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is a winter visitor in Bangladesh. It is a strong flyer and soars most of the time in search of carcass. It occurs in small to medium-sized flocks, particularly during roosting and feeding and joins the flock of White-rumped Vulture. It feeds almost exclusively on carcass of large mammals (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** *Nisaetus cirrhatus* (Gmelin, 1788)  
**English Name:** Changeable Hawk Eagle  
**Local Name:** Bohurupi Shikrey-eegol, Sadal  
**Synonym/s:** *Falco cirrhatus* Gmelin, 1788  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Spizaetus cirrhatus* (Gjershaug et al. 2004) has been transferred into the genus *Nisaetus* following Haring et al. (2006). Of the six known subspecies *S.c. limnaeetus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This uncommon resident eagle is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of occupancy. There is no notable threat to it. Thus, the species has been evaluated as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014  

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** Crested Hawk-Eagle is widely but thinly distributed throughout Bangladesh. However, it is fairly common in the forested areas.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 18.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown  

**Habitat and Ecology**

A pair usually occupies a patch of a forest or its edge and village grove where it builds its nest on tall trees. It hunts its prey by scanning the trees and ground from its tree perches. It feeds on smaller birds, mammals and reptiles (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).  

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Aquila nipalensis**

Species ID: BI0250

**Taxonomy**

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Scientific Name: *Aquila nipalensis* Hodgson, 1833  
English Name: Steppe Eagle  
Local Name: Nepali Eegol  
Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *A.n. nipalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
Justification: This uncommon winter migrant is widely distributed in Bangladesh. It is not a habitat specialist and occurs in a wide variety of habitats. There is no notable threat to it and there is no indication that the population is declining. So, it has been evaluated as Least Concern.  
Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

**History**

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).  
Geographic Range

Global: It lives in Africa, Arabia, the Middle East, South and East Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Russia (Siberia) (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs all over Bangladesh, but more common in dry open areas, particularly in and around wetlands.  
EOO: 2,22,509 km²  
AOO: 1,39,772 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): 16.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)  
Total Population: Unknown  
Trend: Decreasing globally

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory and is seen singly in areas of the countryside and wetlands. Small flocks can gather at thermals, roosts and good feeding sites. It feeds mainly on small mammals, birds, reptiles (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Hieraaetus pennatus**

*Species ID: BI0252*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Hieraaetus pennatus (Gmelin, 1788)

**English Name:** Booted Eagle, Booted Hawk Eagle

**Local Name:** Bootpa Eegol

**Taxonomic Notes:** Phylogenetic analyses have been published which have proposed moving *H. pennatus* into *Aquila* but as not all published studies are concordant the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group prefer not to take a decision on this until cladogenesis of the ‘booted eagles’ has been resolved.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This uncommon winter migrant is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It occurs in wide range of habitats in plains and hills. There is no notable threat to it and there is no indication that the population is declining. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Africa, southern Europe, Central Asia, southern Siberia and South Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It is widely distributed all over Bangladesh, preferring forests of all kinds and countryside with tall and thick vegetation (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory and usually seen as singletons, sometimes soaring with other birds of prey, storks and ibises. It forages by soaring in the air and swooping down on its prey that includes rats, squirrels, small birds and lizards (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Circus aeruginosus**

**Species ID:** BI0236

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Circus aeruginosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Western Marsh Harrier, Eurasian Marsh Harrier, Western Marsh-Harrier, Marsh Harrier

**Local Name:** Poshchima Pankapashi

**Synonym/s:** *Falco aeruginosus* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies, *C.a. aeruginosus* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is the commonest among the harriers and widely distributed. Being partial to the wetlands of Bangladesh, it has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and there is no apparent threat to it. So, Western Marsh Harrier is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014.

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is native to Europe, Africa and Asia, including Siberia and the Indian subcontinent, and vagrant to the adjacent areas (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs more or less all over the country but it is more often seen in the larger freshwater wetlands than in other areas.

**EOO:** 2,21,136 km²

**AOO:** 1,39,771 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** World population is known to be increasing. Bangladesh winter population also appears to be increasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It usually occurs solitary, but congregate in flocks during the migration. It inhabits the marshlands, open fields near water, grasslands, cultivation and foothills. It is diurnal and hunts fish, frogs, reptiles, birds and large insects (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Scientific Name:** *Circus spilonotus* Kaup, 1847  
**English Name:** Eastern Marsh Harrier, Eurasian Marsh Harrier  
**Local Name:** Puber Pankapashi  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Previously considered conspecific to *Circus aeruginosus*.

### Red List Category & Criteria
- **Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1**

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh excluding Chittagong Division (Naoroji 2006, Khan 2008, Khan 2010). No serious threat to it has been reported and there is no obvious sign of its population decline. The species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

#### Date Assessed:
- 26 August 2014

### Geographic Range
- **Global:** This species is native to East and Southeast Asia including China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Mongolia and Siberia, and also New Guinea (Khan 2008).

- **Bangladesh:** This species is widely distributed all over the country (preferably in and around large wetlands) except Chittagong Division (Naoroji 2006, Khan 2008, Khan 2010).

#### EOO:
- 1,44,031 km²

#### AOO:
- 2,560 km²

### Population
- **Generation Time (Length):** Unknown
- **Total Population:** About 40,000-60,000 mature individuals (BirdLife International 2015)
- **Trend:** Stable globally (BirdLife International 2015)

### Habitat and Ecology
- This species is migratory, solitary and diurnal. It winters in the marshes, wet fields, reed-lands and grasslands. It feeds on frogs, fish, mice and small birds (Khan 2008).

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Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan
**Circus melanoleucos**

Species ID: BI0238

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Circus melanoleucos* (Pennant, 1769)  
**English Name:** Pied Harrier  
**Local Name:** Dhola Kapashi, Rakhal Bhulani  
**Synonym/s:** *Falco melanoleucos* Pennant, 1769

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is uncommon, but widely distributed, particularly in and around large marshlands and grasslands of Bangladesh. Since it is capable of surviving in a wide range of habitat types and has a wide prey base, this species is therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014.

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is native to Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Korea, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Siberia and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs more or less all over the country.  
**EOO:** 2,21,137 km$^2$  
**AOO:** 1,47,570 km$^2$

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** World population is known to be decreasing. Bangladesh winter population appears to be stable.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It usually occurs solitary or in pairs in the marshlands, grasslands, open fields near water, cultivation and grassy margins of foothills. It feeds on small mammals, frogs, lizards and grasshoppers (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Accipiter trivirgatus**

Species ID: BI0242

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Accipiter trivirgatus* (Temminck, 1824)

**English Name:** Crested Goshawk

**Local Name:** Jhutial Godashikrey

**Synonym/s:** *Falco trivirgatus* Temminck, 1824

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 11 known subspecies A.t. indicus occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon resident and occurs thinly in the forested areas in the northeast, east and southeast of Bangladesh. Its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are quite large. Apparently there is no serious threat to it or its habitats. Thus, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 28 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is distributed in the mixed evergreen forests, tea gardens and well-wooded areas in the northeast, east and southeast of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 35,483 km$^2$

**AOO:** 10,546 km$^2$

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Global trend is decreasing and national trend is presumably stable.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species occurs solitary or in pairs in the evergreen and deciduous forests, and wooded gardens. It is diurnal and forages by sitting on a hidden perch near a clearing and suddenly swooping down to the prey. It feeds on small mammals, birds and reptiles (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Accipiter badius**
Species ID: BI0240

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Accipiter badius* (Gmelin, 1788)  
**English Name:** Shikra  
**Local Name:** Pati Shikre  
**Synonym/s:** *Falco badius* Gmelin, 1788  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the six known subspecies *A.b. dussumieri* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008a).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Shikra is the commonest resident, small bird of prey. It is widely distributed in Bangladesh and is present in almost all protected areas. The world population trend is stable and the national population trend is presumably stable too. There is no threat to it in the country. Therefore, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is native to Africa, Arabian Peninsula, and Central, South and Southeast Asia including Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** This small resident bird of prey has very wide distribution and is present in good numbers in the countryside orchards, vegetations bordering wetlands and forests of all kinds, from the plains level to the high hills (Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008a, 2008b).

**EOO:** 2,21,136 km²  
**AOO:** 1,39,771 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Global trend is stable and national trend is stable too.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species usually occurs solitary or in pairs and hunts by perching and scanning the ground, and swooping down to hunt with talons. It is diurnal and occurs in the open woodlands, groves in and around villages, forest edges, and mangrove, evergreen and deciduous forests. It feeds on lizards, frogs, small birds and small mammals (Khan 2008a).

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Accipiter virgatus**

Species ID: BI0243

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Accipiter virgatus* (Temminck, 1822)  
**English Name:** Besra, Besra Sparrow-hawk  
**Local Name:** Besra Shikrey  
**Synonym/s:** *Falco virgatus* Temminck, 1822  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 11 known subspecies A.v. affinis occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008a).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is uncommon and occurs in small numbers in forested habitats that include all three forest types in Bangladesh. It feeds on a wide range of small vertebrates and can survive even in partially degraded areas. Therefore, the species is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 28 October 2014.

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam and vagrant to Singapore (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is distributed in the forests and forest edges in the northeast, southeast, southwest and central parts of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 1,23,294 km²  
**AOO:** 15,973 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Global trend is decreasing and national trend is presumably stable.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species occurs as solitary or in pairs in the mixed-evergreen, deciduous and mangrove forests as well as forest edges. It is diurnal and forages by perching on stumps or dead branches and mounting a surprise attack on its prey and feeds mainly on small birds like babblers, barbets, bulbul, sparrows and warblers, but also feeds on small mammals, reptiles and insects (Khan 2008a).

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Accipiter nisus**

Species ID: BI0241

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Accipiter nisus (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Eurasian Sparrowhawk, Northern Sparrowhawk  
**Local Name:** Eureshio Choruishikrey  
**Synonym/s:** Falco nisus Linnaeus, 1758

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is widely distributed and known to take a variety of food. No immediate threat to it is noted. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Northern Africa and most of Asia (Khan 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in woodlands of northeast, southwest and central regions of the country.  
**EOO:** 77,696 km²  
**AOO:** 7,307 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory and is seen to forage alone in the scrub forests, groves in cultivated lands and open wooded country. It is diurnal and feeds on bats, birds and insects.

**Assessor:** Allama Shibli Sadik
**Scientific Name:** Haliaeetus leucogaster (Gmelin, 1788)  
**English Name:** White-bellied Sea Eagle, White-bellied Sea-eagle, White-bellied Fish-Eagle  
**Local Name:** Dholapet Sindhu-eegol, Sindhu Egol, Sada Egol  
**Synonym/s:** Falco leucogaster Gmelin, 1788  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Haliaeetus sanfordi (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) is retained as a species contra Debus (2006), who proposed on the basis of molecular work, that sanfordi be treated as a subspecies of H. leucogaster. The BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group consider the considerable differences in morphology, size and proportion, as indicated by Ferguson-Lees and Christie (2001), argue in favour of retaining sanfordi as a full species.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon but widespread coastal bird with the largest concentration in the Sundarbans and smaller populations restricted to the natural and man-made mangrove vegetation all along the coastal areas. It has quite large Extent of Occurrence measuring 80,940 km² and Area of Occurrence of 39,835 km². Also there is no apparent threat to its population or habitat. Therefore, it is evaluated as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Australia and Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, China and Malaysia (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all along the coastal areas of Bangladesh having the largest concentration in the Sundarbans Mangrove Forest (Islam and Kamuzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 80,994 km²  
**AOO:** 39,835 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 14.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** More or less stable.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone or in pairs. It hunts aquatic and other snakes, fish and monitor lizards by diving either from the air from a perch hanging over a river or canal. It also takes crabs, rats and other small animals and birds of the mangroves (Khan 2008, Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
Milvus migrans

Scientific Name: *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert, 1783)

English Name: Black Kite, Dark Kite, Black-eared Kite

Local Name: Bhubon Chil

Synonym/s: *Falco migrans* Boddaert, 1783

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies, *M.m.govinda* is resident and the larger *M.m.lineatus* is winter migrant to Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: One subspecies of this very common species is resident when another subspecies is winter and passage migrant to Bangladesh. It is one of the kites that can thrive well in the city center feeding on offal and building nests on telephone and power line towers as well as on tall trees. It does not face any threat. So, it has been evaluated as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Asia, Europe, Africa and Australia (BirdLife International 2015).


EOO: 2,08,521 km²

AOO: 1,23,271 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 11.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The Black Kite is very common in and around human settlements. It feeds on dead and decaying animals from the rubbish bins and those floating in water. It is also an active hunter but basically a scavenger (Bhuyian and Khan 1981, Khan 1996, 2008, 2015).

Assessor: Allama Shibli Sadik
**Scientific Name:** *Haliastur indus* (Boddaert, 1783)  
**English Name:** Brahminy Kite  
**Local Name:** Shonkho Chil, Lal Chil  
**Synonym/s:** *Falco Indus* Boddaert, 1783  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *H.i. indus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a very common and widespread resident. It can thrive in a variety of habitats including garbage dumps and fishing villages. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Thus, it has been assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through Australia and Asia (BirdLife International 2015).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in many villages, countryside wetlands, rivers, all coastal forests and the Sundarbans as well as towns of all Divisions, including the City Centre of Dhaka (Khan 1996, 2008, 2015).  
**EOO:** 2,18,674 km²  
**AAO:** 27,934 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 11.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015).  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

Brahminy Kite follows boats and swoops on fishes and prawns. It also feeds on crab, frog, lizard, small snake, rodents, insect, and bird. It builds a huge nest on tall tree canopy with sticks. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

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**Assessor:** Allama Shibli Sadik
Butastur teesa

Species ID: BI0244

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Butastur teesa* (Franklin, 1832)

English Name: White-eyed Buzzard, White-eyed Buzzard-Eagle

Local Name: Dholachokh Tishabaj

Synonym/s: *Circus teesa* Franklin, 1832

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is rare resident and occurs in open areas and deciduous forests in the western half of Bangladesh and the Madhupur Tract. Based on its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy as well as absence of any threat this species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: It is distributed in the open areas and deciduous forests in the western half of Bangladesh (except the Sundarbans) and the central part (Madhupur Tract).

EOO: 84,793 km²

AOO: 64,914 km²

Population


Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Global trend is decreasing and national trend is presumably stable.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and occurs in the open deciduous forests, scrub forests, wooded areas and cultivated lands. It forages by scanning the ground from a low perch and drooping to seize the prey and often perches for hours in the same location. It feeds mainly on rats, mice, small snakes and winged termites (Khan 2008).

Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan
**Buteo japonicus**

Species ID: BI0245

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Buteo japonicus* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1844)

**English Name:** Japanese Buzzard, Common Buzzard

**Local Name:** Pati Tishabaj

**Synonym/s:** *Buteo buteo japonicus* Temminck and Schlegel, 1844  
*Falco buteo japonicus* Temminck and Schlegel, 1844

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Buteo buteo, B. japonicus* and *B. refectus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *B. buteo* following Sibley and Monroe (1990).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon winter visitor to Bangladesh that occurs widely along the large rivers and other open areas. There is no notable scarcity of its food and habitat and there is no notable trend of its decline in Bangladesh. Thus, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 28 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe and Asia, wintering in Africa and southern Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Japan, the Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Siberia and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It is widely distributed along the large rivers and other open areas in the country.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 10.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014). **Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Global trend not known (since the species has been established recently) trend in Bangladesh is presumably stable.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species occurs solitary, in pairs or in loose parties in the open country especially sandbanks of large rivers, cultivated lands, grasslands and scrub. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on rodents, reptiles, small birds and invertebrates (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Buteo rufinus**

**Species ID:** BI0246

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Buteo rufinus* (Cretzschmar, 1826)

**English Name:** Long-legged Buzzard, Long-legged Buteo

**Local Name:** Lombapa Tishabaj

**Synonym/s:** *Falco rufinus* Cretzschmar, 1826

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Buteo buteo* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) was split into *B. buteo* and *B. bannermani* by Hazevoet (1995) but Clouet and Wink (2000) and Hazevoet (1995) noted that *bannermani* has a close genetic affinity with *B. rufinus*: *bannermani* and *rufinus* are thus currently treated as conspecific pending further study.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh that occurs widely in the country. There is no notable threat to the species. Therefore, the species is considered as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 28 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through northern Africa, Europe, Central and South Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka and vagrants reaching Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013)

**Bangladesh:** It has wide distribution almost all over Bangladesh, particularly along the large rivers.

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²

**AOO:** 1,32,741 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 9.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Both global and national trends are stable.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species usually occurs in the open country especially sandbanks of large rivers, cultivated lands, and stony plains. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on rodents, small birds, reptiles and large insects, and also feeds on carrion (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Harpactes erythrocephalus**

Species ID: BI0061

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Harpactes erythrocephalus (Gould, 1834)  
**English Name:** Red-headed Trogon  
**Local Name:** Lalmatha Kuchkuchi  
**Synonym/s:** Trogon erythrocephalus Gould, 1834  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 10 known subspecies, H.e. erythrocephalus occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare resident and widespread in many forests of Bangladesh. Some of its natural habitats are protected. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is thus considered Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 8 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It is found in evergreen hill forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

**EOO:** 34,405 km²  
**AOO:** 8,307 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This diurnal species is quiet and secretive. It is seen alone or in pairs in the middle strata of thick broadleaved evergreen forests and mixed bamboo jungles. It forages by flying short sallies after its prey and sometimes landing on the ground. It feeds on insects and their larvae. It also takes berries (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
Anthracoceros albirostris

Species ID: BI0058

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Anthracoceros albirostris (Shaw & Nodder, 1807)

English Name: Oriental Pied Hornbill

Local Name: Udoi Pakradhonesh

Synonym/s: Buceros albirostris Shaw & Nodder, 1807

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon resident and distributed in evergreen forests of Bangladesh. A few natural habitats of this species are protected. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is thus considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 7 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

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

EOO: 34,405 km²

AOO: 8,307 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 9.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in small parties. It forages in the broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forests by visiting fruiting trees and sometimes by hopping on the ground to pick up its food. It feeds mainly on fruits like wild figs, drupes and berries and also takes fish, termites, nestlings, lizards, snakes and other small animals. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Tareq Onu
**Upupa epops**

**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** *Upupa epops* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Common Hoopoe  
**Local Name:** Pati Hoodhood  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Upupa epops* and *U. africana* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) have been lumped into *U. epops* but *U. marginata* is split from this taxon following Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993). This treatment is under review by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 4 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Africa, Asia and Europe (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in open countryside all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,508 km²  
**AOO:** 1,39,771 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal, usually seen alone or in pairs. It lives in the lightly wooded areas, open country, parks, cultivated lands and villages. It forages on the ground by probing in loose sandy soil or damp ground and feeds mainly on insects, such as underground grubs, pupae of beetles, earwigs, crickets, locusts, grasshoppers and caterpillars (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
Nyctyornis athertoni

Species ID: BI0076

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Nyctyornis athertoni* (Jardine & Selby, 1830)
English Name: Blue–bearded Bee-eater
Local Name: Neeldari Shuichora
Synonym/s: *Merops athertoni* Jardine and Selby, 1830
Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *N.a. athertoni* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is an uncommon resident of the evergreen forests of Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore considered Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 28 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It is found in mixed evergreen forest in northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 39,584 km²
AOO: 4,608 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and usually occurs solitary or in pairs in moist deciduous forests, secondary evergreen forests, forest streams and clearings. It catches insects in mid-air, but also feeds on nectar (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
**Merops orientalis**

Species ID: BI0078

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Merops orientalis Latham, 1802  
**English Name:** Green Bee-eater  
**Local Name:** Shobuj Shuichora, Banspati  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Merops orientalis, M. viridissimus and M. cyanophrys (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as M. orientalis following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore considered Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 28 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Sub-saharan Africa, Israel through Arabia to South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It is found in all habitat types all over the country.  
**EOO:** 1,93,500 km²  
**AOO:** 9,964 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and seen in small groups or in pairs and perches on wires, fences of crop fields and bare branches of trees. Its habitat includes scattered trees, cultivated lands, grazing lands, hill forests and coasts. It hunts insects in mid-air like other bee-eaters and feeds on winged insects such as bees, ants, dragonflies, moths and butterflies (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).
**Merops leschenaulti**

Species ID: BI0077

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Merops leschenaulti* Vieillot, 1817  
**English Name:** Chestnut-headed Bee-eater  
**Local Name:** Khoiramatha Shuichora  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies, *M.l. leschenaulti* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout the country. It thrives in a wide variety of habitats some of which are protected. No serious threat to it exists, It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 28 September 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It is found all over the country in all habitat types.  
**EOO:** 1,93,500 km²  
**AOO:** 9,964 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in small to medium groups in the mixed deciduous and evergreen forests. It is diurnal and perches on branches at the top of trees or hanging wires. It hunts insects in mid-air from its perches and feeds on insects, such as dragonflies, butterflies, bees, termites etc. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Merops philippinus**

Species ID: BI0079

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Merops philippinus* Linnaeus, 1766  
**English Name:** Blue-tailed Bee-eater  
**Local Name:** Neel-lej Shuichora

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common summer migrant breeder and is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It thrives on diverse habitats some of which are protected. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 28 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It is a summer migrant to hilly areas of southeast and northeast regions and more common in the southwest parts of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 1,93,500 km²  
**AOO:** 9,964 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and is seen in small flocks, perches on branches of trees, wires and on ground like other bee-eaters. It lives in different habitat types such as open wooded areas, sandy areas and mangroves. It hunts insects in mid-air mostly the large-winged insects like dragonflies, bees, etc. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Scientific Name:** *Coracias benghalensis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Indian Roller

**Local Name:** Bangla Neelkanto

**Synonym/s:** *Corvus benghalensis* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Coracias benghalensis* and *C. affinis* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *C. benghalensis* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common resident and very widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It thrives on a variety of habitats, many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 12 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes South, Southeast Asia and the Middle East (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found all over the country in suitable habitats.

**EOO:** 2,22,508 km²

**AOO:** 1,39,771 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This diurnal species is usually seen perched singly or bare branches, wires and fences in deciduous forests, forest edges, grasslands, scrub, farmlands, and villages. It preys on insects, lizards, frogs and small snakes (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Eurystomus orientalis**

Species ID: BI0063

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Eurystomus orientalis* (Linnaeus, 1766)
**English Name:** Oriental Dollarbird
**Local Name:** Pahari Neelkantho
**Synonym/s:** *Coracias orientalis* Linnaeus, 1766

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common resident of hill forests and widespread in many forests of Bangladesh. Some of its natural habitats are protected. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore considered Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 11 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Southeast, South Asia and Eastern Australia (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in mixed evergreen hill forests and woodlands of northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 34,405 km²  
**AAO:** 8,307 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and is usually seen alone or in pairs in evergreen forests, forest edges and clearings and farmlands. It hunts from its high perch and making sort sallies after its prey. It feeds mainly on flying insects by occasionally takes small vertebrates like lizards (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Scientific Name:** *Alcedo meninting* Horsfield, 1821

**English Name:** Blue-eared Kingfisher

**Local Name:** Nilkan Machranga

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This rare species is widespread in Bangladesh with large area of occupancy (AOO) and extent of occurrence (EOO). Although the population is probably decreasing owing to degradation of forests the threats are being addressed. The species does not seem to approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore considered Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It is recorded in the mixed evergreen forests and mangroves of in northeast, southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 80,193 km²

**AOO:** 6,883 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and solitary. It inhabits the hill streams, mangrove and evergreen forest. It forages like other kingfishers by scanning the water surface and hunts small fish by diving from its low perch. It feeds on fish and aquatic insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Alcedo atthis**

Species ID: BI0064

**Taxonomy**

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<td>AVES</td>
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<td>ALCEDINIDAE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Alcedo atthis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Common Kingfisher, Eurasian Kingfisher

**Local Name:** Pati Maachranga, Chhoto Maachranga

**Synonym/s:** *Gracula atthis* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the seven known subspecies, *A. a bengalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore considered Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 12 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Europe, Africa and Asia, including the entire Indian subcontinent (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found all over Bangladesh in all suitable habitats along with waterbodies.

**EOO:** 2,24,779 km²

**AOO:** 2,24,779 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This diurnal species is seen alone or in pairs near almost all types of wetlands. It forages by scanning the water surface from its low perch and plunging headfirst into water to hunt. It feeds on small fishes, tadpoles, aquatic insects, mudskippers, and crabs etc. It breeds in March-June (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Ceryle rudis**

Species ID: BI0075

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Ceryle rudis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Pied Kingfisher, Lesser Pied Kingfisher, Smaller Pied Kingfisher

**Local Name:** Pakra Machranga

**Synonym/s:** *Alcedo rudis* Linnaeus, 1758

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats, some of its natural habitats are protected. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 22 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Africa, The Middle East and Asia, including all countries of the Indian subcontinent except in the Maldives (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in large freshwater habitat and rarely brackish waters including sea.

**EOO:** 2,24,779 km²

**AOO:** 19,345 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and is seen alone or in pairs. It occurs in the freshwaters including streams, canals, rivers, ponds, flooded ditches, tidal creeks, and inner-tidal pools. It forages from a perch or by hovering over water before plunging vertically into the water. It feeds on fish, tadpoles and aquatic insects. It excavates its nest-hole in earth banks of rivers and streams (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
Pelargopsis capensis

Species ID: BI0069

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Pelargopsis capensis (Linnaeus, 1766)
English Name: Stork-billed Kingfisher
Local Name: Meghou Machranga
Synonym/s: Alcedo capensis Linnaeus, 1766

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This common resident is widespread all over the country with large area of occupancy (AOO) and extent of occurrence (EOO). Although there are numerous threats like degradation and conversion of wetlands, but the species is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.
Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

Bangladesh: It is found all over the country in all suitable habitats along with waterbodies.

EOO: 1,35,518 km²
AAO: 16,371 km²

Population

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

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: The population is suspected to be in decline owing to ongoing habitat destruction in global aspect (del Hoyo et al. 2001).

Habitat and Ecology

This diurnal species inhabits the village ponds, lakes, irrigation channels, backwaters and stagnant rivers. It is usually seen alone or in pairs and forages by scanning the water surface like other kingfishers and swooping down to hunt from a high perch. It hunts mostly fish and rarely frogs and snakes in water (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
**Halcyon coromanda**

Species ID: BI0070

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Ruddy Kingfisher is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. It occurs only in the Sundarban mangrove forest. No serious threat to it has been reported. This species does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Therefore, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs in Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Province of China, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** Ruddy Kingfisher occurs only in the mangrove forests of south-west region of the country being restricted to the Sundarban Mangrove Forest within the revenue districts of the Satkhira, Khulna and Bagherhat (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1986, 1987, 2008, 2015).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015).

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This Kingfisher occurs singly along the narrow canals, channels and river-banks in the Sundarbans. It forages by scanning the surface of water and mud to capture its prey. It feeds on fishes, crabs, beetles, grasshoppers and small animals (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Halcyon smyrnensis**

**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** *Halcyon smyrnensis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** White-throated Kingfisher, White-breasted Kingfisher

**Local Name:** Dholagola Maachranga

**Synonym/s:** *Alcedo smyrna* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Halcyon smyrnensis* and *H. gularis* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *H. smyrnensis* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the four known subspecies, *H. s. fuska* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This common resident bird is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It can survive in different types of habitats and take a wide variety of foods. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 25 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Turkey and Middle East through Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka to Myanmar, China, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found all over the country in a variety of habitats along with waterbodies.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This diurnal species is usually seen alone in diverse habitat types like forest edges, cultivated lands, gardens, dry deciduous forests, streams, rivers, canals, pools, village tanks, ditches, coasts and mangroves. It forages by scanning the ground or water from its perch. It feeds on fishes, crabs, insects, mice, snakes, earthworms, cockroaches, young birds etc. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Halcyon pileata**

Species ID: B10071

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Halcyon pileata* (Boddeart, 1783)

**English Name:** Black-capped Kingfisher, Black-capped Purple Kingfisher

**Local Name:** Kalatupi Machranga

**Synonym/s:** *Alcedo pileata* Boddaert, 1783

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Black-capped Kingfisher is an uncommon winter migrant to Sundarban mangrove forest and the coastal areas of Bangladesh. It has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 16 April 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in the South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** *Halcyon pileata* is wintering bird occurring all along the coastal areas of Bangladesh. It has been occasionally sighted in the central and northeastern parts of the country (two recent records from the Munshiganj in Dhaka and Habiganj in Sylhet Divisions). (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1986, 1987, 2008, 2015 facebook postings).

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and winters at the sea-shores, swamps, tidal creeks and estuaries. It forages in the muddy edges of water and feeds mainly on insects, crabs, fish, frogs, lizards and other small animals (Islam and Kamruzzaman, Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Todiramphus chloris**

Species ID: BI0073

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Todiramphus chloris (Boddaert, 1783)
**English Name:** Collared Kingfisher, White-collared Kingfisher
**Local Name:** Dholaghar Machranga
**Synonym/s:** Alcedo chloris Boddaert, 1783

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 49 known subspecies, T.c. humii occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

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**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Collared Kingfisher is a common resident along all the coastal areas of Bangladesh. Its Area of Occupancy and Extent of Occurrence are large. Its food is varied and plentiful. It is not facing any serious threat. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 16 April 2015

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**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends from the Red Sea coast in Africa along most coasts of tropical Asia through Indonesia to Australia (BirdLife International 2015)


**EOO:** 45,126 km²
**AOO:** 7,105 km²

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**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

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**Habitat and Ecology**

This species inhabits the coastal rivers, seashores, swamps, tidal creeks and estuaries. It perches on a branch or projected object overlooking a waterbody to look for prey that includes crabs, mudskippers, fishes and insects like grasshoppers, crickets, etc. It also takes lizards, baby snakes, centipedes and termites. (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

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**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
Psilopogon haemacephalus

Scientific Name: Psilopogon haemacephalus (Müller, 1776)
English Name: Coppersmith Barbet, Crimson-breasted Barbet
Local Name: Shekra Boshonto, Chhoto Basanta Bauri
Synonym/s: Bucco haemacephalus Müller, 1776
Megalaima haemacephala Müller, 1776

Taxonomic Notes: Psilopogon haemacephalus (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus Megalaima as M. haemacephala. Of the nine known subspecies P.h. indica occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kmaruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a common resident and is widely distributed all over the county. It thrives on a wide variety of fruits such as figs, berries which are abundant. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 14 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kmaruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It is found in all suitable habitat types all over the country.

EOO: 2,225,509 km²
AOO: 1,327,419 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 8.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone, in pairs or small family groups. It is diurnal and forages in fruiting trees, especially banyan with mixed feeding groups in the deciduous forests, wooded areas, roadside trees, village groves and urban gardens. It feeds mainly on fruits like figs, berries, occasionally insects (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
Psilopogon australis

Species ID: BI0054

Taxonomy

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<td>ALCEDINIDAE</td>
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Scientific Name: *Psilopogon australis* (Horsfield, 1821)
English Name: Blue-eared Barbet
Local Name: Neelkan Boshonto
Synonym/s: *Bucco australis* Horsfield, 1821
Taxonomic Notes: *Psilopogon australis, P. cyanotis* and *P. duvaucelii* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously placed in the genus *Megalaima* and lumped as *M. australis* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the seven known subspecies *P.a.cyanotis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare resident and distributed in mixed evergreen forests of Bangladesh. Although the habitat decline is an issue but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. Hence, it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 14 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

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

EOO: 73,619 km²

AOO: 11,936 km²

Population

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

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs to forage in fruit-yielding tree-canopies of dense forests, groves and gardens. It is diurnal and arboreal, never descends to the ground. It feeds mainly on fruits and occasionally takes insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
Psilopogon lineatus

Species ID: BI0056

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Psilopogon lineatus* (Vieillot, 1816)

English Name: Lineated Barbet

Local Name: Dagi Boshonto, Beghbou, Gorkhod

Synonym/s: *Bucco lineatus* Vieillot, 1816  
*Megalaima lineata* Vieillot, 1816

Taxonomic Notes: *Psilopogon lineatus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Megalaima* as *M. lineata*. Of the two known subspecies, *P.l. hodgsoni* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It is found in different kinds of habitats and is known to thrive on a variety of food. Therefore, it does not approach the thresholds of any threat category.

Date Assessed: 15 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

Bangladesh: It is found in different habitat types of all divisions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²  
AOO: 1,32,741 km²

Population

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

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is seen alone or in small family groups. It is diurnal and forages by visiting flowering and fruiting trees. It inhabits the moist deciduous broadleaved forests, open wooded areas as well as light secondary forests, roadside trees, parks and gardens where it feeds mainly on fruits like berries, drupes, flower petals and sometimes insects (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
Species: *Psilopogon asiaticus*

**Scientific Name:** *Psilopogon asiaticus* (Latham, 1790)
**English Name:** Blue-throated Barbet
**Local Name:** Neelgola Bosongo
**Synonym:** Trongon asiatica Latham, 1790
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Psilopogon asiaticus* and *P. chersonesus* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously placed in the genus *Megalaima* and lumped as *M. asiatica* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Of the four known subspecies *P.a. asiatica* and *P.a. rubescens* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 14 November 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

**Bangladesh:** It is found in all suitable habitats except only the interior of the Sundarbans.

**EOO:** 2,09,476 km²

**AOO:** 1,32,526 km²

### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and seen in pairs or alone, sometimes joins mixed feeding groups of fruit-eating birds. It lives in all forests, groves and gardens. It feeds mainly on fruits and occasionally takes large insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Jynx torquilla**

**Species ID:** BI0035

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Jynx torquilla* Linnaeus, 1758

**English Name:** Eurasian Wryneck, Wryneck, European Wryneck

**Local Name:** Eureshio Gharbetha

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh with a wide distribution. It is known to thrive on a variety of food and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 14 November 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes through Africa and Eurasia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan and Japan (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is widely distributed, except the Sundarbans interior.

- **EOO:** 2,09,476 km²
- **AOO:** 1,32,526 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and is usually seen alone or rarely in pairs. It forages by hopping on dry ground or anthills, edges of cultivated lands and forests. It feeds mainly on ants, their eggs, pupae and weevils (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Sasia ochracea**

Species ID: BI0037

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Sasia ochracea* Hodgson, 1836  
**English Name:** White-browed Piculet  
**Local Name:** Dholavru Kutikurali

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon resident, but has wide distribution in the mixed evergreen forests of Bangladesh. Although the habitat decline is an issue but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. Hence, it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 14 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 41,602 km²  
**AAO:** 10,624 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and is usually seen alone or in pairs. It lives in the mixed evergreen forests and dense secondary growths. It forages on decaying bamboo stems, leaf-litter on the ground and feeds mainly on ant its eggs and pupae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Picumnus innominatus**
Species ID: BI0036

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Picumnus innominatus* Burton, 1836  
**English Name:** Speckled Piculet  
**Local Name:** Tila Kutikurali  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies, *P.i. malayorum* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Picumnus innominatus* is restricted to the mixed-evergreen forests in the northeast region and in the Sundarban mangrove forest of Bangladesh. There is no threat to the species and no serious deterioration of its habitats. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the Sundarban Mangrove Forest in the southwest and mixed-evergreen forest in the northeast regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 22,489 km²  
**AAO:** 4,265 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and solitary. It forages by clinging to thin twigs of trees and shrubs in mixed-evergreen forest and mangrove. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on ant, its eggs and pupae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Blythipicus pyrrhotis**

Species ID: BI0051

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Blythipicus pyrrhotis (Hodgson, 1837)  
**English Name:** Bay Woodpecker, Red-eared Bay Woodpecker, Red-eared Rufous Woodpecker  
**Local Name:** Tamate Kathkurali  
**Synonym/s:** Picus pyrrhotis Hodgson, 1837  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies B.p. pyrrhotis occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This rare species is seen in several hill forests and bamboo groves. It appears to be widely distributed in the forests and bamboo groves in hill districts. Although habitat degradation is an issue, it is not yet considered alarming. It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 13 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It is found in higher altitude mixed evergreen forests in northeast and southeast regions of Chittagong and Sylhet Divisions respectively.

**EOO:** 16,164 km²  
**AOO:** 7,802 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is diurnal, seen alone, in pairs, or family parties. It forages in the thick broadleaved evergreen forests, bamboo groves and dense secondary jungles by pecking in tree trunks, fallen logs and bamboos. It feeds mainly on white ants and larvae of beetles (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus

Species ID: BI0049

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus* (Scopoli, 1786)

English Name: Greater Flameback, Greater Goldenback

Local Name: Boro Kaththokra

Synonym/s: *Picus lucidus* Scopoli, 1786

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 14 known subspecies *C.l. guttacristatus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is common and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It thrives on a variety of food sources and can survive in various types of habitats including homestead trees. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 13 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

Bangladesh: It is found in all forests of southeast, southwest, northeast and central regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 1,35,031 km²

AOO: 16,295 km²

Population

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

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is seen in small groups of insectivorous birds like drongos and laughingthrushes in the moist semi-evergreen forests, hill orchards and wooded valleys. It is diurnal and forages by pecking on the bark of trees especially on dead wood. It feeds mainly on ants, termites, other insects and nectar. It breeds in March-May (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
*Dinopium javanense*

Species ID: BI0047

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Dinopium javanense* (Ljung., 1797)

**English Name:** Common Flameback, Common Goldenback

**Local Name:** Pati Kaththokra Pati Kaththokra, Bormi Kaththokra

**Synonym/s:** *Picus javanensis* Ljung., 1797

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the six known subspecies *D. j. intermedium* (Blyth, 1845) occurs in Bangladesh and Assam to C & E Myanmar and S China (SW Yunnan), and S throughout most of Indochina (Winkler and Christie 2002).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a rare resident and is distributed in the hill forests and homestead vegetation of Bangladesh. It thrives on a variety of food sources which are not under any immediate threat. It does not meet any Threat Category. Hence, this is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 13 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes countries from India, via Bangladesh to Indonesia (Winkler and Christie 2002).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the mangroves in the southwest and mixed evergreen forests in the east, northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh (Khan. M.A.R. 2015).

**EOO:** 39,899 km²

**AOO:** 4,619 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It is seen in small groups of insectivorous birds. It forages like other woodpeckers by pecking on the bark of trees and feeds mainly on ants, and other insects. It rarely descends to the ground. It breeds during January-May (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
Dinopium benghalense

Scientific Name: Dinopium benghalense (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: Black-rumped Flameback, Lesser Goldenback
Local Name: Bangla Kaththokra
Synonym/s: Picus benghalensis Linnaeus, 1758
Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies D.b. benghalense occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is very common and is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It thrives on a variety of food sources and can survive in various types of habitats including homestead trees. It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 13 December 2014

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone, in family groups or in pairs. It forages by pecking in the trees and probing on the ground. It feeds on ants, termites, and pupae of beetles, caterpillars, fruit pulps and nectar. It breeds in February-July. This diurnal species inhabits the gardens, light forests, mango groves, and trees by the roads, villages and farms (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
**Celeus brachyurus**

**Species ID:** BI0040

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Celeus brachyurus (Vieillot, 1818)  
**English Name:** Rufous Woodpecker  
**Local Name:** Khoira Khathkurali  
**Synonym/s:** Picus brachyurus Vieillot, 1818  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the nine known subspecies C.b.phaioceps occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This common resident species is widely distributed. It thrives in a variety of habitats including trees in homestead gardens. It is not reported to be under any serious threat. It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 13 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It is distributed in different suitable habitat types all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,36,929 km²

**Population**

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

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary and seen alone or in pairs. It is diurnal and inhabits the moist-deciduous forests, secondary growths and bamboo jungles. It forages by clinging on the trees and invading termite nests on the ground. It feeds on ants, termites and their pupae, wild figs and nectar. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Picus flavinucha**

Species ID: BI0043

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Picus flavinucha* Gould, 1834  
**English Name:** Greater Yellownape, Large Yellow-naped Woodpecker, Greater Yellow-naped Woodpecker  
**Local Name:** Boro Holdekurali  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the seven known subspecies *P.f. flavinucha* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This common resident woodpecker is widely distributed throughout the country. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 23 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in mixed evergreen and mangrove forests of northeast, southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.  
**EOO:** 1,07,897 km²  
**AOO:** 14,741 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen in small groups or in pairs. It is diurnal and forages with the mixed flocks of laughing thrushes and drongos. It lives in the open broadleaved evergreen forests, foothill forests, and mangroves where it feeds on ants, wood-boring beetles, termites, grubs, insects, fruit pulps and nectar. It breeds in March-May (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Picus chlorolophus**

Species ID: BI0042

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name**: Picus chlorolophus Vieillot, 1818  
**English Name**: Lesse Yellownape, Lesser Yellow-naped Woodpecker  
**Local Name**: Choto Holdekurali  
**Taxonomic Notes**: Of the nine known subspecies P.c.chlorolophus occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria**: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification**: This common resident bird is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although the habitat decline is an issue but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It thrives on diverse habitats and takes different kinds of food. Hence, it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed**: 23 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status**: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh**: It occurs in mixed evergreen and mangrove forests of northeast, southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh.  
**EOO**: 1,07,897 km²  
**AAO**: 14,741 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length)**: 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population**: Unknown  
**Trend**: Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary, diurnal and is seen in small groups of insectivorous birds like drongos, babblers and minivets. It forages in the broadleaved, evergreen and deciduous forests, open woodlands and secondary jungles. It feeds mainly on ants, termites, wood boring and dung beetle larva pupae and sometimes on berries. It breeds in April-May (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor**: Omar Shahadat
**Picus xanthopygaeus**

Species ID: BI0045

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Picus xanthopygaeus* (Gray and Gray, 1846)

**English Name:** Streak-throated Woodpecker

**Local Name:** Dagigola Kathkurali

**Synonym/s:** *Brachylophus xanthopygaeus* Gray and Gray, 1846

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. Though not surveyed, the population of this woodpecker is presumed to be very large. It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 23 January 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

**Bangladesh:** It is found all over the country in suitable habitats.

**EOO:** 1,93,500 km²

**AAO:** 16,460 km²

### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in small groups or in pairs. It forages by pecking on the bark of trees and on the ground. It feeds on ants, wood-boring beetles, termites, grubs, insects, fruit pulps, palm juice and nectar. It breeds in January-June (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Species Profile**

**Picus chlorolophus**  
Species ID: BI0044

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Picus chlorolophus* Blyth, 1843  
**English Name:** Streak-breasted Woodpecker  
**Local Name:** Dagibuk Kathkurali

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare resident of Bangladesh. It has been suggested that the population of this species is likely to be much larger than the sighting because of its possible misidentification with Streak-throated Woodpecker. No serious threat to this species has been noted. Hence, it does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 23 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends from the east of the Sundarbans through Myanmar to Malay Peninsula (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** This species occurs only in the southwest regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**EOO:** 6,297 km²  
**AAO:** 4,113 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs mainly the mangrove forests. Like the other woodpeckers, it forages by hopping on the ground or clinging to the tree trunks. It feeds on grubs, insects, beetles and their larvae, fruit pulps and nectar. It breeds in February-April (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Picus guerini**

Species ID: BI0041

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Picus guerini* Gmelin, 1788  
**English Name:** Black-naped Woodpecker, Grey-headed Woodpecker, Black-naped green Woodpecker, Grey-faced Woodpecker  
**Local Name:** Metematha Kathkurali  
**Synonym/s:** *Picus brachyurus* Vieillot, 1818  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 12 known subspecies *P.c. hessei* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This is a common resident and is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although its forest habitat is declining due to urbanization, but it thrives on diverse habitats and takes various kinds of insects as food. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, it does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 23 January 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends from Europe across southern Siberia to East and Southeast Asia, including China and the Himalayas (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It is found in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions, Gajni forest and mangroves of the country.  
**EOO:** 1,30,948 km²  
**AOO:** 9,176 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is seen alone or in pairs. It is diurnal and crepuscular. It lives in diverse habitat like semi-evergreen, temperate and broadleaved forests, mangroves and well-wooded country. It forages by pecking on the trees and probing on the anthills or ground. It feeds on mainly ants, termites, pupae of beetles, fruit pulps and nectar. It breeds in May-June during summer (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessor

Omar Shahadat
**Species Profile**

**Gecinulus grantia**

**Species ID:** BI0050

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Gecinulus grantia* (Horsfield, 1840)

**English Name:** Pale-headed Woodpecker

**Local Name:** Dhulamatha Kathkurali

**Synonym/s:** *Picus grantia* Horsfield, 1840

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

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This rare species is seen in several hill-forests of Bangladesh. It appears to be widely distributed and capable of thriving on diverse habitat with a variety of food sources some of which are not under any immediate threat. It is, therefore, considered Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 13 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It is found in evergreen forests of Chittagong and Sylhet Divisions. Three recent records are from Kamarchera, Rajkandi, Madhabkundo Eco Park (Thompson et al. 1993) and Satchari NP (Thompson and Johnson 2003).

**EOO:** 34,405 km²

**AOO:** 8,307 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and forages by clinging to tree-trunks, but rarely on the ground. It lives in the bamboo jungles and secondary growths in moist-deciduous forests and feeds on insects, especially ants and grubs of beetles (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Scientific Name:** *Dendrocopos canicapillus* (Blyth, 1845)  
**English Name:** Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker, Grey-crowned Pigmy Woodpecker, Grey-capped Woodpecker  
**Local Name:** Metetoopi Batkurali  
**Synonym/s:** *Picus canicapillus* Blyth, 1845  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 11 known subspecies *D.c.canicapillus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although its forest habitat is declining due to logging and rapid expansion of agriculture, it thrives on diverse habitats and takes various kinds of insects as food. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, it does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 23 January 2015

### Taxonomy

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### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.  
**EOO:** 1,93,500 km²  
**AOO:** 16,460 km²

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal, usually seen alone or in pairs. It lives in the mangroves, mixed evergreen forests, deciduous forests and secondary forests where it forages by clinging to thin boughs of trees. It feeds on grubs, insects, fruit pulps and nectar (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat

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© Samiul Mohsanin
**Dendrocopos macei**

*Species ID: BI0039*

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Dendrocopos macei* (Vieillot, 1818)  
**English Name:** Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker, Fulvous-breasted Pied Woodpecker  
**Local Name:** Batabi Kathkurali  
**Synonym/s:** *Picus macei* Vieillot, 1818  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies, *D.m. macei* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although there are threats, the species is resilient and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 23 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It is distributed in different habitat types all over the country.  
**EOO:** 1,93,500 km²  
**AOO:** 16,460 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and diurnal, occurs in the open wooded country, forest clearings, broadleaved open forests, and road-side trees. It is seen usually in pairs or in small groups working up together in a tree. It feeds on grubs, insects, fruit pulps and nectar by pecking on tree trunks. It breeds in April-May (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Falco tinnunculus**

Species ID: BI0263

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Falco tinnunculus* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Common Kestrel  
**Local Name:** Pati Kestrel  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 11 known subspecies *F.t. tinnunculus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is one of the commonest migratory falcons and having wide distribution in the country. Although increasing use of pesticide may be detrimental to the wellbeing, no serious decline of its population has been documented. It is, thus, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Eurasia, South Asia and Africa (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs all over the country, from the national Botanical Gardens at Dhaka to the remotest village, on islands, Shal forests and along the river valleys of the hill districts of the country. Even found soaring over forests with other soaring birds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 1,38,646 km²  
**AOO:** 8,197 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is winter migrant and is usually seen alone in the wintering ground. Kestrel is often found hovering in the air before swooping on the prey. It is primarily an insectivore and feeds on grasshoppers, beetles, crickets, winged termites. It also preys on small rodents, small birds, frogs, lizards etc. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Falco chicquera**

Species ID: BI0257

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Falco chicquera* Daudin, 1800  
**English Name:** Red-headed Falcon  
**Local Name:** Lalghar Shaheen, Turmuti, Turmotibaz

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon resident and widespread throughout the country. Although its habitat and prey are in decline but its population seems to be stable. No serious threats to it have been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Africa and South Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in villages and some cities with tall old trees all over the country but in small numbers (Khan 1982, 1987, 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 1,29,361 km²  
**AOO:** 19,311 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014).  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Stable.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This falcon usually occurs in pairs and sometimes alone. It forages in fallow land and open space where it preys upon small birds on the wing. This falcon is an apt hunter of swifts, small birds and bats that frequent its home range. It also hunts mice (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1980, 1987, 2008, 2015).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Falco amurensis**

**Species ID:** BI0255

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Falco amurensis* Radde, 1863  
**English Name:** Amur Falcon, Eastern Red-footed Falcon  
**Local Name:** Amur Shaheen

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a passage migrant found in spring and autumn over large areas in Bangladesh. No serious threat to its passage through Bangladesh has been reported. It does not meet any Threatened Category. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range comprises Southeastern Africa, South Asia and North-east Asia (BirdLife International 2014).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in central, southeast, southwest and northeast regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)  
**EOO:** 1,35,059 km²  
**AOO:** 11,884 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and is usually seen in flocks of 100-1000 during migration. But in Bangladesh, loner or small flock is more often sighted than large flock. It hunts its prey by scanning grazing lands, cultivated fields and forest clearings from 50-100 m above the ground. It hunts locusts, grasshoppers, winged termites, rodents and small birds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Falco subbuteo**

Species ID: BI0262

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Falco subbuteo* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Eurasian Hobby  
**Local Name:** Eureshio Tikashaheen

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Eurasian Hobby is rarely sighted in the country but its distribution is noted to be widespread. There is no threat to it or its habitats. Considering its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and lack of any threat this species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Africa, Europe and Asia (BirdLife International 2013)

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

- **EOO:** 1,276,653 km²  
- **AOO:** 10,624 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually solitary and mainly aerial hunter in open country, grassland interspersed with woodland. It is crepuscular and forages by scanning on the ground like other falcons and hunts from its perches. It feeds on small birds. It also occasionally takes lizards and bats (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Foysal
**Falco peregrinus**

Species ID: BI0261

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771  
**English Name:** Peregrine Falcon  
**Local Name:** Peregrin Shaheen, Boheribaj  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 18 known subspecies *F.p. pregrinator* occurs Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This uncommon winter migrant is widespread and found in almost all kinds of habitats. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet any Threatened Category. Thus, this falcon has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through North and South America, Eurasia, Africa, Australia and Asia (Rich et al. 2004).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country, including the national botanical gardens at Mirupur, Dhaka (Khan 1982, 1987, 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 178,803 km²  
**AOO:** 35,687 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Not known  
**Trend:** Increasing (pers. obs. M. Foysal 2015)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is a winter migrant to Bangladesh. In the cities its main diet includes domesticated and rock pigeon as well as ducks, waders, etc. It forages by scanning from its perches like other falcon. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008 Khan 1982, 1987, 2008, 2015).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Loriculus vernalis**

Species ID: BI0262

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Loriculus vernalis* (Sparrman, 1787)  
**English Name:** Vernal Hanging Parrot, Indian Lorikeet  
**Local Name:** Bashonti Latkantia, Bhora  
**Synonym/s:** *Psittacus vernalis* Sparrman, 1787

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This small arboreal species is an uncommon resident and is widespread in semi-evergreen forests of Bangladesh. Although the habitat decline is an issue but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It thrives on diverse habitat and no serious threat has been reported. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 28 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends Himalayan foothills through Southeast Asia including India, Nepal, Bhutan, Southern China, Indochina, Andaman Island and Indonesia (Husain 2008).

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

**EOO:** 40,824 km²  
**AOO:** 4,676 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This diurnal species is usually found in small to large flocks of up to 50 in the moist deciduous and broadleaved semi evergreen forests. It forages in fruiting trees by hanging upside down in search of food and feeds on soft pulp of figs, berries and other fruits as well as nectar. Breeding season starts from January and ends in April (Husain 2008).
**Psittacula cyanocephala**  
Species ID: BI0097

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Psittacula cyanocephala* (Linnaeus, 1766)  
**English Name:** Plum-headed Parakeet  
**Local Name:** Lalmatha Tia, Hiramon Teya  
**Synonym/s:** *Psittacus cyanocephalus* Linnaeus, 1766

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon but widespread resident of Bangladesh. Some protected areas support this species. Because of the wide distribution, this species is considered Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 1 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range is restricted to South Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in orchards and open forests in southwest, north and central regions of the country.

**EOO:** 30,291 km²  
**AOO:** 61,261 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and gregarious. It is diurnal and forages in flowering and fruiting trees in well wooded areas, forest edges, orchards and open forests. It feeds on foliage, flowers, fruits, vegetables, seeds and nectar (Husain 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sakhawat Hossain
Psittacula alexandri

Species Profile: Psittacula alexandri (Linnaeus, 1758)

English Name: Red-breasted Parakeet, Moustached Prakeet, Rose-breasted Parakeet

Local Name: Modna tia

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies P. a. fasciatus occurs in Bangladesh (Husain 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widespread in different habitats throughout Bangladesh. Although there may be slow population decline, the species is not reported to be under any serious and immediate threat. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from the Himalayan foothills through Southeast Asia (Husain 2008).

Bangladesh: It is found in mixed evergreen and deciduous forests of northeast, southeast, central and north regions of the country (Husain 2008).

EOO: 68,930 km²
AOO: 4,693 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 7.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and gregarious, makes flock up to 20 in open areas in forests and forest edges, tea garden, semi-urban and also human-altered landscapes. It forages in flowering and fruiting trees, cropfields, orchards and feeds on fruits, leaf buds, grain, nectar etc. (Husain 2008).

Assessor: Forhad Ahsan Pavel
**Psittacula eupatria**

Species ID: BI0098

**Taxonomy**

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Scientific Name: *Psittacula eupatria* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Alexandrine Parakeet, Large Indian Parakeet, Large Parakeet

Local Name: Chandana Tia

Synonym/s: *Psittacus eupatria* Linnaeus, 1766

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

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Alexandrine Parakeet is an uncommon and widely distributed resident in Bangladesh. It is present in some of the protected areas and a few parks including National Botanic Garden of the country. Because of its wide distribution and near absence of any threat, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

**History**

Regional Status: Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

Bangladesh: It occurs in well-wooded forests and plantations in certain parts of the country. There is a resident population in Dhaka City Centre and a village under Bogra District where it is faring quite well.

EOO: 1,28,692 km²

AOO: 64,963 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Not known

**Habitat and Ecology**

Alexandrine Parakeet is diurnal, sedentary and gregarious. It feeds on foliage, flowers, fruits, vegetables, seeds and nectar (Husain 2008). It usually occurs in pairs or in small flocks. A flock or a pair generally lives in a place often building nest on the same tree time and again.

Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain
Scientific Name: *Psittacula krameri* (Scopoli, 1769)  
English Name: Rose-ringed Parakeet, Ring-necked Parakeet  
Local Name: Shobuj Tia, Tiya  
Synonym/s: *Psittacus krameri* Scopoli, 1769  
Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *P. k. borealis* occurs in Bangladesh (Husain 2008).

Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Psittacula krameri* is a very common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. All terrestrial protected areas support this species. Because of the wide distribution and its abundance, this species is considered Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 1 July 2015

History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through sub Saharan Africa, the entire subcontinent, southeast China and Myanmar (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** *Psittacula krameri* is one of the commonest resident birds of the country. It occurs not only in all forests but also in the countryside with some vegetation. It is absent in the Saint Martin’s Island (Husain 2008, Khan 1986, 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,36,929 km²

Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and gregarious. In the countryside it occurs in pairs or small flocks when large numbers live in the Cities. It also occurs in forest, secondary growths, orchards and gardens. It feeds on foliage, flowers, fruits, vegetables, seeds and nectar. It nests in natural hollows in tree trunks, old nests of barbets or woodpeckers, and crevices in old buildings (Husain 2008).

Assessor: Forhad Ahsan Pavel
**Serilophus lunatus**

Species ID: BI0299

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Serilophus lunatus* (Gould, 1834)  
**English Name:** Silver-breasted Broadbill  
**Local Name:** Chandibook Mothathuti  
**Synonym/s:** *Eurylaimus lunatus* Gould, 1834  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the eight known subspecies *S.l.rubropygius* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon resident of the mixed-evergreen forests of Bangladesh. Although its habitats are declining but it is well adapted to the changing habitats. Considering its wide Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and adaptability, it has been considered Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east and southeast regions of the country.  
**EOO:** 34,405 km²  
**AOO:** 8,307 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

**Assessor:** M. Foysal

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown  
**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in small flocks in mixed-evergreen forests. It forages among the low foliage of trees. It is insectivorous and feeds on mantises (Haque and Chakma 2008).
**Scientific Name:** *Pitta nipalensis* (Hodgson, 1837)
**English Name:** Blue-naped Pitta
**Local Name:** Neelghar Shumcha
**Synonym/s:** Paludicola nipalensis Hodgson, 1837

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies *P.n. nipalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Blue-naped Pitta is an uncommon resident of the mixed-evergreen forests of the northeast, east and southeast of Bangladesh. It can survive in degraded bamboo and scrub forests of the hill districts. Although the habitat is shrinking and this species has been reported infrequently, no serious decline in its population has been observed. Considering its wide Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and in the absence of any major threat, this Pitta is considered Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east and southeast regions of the country.

**EOO:** 41,602 km²
**AOO:** 10,623 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen as solitary or in pairs in mixed-evergreen forests. It is diurnal and crepuscular. Like other pittas, it forages by hopping on ground and feeds on insects, lizards and other invertebrates (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Scientific Name:** *Pitta cyanea* Blyth, 1843  
**English Name:** Blue Pitta  
**Local Name:** Neel Shumcha  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies *P.c. cyanea* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This rare summer migrant breeds in hill-forests of Bangladesh. It can survive in degraded bamboo and scrub of the hill tracts (Thompson and Johnson 2003). Although this stealthy species has been reported infrequently but no serious decline of its population has been observed. It does not yet meet any Threatened Category. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east and southeast regions of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2015).

**EOO:** 34,405 km²  
**AOO:** 8,307 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species occurs as an individual or in pairs. It is summer breeding visitor (Khan 2015). It forages by hopping on ground and looks for insects and other invertebrates (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Pitta sordida**

Species ID: BI0298

**Taxonomy**

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<td>PITIIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pitta sordida* (Muller, 1776)

**English Name:** Hooded Pitta

**Local Name:** Khoiramatha Shumcha

**Synonym/s:** *Turdus sordius* Muller, 1776

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 12 known subspecies *P.s. cucullata* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Hooded Pitta is a summer migrant breeder in Bangladesh. It occurs widely in the mainland forests as well as in some villages bordering the Sundarbans in the southwest of the country. Also there is apparently no threat to the species. On the basis of its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy as well as absence of serious threat, Hooded Pitta is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east, southeast and some villages of southwest regions of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 41,602 km²  
**A0O:** 10,623 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits mixed-evergreen forests and some countryside vegetation of the southwest region of the country. This species is seen solitary or in pairs in evergreen forests. It is diurnal and crepuscular. Like other pittas it forages by hopping on ground and feeds on insects, lizards and other invertebrates (Haque and Chakma 2008). It builds nest at the base of some old stumps close to the ground (Khan 2005, 2008, 2015).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Pitta brachyura**
Species ID: BI0294

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Pitta brachyura* (Linnaeus, 1766)
**English Name:** Indian Pitta
**Local Name:** Deshi Shumcha, Shumcha
**Synonym/s:** *Corvus brachyurus* Linnaeus, 1766

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon summer breeding migrant to Bangladesh. It inhabits and breeds in deciduous and evergreen forests as well as in village groves. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Thus, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range is restricted to South Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in the Shal forests of southeast, southwest, north and central regions of Bangladesh as well as in the countryside village groves of these regions and mixed-evergreen forests and rarely in the mangrove forest of the country (Chowdhury *et al.* 2013, Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2015).

**EOO:** 1,21,954 km²
**AOO:** 16,744 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen as solitary or in pairs. It forages by hopping on ground and looks for insects and other invertebrates. It builds an unkempt globular nest of twigs on forks of a tree about 4-5 metres above ground level (Chowdhury *et al.* 2013, Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2015, pers. comm.).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Pitta megarhyncha**

Species ID: BI0296

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Pitta megarhyncha* Schlegel, 1863  
**English Name:** Mangrove Pitta  
**Local Name:** Pera Shumcha

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident of the Sundarban Mangrove Forest. From the persistent calls of the Mangrove Pitta its population in this forest is assumed to be sizable. No serious threat to this species has been reported. So, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range is restricted to Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the mangrove forests of southwest region of the country.

**EOO:** 6,297 km²  
**AOO:** 4,113 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species occurs solitary or in pairs in mangrove forests. It is diurnal and crepuscular. It forages by hopping on ground and feeds on insects and other invertebrates (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: M. Foysal
Artamus fuscus

Species ID: BI0313

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Artamus fuscus Vieillot, 1817
English Name: Ashy Woodswallow
Local Name: Metey Bonababil

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Ashy Woodswallow is very common resident of the country. It is present from the countryside to the remotest forest. Apparently no threat to the species has been detected. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh, 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2013).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the city centre, like Dhaka to the remotest village with some tall trees such as Betel Nut, Coconut, Palmyra Palm, etc., forests of all types, including the sea face of the Sundarbans and all hill ranges of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,93,499 km²

AOO: 16,457 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).

This species is gregarious and occurs in family groups or small flocks and as pairs in villages. It hunts insects in mid-air and feeds on dragonflies, honeybees, beetles, butterflies, winged termites and ants (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: M. Foysal
Aegithina tiphia

Species Profile

**Scientific Name:** Aegithina tiphia (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Common Iora

**Local Name:** Pati Fotikjol, Towfik

**Synonym/s:** Motacilla tipia Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies A.t. tipia and A.t. humei occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

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### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Common Iora is the commonest of the smaller resident birds of the country. It is found in all forests and human habitations. It is well-known to adapt to the changing habitats. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 March 2015

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### History

**Regional Status:** Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Indonesia and the Philippines (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in villages with standing vegetation, human settlements like the city centre of Dhaka to the remotest offshore islands, barring the Saint Martin’s and in all forest types, that include the man-made ones too (Haque and Chakma 200, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

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### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is seen in pairs in forest edges, secondary forests, scrubs, groves, gardens and large foliage trees adjacent to human habitations. It is diurnal and forages in the foliage by and feeds on spiders, beetles, insects and caterpillars. It builds a very neat cup nest on twigs towards the tip of branch, well hidden by the foliage. (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008)

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**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Tephrodornis gularis**

Species ID: BI0338

**Taxonomy**

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<td>PASSERIFORMES</td>
<td>CAMPEPHAGIDAE</td>
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**Scientific Name:** *Tephrodornis gularis* (Raffles, 1822)
**English Name:** Large Woodshrike
**Local Name:** Boro Bonlatora
**Synonym/s:** *Tenthaca gularis* Raffles, 1822
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 11 known subspecies *T.g. sylvicola* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
**Justification:** The species is an uncommon resident and widespread in the mixed-evergreen forests in Bangladesh. No serious threat to it has been noted. It does not meet any Threatened Category. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.
**Date Assessed:** 29 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia and Indochina (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east and southeast regions of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 89,470 km²
**AAO:** 12,137 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)
**Total Population:** Unknown
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary, arboreal bird and is seen alone or in pairs in mixed-evergreen forests and well-wooded areas bordering these. It is diurnal and forages by aerial sallies after the prey and feeds on large insects, moths, locusts and caterpillars (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Tephrodornis pondicerianus**

Species ID: BI0339

### Taxonomy

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</table>

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

**English Name:** Common Woodshrike

**Local Name:** Pati Bonlatora

**Synonym/s:** *Muscicapa pondiceriana* Gmelin, 1789

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies *T.p. pondicerianus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widespread in forests and village groves. It thrives in degraded forests and tea gardens as well. No serious threat to it is detected. In view of its large Extent of Occurance and Area of Occupancy and lack of visible threat it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 March 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all forests of the country, minus the Sundarbans and infrequently in village groves, man-made forests and tea gardens bordering mixed-evergreen forests (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 1,67,916 km²

**AOO:** 16,266 km²

### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary, arboreal and is seen in pairs or in small parties in evergreen and deciduous forests. It is diurnal and forages by flying between branches and picks its prey from the bark. It feeds on beetles, bugs and other insects as well as caterpillars and spiders.

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
Coracina macei

Species ID: BI0318

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Coracina macei* (Lesson, 1830)

English Name: Large Cuckooshrike

Local Name: Boro Kabashi, Gudhuka, Koboshi

Synonym/s: *Graculus macei* Lesson, 1830

Taxonomic Notes: Of the eight known subspecies *C.m. nipalensis* and *C.m. macei* may both occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widespread in forests throughout the country. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected because it can adapt to changed environment quickly. Also it does not approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, China, Taiwan, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia and Indochina (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all forests, tea-estates, in the well-wooded countryside, some city-centre, and other plantation forests and some gardens all over the country (Haque and Chowdhury 2008, Khan 2008, 2015)

Population

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

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is seen alone or in pairs in all forests, groves, gardens and lightly wooded areas, city-centers, etc. It is diurnal and forages in the treetops and feeds on caterpillars, large insects and some fruits (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008).

Assessor: M. Foysal
Species ID: BI0320

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Coracina melaschistos* (Hodgson, 1836)

**English Name:** Black-winged Cuckooshrike

**Local Name:** Kalapakh Kabashi

**Synonym/s:** *Volvocivora melaschistos* Hodgson, 1836

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies *C.m. melaschistos* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is an uncommon winter migrant and widespread in all types of forest in Bangladesh. It can thrive on a variety of diets and in a range of habitats, many of which are protected areas. No serious threat to it has been reported. Thus, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Taiwan, Myanmar, Thailand and Indochina (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all forests of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 1,679,166 km²

**AOO:** 16,266 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is seen alone or in pairs in all types of forests and groves. It is diurnal and forages sometimes with mixed groups of minivets and drongos by hopping from branch to branch. It feeds chiefly on insects and their larvae (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Coracina melanoptera**

Species ID: BI0319

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Coracina melanoptera* (Rüppell, 1839)

**English Name:** Black-headed Cuckooshrike

**Local Name:** Kalamatha Kabashi

**Synonym/s:** *Ceblepyris melanoptera* Rüppell, 1839

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies *C.m. sykesi* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is an uncommon resident and widespread in forests of Bangladesh. It can adapt to changing habitats and no serious threat to it has been reported. So, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over South Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and in the winter into Myanmar (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all forests and in well-wooded countryside as well as places like the Jahangirnagar University Campus in Savar (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 1,50,476 km²

**AOO:** 15,761 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

Black-headed Cuckooshrike is sedentary, arboreal and seen alone or in pairs in light broadleaved forests, secondary growths and groves. It is diurnal and forages with mixed groups of treepies, babbters, minivets, etc., by peering in the foliage. It feeds on insects and berries (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Pericrocotus roseus**

**Species ID:** BI0326

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Pericrocotus roseus* (Vieillot, 1818)

**English Name:** Rosy Minivet

**Local Name:** Golapi Saheli

**Synonym/s:** *Muscicapa rosea* Vieillot, 1818

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of forests many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is thus, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 30 April 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in the forests of northeast, southeast, central regions of the country (Harvey 1990, Haque and Chakma 2008).

**EOO:** 79,795 km²  
**AOO:** 11,991 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in pairs or small flocks in the mixed evergreen and deciduous forests, wooded country and gardens. It forages in the foliages and mainly feeds on insects and their larvae (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Pericrocotus cantonensis**

Species ID: BI0321

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Pericrocotus cantonensis  Swinhoe, 1861  
**English Name:** Swinhoe’s Minivet, Brown-rumped Minivet  
**Local Name:** Suinhor Saheli

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 30 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

**Bangladesh:** It is recorded from the forests of northeast and central regions of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**EOO:** 30,733 km²  
**AOO:** 1,867 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages with mixed groups of other minivets in the canopy in the broad-leaved evergreen, mixed evergreen, deciduous forest edges and open wooded country. Its diet includes insects and other small arthropods (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Pericrocotus divaricatus**

Species ID: BI0323  

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Pericrocotus divaricatus* (Raffles, 1822)  
**English Name:** Ashy Minivet  
**Local Name:** Mete Saheli  
**Synonym/s:** *Lanius divaricatus* Raffles, 1822  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the nine known subspecies, *P.c. vividus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon but widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of forests a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 30 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** The species is reported from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Taiwan, Province of China, Thailand and Viet Nam (Haque and Chakma 2008, BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the mixed evergreen and deciduous forests, of southeast, northeast and central regions of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**EOO:** 79,795 km²  
**AOO:** 11,986 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Presumably stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in pairs or in mixed flocks of small birds in the mixed evergreen and deciduous forests, lightly wooded country and gardens. It forages by flying among the tree canopy like other minivets. It feeds on small invertebrates, especially larvae, caterpillars and flying insects.

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Pericrocotus cinnamomeus**

Species ID: BI0322

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

**English Name:** Small Minivet, Little Minivet, Lesser Minivet, Wandering Minivet

**Local Name:** Choto Saheli, Sath Sali

**Synonym/s:**
- *Parus peregrinus* Linnaeus, 1766
- *Morticilla cinnamomea* Linnaeus, 1766
- *Parus malabaricus* Gmelin, 1789
- *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus pallidus* Baker, 1920
- *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus vividus* Baker, 1920
- *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus iredalei* Baker, 1929

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the nine known subspecies, *P.c. vividus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a very common and widespread resident. It thrives in a variety of habitats including forests, gardens and groves. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 30 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** The species is reported from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.

**EOO:** 1,93,500 km²

**AOO:** 16,459 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Presumably stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen in pairs or in small flocks in the open forests, groves, gardens and plantations. It forages in the tree canopy and picks prey from the leaves. Its diet includes caterpillars, moths and other insects (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Pericrocotus ethologus**

Species ID: BI0324

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pericrocotus ethologus* Bangs and Phillips, 1914  
**English Name:** Long-tailed Minivet, Flame-coloured Minivet  
**Local Name:** Lenja Saheli

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon but widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of forests and a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 30 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species occurs in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It inhabits the forests, groves and plantations (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**EOO:** 79,795 km²  
**AOO:** 11,986 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and forages by flying in the tree canopy and picking its prey from the foliage in the forests, groves and plantations. It mainly feeds on insects and insect larvae, spiders and their larvae. It is seen between September and March in Bangladesh (Harvey 1990).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Pericrocotus flammeus**
Species ID: BI0325

**Taxonomy**

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<td>CHORDATA</td>
<td>AVES</td>
<td>PASSERIFORMES</td>
<td>CAMPEPHAGIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pericrocotus flammeus* (Forster, 1781)
**English Name:** Scarlet Minivet, Orange Minivet
**Local Name:** Shindury Saheli, Sayali
**Synonym/s:** *Muscicapa flamea* Forster, 1781
*Turdus speciosus* Latham, 1790
*Phaenicomis elegans* Horsfield, 1840
*Pericrocotus andamanensis* Tytler, 1867
*Pericrocotus fraterculus* Swinhoe, 1870

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 18 known subspecies, *P.f. fraterculus* and *P.f. semiruber* occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common and widespread resident. It thrives in a great variety of forests many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 30 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** The species is reported from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the forests and plantations of northeast, southeast and south including mangroves of the country.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Presumably stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and gregarious. It forages in the forests (including Sundarbans mangroves) and plantations. It mainly feeds on caterpillars and insects by hawking winged prey (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Scientific Name:** Hemipus picatus (Sykes, 1832)


**Local Name:** Dagpakha Chutkilatora

**Synonym/s:**
- Muscicapa picata Sykes, 1832
- Muscicapa picatus capitalis Horsfield, 1839
- Hemipus picatus leggei Whistler, 1939
- Hemipus picatus insulae Koelz, 1939

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, H.p. capitalis and H.p. picatus occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon and widespread resident. It thrives in a variety of forests a few of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 30 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the forests of northeast, southeast and south including mangroves of the country (Harvey 1990, Haque and Chamka 2008).

**EOO:** 1,07,897 km²

**AOO:** 14,975 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious. It forages by aerial sallies and gleaning twigs and foliage in the forests clearings. It mainly feeds on insects and their larvae. It breeds during February to August (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Pachycephala grisola**

Species ID: BI0307

**Taxonomy**

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<td>PASSERIFORMES</td>
<td>PACHYCEPHALIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pachycephala grisola* (Blyth, 1843)

**English Name:** Mangrove Whistler, Grey Tickhead, Gray Thickhead, White-bellied Whistler, Grey Whistler, Gray Whistler, Palawan Whistler

**Local Name:** Parabon Shishmar

**Synonym/s:**
- *Tephrodornis grisola* Blyth, 1843
- *Pachycephala cinerea* Smythies, 1953
- *Pachycephala cinerea* Ripley, 1961
- *Pachycephala cinerea* Deignan, 1961
- *Pachycephala cinerea* Mayr, 1967
- *Pachycephala grisola* Mukherjee, 1970
- *Pachycephala cinerea* King and Dickinson, 1975
- *Pachycephala cinerea* Midway and Well, 1976
- *Pachycephala grisola* Ripley, 1982
- *Pachycephala grisola* Dickinson et al., 1991

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This is an uncommon resident of the mangrove and widespread in the Sundarbnans. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 30 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species is known to occur in Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the mangrove forests of southwest region of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**EOO:** 6,298 km²

**AOO:** 4,114 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone or in pairs during the breeding season in the mangrove forests. It feeds on insects and their larvae and catches prey on the wing or from foliages, branches and trunks of trees (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Lanius cristatus**

Species ID: BI0304

**Taxonomy**

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<td>AVES</td>
<td>PASSERIFORMES</td>
<td>LANIIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Lanius cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Brown Shrike  
**Local Name:** Khoira Latora  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies *L.c. cristatus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a very common winter and passage migrant and widespread throughout the country. It thrives in a variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 19 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It is the commonest and most widely distributed among the migratory shrikes in the country. It occurs from the Dhaka City centre to the remotest village or island and from the plains level to the high hills and all forest types with openings and forest-edges (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

**E00:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AAO:** 1,32,741 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Not Known  
**Trend:** Not Known

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is always seen alone. It is one the first migrants to arrive and the last to depart the country. It forages by scanning the ground from its low perch and feeds on locusts, grasshoppers, crickets, nestlings, lizards and small rodents (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008)

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Lanius collurioides**

Species ID: BI0563

**Taxonomy**

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<td>PASSERIFORMES</td>
<td>LANIIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Lanius collurioides* Lesson, 1831  
**English Name:** Burmese Shrike  
**Local Name:** Bormi Latora, Koshai Pakhi  
**Synonym/s:** *Picus canente* Lesson, 1830

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies *L.c. collurioides* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. Although the recent sighting reports are not numerous, the actual population may be much higher than that owing to its possible misidentification as Grey-backed Shrike. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 19 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in suitable habitats all over the country, mainly near human habitations.

**EOO:** 79,933 km²  
**AOO:** 8,113 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory. It occurs in forest edges, secondary growths, gardens, bushes and small trees at the edge of cultivated fields. It feeds on locusts, grasshoppers, crickets, nestlings, lizards and small rodents.

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Lanius schach**

Species ID: BI0305

**Taxonomy**

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<td>AVES</td>
<td>PASSERIFORMES</td>
<td>LANIIDAE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Lanius schach* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Long-tailed Shrike, Rufous-backed Shrike, Rufous-rumped Shrike  
**Local Name:** Lenja Latora, Baghatiki  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the nine known subspecies *L. s. tricolor* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Long-tailed Shrike is one of the commonest resident birds of Bangladesh and widespread throughout the country. It thrives in a great variety of habitats, including parks and gardens to the remotest hill regions of the country. It does not face any threat from habitat destruction. Thus, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).  
**Bangladesh:** This is the commonest resident shrike species of the country. It occurs from man-made environment to newly accreted islands or charlands just occupied by human beings (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,32,741 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012).  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This shrike is usually seen alone. It feeds on locusts, grasshoppers, crickets, nestlings, lizards and small rodents (Islam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008). It is one of the hosts of Western Koel (Begum et al. 2011, Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Lanius tephronotus**

Species ID: BI0306

**Taxonomy**

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<td>AVES</td>
<td>PASSERIFORMES</td>
<td>LANIIDAE</td>
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</table>

Scientific Name: *Lanius tephronotus* (Vigors, 1831)
English Name: Grey-backed Shrike
Local Name: Metepith Latora
Synonym/s: *Collurio tephronotus* Vigors, 1831
Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *L.t. tephronotus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: Grey-backed Shrike is a common winter migrant and widespread throughout the country during winter. It has very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. Moreover, it does not face any threat. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 19 May 2015

**History**

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).
Bangladesh: It occurs all over Bangladesh. Its range includes very busy metropolis like Dhaka and Chittagong to the remotest island and the countryside. It is equally present in open fields with some vegetation, forest clearings and edges (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

EOO: 1,91,786 km²
AOO: 1,10,664 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is a loner but could be within the vicinity of other shrikes. It preys on locusts, grasshoppers, crickets and other insects but would occasionally hunt nestlings, lizards and small rodents (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2015).

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
**Scientific Name:** Oriolus oriolus (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Eurasian Golden Oriole, European Golden Oriole, Eurasian Golden-Oriole, Golden Oriole  
**Local Name:** Deshi Shonabou, Sona Bau  
**Synonym/s:** Coracious oriolus Linnaeus, 1758  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies O.o. kundoo occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon resident and widespread in different forests of Bangladesh. It also occurs in the countryside of the north-western Bangladesh (Khan 1974). Many protected areas support this species. Because of the wide distribution and lack of any threat, this species is considered Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 28 May 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Africa and the entire subcontinent (BirdLife International 2015).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests, countryside woodlands and road-side trees all over Bangladesh and even in Rajshahi University Campus (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 1974, 1987, 2015),  
**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AAO:** 1,39,772 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs in well-wooded areas, semi-evergreen and secondary deciduous forests, orchards, village groves, edges of cultivated lands and urban gardens with large trees. It forages by visiting flowering trees and feeds on fruits, nectar and insects, especially caterpillars (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sakhawat Hossain

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**Kingdom** | **Phylum** | **Class** | **Order** | **Family**  
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---  
ANIMALIA | CHORDATA | AVES | PASSERIFORMES | ORIOLIDAE

© Sourav Mahmud
Oriolus chinensis

Species ID: BI0314

Taxonomy

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<td>ORIOLIDAE</td>
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Scientific Name: *Oriolus chinensis* Linnaeus, 1766
English Name: Black-naped Oriole
Local Name: Kalagar Benebou, Sona Bou
Taxonomic Notes: Of the nineteen known subspecies *O.c. diffusus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is an uncommon winter migrant and widespread throughout the country. It occurs in the countryside with vegetation as well as in the forests. There is no threat to the species. Because of the wide distribution and absence of any threat this species is considered Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range


Bangladesh: It occurs in forests and village groves of the whole country but in much smaller numbers than the resident orioles.

EOO: 1,20,962 km²
AOO: 74,669 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone in winter in mixed deciduous and evergreen forests, secondary growths, rubber plantations and gardens in the villages and urban areas. It forages by visiting flowering trees and feeds on fruits, insects and nectar (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain
**Scientific Name:** *Oriolus xanthornus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Black-hooded Oriole

**Local Name:** Kalamatha Benebou, Halde Pakhi

**Synonym/s:** *Coracias xanthornus* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies *O.x. xanthornus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Black-hooded Oriole is one of the commonest of the resident birds and faring well even in man-modified habitats as well as in all forests. So, this common species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 28 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all forests, woods, roadside trees, man-made habitats and village groves all over Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²

**AAO:** 1,39,772 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs. It forages by visiting foliage, flowering trees and feeds on fruits, nectar, insects and their caterpillars and small reptiles (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Oriolus traillii

Scientific Name: Oriolus traillii (Vigors, 1832)
English Name: Maroon Oriole
Local Name: Tamarong Benebou
Synonym/s: Pastor traillii Vigors, 1832
Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies O. t. traillii occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant. No threat to it or its habitat has been noted. So, based on wide distribution and absence of threat, this species is considered as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2015).
Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east and southeast regions of the country.

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen as solitary bird in mixed-evergreen forests, preferring foothills. It is diurnal and forages by visiting flowering and fruting trees like other orioles and feeds on figs, berries, insects and nectar (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain
**Dicrurus macrocercus**

Species ID: BI0332

**Taxonomy**

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<td>CHORDATA</td>
<td>AVES</td>
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<td>DICRURIDAE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Dicrurus macrocercus* Vieillot, 1817  
**English Name:** Black Drongo  
**Local Name:** Kala Fingey  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the seven known subspecies, *D.m. albirictus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a very common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** South, East, and Southeast Asia and the Middle East (Islam and Chakma 2008)  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in the villages all over the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).  
**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 127,122 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages in the secondary forests, marshes, and human habitations by scanning the vegetation around its low perch and descending on the ground to grab the prey. It is both diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on insects like crickets, grasshoppers, bugs and flying termites. It continues hunting at night by street light (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Dicrurus leucophaeus**

Species ID: BI0331

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Dicrurus leucophaeus* Vieillot, 1817  
**English Name:** Ashy Drongo, Grey Drongo  
**Local Name:** Metey Fingey, Neel Fingey  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 14 known subspecies, *D.l. longicaudatus* and *D.l. hopwoodi* occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** South, East and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008)  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the forest and woodlands all over the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).  
**EOO:** 1,93,500 km²  
**AOO:** 16,459 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages like other drongos in the evergreen, mangroves and deciduous forests, and well wooded areas (Islam and Chakma 2008). It is diurnal and feeds on flying insects such as crickets, grasshoppers, bugs, butterflies and flying termites (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Dicrurus aeneus**

Species ID: BI0329

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Dicrurus aeneus* Vieillot, 1817  
**English Name:** Bronzed Drongo, Little Bronzed Drongo  
**Local Name:** Bronze Fingey, Chota, Fingey

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of habitats including farmland, grassland and villages. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 23 June 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** South and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the forests all over the country.

**EOO:** 1, 93,450 km²  
**AOO:** 16,459 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species inhabits the forests and forest edges, orchards, and heavily wooded gardens. It is diurnal and forages from a perch to swoop on prey. It feeds mainly on flying insects, such as midges, flies, ants, and termites (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
Dicrurus remifer

Species ID: BI0334

Scientific Name: *Dicrurus remifer* (Temminck, 1823)
English Name: Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo, Small Racket-tailed Drongo
Local Name: Choto Racket-fingey, Chhota Bhimraj

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. So, it is assessed Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: South, East and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008)

Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests of southeast, northeast, southwest and central regions of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008)

EOO: 1,45,693 km²

AOO: 16,107 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and seen alone or in pairs in winter in the canopy and mid-level of evergreen, mangroves and deciduous forests. It is diurnal and forages by short looping sally from its perch and catch its prey on the wing. It feeds chiefly on insects. It also takes nectar (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
**Dicrurus hottentottus**

Species ID: BI0330

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Dicrurus hottentottus* (Linnaeus, 1766)  
**English Name:** Hair-crested Drongo, Spangled Drongo  
**Local Name:** Keshori Fingey, Keshraj  
**Synonym/s:** *Corvus hottentottus* Linnaeus, 1766  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Dicrurus menagei* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split from *D. hottentottus* by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group. Of the eight known subspecies, *D.h. hottentottus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is common resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. So, it is assessed Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 23 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** South, East and Southeast Asia (Islam and Chakma 2008)  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all the forests all over the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).  
**EOO:** 1,93,500 km²  
**AOO:** 16,221 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species occurs in the evergreen, mangroves and deciduous forests. It is diurnal and forages by scanning the vegetation around its perch and flying out to grab the prey. It feeds on insects and nectar. (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Dicrurus paradiseus**

**Species ID:** BI0333

**Taxonomy**

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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Dicrurus paradiseus* (Linnaeus, 1766)

**English Name:** Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, Ceylon Crested Drongo, Racket-tailed Drongo, Large Racket-tailed Drongo

**Local Name:** Boro Racket-fingey, Bhimraj

**Synonym/s:** *Cuculus paradiseus* Linnaeus, 1766

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 14 known subspecies, *D.p. grandis* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is very common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** South, East, and Southeast Asia. (Islam and Chakma 2008)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in the evergreen and mangrove forests of southeast, northeast, southwest regions and rarely in central region of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**EOO:** 1,15,898 km²

**AOO:** 14,745 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages in all the forests, mangroves, bamboo jungles and wooded edges of cultivable lands by making short sallies after the prey and often closely follows laughingthrushes and woodpeckers. It is diurnal and crepuscular, feeds chiefly on termites, moths, beetles, dragonflies and locusts. It also takes nectar, lizards and small birds (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Rhipidura albicollis**

Species ID: BI0328

### Taxonomy

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</table>

- **Scientific Name:** Rhipidura albicollis (Vieillot, 1818)
- **English Name:** White-throated Fantail
- **Local Name:** Dholagola Chatighurani, Chak-dil,
- **Synonym/s:** Platyrrhynchus albicolis Vieillot, 1818
- **Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 10 known subspecies R.a. albicollis and R.a. stanleyi occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This common species is widely distributed in forest edges and gardens. Its food sources are varied and not under substantial threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 29 March 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in the villages and open forests of all divisions.

- **EOO:** 2,22,509 km²
- **AOO:** 1,39,772 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** No more than 250

**Trend:** Decreasing

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in forest, scrubs, groves, gardens and cultivation (Islam and Chakma 2008). It feeds mainly on insects.

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**Assessor:** Md. Sakhawat Hossain
Hypothymis azurea

Scientific Name: Hypothymis azurea (Boddaert, 1783)
English Name: Black-naped Monarch
Local Name: Kalaghar Rajon
Synonym/s: Monarcha azurea Boddaert, 1783
Taxonomic Notes: Of the 23 known subspecies H.a. styani occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It is highly adaptable and can survive in a wide variety of habitats like gardens and forest edges. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 29 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)
Bangladesh: It occurs in all the forests of all divisions.
EOO: 2,22,509 km²
AOO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and sedentary. It is usually seen alone, in pairs or mixed flocks of flycatchers in all forest areas, secondary growths, plantations and well wooded areas. It feeds on butterflies, moths, bugs and other flying insects.

Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain
**Terpsiphone paradisi**

Species ID: BI0336

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Terpsiphone paradisi (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Asian Paradise-flycatcher, Asian Paradise Flycatcher, Asian Paradise-Flycatcher

**Local Name:** Eshio Shabulbuli

**Synonym/s:** Corvus paradise Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 16 known subspecies T.p. leucogaster, T.p. paradisi and T.p. saturatior occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon resident and summer visitor. It is widely distributed throughout the country. Its food sources are very varied and not under any immediate threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 March 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia; Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all the forests and gardens of Bangladesh.

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in shady trees near streams, forests, plantation, groves and gardens. It feeds on butterflies, bugs, beetles, dragonflies and other large insects.

**Assessor:** Md. Sakhawat Hossain
**Cissa chinensis**
Species ID: BI0308

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Cissa chinensis* (Boddaert, 1783)  
**English Name:** Green Magpie, Common Green Magpie  
**Local Name:** Shobuj Taura  
**Synonym/s:** *Coracias chinensis* Boddaert, 1783  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies *C.c. chinensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Green Magpie is an uncommon resident species that occurs in all mixed evergreen forests of Bangladesh. In addition it has also been reported from the Shal forest of Sherpur District. Its food sources are very varied and it is under no immediate threat. Due to its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and apparent absence of any threat Green Magpie has been treated as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in mixed evergreen forest of northeast, east and southeast regions under the Revenue Divisions of Chittagong and Sylhet and in a patch of Shal forest under the Dhaka Division.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone or in pairs in mixed evergreen and moist deciduous forest. It forages with mixed flocks of drongos, babbler and laughing thrushes among the foliages of trees and feeds largely on insects, lizards, snakes, birds, bird eggs and frogs (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sakhawat Hossain
**Dendrocitta vagabunda**

Species ID: BI0310

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Dendrocitta vagabunda* (Latham, 1790)

**English Name:** Rufous Treepie, Indian Tree Pie, Indian Treepie, Rufous Treepie, Wandering Treepie

**Local Name:** Khoira Harichacha, Hari Chacha

**Synonym/s:** *Coracias vagabunda* Latham, 1790

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Rufous Treepie is one of the commonest resident birds in Bangladesh. It is widely distributed in all forests and almost the whole countryside with village grooves. So, it has very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and is capable of withstanding changes taking place in its habitats. So, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It is found in woodlands all over Bangladesh.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²  
AOO: 1,39,772 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** The global population is considered stable in the absence of evidence for any declines or substantial threats.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone or in pairs and lose foraging flocks in company of most insect-eating birds occurring in the area. Due to its predatory habits smaller birds often raise alarm by seeing its presence nearby. It forages in leafy trees and feeds on fruits, nectar, small invertebrates, eggs, hatchlings and carrion. In the public parks it often collects food from the ground thrown by visitors. It takes part in foraging with mixed-species hunting party (Ielam and Chakma 2008, Khan 1987, 2008, 2015).

**Assessor:** Md. Sakhawat Hossain
Dendrocitta formosae

Scientific Name: *Dendrocitta formosae* Swinhoe, 1863

English Name: Grey Treepie

Local Name: Metey Haichacha

Synonym/s: *Dendrocitta himalayensis*, Blyth 1865

Taxonomic Notes: Of the eight known subspecies *D.f. himalayensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This rare resident species has a large range in hill-forests in the east, northeast and southeast of Bangladesh. There is little or no threat to the species noted. As its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are pretty large and being an adaptable species, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 January 2015.

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

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

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed-evergreen forests of the northeast, east and southeast regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2008, 2015).

EOO: 41,602 km²

AOO: 10,624 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone, in pair or small flocks in the evergreen forest, dense bushes and secondary growths, usually in the hills. It is diurnal and forages by visiting forest trees and tall bushes and feeds on a variety of fruits, seeds, nectar, insects, lizards and small birds (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Md. Sakhawat Hossain
Corvus splendens

Species Profile

**Scientific Name:** Corvus splendens Vieillot, 1817  
**English Name:** House Crow, Indian House Crow  
**Local Name:** Pati Kak, Kauua  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies, *C.s. splendens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is very common and widespread in all types of human settlements in Bangladesh. It takes a wide variety of food and is known to be a very tenacious species. No serious threat to it has been reported. It is categorized as Least Concern because of its abundance and wide distribution.

**Date Assessed:** 2 December 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Hong Kong, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. It has been introduced to Bahrain, Barbados, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gibraltar, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, United Republic of, United Arab Emirates, United States and Yemen (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in the towns and villages all over the country (Khan 2008). House crow is also found in the forest edges close to human inhabitants.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary, gregarious and diurnal. It is always seen in noisy parties in close association with people and relies on food scraps and other wastes. It is an omnivorous species which feeds on refuse around human habitations, carrion, fruits, small vertebrates etc. It breeds from January to July, often breeds twice a year and serves as the hosts to the brood parasitic bird Asian Koel (Haque and Mahmud 2009, Begum 2011).

**Assessor:** Tanvir Ahmed Shovon
**Corvus levaillantii**

Species ID: BI0311

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Corvus levaillantii* Lesson, 1831  
**English Name:** Jungle Crow, Large-billed Crow  
**Local Name:** Dar Kak, Jangli Kowwa  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *C.l. levaillantii* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is very common and widespread in Bangladesh. It takes a wide variety of food and thrives on variety of habitats including human settlements. No serious threat to it has been reported. It is categorized as least concern because of its abundance and wide distribution.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 December 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Bangladesh:** It is distributed in all forest areas, villages and towns of Bangladesh (Khan 2008).  
**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,32,741 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Stable  
**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary, gregarious and diurnal. It occurs in the forests, orchards, gardens, human settlements, garbage dumps and along forest edges. It is omnivorous and feeds on anything appearing edible, alive or dead like carrion, small vertebrates and human garbage (Khan 2008). It breeds almost year-round (Khan 2008, Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Tanvir Ahmed Shovon
**Parus major**

Species ID: BI0394

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Parus major Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Great Tit  
**Local Name:** Boro Tit  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 33 known subspecies P.m.stupae and P.m. nipalensis occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 12 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Asia and Europe (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,39,772 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is usually seen singly or in pairs. It forages by gleaning among the leaves and small branches of trees and bushes in forest edges, groves, cultivable lands and gardens. It is diurnal and feeds on insects, caterpillars, seeds, flower-buds and berries.

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Riparia riparia**

Species ID: BI0396

**Taxonomy**

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<td>HIRUNDINIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Riparia riparia* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Sand Martin

**Local Name:** Bali Nakuti

**Synonym/s:** *Hirundo riparia* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies *R.r. diluta* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common winter migrant and widely distributed throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. Therefore, the species is evaluated as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 21 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over Africa, Asia, South America, and North America, Europe (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs along the rivers all over the country.

- **EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
- **AOO:** 9,400 km²

**Population**

- **Generation Time (Length):** Unknown
- **Total Population:** Unknown
- **Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and is seen in flocks in sand or earth banks of large rivers, lakes and tanks. It forages by flying low over water or bare ground to hawk tiny insects in the air. It is diurnal and feeds on soft-bodied insects, such as mosquitoes, black flies, mayflies and stoneflies.

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
Riparia paludicola

Species ID: BI0395

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Riparia paludicola* (Vieillot, 1817)
English Name: Plain Martin, Brown-throated Martin
Local Name: Khoiragola Nakuti
Synonym/s: *Hirundo paludicola* (Vieillot, 1817)
Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies *R.p.chinensis* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is a common resident of rivers and streams with cliffs and is widely distributed throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 21 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia, Africa (Haque and Mahmud 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs in rivers and streams all over the country.

EOO: 2,17,468 km²
AOO: 9,400 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and is seen in mixed flocks of martins and swallows in the bank or rivers and streams with alluvial cliffs. It forages by flying over the water or grass to hawk insects like mosquitoes, black flies, mayflies and stoneflies in the air (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessor: Tareq Onu
**Hirundo rustica**

Species ID: BI0398

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Barn Swallow  
**Local Name:** Pati Ababil

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This is a common winter migrant and rare resident to some parts of Bangladesh. It is widespread in different habitats in and around wetlands throughout the country. It takes a wide variety of insects and no serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 22 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes most of Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe and northern Australia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable habitats mainly in and around wetlands all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,39,772 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.9 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and diurnal. It forages by continuously flying over crops or water in open country and farmland to hawk flying insects. It feeds on dipterous insects including midges and gnats.

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Hirundo daurica**

Species ID: BI0397

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Hirundo daurica* Linnaeus, 1771  
**English Name:** Red-rumped Swallow  
**Local Name:** Lalkomor Ababil  
**Synonym/s:** *Hirundo riparia* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Hirundo daurica* and *H. domicella* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) have been lumped into *H. daurica* following Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993). Of the 12 known subspecies *H.d. nipalensis* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is rare winter migrant and is widely distributed in open lands of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 21 January 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes Asia, Africa, Southern Europe (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in open country all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,65,197 km²  
**AOO:** 2,08,552 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4 yrs (Birdlife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious. It occurs with flocks of other swallows and martins in open grassy hill slopes and cultivable lands. It forages by flying over sandy riverbeds or open fields to hawk flying insects.

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Delichon nipalensis**

**Species ID:** BI0400

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Delichon nipalensis Horsfield & Moore, 1854  
**English Name:** Nepal House Martin  
**Local Name:** Nepali ghornakuti  
**Synonym/s:** Delichon nipalensis BirdLife International (2004)  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Gender agreement of species name follows David and Gosselin (2002b) (BirdLife International 2004). Of the two known subspecies *D.n. nipalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is common resident. Though it is not widely distributed but is common in certain hill forests. It thrives on a variety of flying insects and no serious threat to this species has been reported. It, therefore, does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 22 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly over the hills and evergreen forests of southeast regions of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and diurnal. It forages in scattered flocks by hawking prey in the air over terraced cultivated fields and mountain forest edges.

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Species ID:** BI0483

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Mirafara cantillans* Blyth, 1844  
**English Name:** Singing Bush Lark  
**Local Name:** Surela Jharborot  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies *M.c. cantillans* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman)

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The distribution of this uncommon species is fairly wide. It thrives in a variety of habitats some of which are not under any serious threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 11 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Asia and Africa (Haque and Kamruzzaman).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in sandy coasts and river banks, fallow lands of southeast and southwest regions of the country.

**EOO:** 57,649 km²  
**AOO:** 2,093 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and is seen alone, in pairs or small groups in grass fields, fallow lands and farmland. It forages by running on the ground and picking up food with its bill. It is diurnal and feeds on grass seeds, ants, weevils and other insects and their larvae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
**Scientific Name:** *Mirafra assamica* Horsfield, 1840
**English Name:** Bengal Bush Lark
**Local Name:** Bangla Jharbhorot

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Mirafra assamica* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *M. assamica*, *M. affinis*, *M. erythrocephala* and *M. microptera* following Alström (1998).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 12 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²

**AOO:** 1,39,772 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal, sedentary and is seen alone or in pairs or small loose parties. It forages by hopping on ground and rocks, occasionally perching on low bushes or fences in open grasslands, cultivated lands, scrub jungle and fallow lands. It feeds on seeds, beetles, weevils and other insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
Calandrella raytal

Species ID: BI0485

Taxonomy

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<td>ALAUDIDAE</td>
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</table>

Scientific Name: *Calandrella raytal* (Blyth, 1844)  
English Name: Indian Short-toed Lark  
Local Name: Bali Bhorot  
Synonym/s: *Alauda raytal* Blyth, 1844  
Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies, *C.r. raytal* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is very common resident. Despite some questions over its presence in most of the coast, and limited information on its status during the monsoon, regarded as common within main river chars. Its suitable habitat is stable or expanding in recent years. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 19 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Coast of Iran and Gujarat, Main river floodplains of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra systems in Pakistan, India, Nepal and Bangladesh, and Irrawady River in Myanmar (BirdLife International 2015, Juana et al. 2004)

Bangladesh: It occurs in sandy riverbanks and coasts of the country (Khan 2008).

EOO: 65,787 km²  
AOO: 2,579 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known  
Total Population: Unknown  
Trend: Not known

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is seen in small groups in the sandy-dry riverine lands, with bare sand/soil or low vegetation. It forages by walking on sandy flats and mud near water and feeds on insects and seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Paul Thompson
**Eremopterix grisea**

Species ID: BI0484

### Taxonomy

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*Scientific Name:* *Eremopterix grisea* (Scopoli, 1786)
*English Name:* Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark
*Local Name:* Metechadi Choruivorot
*Synonym/s:* *Alauda grisea* Scopoli, 1786
*Eremopterix grisea* Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)

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

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is rare resident. Though not common the species is widely distributed in sandy shores and riverbanks some of which are not under any serious threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 08 March 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable habitats throughout the country.

**EOO:** 2,17,467 km²

**AAO:** 11,350 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is seen in pairs or small groups in dry open areas with scattered thorn bushes, grass clumps, ploughed fields, stony areas, sandy river beds and dry tidal mudflats. It forages by hopping and picking food from dry, dusty, bare ground. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds, weevils, ants and other insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessor:
Tareq Onu
**Alauda gulgula**

Species Profile

Scientific Name: *Alauda gulgula* Franklin, 1831

English Name: Oriental Skylark

Local Name: Udoi Ovrobhorot

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 13 known subspecies *A.g.gulgula* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is common and widely distributed. It thrives in a variety of habitats several of which are not under any serious threat. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 07 March 2015

History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,06,431 km²

**AOO:** 1,32,525 km²

Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and is seen alone, in pairs or small scattered groups in grasslands, paddy fields, tidal mudflats and harvested lands. It forages by walking and picking up food from the grass or bare ground and sometimes bushes. It is diurnal and feeds on insects and vegetable matters such as roots, bulbs, seeds etc. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Tareq Onu
**Cisticola juncidis**

Species ID: BI0409

**Taxonomy**

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<td>CISTICOLIDAE</td>
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*Scientific Name:* *Cisticola juncidis* (Rafinesque, 1810)

*English Name:* Zitting Cisticola

*Local Name:* Bhomra Soton

*Synonym/s:* *Sylvia juncidis* Rafinesque, 1810

*Cisticola juncidis juncidus* Christidis and Boles, 2008

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 17 known subspecies *C. j. cursitans* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common resident and is widespread in cultivated fields and grasslands throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 27 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Africa, Asia, southern Europe, northern Australia (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in cultivated crop fields and grasslands all over Bangladesh.

*EOO:* 2,01,927 km²

*AOO:* 1,19,824 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and is seen alone or in pairs. It forages in grasses, reeds, cultivated fields often near water. It feeds on small grasshoppers, weevils, beetles, ants, aphids, caterpillars, spiders and greed seeds (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Cisticola exilis**

Species ID: BI0408

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Cisticola exilis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)

**English Name:** Golden-headed Cisticola

**Local Name:** Dholamatha Soton

**Synonym/s:** *Malurus exilis* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 12 known subspecies *C.e. tytleri* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a rare resident. Though considered rare, it is likely to be more widely distributed than the sighting reports suggest. It is easily misidentified as Zitting Cisticola for it is very similar in appearance. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 27 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in grasslands of southeast, northeast and central regions of the country.

**EOO:** 82,431 km²

**AOO:** 3,808 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and is seen in loose flocks in grasslands and scrubs by the forests. It forages in the grass by shuffling through clumps of stems. It feeds on ants and other small insects (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Prinia rufescens**

Species ID: BI0414

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Prinia rufescens* Blyth, 1847  
**English Name:** Rufescent Prinia  
**Local Name:** Lalche Prinia  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Closely related to *P. hodgsonii* but the two are vocally and morphologically quite distinct. Six subspecies are recognized.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widely distributed in grassland and bushes throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 30 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Chakma 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forest edges and bushes in northeast, southeast and central regions of the country.

**EOO:** 73,626 km²  
**AOO:** 11,942 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is a gregarious, diurnal bird and usually seen in small flocks in, undergrowth in open forest, scrubby grassland, bamboo and clearings in the hills. The flock forages by creeping stealthily on the ground in dense undergrowth and feeds on insects (Haque and Chakma 2008)

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
Prinia hodgsonii
Species ID: BI0412

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Prinia hodgsonii* Blyth, 1844
English Name: Grey-breasted Prinia
Local Name: Metebook Prina
Taxonomic Notes: Of the 6 known subspecies *P.h.rufula* and *P.h. hodgsonii* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widely distributed in grassland and bushes throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 30 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

Bangladesh: It occurs in forest edges and bushes in northeast, southeast and central regions of the country.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²
AAO: 1,39,772 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

It is a gregarious, diurnal bird and usually seen in small flocks in near cultivation, undergrowth in open forest, scrubby grassland, bamboo and clearings in mangrove. The flock forages by creeping stealthily on the ground in dense undergrowth and feeds on insects and nectar (Haque and Chakma 2008)

Assessor: Tareq Onu
**Prinia gracilis**

Species ID: BI0411

### Taxonomy

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<td>CISTICOLIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Prinia gracilis* (Lichtenstein, 1823)

**English Name:** Graceful Prinia

**Local Name:** Shundori Prina

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 12 known subspecies, *P.g. stevensi* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common resident and is widely distributed in grasslands near rivers throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 28 November 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends over northeast Africa, the Middle East and South Asia (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in habitat types like tall grasses near rivers in central, northwest and southwest regions of the country.

**EOO:** 1,13,344 km²

**AOO:** 6,768 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in pairs or small flocks in tall grasses on islands in the main rivers, scrub and bushes near water. It forages in the grasses, flying a little above the ground between clumps of grass or bushes. It is diurnal and feeds on spiders, beetles, caterpillars, grasshoppers and other small insects (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
Prinia flaviventris

Species ID: BI0410

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Prinia flaviventris* (Delessert, 1840)

English Name: Yellowed-bellied Prinia

Local Name: Holdepet Prina

Synonym/s: *Orthotomus flaviventris* Delessert, 1840

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies *P.f. flaviventris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a common resident and widespread in grasslands near rivers and hill areas of the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 28 November 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

Bangladesh: It occurs in grasslands and scrub habitats in northeast, southeast, southwest regions of the country.

EOO: 1,15,798 km²

AOO: 5,194 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal, usually solitary but may sometimes be seen in loose groups of 3-4 in grass areas, scrubs and bushes near water in plains and foothills. It is a restless bird and habitually on the move. It forages by gleaning in the foliage of bushes and grasses close to ground and feeds chiefly on insects and larvae (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Tareq Onu
**Prinia inornata**

Species ID: BI0413

**Taxonomy**

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<td>AVES</td>
<td>PASSERIFORMES</td>
<td>CISTICOLIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scientific Name: *Prinia inornata* Sykes, 1832  
English Name: Plain Prinia  
Local Name: Nirol Prina  
Taxonomic Notes: Of the nine known subspecies *P.i. fusca* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common resident and is widely distributed in a variety of habitats throughout the country. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 30 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in bushy areas, shrubby areas and tall grasses all over the country.

- **EOO:** 2,06,431 km²  
- **AOO:** 1,32,525 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen in pairs or small flocks. It forages by flying between twigs and blades of bushes and the edge of paddy fields and low secondary growth in forests and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds on grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars, ants, spiders and nectar (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Pycnonotus atriceps**

Species ID: BI0401

**Taxonomy**

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<td>CHORDATA</td>
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<td>PASSERIFORMES</td>
<td>PYCNONOTIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pycnonotus atriceps* (Temminck, 1822)  
**English Name:** Black-headed Bulbul  
**Local Name:** Kalamatha Bulbul  
**Synonym/s:** *Turdus atriceps* Temminck, 1822  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies *P. a. articeps* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common resident and is widely distributed throughout the hill forests of Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 21 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Southeast Asia and southern China (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

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

**EOO:** 1,06,234 km²  
**AOO:** 41,602 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and is seen solitary or in small flocks of 6-8 individuals in evergreen subtropical or tropical forests and edge of forests and bushes. It forages by hopping from branch to branch in the canopy and foliages and mainly feeds on small fruit and berries, but will also take insects.

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Pycnonotus melanicterus**

Species ID: BI0404

**Taxonomy**

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<td>PASSERIFORMES</td>
<td>PYCNONOTIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pycnonotus melanicterus* (Gmelin, 1789)

**English Name:** Black-crested Bulbul

**Local Name:** Kalajhuti Bulbul

**Synonym/s:** *Muscicapa melanictera* Gmelin, 1789

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 12 known subspecies, *P.m. flaviventris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common resident of the forests, especially hill forests of Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats and does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 21 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all forests in northeast, southeast and central regions of the country.

**EOO:** 79,787 km²

**AOO:** 11,984 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in feeding flocks in forest and dense scrub. It is diurnal and forages in fruit-bearing trees and feeds on fruit and insects.

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Pycnonotus jocosus**  
Species ID: BI0403

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pycnonotus jocosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Red-whiskered Bulbul  
**Local Name:** Sipahi Bulbul  
**Synonym/s:** *Motacilla emeria* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the nine known subspecies *P.j. emeria* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widespread in all forests, orchards and village groves throughout the country. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats and does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 21 November 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in different habitat types all over the country.

- **EOO:** 2,22,508 km²  
- **AOO:** 1,32,740 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 8-10 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in pairs or in loose feeding flocks in lightly wooded areas, more open country with bushes and shrubs, and farmland. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits and small insects. They conspicuously perch on trees.

### Assessor:

Tareq Onu
**Pycnonotus cafer**

Species ID: BI0402

**Taxonomy**

<table>
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<tr>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pycnonotus cafer* (Linnaeus, 1766)  
**English Name:** Red-vented Bulbul  
**Local Name:** Bangla Bulbul  
**Synonym/s:** *Turdus cafer* Linnaeus, 1766  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the nine known subspecies *P.c. bengalensis* and *P.c. humayuni* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widespread in all forests, orchards and village groves throughout the country. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats and does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 21 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,508 km²  
**AOO:** 1,32,740 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 11 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in pairs or in small groups. It forages by hopping on the ground, in bushes and canopy of the trees in dry scrub, open forest, plains and cultivated lands. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, petals of flowers, nectar, insects and occasionally geckos.

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
Scientific Name: *Iole virescens* Blyth, 1845
English Name: Olive Bulbul
Local Name: Jolpai Bulbul
Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies *I.v. cacharensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is a common resident and is widely distributed in the hill forests of Bangladesh. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 4 November 2014

**History**

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

Global: Its global range includes South and Southeast Asia, limited in India, Myanmar and Thailand (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It is found in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 41,602 km²
AOO: 10,623 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in pairs or in small feeding flocks like other bulbuls. It forages in fruit-bearing plants in mixed evergreen forests and edge of forests. It is diurnal and mainly feeds on small juicy fruits (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Tareq Onu
**Scientific Name:** *Alophoixus flaveolus* (Gould, 1836)  
**English Name:** White-throated Bulbul  
**Local Name:** Dholagola Bulbul  
**Synonym/s:** *Trichophorus flaveolus* Gould, 1836  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies *A.f. flaveolus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common resident of hill forests, widely distributed and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 21 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 41,602 km²  
**AOO:** 10,623 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in small feeding parties in evergreen forests with dense undergrowth. It forages in the undergrowth by visiting fruiting trees and feeds on fruits and insects.

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Species Profile**

**Hemixos flavala**

**Species ID:** BI0407

**Taxonomy**

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<td>PYCNONOTIDAE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Hemixos flavala* Blyth, 1845  
**English Name:** Ashy Bulbul  
**Local Name:** Kalche Bulbul  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies *H.f. flavala* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is an uncommon resident. It is widely distributed in hill forests and thrives on variety of fruits, nectar and insects. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 22 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 41,602 km²  
**AOO:** 10,624 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and is seen in pairs or in mixed flocks in broadleaved evergreen forests, forest edges and secondary growth. It is diurnal and feeds on nectar, berries and insects.

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Hypsipetes leucocephalus**

Species ID: BI0568

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* (Gmelin, 1789)  
**English Name:** Asian Black Bulbul  
**Local Name:** Kala Bulbul  
**Synonym/s:** *Turdus leucocephalus* Gmelin, 1789  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 12 known subspecies *H.l.nigrescens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This rare species is seen in hill forests of elevation usually higher than 500m. It thrives on a wide variety of fruits, berries, insects and nectar. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 23 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through most of South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in evergreen forests of southeast and northeast regions of the country.  
**EOO:** 41,602 km²  
**AOO:** 10,624 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and is seen in small parties of 6-10 in broadleaved evergreen forests of the hills with tall trees. It is diurnal and forages by visiting flowering and fruting trees and undergrowth or by making aerial sallies after flying prey. It feeds on fruits, berries, insects and nectar (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
Orthotomus cuculatus

Species Profile

Scientific Name: Orthotomus cuculatus Temminck, 1836
English Name: Mountain Tailorbird
Local Name: Pahari Tuntuni
Taxonomic Notes: Of the 13 known subspecies, O.c. coronatus occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: Although rare resident this species is widespread in the scrub jungles of the hill forests of Bangladesh. It can survive in degraded forests and several of its habitats are protected. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 10 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen hill forests of southeast region of the country.

EOO: 16,164 km²
AOO: 7,802 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

The species is seen in pairs or in small family groups in undergrowth in evergreen forests with mixed bushes and bamboos. It is diurnal, forages in the forest undergrowths and feeds on insects and their larvae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Tareq Onu
Orthotomus sutorius
Species ID: BI0437

**Taxonomy**

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<td>SYLVIIDAE</td>
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**Scientific Name:** Orthotomus sutorius (Pennant, 1769)
**English Name:** Common Tailorbird
**Local Name:** Pati Tuntuni
**Synonym/s:** Motacilla sutoria Pennant, 1769

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the known nine subspecies, O.s. patia occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 10 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It is widely distributed throughout the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,508 km²
**AOO:** 1,39,771 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known
**Total Population:** Unknown
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages in pairs or family parties in villages, edges of forests, scrub, orchards and gardens in lowlands and hills. It is diurnal and feeds on tiny insects and larvae (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
Orthotomus atrogularis

Species ID: BI0435

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Orthotomus atrogularis Temminck, 1836  
**English Name:** Dark-necked Tailorbird  
**Local Name:** Kalagola Tuntuni  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies, O.a. nitidus occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon and widespread resident of hill forest. It can thrive in degraded forests and a few of its habitats are protected. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 10 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range is restricted to Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in hill forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country (Khan 2008).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EOO</th>
<th>AOO</th>
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<td>34,405 km²</td>
<td>8,307 km²</td>
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</table>

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages alone or in pairs in low undergrowth and the canopy in dense scrubs on the edges and interior of broadleaved evergreen forests and bamboo thickets. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on small insects and larvae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Scientific Name:** *Megalurus palustris* Horsfield, 1821  
**English Name:** Striated Grassbird  
**Local Name:** Dagi Ghaspakhi  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies, *M. p. tokiao* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common and widespread resident. It thrives well on grassland and scrub near water all over Bangladesh. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 11 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in suitable habitats except southwest region of the country.

- **EOO:** 1,74,114 km²  
- **AOO:** 1,09,159 km²

**Population**

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

This species is diurnal. It forages among tall grasses, brushwood and reeds near water including the edges of adjacent cultivated land. It feeds mainly on insects and spiders (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Tesia cyaniventer**

Species ID: BI0417

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Tesia cyaniventer* Hodgson, 1837  
**English Name:** Grey-bellied Tesia  
**Local Name:** Metepet Tesia

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Although this species is an uncommon winter migrant in Bangladesh, it is widespread throughout the scrub jungles in the hill forests. It can survive in degraded forests and several of its habitats are protected. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 11 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in hill forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country (Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 34,405 km²  
**AOO:** 8,307 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory and is seen alone. It keeps near the ground and forages in dense undergrowth including ferns up to 3 meters high and other plants near streams in dense broadleaved moist forests. It feeds mainly on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Urosphena squameiceps**

**Species ID:** BI0569

**Taxonomy**

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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Urosphena squameiceps* (Swinhoe, 1863)

**English Name:** Asian Stubtail

**Local Name:** Eshio Bhotalej

**Synonym/s:** *Cettia squameiceps* Swinhoe, 1863

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *P.f. flavescens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a rare winter migrant. Although the AOO and EOO calculated from the sight reports of this secretive bird are small, its actual distribution is thought to be larger. A few of its habitat are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 16 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range is limited to northeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country (Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 7,973 km²

**AOO:** 505 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory. It forages on the ground or among low vegetation in the undergrowth of evergreen forests. It feeds mainly on insects and their larvae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
Cettia flavolivacea

Species ID: BI0419

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Cettia flavolivacea* Blyth, 1845
English Name: Aberrant Bush-warbler
Local Name: Pashua Jharfutki

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species, although rare, is a widespread winter migrant. It thrives in the scrub jungles in the hill forests of Bangladesh. It can survive in degraded forests and several of its habitats are protected. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 14 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Bhutan, China, India, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

Bangladesh: It occurs in reeds, other grasses and bushes in the freshwater wetlands of northeast region of the country.

EOO: 1,74,914 km²
AOO: 3,109 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory, diurnal and solitary. It forages in low, dense vegetation in bushes, tall grass clumps, dense bamboo thickets, ferns and scrubs. It feeds on invertebrates and larvae (BirdLife International 2012).

Assessor: Tareq Onu
Locustella certhiola

Scientific Name: Locustella certhiola (Pallas, 1811)
English Name: Pallas’s Grasshopper Warbler, Rusty-rumped Warbler
Local Name: Palasi Froringfutki
Synonym/s: Dumeticola thoracica Blyth, 1845
Bradypterus thoracicus Blyth, 1845

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies L.c. rubescens occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant. It is usually seen at scrub and reedbed near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category.
Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History
Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes South, East and Southeast Asia and Europe (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)
Bangladesh: It occurs in reeds and swamps all over the country in winter.
EOO: 1,85,715 km²
AOO: 7,142 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and solitary. It forages silently in the paddy fields, grasslands, swamps, reed-beds and rests in dark undergrowth and shaded grass. It is crepuscular and feeds on insects.

Assessor: Israt Jahan
Locustella lanceolata

Species Profile

Species ID: BI0570

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Locustella lanceolata* (Temminck, 1840)
English Name: Lanceolated Warbler
Local Name: Patari Futki
Synonym/s: *Sylvia lanceolata* Temminck, 1840

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at scrub and reedbed near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

Bangladesh: It occurs in reeds and scrubs of haor of all divisions in winter.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²
AOO: 7,142 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.7 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and secretive at wintering ground. It forages in reedbeds, grass-fields, dense bushes and harvested paddy fields. It is crepuscular and feeds on crawling insects.

Assessor: Israt Jahan
Bradypterus thoracicus

Species ID: BI0424

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Bradypterus thoracicus* (Blyth, 1845)

English Name: Spotted Bush Warbler

Local Name: Tila Jharfutki

Synonym/s: *Dumeticola thoracica* Blyth, 1845

*Bradypterus thoracicus* Blyth, 1845

Taxonomic Notes: *Bradypterus thoracicus* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *B. thoracicus* and *B. davidi* following Round and Loskot (1995). Of the six known subspecies *B.t. thoracicus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at scrub and reedbed near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

Bangladesh: It occurs in reeds and scrubs of wetlands all over the country in winter.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²

AOO: 7,142 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and solitary. It forages in the undergrowths and grasslands in tall grasses and reedbeds. It is diurnal and feeds on insects.

Assessor: Israt Jahan
Bradypterus davidi

Species ID: BI0422

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Bradypterus davidi* (La Touche, 1923)
English Name: David’s Bush-warbler, Baikal Bush-warbler
Local Name: Boikal Iharfutki
Taxonomic Notes: *Bradypterus thoracicus* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *B. thoracicus* and *B. davidi* following Round and Loskot (1995).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen in scrub and reeds near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threat category.
Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia and Northeast Europe (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)
Bangladesh: It winters in reeds and swamps all over the country.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²
AOO: 7,142 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and solitary in tall grasses and reedbeds. It forages on the edge of grassy clearings and feeds on insects.

Assessor: Israt Jahan
Scientific Name: *Acrocephalus aedon* (Pallas, 1776)
English Name: Thick-billed Warbler
Local Name: Motathot Futki
Synonym/s: *Muscicapa aedon* Pallas, 1776
Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies *A. aedon* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of habitats including scrubs and reedbeds near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Asia and Europe (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It winters in reeds, scrubs along streams and swamps all over the country.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²
AOO: 7,142 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and solitary. It forages alone in grasses, scrubs near wetlands, mangroves, reeds, villages and seasonally flooded grasslands. It is crepuscular and feeds on insects.

Assessor: Israt Jahan
Acrocephalus agricola

Species Profile

Scientific Name: Acrocephalus agricola (Jerdon, 1845)
English Name: Paddyfield Warbler
Local Name: Dhani Futki
Synonym/s: Sylvia agricola Jerdon, 1845

Taxonomic Notes: Acrocephalus agricola (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into A. agricola and A. tangorum contra Alstrom et al. (1991) but following Helbig and Seibold (1999).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at scrub and reedbed near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category.
Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes Eastern Europe through Central and South Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It winters in aquatic vegetations like reeds and swamps all over the country.
EOO: 1,85,715 km²
AOO: 7,142 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and solitary. It forages from stem to stem in seasonally flooded agricultural land, tall grasses, sugarcane fields, elephant grass, reeds and bushes near shallow water. It feeds on insects.

Assessor: Israt Jahan
**Acrocephalus bistrigiceps**

Species ID: BI0428

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps* Swinhoe, 1860  
**English Name:** Black-browed Reed Warbler  
**Local Name:** Kalavru Nolfutki  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Acrocephalus agricola* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *A. agricola* and *A. tangorum* contra Alstrom et al. (1991) but following Helbig and Seibold (1999).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at scrub and reedbed near wetlands, a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** Reeds and scrubs of haor of all division in winter.

**EOO:** 1,85,715 km²  
**AAO:** 7,142 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory and is seen alone in scrubs near wetlands, reeds and seasonally flooded grasslands. It forages from reed to reed in utmost stealth and feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
**Acrocephalus dumetorum**

Species ID: BI0430

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Acrocephalus dumetorum* Blyth, 1849  
**English Name:** Blyth’s Reed Warbler  
**Local Name:** Blaither Nolfutki, Tikra

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of habitats many of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South Asia and Northeast Europe (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It winters in bushy areas and open trees all over the country.

- **EOO:** 1,93,500 km²
- **AOO:** 16,458 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory and seen alone in scrubs, trees, dry bushes and reeds at the edge of cultivated lands, swamp forest plantation, gardens, hedges, orchards and groves in the winter. It forages alone in bushes and feeds on insects.

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
Acrocephalus arundinaceus

Species ID: BI0431

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847

English Name: Oriental (Great) Reed-warbler

Local Name: Udoi Nolfutki

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a rare but widespread winter migrant to eastern wetlands of Bangladesh. Since it is not easy to separate this species from the commoner Clamorous Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus stentoreus* the species is likely to be more abundant than reported. No serious threat to it has been noted. The species does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 11 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: The breeding range covers southern Siberia, Mongolia, northern, central and eastern China, Korea and Japan. It winters in north-east India, Bangladesh and across South-east Asia to the Philippines and Indonesia, occasionally reaching New Guinea and Australia (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: Although listed by Rashid (1967) and Sarker & Sarker (1988), the first confirmed records of this species was in 2011 and 2013 when 19 were caught during a mist-net surveys at Baikka beel, Hail Haor and Tanguar Haor (Round et al. 2014, Thompson et al. 2014).

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages in tall bushes around lakes or ponds. It is diurnal and feeds largely on grasshoppers and other insects. It is a territorial bird and males engage frequently in song contests with neighbouring males even at the wintering grounds.

Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury
**Acrocephalus stentoreus**

Species ID: BI0433

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Acrocephalus stentoreus* (Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1833)

**English Name:** Clamorous Reed Warbler

**Local Name:** Bachal Nolfutki

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Acrocephalus stentoreus* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *A. stentoreus* and *A. orinus* following Bensch and Pearson (2002). Of the nine known subspecies *A.s. brunnescens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in scrub and reedbed near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 28 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Northeast Africa and Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in reeds, swamps and bushes near streams all over the country.

**EOO:** 1,85,715 km²

**AOO:** 7,142 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.4 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory and is seen alone or in pairs in reed-beds, tall bushes around lakes, ponds and mangrove swamps, acacia jungle and cultivated lands during migration. It is usually a shy but noisy bird. It is crepuscular and forages in bushes neat wetlands and feeds on grasshoppers and other insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Phylloscopus affinis**

*Species ID: BI0438*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Phylloscopus affinis* (Tickell, 1833)

**English Name:** Tickell’s Warbler

**Local Name:** Tikeler Patafutki

**Synonym/s:** *Motacilla affinis* Tickell, 1833

**Taxonomic Notes:** It has been considered conspecific with *P. subaffinis*, but consistent vocal differences and responses to song (Clement 2006).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed throughout the country. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 01 November 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Breeding: Himalayas from northern Pakistan eastwards to southwest and central China (Sichuan); wintering: Ganges- Brahmaputra plains of India, Bangladesh, northern Myanmar and northern Thailand (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**EOO:** 1,73,911 km²

**AOO:** 90,012 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is a short distance migrant, the entire population nests in the northern taiga forests where it is sometimes semi-colonial and nests on the ground (Clement 2006) and winters in low bushes and trees secondary growth and wooded areas, also in Bangladesh swamp thicket and scrub in large wetlands (Round *et al.* 2014).

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
Phylloscopus cantator
Species ID: BI0439

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Phylloscopus cantator* (Tickell, 1833)
English Name: Yellow-vented Warbler
Local Name: Holdetola Futki
Synonym/s: *Motacilla cantator* Tickell, 1833
Taxonomic Notes: Of the known two subspecies, *P.c. cantator* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is an uncommon resident and winter migrant to Bangladesh. Although it is rarely seen outside of evergreen forests and dependent on continued protection of remnant forests no serious threat to it and no decline in population have been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.
Date Assessed: 01 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species nests in the north-east Himalayas from eastern Nepal to Bhutan and northeast India and northernmost Myanmar, and also in southern China, Lao PDR and adjacent parts of Vietnam. In the non-breeding season it also descends to lower altitudes in eastern Bangladesh, northeast India and Myanmar (BirdLife International 2015, Clement 2006).

Bangladesh: It occurs in mixed evergreen forests of southeast, northeast and central regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 79,795 km²
AOO: 11986 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Stable - no trend detected in records from Lawachara NP over period 1986-2014 (P. Thompson pers. obs.)

Habitat and Ecology

This species nests in the mid-montane forests of the western Himalayas, during February to August, when a clutch of 3-4 eggs is laid in a ball-shaped nest of grasses and mosses built in a bank or base of a tree (Clement 2006). It winters at lower altitudes - foothills and plains in broadleaved evergreen forests and open deciduous forests.

Assessor: Israt Jahan
Phylloscopus collybita
Species ID: BI0440

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Phylloscopus collybita* (Vieillot, 1817)
English Name: Common Chiffchaff
Local Name: Pati Chifchaf
Synonym/s: *Sylvia collybita* Vieillot, 1817
Taxonomic Notes: *Phylloscopus collybita* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *P. collybita*, *P. canariensis*, *P. ibericus* and *P. sindianus* following AERC TAC (2003) (BirdLife International 2012). Of the six known subspecies *P.c. tristis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is an uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in scrubs and reeds near wetlands a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.
Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs in forests all over the country in winter.

EOO: 1,85,715 km²
AOO: 7,142 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and is seen in mixed flocks in scrubs near wetlands, reeds and forests including mangroves and gardens. It forages in small groups in open trees, bushes and jumps up in the air to catch a flying insect. It feeds mainly on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Israt Jahan
Phylloscopus fuscatus

Species ID: BI0441

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Phylloscopus fuscatus (Blyth, 1842)
English Name: Dusky Warbler
Local Name: Kalchey Futki
Synonym/s: Phyllopneuste fuscata Blyth, 1842
Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies P.f. weigoldi occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh and very widely distributed. It thrives in a variety of habitats some of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 28 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia and Europe (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs inscrubs and bamboo bushes, open trees, reed-beds and gardens all over the country in winter.
EOO: 1,93,500 km²
AOO: 16,458 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory. It forages alone in dense cover near the scrubs, bamboo bushes, tall grasses and reed-beds, at the edge of cultivated lands, swamp forest plantation, gardens, hedges, orchards and groves in the winter. It is diurnal and feeds on insects.

Assessor: Israt Jahan
Phylloscopus inornatus

Species ID: BI0442

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Phylloscopus inornatus* (Blyth, 1842)

English Name: Inornate Warbler, Yellow-browed Warbler

Local Name: Holdevru Futki

Synonym/s: *Regulus inornatus* Blyth, 1842

Taxonomic Notes: Formerly considered conspecific with *P. humei*, separated by most recent authorities on voice and plumage differences (Clement 2006, Sangster et al. 2002).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is widely distributed and one of the common winter migrants to wooded areas and forest throughout Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 01 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Breeding: northern Russia from Pechora River to eastern Siberia, NW Mongolia, NE China; wintering: Bangladesh, NE India, Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 2,21,137 km²

AOO: 1,47,570 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a long distance migrant, the entire population nests in the northern taiga forests where it is sometimes semi-colonial and nests on the ground (Clement 2006). It winters in the tropics and near tropics and in Bangladesh all forests and wooded areas including groves, taller scrub, swamp forest, homestead areas with trees and mangroves.

Assessor: Paul Thompson
**Phylloscopus reguloides**

Species ID: BI0445

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Phylloscopus reguloides (Blyth, 1842)

**English Name:** Southern Blyth’s Leaf-warbler

**Local Name:** Blaither Patafutki

**Synonym/s:** Phyllopneuste reguloides Blyth, 1842

**Taxonomic Notes:** Phylloscopus reguloides (Clement 2006) has been split into P. reguloides, P. claudiae and P. goodsoni following Olsson et al. (2005). Use of the common name ‘Southern Blyth’s Leaf-warbler’ follows Reindt (2006).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is quite widely distributed and uncommon winter migrant to Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 01 November 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species has a large range, extending from north-west India through the Himalayas and northeast India to southern China plus Myanmar in the breeding season, and non-breeding to Bangladesh and Southeast Asia as far south as Thailand and southern Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2015, Clement 2006)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in different habitat types throughout the country (Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 1,73,911 km²

**AOO:** 90,012 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species breeds in the mid-montane forests of the Himalayas, southern China and Myanmar (where resident), during February to August, when a clutch of 4-5 eggs is laid in a ball-shaped nest of grasses built in bank, tree-trunk or stump (Clement 2006). It winters at lower altitudes - foothills and plains in evergreen forest, secondary forest, scrub and bushes.

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Scientific Name:** Phylloscopus trochiloides (Sundevall, 1837)  
**English Name:** Greenish Warbler  
**Local Name:** Shobje Futki  
**Synonym/s:** Acanthiza trochiloides Sundevall, 1837  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Often considered conspecific with *P. nitidus* and *P. plumbeitarsus*, but genetic studies indicate those are best treated as separate species (Clement 2006). Of the four known subspecies, *P. t. trochiloides* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is widely distributed and one of the common winter migrants to wooded areas and forests throughout Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 01 November 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Breeding: east-central and northeast Europe eastwards through Russia to central Siberia, south to northern Afghanistan, Pakistan and through the Himalayas to Sichuan, China; wintering: South and Southeast Asia to northern Thailand and Viet Nam. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Stable  

**Habitat and Ecology**

Northern breeding birds are long distance migrants nesting in higher latitudes and migrating to winter in South Asia, while Himalayan nesting birds are shorter distance migrants to Bangladesh and northern Southeast Asia (Clement 2006). It is very active, flitting about among leaves after insects in winter in mixed feeding parties of other leaf warblers and small insectivorous birds.
Malacocincla abbotti

Species ID: BI0461

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Malacocincla abbotti* Blyth 1845  
English Name: Abbott’s Babbler  
Local Name: Aboter Satarey  
Taxonomic Notes: Of the eight known subspecies *M.a. abbotti* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
Justification: This resident species is common and widespread in nearly all forests of Bangladesh. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
Date Assessed: 25 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia including India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
Bangladesh: It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast, southeast, mangroves of southwest and deciduous forests of central regions of the country.  

EOO: 1,39,702 km²  
AAO: 16,058 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
Total Population: Khan (2012) estimated in four eastern forest protected areas an average of 20 (presumed) adult birds per 100 ha (1 km²). Even if the density in other forests such as Sundarbans is only half this level the population including in the hill tracts and outside forest lands is likely to be close to 100,000 mature individuals.  
Trend: Stable (Khan 2012)

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary. It forages in leaves and branches close to the ground in evergreen and deciduous forests including bamboo grove, tea gardens and thickets. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Paul Thompson
**Pellorneum ruficeps**
Species ID: BI0463

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Pellorneum ruficeps* Swainson 1832  
**English Name:** Puff-throated Babbler  
**Local Name:** Golafola Satarey  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 20 known subspecies *P.r. mandellii* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This resident species is common and widespread in nearly all hill-forests of Bangladesh with population well above thresholds. It thrives on a variety of insects and can survive in degraded forests. It does not meet the criteria of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 10 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Forests of Himalayan foothills and mountains of peninsula India east through Bangladesh to Vietnam and Malaysia.

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions; also Sal forests of central region in Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 79,193 km²  
**AOO:** 11,940 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Described as “common” in most sites where recorded. Khan in reports to Nishorgo Supppport Project and Integrated Protected Area Co-management Project (see Khan 2012 for latest estimates) estimated in nine protected areas an average of 22 (presumed) adult birds per 100 ha (1 km²). Indicating that just in protected areas (see above) the population is likely to be over 10,000 mature individuals.

**Trend:** Increasing (Khan 2012)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary. It forages in pairs or in small groups among the leaf litter on the ground in evergreen and deciduous forests, bamboo groves, thickets and tea gardens (Collar and Robson 2007, pers. obs.). It is diurnal and feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Pomatorhinus hypoleucos**

Species ID: BI0466

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Pomatorhinus hypoleucos (Blyth, 1844)  
**English Name:** Large Scimitar-babbler  
**Local Name:** Bara Kastesatarey  
**Synonym/s:** Orthohinus hypoleucos Blyth, 1844  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies P.h. hypoleucos occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** No evidence of decline in population of this species is noted except for one protected area (no longer being suitable and no records since 1980s). It is found in several protected areas (8 sites and six sub-population). The species does not meet the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 10 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000, then treated as Pomatorhinus erythrogenys)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Bangladesh, northeast India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia (Reference)  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country.  

**EOO:** 41,602 km²  
**AOO:** 10,626 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Trend data is available from Lawachara NP (see table below, P. Thompson pers. obs.).

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages with other flocks of babblers in the leaf litter on the ground in broadleaf evergreen and mixed deciduous forests, bamboo and scrub-jungle (Collar and Robson 2007). It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Stachyris nigriceps**

Species ID: BI0469

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Stachyris nigriceps* Blyth 1844  
**English Name:** Grey-throated Babbler  
**Local Name:** Meteygola Satarey  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 13 known subspecies *S.n. coltarti* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is considered rare to uncommon in most sites where recorded during last 5 years. Population disappeared in one site over last 10 years, elsewhere 8 subpopulations with no reported decline. The species does not meet the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 10 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Himalayan foothills and Bangladesh east and south to Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo (Reference)  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

**EOO:** 41,602 km²  
**AOO:** 10,626 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Populations in isolated forests may be vulnerable to local extinction for reasons yet to be determined.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages in flocks through the foliages and in dense undergrowth in primary and secondary evergreen forest, scrub and bamboo jungle (Collar and Robson 2007; pers. obs.). It feeds on insects.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
Macronous gularis
Species ID: BI0471

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Macronous gularis (Horsfield, 1822)
English Name: Pin-striped Tit-babbler
Local Name: Dagi Titsatarey
Taxonomic Notes: Macronous gularis (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into M. gularis and M. bornensis following Collar (2006). Of the 22 known subspecies M.g. rubricapillus occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: Macronous gularis is widespread in most forests and its population is well above thresholds. It does not approach the Criteria of any Threatened Category. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 24 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)
Geographic Range

Global: It occurs in Nepal foothills and Eastern Ghats of India eastwards through Bangladesh to Vietnam, Malaysia and Sumatra (BirdLife International 2012).
Bangladesh: It lives in mixed-evergreen forests of northeast, east, southeast regions, mangrove forests of southwest and Sal forests of central region of the country.
EOO: 1,39,702 km²
AOO: 15,122 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: No information on trend elsewhere

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and sedentary. It forages in mixed-species feeding flocks in foliage and undergrowth in forest, including secondary growth and bamboo thickets (Collar and Robson 2007, pers. obs.). It feeds on insects and their larvae.

Assessor: Paul Thompson
**Timalia pileata**

Species ID: BI0472

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Timalia pileata* Horsfield, 1821  
**English Name:** Chestnut-capped Babbler  
**Local Name:** Laltupi Satarey  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the six known subspecies *T.p. bengalensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is common in several areas of scrubby hill vegetation, a habitat which remains in extensive areas. It does not approach the criteria of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 24 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in bushes, tea estates and scrubby grassy areas of southeast and northeast regions, mostly outside of protected areas in these regions of the country.

**EOO:** 41,602 km²  
**AOO:** 10,623 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** No information on any trend, presumed declining.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages among the foliage in swampy areas, tall grass, reedbeds, scrub-jungle, secondary growth including in tea estates (Collar and Robson 2007, pers. obs.). It feeds mainly on insects.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Turdoïdes earlei**

Species ID: BI0474

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Turdoïdes earlei (Blyth, 1844)  
**English Name:** Striated Babbler  
**Local Name:** Dagi Satarey  
**Synonym/s:** Malacocercus earlei Blyth, 1844  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies T.e. earlei occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is widespread in suitable habitats through much of the country. Although some decline is assumed but population is well above thresholds. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 20 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Floodplains of Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra and Irrawady rivers: Pakistan east to Myanmar (Reference?)

**Bangladesh:** It is patchily distributed in suitable habitats all over the country.

**EOO:** 32,509 km²  
**AOO:** 12,985 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 8.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** No information on any trend, presumed declining.

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary and gregarious. It forages in flocks in reeds, tall grasses and bushy areas mostly near waterbodies, but also in tea estates, clearings in mangroves, and secondary scrub in heavily degraded protected forests (Collar and Robson 2007; pers. obs.). It is diurnal and feeds on insects.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Turdoides striata**

Species ID: BI0475

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Turdoides striata* (Dumont, 1823)
**English Name:** Jungle Babbler
**Local Name:** Bon Satarey
**Synonym/s:** *Cossyphus striatus* Dumont, 1823  
*Turdoides striatus* Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)  
*Turdoides striatus* BirdLife International 2004

**Taxonomic Notes:** Gender agreement of specific name follows David and Gosselin (2002b) (BirdLife International 2012). Of the five known subspecies *T.s. striatus* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This resident species is common and widespread in open forest and village areas in west and central Bangladesh with population well above the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Floodplains of Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra and Irrawady rivers: Pakistan east to Myanmar. (Reference)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in deciduous forests and village groves all over the country.

**EOO:** 1,05,637 km²  
**AOO:** 75,382 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 8.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** No information on any trend.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages in flocks by hopping on the ground in deciduous forest plantations and wooded homesteads (Collar and Robson 2007; pers. obs.). It feeds on insects.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Garrulax leucolophus**

**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** Garrulax leucolophus (Hardwicke, 1815)

**English Name:** White-crested Laughingthrush

**Local Name:** Dholajhuti-Penga

**Synonym/s:** Corvus leucolophus Hardwicke, 1815

**Taxonomic Notes:** Garrulax leucolophus (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into G. leucolophus and G. bicolor following Collar (2006). Of the five known subspecies, G. l. patkaicus occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

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**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon resident of the evergreen forests of Chittagong Hill Tracts. It is widely distributed over several protected areas. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 5 June 2015

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**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

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**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in evergreen hill forests of southeast region of the country.

**EOO:** 22,554 km²

**AOO:** 10,118 km²

---

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

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**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious. It forages on the ground and in shrubs, undergrowth, bamboo groves and wild banana in dense broadleaved forests and bamboo jungles in the foothills. It is diurnal and feeds on insects, small reptiles, seeds, berries and nectar (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

---

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Garrulax monileger**

Species ID: BI0458

### Taxonomy

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<td>TIMALIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Garrulax monileger* Riley, 1930  
**English Name:** Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush  
**Local Name:** Choto Malapenga

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species an uncommon resident of the evergreen forests of Chittagong Hill Tracts. It is widely distributed over a few protected areas. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 4 June 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in evergreen hill forests of southeast, northeast regions and northern part of Dhaka Division.  
**EOO:** 70,487 km²  
**AOO:** 10,672 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious. It lives in moist deciduous, broadleaved evergreen forests and bamboo thickets. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on insects, snails, small lizards, berries, seeds and other vegetable matter.

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**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Garrulax pectoralis**

Species ID: BI0459

**Taxonomy**

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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** Garrulax pectoralis (Gould, 1836)

**English Name:** Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush

**Local Name:** Boro Malapenga

**Synonym/s:** Ianthocincla pectoralis Gould, 1836

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the seven known subspecies, G.p. melanotis occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common resident of evergreen forests. Its habitat is widely distributed including a few protected areas. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 4 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It is found in evergreen hill forests of southeast, northeast regions and northern Dhaka Division.

**EOO:** 70,487 km²

**AOO:** 10,672 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and gregarious. It occurs in dense broadleaved evergreen forests, bamboo thickets and secondary growth. It feeds on insects, snails, small vertebrates, berries, seeds, and nectar.

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Garrulax ruficollis**

Species ID: BI0460

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Garrulax ruficollis* (Jardine & Selby, 1838)  
**English Name:** Rufous-necked Laughingthrush  
**Local Name:** Lalghar-Penga  
**Synonym/s:** *Ianthocincla ruficollis* Jardine & Selby, 1838

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident of bushy areas and scrub. Its habitat is widely distributed including a few protected areas. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 4 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It is found in bushy areas of southeast, northeast and central regions of the country.

**EOO:** 70,487 km²  
**AOO:** 10,672 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is a gregarious bird and is seen mostly in flocks of 10-20 individuals in bamboo thickets, tall grass and reed, scrub, secondary growth, tea gardens, and the fringes and clearing of moist evergreen forests. It forages mostly in leaf litter on the ground and by gleaning in low bushes. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on insects, mollusks, seeds and berries (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Erpornis zantholeuca**

Species ID: BI0481

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Erpornis zantholeuca* (Blyth, 1844)  
**English Name:** White-bellied Yuhina  
**Local Name:** Dholapet Uhina  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Yuhina zantholeuca* Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)  

### Taxonomic Notes

Use of the genus *Erpornis* follows Cibois *et al.* (2002). Of the five known subspecies *E.z. zantholeuca* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is widespread in eastern forests of Bangladesh (localized and not recorded from several surveyed forests) but no decline has been detected. Its population is above the thresholds of the threatened categories. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 24 October 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Nepal foothills through Himalayas to northeast India, southern China, south through Bangladesh to Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo. (Reference?)  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh.  

**EOO:** 41,602 km²  
**AOO:** 10,624 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.4 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** No information on trend elsewhere.  
**Trend:** No information on trend elsewhere.

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is mostly found to forage in mixed-species feeding flocks of smaller birds (leaf warblers, sunbirds, etc.) in forest, including secondary growth and bamboo thickets (Collar and Robson 2007, pers. obs.). It is diurnal and feeds on insects and nectar.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Zosterops palpebrosus**

**Species ID: BI0416**

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Zosterops palpebrosus (Temminck, 1824)

**English Name:** Oriental White Eye

**Local Name:** Udoi Dholachokh, Shet-ankhi

**Synonym/s:** Silvia palpebrosus Temminck, 1824

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 12 known subspecies Z.p. palpebrosa occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This very common resident species is widely distributed and found in a wide variety of habitats. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet the threshold for any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 22 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes most of Asia, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests and village groves all over the country.

**EOO:** 1,935,000 km²

**AAO:** 16,458 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in small loose flocks in forests, groves, gardens, orchard and mangroves. It forages by flying and hopping through the foliage and blossoms of the trees. It feeds on insects, spiders, caterpillars, berries, buds, seeds and nectar (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Zenifar Azmiri
**Irena puella**

Species ID: BI0300

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Irena puella* (Latham, 1790)
**English Name:** Asian Fairy Bluebird
**Local Name:** Eshio Neelpori
**Synonym/s:** *Coracias puella* Latham, 1790

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies *I.p. puella* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 200).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common resident, widely distributed and found in a wide variety of forests of Divisions of Chittagong and Sylhet. There is no serious threat to this species. It seems to be quite tolerant to the changing habitats. Considering its wide distribution and absence of major threats, the species is considered Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 21 January 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends over South and Southeast Asia. It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in forested hilly areas of northeast, east and southeast regions of the country (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2015, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 45,192 km²
**AOO:** 10,629 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in small flocks in mixed-evergreen forests of the Chittagong and Sylhet Divisions. It forages by visiting flowering and fruiting trees and feeds mainly on nectar, figs, berries and other ripe fruits. It occasionally takes insects (Haque and Chakma 2008).

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**Assessor:** Zenifar Azimiri
**Sitta castanea**

Species ID: BI0392

**Taxonomy**

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<td>SITIIDAE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Sitta castanea* Lesson, 1830  
**English Name:** Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch  
**Local Name:** Khoirapet Bonomali  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the six known subspecies *S. c. cinamoventris* and possibly *S. c. castanea* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This rare resident is widely distributed in the hill-forests of the country. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet the thresholds for any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 22 January 2015  

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in evergreen forests of southeast and northeast regions of Bangladesh.  
**EOO:** 79,645 km²  
**AOO:** 14,234 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This is a sedentary, diurnal species. It is seen in pairs or small family groups in hill forest, forest edges, and mangrove forests. It forages by pecking at the cracks in tree trunks and feeds on insects, grubs, seeds and nuts (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Zenifar Azmiri
**Sitta frontalis**

Species ID: BI0393

**Taxonomy**

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<td>SITIIDAE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Sitta frontalis* Swainson, 1820  
**English Name:** Velvet-fronted Nuthatch  
**Local Name:** Kalakopal Bonomali  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies *S.f. frontalis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widely distributed in different forests of Bangladesh. Although increasing human activities and degradation of forests are threats to this species, those are not yet considered alarming. It does not meet the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 22 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East, and Southeast Asia including Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam (Hague and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all forest areas all over the country.

**EOO:** 1,45,693 km²  
**AOO:** 16,100 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** World population in known to be decreasing due to habitat destruction.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and sedentary, usually seen in small flocks. It forages by creeping and pecking on the bark of trunks and large branches of old, moss covered trees. It feeds on insects and their larvae (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Zenifar Azmiri
**Aplonis panayensis**

Species ID: BI0381

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Aplonis panayensis* (Scopoli, 1783)

**English Name:** Asian Glossy Starling

**Local Name:** Eshio Telshalik, Kalo Shalik

**Synonym/s:** Callornis affinis Blyth, 1846

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 14 known subspecies *A.p. affinis* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is rare resident. Although the population size is small (Rahman 2008) but no serious threat to it or steep decline in population are recorded. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 29 September 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through Southeast Asia including India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand (Rahman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests of southeast regions of Bangladesh (Khagrachari, Kaptai, Cox’s Bazar, Moheshkhali, Daulahazra, St Martin Island), one record from northeast region (Lawachara).

**EOO:** 16,304 km²

**AOO:** 3,271 km²

### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs in small group, forages mostly on trees and occasionally on the ground in orchards, forest edges, fruiting trees, woodlands. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, nectar, seeds, and insects (Rahman 2008).

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**Assessor:** Zenifar Azmiri
**Sturnus contra**

Species ID: BI0382

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Sturnus contra* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Asian Pied Starling, Pied Myna

**Local Name:** Pakra Shalik, Gobrey Shalik

**Synonym/s:** *Gracupica contra* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies, *S.c.contra* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 September 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East, Southeast Asia including India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand (Rahman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in different habitat types all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²

**AOO:** 1,32,741 km²

### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs in pairs or in group, forage mostly on ground in human habitation like agricultural land, refuse dumps, sewage outlets, town and village, forests and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds on invertebrates, fruits, grains, nectar and human garbage (Rahman 2008).

### Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri
**Sturnus malabaricus**

Species ID: BI0383

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Sturnus malabaricus* (Gmelin, 1789)  
**English Name:** Chestnut-tailed Starling  
**Local Name:** Khoiralej Kathshalik, Desi Pawei, Kath Shalik  
**Synonym/s:** Turdus malabaricus Gemlin, 1789

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This common resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although there are some threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It can survive in a wide variety of habitats, especially human habitations. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East, southeast Asia including Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Vietnam (Rahman 2008),.  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in different habitat types all over the country.  
**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,32,741 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is a common resident and occurs in flocks of 5-20. It forages among the flowering trees by hopping in canopy and clinging in acrobatic position in groves, plantation etc. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, berries, nectars, beetle and caterpillars (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Zenifar Azmiri
**Sturnus pagodarum**

Species ID: BI0384

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Sturnus pagodarum* (Gmelin, 1789)

**English Name:** Brahminy Starling

**Local Name:** Bamuni Kathshalik, Bamani Myna/ Harbola, Baman Shalik

**Synonym/s:** Tardus pagudarum Gmelin, 1789

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. Although the sightings are few this species is found in a variety of habitats and has no serious threat or steep decline in population. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 14 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over South Asia including Afghanistan, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka (Rahman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in dry woodlands of northwest and central regions of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 66,300 km²

**AOO:** 51,667 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Stable or slight decrease

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen in flocks of 4-7. It forages on ground, in fruiting or flowering trees in cultivated land, grassland, urban garden, open deciduous forest and scrub jungles. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, berries, nectars and insects (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Zenifar Azmiri
**Sturnus roseus**

Species ID: BI0385

### Taxonomy

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<td>STURNIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Sturnus roseus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Rosy Starling  
**Local Name:** Golapi Kathshalik, Lal Myna  
**Synonym/s:** *Tardus roseus* Linnaeus, 1758

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. Although the sightings are few this species is found in a variety of habitats and has no serious threat or steep decline in population. It can survive in different types of habitats and takes different kinds of food. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes Central Asia and Middle east, but populations are eruptive and disperse through Eastern Europe and South Asia, including Pakistan India, Nepal, Sri Lanka (Rahman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is recorded in the northeast and southeast regions of the country.

**EOO:** 1,29,789 km²  
**AOO:** 47,903 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Stable or slight decrease

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen in small groups. It forages among flowering, fruiting trees, around cultivated land, damp, grasslands, thorn shrubs and groves of fruiting trees. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, berries, nectar grains and insects (Rahman 2008).

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Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri
**Sturnus vulgaris**

Species ID: BI0386

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Common Starling  
**Local Name:** Pati Kathshalik  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the known 12 subspecies, *S.v. poltaratskyi* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Although there are only a handful of sighting records from only the southeastern part of Bangladesh the species is under no threat in its habitat there. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**  
**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Central Asia, Middle East (Rahman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** There are 3 records from Chittagong Division (Rahman 2008).  
**EOO:** 55,406 km²  
**AOO:** 31,361 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in flocks of 7 to 100, also mixed with other mynas and starlings, wagtails and other birds around the grazing cattle in groves, cultivated land, damp grasslands and marshes. It forages by probing in the wet fields, pasture land and on trees. It feeds on fruits, berries, insects etc. (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Zenifar Azmiri
**Acridotheres grandis**

Species ID: BI0387

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Acridotheres grandis* Moore, 1858  
**English Name:** White-vented Myna  
**Local Name:** Dholatola Shalik  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Formerly treated as conspecific with *A. cinereus*.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is rare resident. Although its population is small no serious threat to it is reported. It does not meet threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 30 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in coastal village areas of southeast region of the country.  
**EOO:** 14,444 km²  
**AOO:** 4,270 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious. It often joins mixed feeding parties of mynas and starling in cultivated land and grasslands. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, berries, grains, nectar and insects (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Zenifar Azmiri
**Acridotheres fuscus**

*Species ID: BI0388*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Acridotheres fuscus* (Wagler, 1827)

**English Name:** Jungle Myna

**Local Name:** Jhuti Shalik, Jhont Salik/ Jungli Shalik

**Synonym/s:** *Pastor fuscus* Wagler, 1827

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *A.f. fuscus* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a very common and widely distributed resident. It can survive in variety of habitats and take a variety of food. No threat to it has been reported. It does not meet threshold of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 30 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over South and Southeast Asia including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand and introduced to Fiji, Samoa, Tokelau (to New Zealand), Tonga (Rahman 2008, BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all villages and farmlands throughout the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²

**AOO:** 1,32,741 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious. It forages in forest edges, villages, open woodlands and scrubs at the edges of cultivated lands. It is diurnal and feeds on worms and insects. It roosts in large flocks and forms long lasting pair bonds (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Zenifar Azmiri
**Acridotheres ginginianus**

Species ID: BI0389

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Acridotheres ginginianus* (Latham, 1790)

**English Name:** Bank Myna

**Local Name:** Gaang Shalik

**Synonym/s:** *Tardus ginginianus* Latham, 1790

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common and widespread resident. No threat to it has been reported. It does not meet threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 30 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range is restricted to South Asia including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Taiwan (Rahman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in villages, riverbanks of southwest, northwest and central regions of the country.

**EOO:** 90,264 km²

**AAO:** 66,558 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious. It forages in human neighbourhoods, cattle farms, garbage dumps, river banks and edges of marshlands. It is diurnal and feeds on worms and insects etc (Rahman 2008).
Acridotheres tristis

Species ID: BI0390

Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Acridotheres tristis (Linnaeus, 1766)  
**English Name:** Common Myna  
**Local Name:** Bhat Shalik  
**Synonym/s:** Paradisea tristis Linnaeus, 1766  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies, A.t. tristis occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a very common and widespread resident. No serious threat to it is reported. It does not meet threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 30 December 2014

History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, China, Indonesia and introduced to parts of Australia, Africa, Madagascar, Pacific Islands (Rahman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It is widely distributed throughout the country.  
**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,36,929 km²

Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages in different habitat types with mixed flocks of other mynas and starlings in cultivated lands, villages, towns, cities and open woodlands. It feeds on fruits, grain, insects, nectar, kitchen scraps and dead animals (Rahman 2008).

Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri
**Gracula religiosa**

Species ID: BI0391

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Gracula religiosa* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Common Hill Myna  
**Local Name:** Moyna, Pati Moyna  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the seven known subspecies, *G.r. intermedia* occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon and widespread resident of hill forests. Although its population has been declining it is not yet considered alarming. It can thrive in a variety of habitats and survive in degraded forests. It occurs in a number of protected areas. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 30 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends over South, East, Southeast Asia (Rahman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country.  
**EOO:** 45,199 km²  
**AOO:** 10,629 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious. It forages in the treetops at the edge of moist deciduous forest and tea plantations. It is diurnal and feeds on fruits, berries, flower bud, nectar and insects (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Zenifar Azmiri
**Muscicapa dauurica**

Species ID: BI0348

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Muscicapa dauurica (Pallas, 1811)

**English Name:** Asian Brown Flycatcher

**Local Name:** Eshio Khoirachutki

**Synonym/s:** Muscicapa grisola var. daurica; Pallas, 1811
Muscicapa dauurica Pallas, 1811

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is an uncommon but very widespread winter migrant. It is usually seen in broadleaved forests, bamboo forests and plantations a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests of northeast, southeast and central regions of the country

**EOO:** 79,788 km²

**AOO:** 11,990 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is diurnal passage migrant. It forages alone in open broadleaved forests, edge of shoals, bamboo forests, teak plantations, coffee plantations, shady gardens and village groves. It is diurnal and feeds on dipterous insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Muscicapa muttui**

Species ID: BI0349

**Taxonomy**

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Scientific Name: *Muscicapa muttui* (Layard, 1854)

English Name: Brown-breasted Flycatcher

Local Name: Metebok Chutki

Synonym/s: 
- Alseonax muttui Layard, 1854
- Butalis muttui Layard, 1854

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a rare passage migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at evergreen forests a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests of northeast, southeast and central regions of the country.

**EOO:** 79,788 km²

**AOO:** 11,990 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory and forages alone or in small loose parties in association with other flycatchers in thick bushes of evergreen forests and along the banks of forest streams. It feeds on dipterous insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Muscicapa sibirica**

Species ID: BI0350

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Muscicapa sibirica* (Gmelin, 1789)
**English Name:** Dark-sided Flycatcher
**Local Name:** Kalapash Chutki
**Synonym/s:** *Muscicapa fuliginosa*; Gmelin, 1789

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies, *M. s. cacabata* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at deciduous, evergreen and mangrove forests many of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East, Near East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the forests, plantation and gardens of southeast, northeast, southwest and central regions of the country.

**EOO:** 1,456,693 km²
**AOO:** 16,106 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory and forages alone in open area and top canopy of deciduous forest, evergreen forest, mangrove forests and villages. It feeds on flying insects and prefers open area to catch flying insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Scientific Name:** *Ficedula albicilla* (Pallas, 1811)

**English Name:** Taiga flycatcher

**Local Name:** Taiga Chutki, Lalbok Chotok

**Synonym/s:** *Ficedula parva albicilla* Pallas, 1811

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Ficedula parva* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *F. parva* and *F. albicilla* following Svensson et al. (2005).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common and very widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats including all types of forests, gardens, villages and towns. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through Asia, Europe and Africa (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests and gardens all over the country.

**EOO:** 1,93,500 km²

**AAO:** 16,458 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.9 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and forages alone in winter ground in forest edges, plantation, orchards, groves, gardens, road-side trees and scrubs at the edges of cultivated lands. It usually perches on bare branches. It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Scientific Name:** *Ficedula hyperythra* (Blyth, 1843)  
**English Name:** Snowy-browed Flycatcher  
**Local Name:** Dholavuru Chutki  
**Synonym/s:** *Muscicapa hyperythra* Blyth, 1842  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 21 known subspecies, *F.h. hyperythra* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a rare but widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at scrub and woodland forests a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests all over the country.  
**EOO:** 1,77,299 km²  
**AAO:** 16,196 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.9 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory and secretive. It lives in moist broadleaved forests with dense undergrowths and bamboo groves. It forages in dense thickets, damp bushes and hunts among the boughs through fallen trees. It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Ficedula westermanni**

Species ID: BI0354

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Ficedula westermanni* (Sharpe, 1888)  
**English Name:** Little Pied Flycatcher  
**Local Name:** Choto Pakrachutki  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the eight known subspecies, *F.w. australorientis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is an uncommon but very widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at scrubbs and woodland a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests of southeast, northeast, southwest and central regions of the country.

<table>
<thead>
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<td>1,45,693 km²</td>
<td>16,106 km²</td>
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</table>

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.9 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory and secretive. It hunts among the tree canopies in broadleaved evergreen and deciduous forests, orchards, tea estate, trees close to cultivated lands and mangrove forest. It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
Ficedula strophiata

Species ID: BI0583

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Ficedula strophiata (Hodgson, 1837)
English Name: Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher
Local Name: Lalmala Chutki
Synonym/s: Siphia strophiata Hodgson, 1837
Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, F.s. strophiata occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is a rare winter migrant. It is usually seen at forest edges, and clearings of forests a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs in forests of southeast, northeast and central regions of the country.

EOO: 79,788 km²
AOO: 11,990 km²

Population

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

The species is migratory and forages at the middle canopies or undergrowths in forest edges and clearings of forests and reeds. It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Israt Jahan
Ficedula tricolor
Species ID: BI0584

Taxonomy

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<td>MUSCICAPIDAE</td>
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</table>

Scientific Name: *Ficedula tricolor* (Hodgson, 1845)
English Name: Slaty-blue Flycatcher
Local Name: Kalcheneel Chutki
Synonym/s: *Digenea tricolor* Hodgson, 1845
Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *F.t. cerviniventris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: Although rarely reported this species is likely to be widespread in hill forests of Chittagong and Sylhet Divisions. No major threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, hence, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs in forests and reeds of southeast and northeast regions of the country.

EOO: 45,192 km²
AOO: 10,629 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.9 yrs. (Birdlife International 2015)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and forages on the ground in the low undergrowths and lower boughs of trees in scrubs near wetlands, reeds, tall grasses, sugarcane fields and dense bushes. It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Israt Jahan
**Eumyias thalassina**

**Species ID:** BI0355

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Eumyias thalassina* (Swainson, 1838)  
**English Name:** Verditer Flycatcher  
**Local Name:** Ambar Chutki, Nil katkatia  
**Synonym/s:** *Muscicapa thalassina* Swainson, 1838  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies, *E.t. thalassina* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats including all types of forests, gardens and villages a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests and gardens throughout the country.  
**E00:** 1,93,500 km²  
**A00:** 16,458 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory and is seen alone or in small flocks in winter in open forests, forest edges and clearings, groves and gardens. It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
Cyornis poliogenys

Species ID: BI0356

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Cyornis poliogenys* Brooks, 1879

English Name: Pale-chinned Blue-flycatcher

Local Name: Dholagola Chutki

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

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a wide variety of habitats and takes different types of insects as food. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, China and Myanmar (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in southeast, southwest and northeast regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 84,041 km²

AOO: 1,997 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone in its wintering ground in bushes, scrubs and forest clearings in the winter and in deciduous and broadleaved evergreen forests in the summer. It forages in bushes, undergrowths and over the fallen debris and the bare grounds in the forest. It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin
**Cyornis rubeculoides**

Species ID: BI0357

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Cyornis rubeculoides* (Vigors, 1831)

**English Name:** Blue-throated Blue Flycatcher

**Local Name:** Neelgola Chutki

**Synonym/s:** *Phoenicurus rubeculoides* Vigors, 1831

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies, *C.r. rubeculoides* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

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**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of forests many of which are protected. No threat to it has been recorded. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all the forests of southeast, southwest, northeast and central regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**EOO:** 85,171 km²

**AOO:** 4,032 km²

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**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages among shrubs and undergrowths in open wooded country, bamboo forests and groves. It repeatedly descends to the ground to hunt and does not return to the same tree after its hunting sorties. It feeds chiefly on flying insects and grubs (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

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**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Culicicapa ceylonensis**

**Species ID:** BI0358

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Culicicapa ceylonensis* (Swainson, 1820)

**English Name:** Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher

**Local Name:** Metematha Kanarichutki

**Synonym/s:** *Platyrhynchus ceylonensis* Swainson, 1820

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

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This is a common and widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats including forests, bushes, gardens, farmlands etc. No serious threat to has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia and Indochina (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all the forests all over the country.

**EOO:** 1,26,425 km²

**AOO:** 2,319 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone or in pairs in its wintering ground in open wooded country, broadleaved evergreen forests, bamboo groves and coffee gardens. It forages boldly while chirping persistently in forest clearings, village groves and gardens. It makes aerobatic sallies to hunt insects and returns to the same perch again and again. It feeds chiefly on tiny flying insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
Niltava macgrigoriae

Scientific Name: *Niltava macgrigoriae* (Burton, 1836)
English Name: Small Niltava
Local Name: Choto Neelmoni
Synonym/s: *Leiothrix signata* Horsfield, 1840
Taxonomic Notes: Of the two known subspecies, *N.m. signata* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. This species is reported only from the hill-forests of the east. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and Indochina (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: This vagrant has been sighted in the evergreen forests of northeast region of the country in winter (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 2,953 km²
AOO: 140 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages in the lower undergrowth and thick bushes by the streams, undergrowth in the evergreen forests and secondary scrubs in the forest clearing. It is diurnal and feeds chiefly on ants, beetles and other insects in the breeding season. In the non-breeding season, it also takes berries (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin
Scientific Name: Niltava sundara (Hodgson, 1837)
English Name: Rufous-bellied Niltava
Local Name: Lalpet Neelmoni
Synonym/s: Cyanecula fastusa Lesson, 1840
Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known subspecies, N. s. sundara occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a rare winter migrant and reported only from the hill-forests of the east. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. So, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Tibet, Myanmar, Thailand and Lao PDR (BirdLife International 2015).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the mixed-evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country during winter (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, Khan 2008).

EOO: 7,892 km²
AOO: 166 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in pairs in secondary growths, broadleaved undergrowths, brush-covered hillsides, broadleaved mixed forests and bushes. It forages in the lower undergrowths or near the ground. It feeds mainly on insects, such as ants, beetles, etc. It readily takes berries in the non-breeding season (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin
Cyornis unicolor
Species ID: BI0585

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Cyornis unicolor Blyth, 1843
English Name: Pale Blue-flycatcher
Local Name: Nilchey Chutki

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. It has been recorded only from the hill-forests of the east. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia and Indonesia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 16,103 km²
AOO: 178 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and forages in the middle and upper canopy of forests in dense broadleaved evergreen forests, bamboo jungles, secondary growths and moist forests on the hillsides. It feeds chiefly on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin
**Luscinia brunnea**
Species ID: BI0359

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Luscinia brunnea* (Hodgson, 1837)
**English Name:** Indian Blue Robin
**Local Name:** Deshi Neelrobin
**Synonym/s:** *Larvivora brunnea* Hodgson, 1837
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies *L.b. brunnea* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
**Justification:** This secretive species is a rare but widespread winter migrant. It thrives in a variety of habitats including botanical gardens and degraded forests, a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. Based on its wide Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all forests of central, northeast, east and southeast regions of the country.

**EOO:** 79,788 km²
**AOO:** 11,991 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)
**Total Population:** Unknown
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is solitary and usually seen in dense undergrowths in mixed deciduous forest, forest edges, mixed-evergreen forests, tea and coffee gardens. It is diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on mainly insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Luscinia calliope**

Species ID: BI0360

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Luscinia calliope* (Pallas, 1776)  
**English Name:** Siberian Rubythroat  
**Local Name:** Siberio Chunikonthi  
**Synonym/s:** *Motacilla calliope* Pallas, 1776

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common winter migrant with a wide distribution in Bangladesh. It is adaptable to changing habitat conditions. There is no known threat to the species. Hence, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in scrub near wetlands in northeast, east, southeast, southwest and central regions of the country.

**EOO:** 1,85,715 km²  
**AOO:** 7,142 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is winter migrant. It occurs in scrub bushes, thick undergrowths and hedges around villages. It is diurnal and crepuscular, forages on the ground, in undergrowths and bushes and feeds on mainly insects and their larvae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Luscinia cyane**

Species ID: BI0361

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Luscinia cyane* (Pallas, 1776)  
English Name: Siberian Blue Robin  
Local Name: Siberio Neelrobin  
Synonym/s: *Luscinia cyanea* Pallas, 1776

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is newly discovered in two protected areas by ringing exploration in 2013 but there is good possibility of further discovery of this shy and stealthy species through future ringing programs. No threat to it has been recorded. Thus, it has been considered as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Eastern Asia and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in hill forests of northeast region of the country.

**EOO:** 7,973 km²  
**AOO:** 503 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown  
**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory, solitary and crepuscular. It occurs singly and rarely in pairs in the undergrowths of hill forest. It is an insectivore.

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Luscinia svecica**

Species ID: BI0364

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Luscinia svecica* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Bluethroat

**Local Name:** Neelgola Fidda

**Synonym/s:** *Motacilla svecica* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 11 known subspecies *L.s. svecica* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon winter migrant and is widely distributed in the habitats mainly near water. Its food sources are varied and no serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Africa and Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all wetlands throughout the country.

**EOO:** 1,85,715 km²

**AOO:** 7,142 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is a shy winter migrant. It is solitary and forages on the ground in scrubs, stubble and grassland. It is diurnal and feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
Scientific Name: *Copsychus malabaricus* (Scopoli, 1788)
English Name: White-rumped Shama
Local Name: Dholakomor Shama
Synonym/s: *Muscicapula malabarica* Scopoli, 1786
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Copsychus malabaricus* and *C. stricklandii* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) have been lumped into *C. malabaricus* following Collar (2004).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widespread in forests throughout the country. It thrives in a variety of forests many of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
**Date Assessed:** 26 January 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all forests throughout the country.

**EOO:** 1,93,500 km²
**AOO:** 16,458 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone or in pairs in undergrowths in broadleaved forests. It remains mostly hidden in the foliage of the undergrowth. It is diurnal and forages on the ground and feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
Copsychus saularis

Species ID: BI0369

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Copsychus saularis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: Oriental Magpie Robin
Local Name: Doel
Synonym/s: *Gracula saularis* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxonomic Notes: Of the 18 known subspecies *C. s. saularis* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a common resident and widespread in Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of habitats including all types of forests, gardens, crop-fields, villages and towns. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 26 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs throughout the country including natural forest, homestead forest and gardens.

EOO: 2,22,509 km²
AOO: 1,36,929 km²

Population

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

Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and crepuscular, usually seen in pairs. It is at home in all forests and human settlement. It is mainly insectivorous but also takes small lizard, vegetable matters, nectar and date juice (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Israt Jahan
Phoenicurus ochruros

Species ID: BI0372

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Phoenicurus ochruros* (Gmelin, 1774)
English Name: Black Redstart
Local Name: Kala Girdi
Synonym/s: *Motacilla ochruros* Gmelin, 1774
Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known subspecies *P.o. rufiventris* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is a common winter migrant to Bangladesh with a wide distribution. It is known to thrive on a variety of food and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. No immediate threat to it has yet been noted. Therefore, it does not meet any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 26 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Northern Africa and Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It is occurs mainly in mixed evergreen forests of northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest regions of Bangladesh.

EOO: 1,77,299 km²
AOO: 16,196 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is secretive and is seen alone in its wintering ground in gardens, roadside plantations, bushy habitats and tea-estates, mixed evergreen and deciduous forests. It is diurnal and uses the same foraging territories and roosting perch year after year. It feeds on mainly insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Israt Jahan
Scientific Name: *Chaimarrornis leucocephalus* (Vigors, 1831)
English Name: White-capped Redstart
Local Name: Dhola tupi Pangirdi
Synonym/s: *Phonicura leucocephala* Vigors, 1831

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at streams in the hill-forests a few of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been recorded. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the deciduous forest of central region and at waterfalls and rivers in mixed evergreen forests in northeast and southeast regions of the country

**EOO:** 79,788 km²

**AOO:** 11,990 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone in fast-flowing mountain stream, rivers, canals and rocky zones. It forages by hopping at the edge of water and feeds on insects. It is secretive at wintering ground (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Rhyacornis fuliginosa**

Species ID: BI0374

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Rhyacornis fuliginosa* (Vigors, 1831)

**English Name:** Plumbeous Water Redstart

**Local Name:** Neel Pangirdi

**Synonym/s:**
- *Phoenicura fuliginosa* Vigors, 1831

**Taxonomic Notes:**

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. It is usually seen at streams in the hill-forests many of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been recorded. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the evergreen forests especially near stream of southeast and northeast regions of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 45,192 km²

**AOO:** 10,629 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species forages alone or in pairs along the fast-flowing mountain streams and rivers in the hill forests by hopping between stones. It is diurnal and crepuscular and feeds on insects and berries (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
Species Profile

Cinclidium leucurum

Species ID: BI0375

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Cinclidium leucurum* (Hodgson, 1845)
English Name: White-tailed Robin
Local Name: Dhola-lej Robin
Synonym/s: *Myiornis leucura*, Hodgson, 1845
*Muscisylvia leucura*, Hodgson, 1845
*Myiomela cambodiana*, Hodgson, 1845

Taxonomic Notes: Of the 3 known subspecies *C.l. leucura* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is widespread and a rare resident (may not be as rare as the sighting records suggest since nine individuals were ringed recently in two protected areas). It thrives in a variety of forests many of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 26 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

Bangladesh: It occurs in forests of central, northeast, southeast and southwest regions of Bangladesh (one breeding record from Lawachara National Park in 1988).

EOO: 1,45,693 km²

AOO: 16,106 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is a shy bird. It is diurnal and crepuscular. It forages alone on the ground in dense vegetation, undergrowths of dense moist broadleaved forests and bamboo thickets close to streams. It feeds on insects and berries (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Israt Jahan
**Enicurus immaculatus**

Species ID: BI0376

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Enicurus immaculatus* (Hodgson, 1836)  
**English Name:** Black-backed Forktail  
**Local Name:** Kalapith Cheralej  
**Synonym/s:** *Motacilla immaculatus* Hodgson, 1836

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widely distributed in hill-forests with streams. Much of its habitats are protected since a good number of hill-forests have been declared Protected Areas. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast part (Chittagong and Sylhet Divisions) of Bangladesh. There is one record from Ponchogar (2011) at the northwest.  
**EOO:** 1,15,218 km²  
**AOO:** 12,023 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is diurnal and usually seen alone. It forages along rocks or stones in wooded, fast flowing streams including those with muddy or sandy banks, usually inside forests. It feeds mainly on aquatic insects and worms (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Saxicola caprata**

Species ID: BI0377

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Saxicola caprata Linnaeus, 1766  
**English Name:** Pied Bushchat  
**Local Name:** Pakra Jharfidda  
**Synonym/s:** Muscicapa thalassina Swainson, 1838

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 16 known subspecies, S.c. burmanica occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common resident and widespread in Bangladesh. It occurs in grassy and bushy areas of hill forests which are protected. No serious threat is detected. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 1 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in southeast, northeast and northern regions of the country.

**EOO:** 1,29,896 km²  
**AOO:** 2,996 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species forages alone on bush tops, tall grasses, telegraph wires, open fields with scattered bushes, thickets of sugarcane and cultivated lands close to water. It feeds on ants, beetles, larvae, grasshoppers, spiders, other insects and some vegetable matter (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Saxicola ferreus**

Species ID: BI0378

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Saxicola ferreus* (Gray, 1846)  
**English Name:** Grey Bushchat  
**Local Name:** Metey Jharfidda  
**Synonym/s:** *Saxicola ferrea* Gray, 1846  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 16 known subspecies, *S.c. burmanica* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh and widespread in grassy and bushy areas of the country. No serious threat is detected. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 1 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

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

**EOO:** 72,548 km²  
**AAO:** 1,785 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory and forages alone or in pairs in tall grasses, bushes near water in the winter. It feeds on insects and occasionally seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Saxicola leucurus**

Species ID: BI0379

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Saxicola leucurus (Blyth, 1847)  
**English Name:** White-tailed Stonechat  
**Local Name:** Dholalej Shilafidda  
**Synonym/s:** Printicola leucura Blyth, 1847

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon resident. It may be present in more suitable grassy and bushy areas of Bangladesh and overlooked for its small size. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 1 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal and Myanmar (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in grassland of southeast, northeast and northern regions of the country.

**EOO:** 1,29,896 km²  
**AOO:** 2,996 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone or in pairs. It forages in tall grasses, reeds or bushes in wetlands and close to large rivers. It feeds mainly on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
Saxicola torquatus
Species ID: BI0380

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Saxicola torquatus* (Linnaeus, 1766)
English Name: Common Stonechat
Local Name: Pati Shilafida
Synonym/s: *Motacilla torquata* Linnaeus, 1766
Taxonomic Notes: Of the 24 known subspecies, *S.t. indica* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is a common winter migrant and widespread in Bangladesh. It occurs in almost all the protected areas of the country. No serious threat is detected. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over Europe, Africa and Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Siberia, Japan, Korea, Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Myanmar, Thailand, and Indochina (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs all suitable habitats all over the country.
EOO: 2,01,652 km²
AOO: 7,746 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and forages in open country, terraced cultivated lands, pastures, sparsely scrubbed grassy hillsides, in reed-beds and bushes near wetlands in the winter. It feeds mainly on small beetles, locusts, and other insects and their larvae (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: M. Foysal
**Monticola solitarius**

Species ID: BL0340

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Monticola solitarius (Linnaeus, 1758)
**English Name:** Blue Rock-thrush
**Local Name:** Neel Shiladama
**Synonym/s:** Turdus solitarius Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies, M.s.pandoo occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is an uncommon winter migrant and widespread in Bangladesh. It occurs in various types of habitat including human settlements. No serious threat has been detected. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 1 July 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through southern Europe, northwest Africa and Asia, including, Russia, Siberia, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, India, Nepal, China, Japan, Malaysia and Indonesia (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all suitable habitats all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,01,652 km²
d**AOO:** 1,10,663 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and seen alone in rocky slopes, rocky stream beds, limestone cliffs, quarries, open forests, fallow lands and human habitations. It is diurnal and forages near human habitations and feeds on insects, lizards, small frogs, figs and berries (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Myophonus caeruleus**

Species ID: BI0341

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Myophonus caeruleus* (Scopoli, 1786)  
**English Name:** Blue Whistling Thrush  
**Local Name:** Neel Sheeshdama  
**Synonym/s:** *Gracula caeruleus* Scopoli, 1786  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the six known subspecies *M.c. temminckii* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Blue Whistling Thrush is an uncommon resident and widespread in many hill forests, a few of which are protected. As its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are much above the threshold level of any Threatened Category, it is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 31 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Asia (BirdLife International 2014).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests of northeast, southeast and central regions of the country.  
**EOO:** 79,788 km²  
**AOO:** 11,990 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014).

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary and is partial to streams in forests and is seen alone or in pairs. A pair used to be resident in Kudum Cave and built its nest on the wall of the cave. Blue Whistling Thrush forages on the ground near hill streams and in shallow water. It feeds mainly on snails, earthworms, crabs, frogs, insect larvae, aquatic insects and berries (Haque and Chakma 2008, Khan 2005, 2008, 2015, pers. comm.).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
Species Profile

**Zoothera citrina**

Species ID: BI0342

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Zoothera citrina (Latham, 1790)

**English Name:** Orange-headed Thrush

**Local Name:** Komla Dama

**Synonym/s:**
- Geokichla citrina Latham, 1790
- Tardus citrinus Latham, 1790

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 12 known subspecies Z.c. citrina occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Orange-headed Thrush is a common resident and widely distributed in all forests, some botanical gardens and village groves. It has quite large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. Also there is no visible threat to it. Hence, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 31 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all the forests and some botanical gardens countryside homestead thickets.

**EOO:** 1,93,500 km²

**AOO:** 16,458 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and usually seen alone or in pairs. Orange-headed Thrush forages by hopping on damp ground in shady areas and feeds on earthworms, insects and fruits (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
Zoothera dauma
Species ID: BI0343

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Zoothera dauma (Latham, 1790)
English Name: Eurasian Scaly Thrush
Local Name: Ashtey Dama
Synonym/s: Tardus dauma Latham, 1790

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: Eurasian Scaly Thrush is rare but widely occurring species of the mixed-evergreen, Shal and the Sundarban Mangrove forests during winter. It is not apparently facing any threat. So, this thrush is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 31 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia and Europe (BirdLife International 2015).
Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests all over the country.

EOO: 1,93,500 km²
AOO: 16,458 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is usually seen alone in the under-growths of the evergreen forests and others with a preference for foliage near water. It is diurnal and crepuscular, forages on the ground by probing into debris and feeds on insects, larvae and berries (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Israt Jahan
**Turdus dissimilis**

Species ID: BI0344

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Turdus dissimilis Blyth, 1847  
**English Name:** Black-breasted Thrush  
**Local Name:** Kalabook Dama  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Previously considered conspecific to Turdus ruficollis

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a rare winter migrant. Being shy and stealthy the species is likely to be more abundant than the sighting records suggest. It thrives in a variety of forests some of which are protected. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Therefore, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 31 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests of central, northeast and southwest regions of the country (five individuals were ringed in three protected areas in 2014-2015)

**EOO:** 73,393 km²  
**AOO:** 5,980 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.1 years (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is shy, keeps alone in evergreen forest, rocky ravine, scrub and mangrove. It forages on the forest floor among leaf litters and feeds on insect, slug and berry (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan

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*Image of Turdus dissimilis* © www.en.wikipedia.org
**Turdus unicolor**

Species ID: BI0346

**Taxonomy**

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<td>AVES</td>
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<td>TURDIDAE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Turdus unicolor* Tickell, 1833  
**English Name:** Tickell’s Thrush  
**Local Name:** Tikeler Dama

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a rare but widespread winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of habitats including gardens and forests some of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 31 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range includes all the countries in the Indian subcontinent and extends through Southeast Asia and Germany (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all the forests all over the country.

**EOO:** 94,511 km²  
**AOO:** 6,220 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6.1 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is a migrant and forages alone in edges of forests and well wooded area in winter. It feeds on insects, larvae, earthworms, berries and other fruits in orchards (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
Turdus obscurus

Scientific Name: Turdus obscurus Gmelin, 1789
English Name: Eyebrowed Thrush
Local Name: Vrulekha Dama

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species a rare winter migrant and its habitat is widely distributed in Bangladesh including few protected areas. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 6 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through America, Asia, Europe (Haque and Chakma 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs in forests of southeast, northeast and central regions of the country.

EOO: 70,487 km²
AOO: 10,672 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious. It usually forages on the forest floor in the open forests and forest clearings in the winter and feeds on insects, larvae and snails from the ground and berries and other vegetable matters from the bush.

Assessor: Tareq Onu
**Turdus ruficollis**

Species ID: BI0580

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Turdus ruficollis* Pallas, 1776  
English Name: Dark-throated Thrush  
Local Name: Lalgola-Dama  
Taxonomic Notes: Previously considered conspecific to *Turdus dissimillis*. The separation is based on several very different phenotypic characteristics.

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
Justification: This species a rare winter migrant. But its habitat is widely distributed including a few protected areas. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 6 June 2015

**History**

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

Global: Its global range extends through South, East, Southeast Asia (Haque and Chakma 2008).  
Bangladesh: It occurs in the forests of northeast, southeast and central regions of the country.  
EOO: 79,794 km²  
AOO: 11,985 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): 6.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)  
Total Population: Unknown  
Trend: Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory and gregarious. It forages on the forest floor and sometimes high up in the canopies in forests, forest edges, grassy slopes, scrubs and cultivated fields. It feeds on invertebrates like insects, grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars, white ants, earthworms, snails and occasionally berries and nectar (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Tareq Onu
Brachypteryx leucophrys

Species ID: BI0347

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Brachypteryx leucophrys (Temminck, 1827)
English Name: Lesser Shortwing
Local Name: Khude-Khatodana
Synonym/s: Brachypteryx nipalensis Temminck, 1827
Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies, B.l. nipalensis occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a rare winter migrant but widespread in Bangladesh. Its habitats include a few protected areas. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 11 June 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Chakma 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs in forests of southeast and northeast regions of the country.

EOO: 41,602 km²
AOO: 10,623 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.3 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and is seen alone in dense undergrowths of evergreen forests and secondary forests near streams. It forages by hopping in leaf litters on the forest floor below dense undergrowths and feeds mainly on insects (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Tareq Onu
Chloropsis aurifrons

Species ID: BI0301

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Chloropsis aurifrons (Temminck, 1829)
English Name: Golden-fronted Leafbird
Local Name: Shonakopali Horbola, Harewa
Synonym/s: Phyllornis aurifrons Temminck, 1829
Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known sub-species, C. a. aurifrons occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common and very widespread resident. It can thrive in a great variety of habitats many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category.

Date Assessed: 24 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, China, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in all forest throughout the country.

EOO: 1,93,499 km²
AOO: 16,458 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in small groups in deciduous forests, evergreen forests, secondary growths and well-wooded areas. It is diurnal, forages by gleaning among the thick foliages of tall bushes or trees and feeds on insects, nectar and berries (Haque and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan
**Chloropsis cochinchinensis**

**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** Chloropsis cochinchinensis (Gmelin, 1788)  
**English Name:** Blue-winged Leafbird  
**Local Name:** Neeldana Horbola  
**Synonym/s:** Tardus cochinchinensis Gmelin, 1788  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Chloropsis cochinchinensis (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into C. cochinchinensis, C. kinabaluensis and C. jerdoni following Wells et al. (2003). Of the 10 known sub-species, C. c. cochinchinensis occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon and widespread resident. It can thrive in a variety of habitats many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 24 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** China, Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina and Indonesia (Haque and Chakma 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in mixed evergreen forests of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

- **EOO:** 45,192 km²  
- **AOO:** 10,629 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages among the foliage of flowering trees in small flocks in evergreen forests, deciduous forests, groves, open forests and gardens. It is diurnal and feeds on nectar, fruits, caterpillars, ants and other insects visiting flowers (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan

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**Taxonomy**

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Chloropsis cochinchinensis

© Sahad Siddique
**Chloropsis hardwickii**

Species ID: BI0303

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Chloropsis hardwickii Jardine and Selby, 1830  
**English Name:** Orange-bellied Leafbird  
**Local Name:** Komlapet Horbola  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known sub-species, A. h. hardwickii occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare resident of the hill forests of Bangladesh. Although its habitat is limited to the northeast of the country no serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 24 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and Malaysia (Islam and Chakma 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in mixed evergreen forests of the hills of southeast region of the country.  
EOO: 27,305 km²  
AOO: 10,124 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone or in small parties in highland evergreen forests, deciduous forests and secondary growths. It forages by gleaning among the foliages of trees and feeds on insects, spiders, fruits and nectar (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
**Dicaeum agile**

Species ID: BI0487

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Dicaeum agile* (Tickell, 1833)  
**English Name:** Thick-billed Flowerpecker  
**Local Name:** Thotmota Fuljhuri  
**Synonym/s:** Fringilla agilis Tickell, 1833  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the ten known subspecies *D.a. modestum* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a rare resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of habitats including villages groves and dry, moist, deciduous and semi-evergreen forests, many of which are protected. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends across South and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in evergreen and open forest of southeast and northeast regions of the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008, Thompson and Johnson 1996, Khan 2004).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages in the canopy near the end of twigs in dry, moist deciduous and mixed evergreen forests, village groves and gardens. It is diurnal and feeds on figs, berries, nectar, spiders and insects (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Rashedul Kabir Bhuiyan
**Diccaeu chrysorrheum**

Species ID: BI0488

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Diccaeu chrysorrheum* Temminck and Laugier, 1829  
**English Name:** Yellow-vented Flowerpecker  
**Local Name:** HoldetolaFuljhuri  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies, *D.c. chrysochlore* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats including village groves, open forest, broad leaved evergreen forests, semi-evergreen forests, edge of forest and many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends across South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Bhutan, Nepal, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Indochina (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in mixed evergreen forest of southeast and northeast regions of the country (Khan 2004, Thompson and Johnson 1996).

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species forages among the tree canopies especially among parasitic plants in open forest, broad leaved evergreen and mixed evergreen forests, edge of forest and orchards. It feeds on berries, nectar, small beetles and other insects (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Rashedul Kabir Bhuiyan
**Dicaeum concolor**

Species ID: BI0489

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Dicaeum concolor* Jerdon, 1840  
**English Name:** Plain Flowerpecker  
**Local Name:** Nirol Fuljhuri  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the seven known subspecies, *D.c. olivaceum* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. No immediate threat to it is noted. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 01 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** South, East and Southeast Asia including India, Bhutan, Nepal, China, Taiwan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia (Haque and Mahmud 2008)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forest and well vegetated areas of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

**EOO:** 45,192 km²  
**AOO:** 10,629 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone and forages among the tree canopies especially parasitic plants like other flowerpeckers in broadleaved evergreen forest, groves of trees in open countries, orchards, outskirts of forest, wide glades and sides of streams in forest. It feeds on berries, nectar, insects and spiders. It is a very active bird and endlessly darts between trees (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Allama Shibli Sadik
**Dicaeum cruentatum**

**Scientific Name:** *Dicaeum cruentatum* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker  
**Local Name:** Lalpith Fuljhuri  
**Synonym/s:** *Certhia cruentata* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the seven known subspecies, *D.c. cruentatum* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common and very widespread resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats and takes different kinds of food. No immediate threat to it is noted. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 01 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and East Asia including India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Indochina and Indonesia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all mixed evergreen and mangrove forests of the country.

**EOO:** 1,41,391 km²  
**AAO:** 16,106 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages in the treetops and tall bushes, especially among the clusters of mistletoes. It is seen in broadleaved evergreen forest, open forests, orchards, gardens and groves of trees. It feeds on berries, fruits, nectar and insects in lower and middle canopies (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Allama Shibli Sadik
**Dicaeum erythrorhynchos**

Species ID: BI0491

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Dicaeum erythrorhynchos* (Latham, 1790)  
**English Name:** Pale-billed Flowerpecker  
**Local Name:** Metethot Fuljhuri  
**Synonym/s:** *Certhia erythrorhynchos* Latham, 1790  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies, *D. e. erythrorhynchos* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widely distributed in Bangladesh. It thrives in a variety of habitats like deciduous forests, forest plantations, orchards, open country, village groves and mangroves. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 01 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in village groves and open forests all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,32,219 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages among the parasitic plants in the tops of tall trees in deciduous forests, forest plantations, orchards, open country, village groves and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on berries of parasitic plants. It is very active bird and flits restlessly among the tree canopies. It seldom comes down to bushes. It feeds on berries from parasitic plants (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Allama Shibli Sadik
**Dicaeum trigonostigma**

Species ID: BI0492

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Dicaeum trigonostigma* (Scopoli, 1786)  
**English Name:** Orange-bellied flowerpecker  
**Local Name:** Komlapet Fuljhuri  
**Synonym/s:** *Certhia erythrorhynchos* Latham, 1790  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 18 known subspecies, *D.t. rubropygium* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. It thrives in a great variety of habitats including evergreen and mixed evergreen forests and mangrove forests. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through south and southeast Asia, including India, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the coastal evergreen forest and mangroves of southeast and southwest regions of the country.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages among parasitic plants on tall trees and bushes in clearings and edges of mixed evergreen forests and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds on berries, nectar and insects (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Rashedul Kabir Bhuiyan
Anthreptes singalensis

Species ID: BI0493

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Anthreptes singalensis (Gmelin, 1788)
English Name: Ruby-cheeked Sunbird, Rubycheek
Local Name: Chunimukhi Moutushi, Subujav Moutushi
Synonym/s: Sylvia singalensis Gmelin, 1788
Taxonomic Notes: Of the 12 known subspecies, A.s. assamensis occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. It covers a large distributional range and does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 30 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It is reported from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).
Bangladesh: It occurs in central, north, northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest forests and surrounding areas (Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 2008).

EOO: 1,45,693 km²
AOO: 16,254 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Presumably stable

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages among the leaves and blossoms of trees with small flocks of small insectivorous birds in open forests and forest clearings and edges, mixed evergreen and evergreen forests, scrub jungle and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds on insects and nectar (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan
**Nectarinia sperata**

Species ID: BI0494

**Taxonomy**

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<td>CHORDATA</td>
<td>AVES</td>
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<td>NECTARINIIDAE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Nectarinia sperata* (Linnaeus, 1766)  
**English Name:** Purple-throated Sunbird, Van Hasselt’s Sunbird  
**Local Name:** Beguni-gola Moutushi, Beguni-book Moutushi  
**Synonym/s:** *Leptocoma sperata* Linnaeus, 1766  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 10 known subspecies, *N.s. brasiliana* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common and widespread resident of Bangladesh and occurs in forests, gardens and dense cover in swamps. The population has not been quantified but it has a very large distributional range, and hence it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 30 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs in Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore Thailand and Viet Nam (Haque and Mahmud 2008, BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the forests of central, northeast, southeast and thick woodlands of Bangladesh (Harvey 1990, Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 2008).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Presumably stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages in flowering trees alone or in pairs in evergreen and mixed evergreen forests, and thin forests, gardens and dense cover in swampy lands. It is diurnal and feeds exclusively on nectar (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Nectarinia zeylonica**

**Species ID:** BI0495

**Taxonomy**

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<td>NECTARINIIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** Nectarinia zeylonica (Linnaeus, 1766)

**English Name:** Purple-rumped Sunbird

**Local Name:** Beguni-komor Moutushi, Man Chongi

**Synonym/s:** Leptocoma zeylonica Linnaeus, 1766

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies, N.z. flaviventris occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a very common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. The population has not been quantified but it covers a very large distributional range and it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 30 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is reported from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in different habitats all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,01,695 km²

**AOO:** 1,01,002 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages by visiting flowering trees like other sunbirds in cultivation, gardens, village groves, orchards, secondary growth and open deciduous forest. It is diurnal and feeds on insects and nectar (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan

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**Scientific Name:** Nectarinia asiatica (Latham, 1790)  
**English Name:** Purple Sunbird  
**Local Name:** Beguni Moutushi  
**Synonym/s:** Certhia asiatica Latham, 1790  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies, N.a. intermedius occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a very common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. The population has not been quantified but the species has a very large distributional range and it does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 30 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is known to occur in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Iran, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in different types of habitat all over the country.  
**EOO:** 1,33,909 km²  
**AOO:** 22,509 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Presumably stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages alone or in pairs among the blossoms of trees and shrubs. It feeds chiefly on nectar and takes insects while feeding the chicks. It inhabits open forests, cultivation, gardens and homestead (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Aethopyga siparaja**

Species ID: BI0497

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Aethopyga siparaja (Raffles, 1822)<br>**English Name:** Crimson Sunbird, Yellow-backed Sunbird<br>**Local Name:** Shindury Moutushi<br>**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 15 known subspecies, A.s. labecula occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1<br>**Justification:** This species is an uncommon but widespread resident of Bangladesh and occurs in all types of forest and surrounding areas, and woodland. The population has not been quantified but the species covers a very large distributional range and does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.<br>**Date Assessed:** 30 May 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is reported from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all the forests and surrounding areas of central, north, northeast, northwest, southeast and southwest (Harvey 1990, Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**EOO:** 1,45,693 km²<br>**AOO:** 16,343 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)<br>**Total Population:** Unknown<br>**Trend:** Presumably stable

### Habitat and Ecology

This species forages in flowering trees alone or in pairs like other sunbirds in mixed evergreen forests, open deciduous forests, scrub jungle and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds chiefly on nectar and occasionally on insects (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

### Assessor:

Md. Farid Ahsan

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© Enam Ul Haque
**Arachnothera longirostra**

Species ID: BI0498

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Arachnothera longirostra* (Latham, 1790)

**English Name:** Little Spiderhunter

**Local Name:** Choto Makormar

**Synonym/s:** *Certhia longirostra* Latham 1790

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 12 known subspecies, *A.l. longirostra* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a very common and widespread resident of Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 30 May 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** This species occurs in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the forests of northeast and southeast (Harvey 1990, Haque and Mahmud 2008, Khan 2008) but also seen in Jessore (Khan 2015) and Bagerhat (Khan 2008).

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Presumably declining from non-forested areas

### Habitat and Ecology

This species forages by darting through the undergrowth in gardens, bamboo groves, wild bananas, dense vegetation, village woods, and evergreen, mixed-evergreen and deciduous forests. It feeds on nectar, insects and spiders by probing into flowers with its long bill (Harvey 1990, Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Arachnothera magna**

Species ID: BI0499

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Arachnothera magna (Hodgson, 1836)
**English Name:** Streaked Spiderhunter
**Local Name:** Dagi Makormar
**Synonym/s:** Cinnyris magna Hodgson, 1836

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five subspecies, A.m. magna occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon resident of Bangladesh. Although there are a few threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 30 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species is reported from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the mixed evergreen forests of southeast and northeast regions of the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**EOO:** 57,202 km²
**AOO:** 10,775 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages among flowering trees, sometimes joining hunting parties of babblers or warblers in evergreen and mixed-evergreen forests, wild banana and plantain trees in the hills. It is diurnal and feeds on nectars and insects (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
Passer domesticus
Species ID: BI0500

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: House Sparrow
Local Name: Pati Chorui, Choti Gharai, Chorui
Synonym/s: *Fringilla domestica* Linnaeus, 1758
*Passer domesticus* Brison, 1760
*Pyrgita domestica* Cuvier, 1817
*Passer indicus* Jardine and Selby, 1835
*Passer Confucius* Bonaparte, 1853
*Passer rufidorsalis* Brehm, 1855
*Passer engimaticus* Zarudny, 1903
*Passer ahasvar* Kleinschmid, 1904

Taxonomic Notes: Of the known 12 subspecies, *P. d. indicusi* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a very common and widespread resident of villages and towns of Bangladesh. No threat to it has been noted so far. Owing to its abundance and wide range it has been considered Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 30 May 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: This species is distributed throughout the world except Antarctica (Haque and Mahmud 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs in all habitat types all over the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

EOO: 2,01,652 km²
AOO: 1,11,487 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is a gregarious bird and forages in mixed flocks by gleaning on the ground. It inhabits buildings, towns, farmland, orchards and scrub. It is diurnal and feeds on grass-seeds, cereals, fruits, flower buds, shoots, insects and kitchen scraps (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessor: Md. Farid Ahsan
**Passer montanus**

Species ID: BI0501

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Passer montanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Tree Sparrow, Eurasian Tree Sparrow  
**Local Name:** Eurasio Gach-chorui, Gecho Chorui  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Fringilla montanus* Linnaeus, 1758  
- *Loxia scandens* Hermann, 1783  
- *Passer arboreas* Foster, 1817

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the nine known subspecies, *P.m. malaccensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is an uncommon but widespread resident. It is seen in small number in all divisions of Bangladesh. It thrives in the human habitations and can take offal for food. No serious threat to it has been reported. The population has not been quantified but the species covers a very large distributional range and does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.

**Date Assessed:** 30 May 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends from Europe across Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, China, Korea, Japan, Iran, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indochina and Indonesia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is seen in small number in all Divisions of Bangladesh (Chowdhury and Thompson 2015).

**EOO:** 31,124 km²  
**AOO:** 339 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious bird and forages in mixed flocks by gleaning on the ground. It inhabits towns, farmland, orchards and scrub. It is diurnal and feeds on grass-seeds, cereals, fruits, flower buds, shoots, insects etc. (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Farid Ahsan
**Ploceus benghalensis**

Species ID: BI0513

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Ploceus benghalensis* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Black-breasted Weaver  
**Local Name:** Bangla Babui  
**Synonym/s:** *Loxia benghalensis* Linnaeus, 1758

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon and widespread resident. Although its population has been declining with the increasing human disturbance at its habitats, the threat is not yet considered serious. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 28 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** South Asia, including Pakistan, India and Nepal (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs near haors and large rivers of northeast and central regions of the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**EOO:** 61,712 km²  
**AOO:** 15,041 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and forages by gleaning grassland, harvested crops in flocks in reeds, seasonally flooded tall grasses and cultivated land. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds and insects (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
**Ploceus manyar**

Scientific Name: *Ploceus manyar* Horsfield, 1821

English Name: Streaked Weaver

Local Name: Dagi Babui

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *P. m. flaviceps* and *P. m. peguensis* occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is an uncommon and widespread resident. It can thrive in a variety of habitats many of which are protected. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 May 2015

**History**

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar, China, Thailand, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Indonesia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in wetlands and tall grasses of southeast and northeast regions of the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

EOO: 54,104 km²

AOO: 4,339 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages by gleaning in flocks in reeds, bushes, tall grasses in grassland, cropland and wetlands area. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds and insects (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

Assessor: Shawkat Imam Khan
**Scientific Name:** *Ploceus philippinus* (Linnaeus, 1766)  
**English Name:** Baya Weaver  
**Local Name:** Deshi Babui  
**Synonym/s:** *Loxia philippina* Linnaeus, 1766  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known sub-species, *P. p. burmanicus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common and very widespread resident. It can thrive in a great variety of habitats including villages. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 24 May 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in villages and open areas all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

- **EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
- **AOO:** 1,39,772 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is usually seen in flocks foraging by gleaning in grassland, fallow land, cultivated land, scrub with scattered trees and mangroves. It is diurnal and feeds on grass seeds, cereals and insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
Amandava amandava

Species Profile

Scientific Name: Amandava amandava (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: Red Avadavat
Local Name: Lal Mamunia, Lal Munia
Synonym/s: Estrilda amandava Linnaeus, 1758
Fringilla amandava Linnaeus, 1758

Taxonomic Notes: Of the three known sub-species, A. a. amandava occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This uncommon resident is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. Although there are numerous threats but the species is unlikely to have been greatly affected. It is flexible and can survive in a wide variety of habitats. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 24 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through northeast Europe across Russia, Siberia, Mongolia, Korea and Japan, wintering in South, South, Southeast and East Asia, including India, Nepal, China, Myanmar, Thailand and Indochina (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs mainly in the haors and grasslands of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is gregarious and forages on the ground, grass, reeds in flocks in grasslands close to water, scrub near cultivated lands, sugarcane fields and villages. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on grass seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Habibon Naher
Lonchura malabarica
Species ID: BI0517

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Lonchura malabarica* (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: White-throated Munia, Indian Silverbill, Common Silverbill
Local Name: Deshi Chandithot, Dhola Munia
Synonym/s: *Loxia malabarica* Linnaeus, 1758

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed. It is found in different types of habitat. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
Date Assessed: 27 March 2015

History
Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South Asia and the Middle East, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Arabia and Iran (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It occurs in the villages all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

EOO: 1,76,180 km²
AOO: 91,693 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages by hopping on the ground in grasslands, light secondary growth, cultivated land and open thorn scrub. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds and small insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Habibon Naher
**Lonchura malacca**

Species ID: BI0518

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Lonchura malacca (Linnaeus, 1766)  
**English Name:** Tricolored Munia  
**Local Name:** Khoyra Munia  
**Synonym/s:** Loxia malacca Linnaeus, 1766  
**Taxonomic Notes:** L. malacca and L. atricapilla were considered conspecific (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widely distributed. It is found in different types of grasslands. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 12 March 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, China, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the grassland and bushes all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**EOO:** 1,40,989 km²  
**AOO:** 2,861 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is gregarious and forages by hopping on the ground with mixed flocks of other munias in tall grasslands, marshes, paddy fields and scrub. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds of grasses and paddy (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessor: Habibon Naher
**Lonchura atricapilla**

Species ID: BI0593

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Lonchura atricapilla (Vieillot, 1807)  
**English Name:** Chestnut Munia  
**Local Name:** Kalamatha Munia  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Formerly considered as a subspecies of Lonchura malacca but has been split into L. malacca and L. atricapilla following AOU (2000).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is uncommon and widespread in Bangladesh. Although trapping of the juvenile for the pet-market is a persistent threat, the resulting depletion of its population is not yet considered serious. It does not yet approach the thresholds of any Threatened Category. Considering its very large Extent of Occurrence and lack of serious threat the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 9 November 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species has an extremely large global range and extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Indonesia and the Philippines (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008, BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** This uncommon resident occurs in the wetlands and grasslands of throughout the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown  
**Total Population:** Possibly >10,000  
**Trend:** Stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and forages by moving around grasses and paddy stems in open grassland, cultivation, forest clearing, marshes, paddy fields and scrub. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds of grasses and rice (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Sayam U. Chowdhury
**Lonchura punctulata**

Species ID: BI0519

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Lonchura punctulata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Scaly-breasted Munia, Spotted Munia

**Local Name:** Tila Munia

**Synonym/s:** *Loxia punctulata* Linnaeus, 1758

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 12 known sub-species, *L. p. punctulata* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a common resident and widely distributed. It is found in different types of habitats. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of threatened category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 14 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Indonesia and the Philippines (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the villages and farmland all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**EOO:** 1,60,737 km²  
**AOO:** 74,160 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is gregarious and forages on the ground or on the stems of rice or grass in flocks in bushy areas, secondary jungle with patches of grassland, gardens and cultivated lands. It is diurnal and feeds on rice, grass seeds and lantana berries (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Lonchura striata**

Species ID: BI0520

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Lonchura striata* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: White-rumped Munia, White-backed Munia

Local Name: Dholakomor Munia

Synonym/s: *Loxia striata* Linnaeus, 1766

Taxonomic Notes: Of the seven known sub-species, *L. s. acuticauda* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a common resident and widely distributed in the northeast and southeast of Bangladesh. It is found in different types of habitat. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of threatened category. It is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 18 March 2015

**History**

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

Global: Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Taiwan, Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia and Indochina (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

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

EOO: 89,470 km²

AOO: 12,137 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is gregarious and forages among grasses like other munias in secondary jungle, forest clearings, grasslands, gardens and scrub. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on seeds of bamboo and grasses (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Habibon Naher
**Dendronanthus indicus**

Species ID: BI0502

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Dendronanthus indicus* (Gmelin, 1789)  
**English Name:** Forest Wagtail  
**Local Name:** Bon Khonjon  
**Synonym/s:** *Motacilla indica* Gmelin, 1789

**Assessment Information**

- **Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
- **Justification:** The species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh and thrives in a wide variety of forests. Though the forest degradation is a threat, it does not yet threaten this species seriously. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.
- **Date Assessed:** 19 February 2015

**History**

- **Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

- **Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, Eastern Siberia, Korea, Japan, and all of Southeast Asia including Indonesia and the Philippines (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
- **Bangladesh:** It occurs in the forests of southeast, northeast, southwest and central regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

- **EOO:** 80,660 km²  
- **AOO:** 6,037 km²

**Population**

- **Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs BirdLife International (2014)
- **Total Population:** Unknown  
- **Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen in alone, in pairs or in small parties in temperate deciduous and coniferous forests during summer and occurs in tropical evergreen forests, mangroves and clearings or glades in mixed bamboo jungle during winter. It forages by walking on shady forest floor and tracks, picking its food from the ground litter. It is diurnal and feeds on spiders, ants and other insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Motacilla alba**

Species ID: BI0503

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Motacilla alba Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** White Wagtail  
**Local Name:** Dhola Khorjon  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 8 known sub-species, M. a. dukhunensis, M. a. baicalensis and M. a. alboides occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is very common winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed in different habitats. It does not meet any threshold of threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 22 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, the whole of Asia including all of South Asia except the Maldives, as far as western Alaska and Greenland (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs mainly in the villages and wetlands of all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,508 km²  
**AAO:** 1,39,771 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs BirdLife International (2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone, in pairs or small, loose flocks in hills, streams, riverbanks, marshes, lakes, farmlands and around human habitations. It is diurnal and forages by walking or running and picking its prey from the ground. It feeds on insects, ants, beetles, bugs, small caterpillars and tiny mollusks (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Motacilla cinerea**

Species ID: BI0504

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Motacilla cinerea* Tunstall, 1771  
**English Name:** Grey Wagtail  
**Local Name:** Metey Khonjon  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the six known sub-species, *M. c. melanope* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is common winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives in a wide variety of habitats especially in wet grasslands. It does not meet any threshold of threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 23 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends across Europe, Africa and most of Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, China, Siberia, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Iran, Afghanistan, and Indonesia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs near water and human habitations all over the country.

**EOO:** 1,72,808 km²  
**AOO:** 1,05,281 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.7 yrs BirdLife International (2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone in fast-flowing rivers, streams in the summer, but slower streams of lowlands and human habitations in the winter. It is diurnal and forages by walking at the waters’ edge and picking its food from the surface. It feeds on insects with some small mollusks (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Motacilla citreola**

Species ID: BI0505

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Motacilla citreola Pallas, 1776  
**English Name:** Citrine Wagtail, Yellow-headed Wagtail  
**Local Name:** Sitrin Khonjon  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known sub-species, M. c. calcarata and M. c. citreola occur in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008). Motacilla citreola (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) was split by Pavlova et al. (2003) into two separate species M. citreola and M. werae, nested within M. flava. The BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group find this treatment counter-intuitive and follow the treatment of Tyler (2004) in recognising flava as one large polytypic species and citreola as one small polytypic species pending a more coherent and complete analysis of the molecular and morphological evidence (Birdlife International 2014).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is very common winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed in different habitats. It does not meet any threshold of threatened category. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through most of Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, China, Tibet, Western and Central Siberia, Mongolia, Afghanistan and Iran (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.7 yrs BirdLife International (2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone, in pairs or small parties in wet grasslands, marshes, haors, lakes, and wet paddy fields in the winter. It is diurnal and forages by walking at the water’s edge picking its food from the surface. It feeds on insects, their larvae and small mollusks (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Motacilla flava**

**Scientific Name:** Motacilla flava Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Western Yellow Wagtail, Yellow Wagtail  
**Local Name:** Poshchima Holdey Khonjon

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the 18 known sub-species, *M. f. thunbergi* and *M. f. beema* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008). *Motacilla flava* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) was split into *M. flava* and *M. tschutschensis* by AOU (2004), but this treatment is not followed by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group owing to the unresolved relationships of several other subspecies in the *flava* complex, which means that geographical and taxonomic limits cannot yet be put on the two taxa if classified as separate species. This approach is also in line with the recent treatment by Tyler (2004).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is very common winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed in different habitats. It does not meet any threshold of threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends across the whole of Europe, Africa, and Asia, as far as Alaska, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, China, Mongolia, Siberia, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and northern Australia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the wetlands and grasslands all over the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**EOO:** 2,10,611 km²  
**AOO:** 19,400 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.7 yrs BirdLife International (2014)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and diurnal. It lives in dump pastures close to grazing livestock, fields with short vegetation, marshy areas and margins of water. It forages by walking on the ground and picking its prey from wet vegetation and mud, and frequently wagging its tail while foraging. It feeds on insects including flies, bugs, beetles, caterpillars and weevils (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher

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**Taxonomy**

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© CM Reza
**Motacilla madaraspatensis**

Species ID: BI0507

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Motacilla madaraspatensis* Gmelin, 1789  
**English Name:** White-browed Wagtail  
**Local Name:** Dholavru Khonjon

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is common and widespread resident. It can thrive in a variety of grasslands especially by the side of wetlands. It often feeds in human habitation and breeds in man-made structures. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category.  
**Date Assessed:** 24 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range is restricted to South Asia, including Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in scattered waters all over the country.  
**EOO:** 1,40,989 km²  
**AOO:** 2,861 km²

**Population**

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen alone or in pairs in riverbanks, large ponds, reservoirs and human habitation near water. It forages by walking close to water and picking its prey from the ground and feeds on locusts, beetles, dragonflies, snails and seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

**Assessor:** Habibon Naher
**Anthus hodgsoni**

**Species ID:** BI0509

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Anthus hodgsoni* Richmond, 1907  
**English Name:** Olive-backed Pipit  
**Local Name:** Jolpaipith Tulika, Muchassi

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a common winter migrant and widely distributed throughout Bangladesh. It can thrive in a wide variety of habitats including grasslands some of which are not under significant threat. It does not meet the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 31 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Republic of Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Philippines, Russian Federation, Taiwan, Province of China, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in forests and bushes all over Bangladesh.

**E0O:** 1,93,499 km²  
**A0O:** 16,457 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs BirdLife International (2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory. It forages by running through low vegetations on the ground in grasslands, forest edges and wetlands. It is diurnal and feeds on insects, larvae and seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
**Scientific Name:** *Anthus richardi* Vieillot, 1818  
**English Name:** Richard’s Pipit  
**Local Name:** Richarder Tulika  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Anthus richardi, A. cinnamomeus, A. camaroonensis* with the Kenyan population previously ascribed to *A. latistriatus* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) have been lumped into *A. richardi* following Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993). The southern populations of *A. latistriatus* are lumped with *A. similis* also following Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is common winter migrant to Bangladesh and widely distributed. It can thrive in a wide variety of habitats including grasslands some of which are protected. It does not meet the thresholds of any threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 31 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia, including Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan Sri Lanka, China, Korea, Siberia, Mongolia, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Indochina (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the grassy areas and wetlands all over the country.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs BirdLife International (2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory. It forages at its wintering ground in the damp grassy area as well as lake margins in sedges, and cultivated land. It is diurnal and feeds on beetles and other insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
**Anthus roseatus**

Species ID: BI0511

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Anthus roseatus* Blyth, 1847  
**English Name:** Rosy Pipit  
**Local Name:** Golapi Tulika

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a common winter visitor. It can thrive in a variety of wetlands and paddy fields throughout the country. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. Therefore, it is considered Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 31 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and South-east Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Afghanistan, Myanmar and Thailand (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the wetlands northeast, southeast and central regions of the country.

**EOO:** 1,13,831 km²  
**AOO:** 8,362 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs BirdLife International (2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is migratory. It forages in pairs or small flocks in the grassland and wetlands. It is diurnal and feeds mainly on insects at its wintering ground (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
**Anthus rufulus**

**Species ID:** BI0512

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Anthus rufulus Vieillot, 1818  
**English Name:** Paddyfield Pipit  
**Local Name:** Dhani Tulika  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the six known subspecies A.r. rufulus occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species a very common resident and widely distributed throughout the country. It can thrive in a wide variety of habitats including farmlands, open fallow-lands which certainly are not under any threat. It does not meet the threshold of any threatened category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 31 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs all grasslands, farmlands and open areas all over the country.

**EOO:** 2,22,508 km²  
**AOO:** 1,36,929 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs BirdLife International (2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary. It forages in loose small flocks through grasses and paddy fields in the farmland, grassland and wetlands. It is diurnal and feeds on insects, larvae, seeds and vegetable matter.

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
**Anthus cervinus**

Species ID: BI0588

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Anthus cervinus (Pallas, 1811)
**English Name:** Red-throated Pipit
**Local Name:** Lalgola Tulika
**Synonym/s:** Motacilla cervina Pallas, 1811

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is rare but widespread winter migrant. It can thrive in a wide variety of habitats. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the threshold of any Threatened Category. Considering its large Extent of Occurrence and wide Area of Occupancy and lack of threat, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 31 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Asia, Europe, America, Australia and Africa (Birdlife International 2015).
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in freshwater wetlands of southeast and northeast regions of the country.

**EOO:** 49,686 km²  
**AOO:** 9,475 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)
**Total Population:** Unknown
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory, gregarious and diurnal. It winters in the cultivated lands close to water, marshy areas and stubble fields in winter. It feeds on insects. It is usually seen in small flocks.

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
Carpodacus erythrinus

Species ID: BI0521

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Carpodacus erythrinus* (Pallas, 1770)

English Name: Common Rosefinch

Local Name: Pati tuti

Synonym/s: *loxia erythrinus* Pallas, 1770.

Taxonomic Notes: Of the five known subspecies C.e. roseatus occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. It thrives on a wide variety of foods. No serious threat to this species has been reported. It does not approach the thresholds of any threatened category. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends from Europe across the Middle East and Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in grassy hillsides of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 50,381 km²

AOO: 11,566 km²

Population


Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and gregarious. It forages in small flocks by gleaning in the grasses in grassy hillside bushes and scattered trees, farmland close to bush and open wooded area. It is diurnal and feed on seeds, flower buds, fruits, berries and sometimes on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Zenifar Azmiri
**Emberiza fucata**

Species ID: BI0523

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Emberiza fucata* Pallas, 1776  
**English Name:** Chestnut-eared Bunting  
**Local Name:** Lalkan Chotok  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known subspecies *E.f. fucata* and *E.f. kuatunensis* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is rare but widespread winter migrant. It thrives on a variety of foods including vegetable matters and insects. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the criteria of any threatened category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 25 April 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range extends through South, East and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It winters in scrubby hillsides and scattered bushes around wetlands in southeast, southwest and central regions of the country.  
- **EOO:** 1,54,187 km²  
- **AOO:** 82,984 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** The global population is suspected to be stable in the absence of evidence for any declines or substantial threats.

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious. It forages in marshland vegetation, reeds, tall grass, open fields with scattered bushes and thickets of sugarcane in winter and scrubby hillsides and marshes in the summer. It is diurnal and feeds on tiny insects and grass seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

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**Assessor:** Zenifar Azmiri
**Emberiza pusilla**

Species ID: BI0524

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Emberiza pusilla* Pallas, 1776  
**English Name:** Little Bunting  
**Local Name:** Khudey Chotok

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is rare but widespread winter migrant. It thrives on a variety of foods including vegetable matters and insects. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the criteria of any threatened category. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends from eastern Scandinavia across Siberia in summer, wintering in South, Southeast and East Asia including India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It winters in open areas of northeast, southeast and northwest regions of the country.

**EOO:** 85,846 km²  
**AOO:** 2,988 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** World population is suspected to be stable in the absence of evidence for any declines or substantial threats.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory and fairly secretive. It forages with other buntings and pipits in bushes, scrub, rice stubbles, grasslands, orchards and cultivated lands in open country in winter. It is diurnal and feeds on insects and seeds (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Zenifar Azmiri
**Emberiza spodocephala**

**Species ID: BI0525**

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Emberiza spodocephala* Pallas, 1776  
**English Name:** Black-faced Bunting  
**Local Name:** Kalomukh Chotok

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is an uncommon and widespread winter migrant. It thrives on a variety of foods including vegetable matters and insects. No serious threat to it has been reported. It does not meet the criteria of any threatened category. Therefore, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in reeds, bushes at the haor edges of northeast region of the country.

**EOO:** 14,118 km²  
**AAO:** 1,944 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.6 yrs. BirdLife International (2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** World population is suspected to be stable due to absence of any record of threat.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory and gregarious. It forages in pairs or loose small parties of other buntings in shrubby undergrowth. It winters in tall grass, paddy fields, scrub and margins of marshes, shrubby undergrowth, wetlands and forests around wetlands. It is diurnal and feeds on grass seeds, cereals and insects from mud or vegetation (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Zenifar Azmiri
DATA DEFICIENT
<DD>
**Coturnix coturnix**
Species ID: BI0005

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Coturnix coturnix* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
**English Name:** Common Quail  
**Local Name:** Pati Botera  
**Synonym/s:** *Tetrao coturnix* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *C.c. coturnix* occurs in Bangladesh (Begum 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. There are only two recent records of this species. Available data are not adequate enough to reliably assign a Threatened Category to this species. In the absence of sufficient information, the species is assessed as Data Deficient.  
**Date Assessed:** 1 July 2015  

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends across the western half of Asia, Africa and the entire Indian subcontinent (BirdLife International 2012).  
**Bangladesh:** Grassland of Rajshahi and Khulna Divisions. Previously it also occurred in Dhaka and Sylhet Divisions (there are only two recent records: one in 1990 and the other in 2006)  

**EOO:** 26,745 km²  
**AOO:** 2,374 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown  

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is secretive. It is usually seen in pairs or small family parties in tall grasslands, farmlands and pastures with dense vegetation. It feeds on weed seeds, grains and insects.

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
Scientific Name: *Coturnix coromandelica* Gmelin, 1789  
English Name: Rain Quail  
Local Name: Brishti Botera  
Synonym/s: *Tetrao coromandelica* Gmelin, 1789  
Taxonomic Notes: *Synoicus chinensis* and *S. adansonii* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously placed in the genus *Coturnix* and lumped as *C. chinensis* following Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993) and a review by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group, and before then were split as *C. chinensis* and *C. adansonii* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
Justification: The species is a rare resident. There is a single recent record of this species in Bangladesh. Available information on this species is inadequate to reliably assign a Threatened Category. So, it is assessed as Data Deficient.  
Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends over South and Southeast Asia (BirdLife International 2012).  
Bangladesh: Grassland of Chittagong and Dhaka Divisions. There are only two records: one in 1878 and another in 1989)  
EOO: 82,017 km²  
AOO: 2,999 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known  
Total Population: Unknown  
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is secretive and terrestrial. It is usually seen alone or in scattered pairs in grasslands, farmlands and scrub jungles. It feeds on seeds, grains and insects.

Assessor: Tania Khan
**Coturnix chinensis**

**Species ID:** BI0002

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Coturnix chinensis* (Linnaeus, 1766)

**English Name:** Asian Blue Quail, King Quail, Blue-breasted Quail

**Local Name:** Raj Botera

**Synonym/s:** *Tetrao chinensis*, Linnaeus, 1766

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Synicus chinensis* and *S. adansonii* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously placed in the genus *Coturnix* and lumped as *C. chinensis* following Dowsett and Forbes-Watson (1993) and a review by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group, and before then were split as *C. chinensis* and *C. adansonii* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a rare resident. Just a handful of its recent records are available (Thompson et al. 1993). These data are not sufficient for reliably assessing its Threatened Category. So, it is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 1 July 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in grassland of northeast, southwest, north and central regions of the country.

- **EOO:** 58,610 km²
- **AOO:** 2,631 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is diurnal and secretive. It forages around cultivated fields, swampy grasslands in pairs or small family groups in wet grasslands, crop fields, thickets along roadsides and scrubs. It feeds on grass seeds, grains and insects.

**Assessor:** Tania Khan
**Aythya marila**

Species ID: BI0533

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Aythya marila* (Linnaeus, 1761)
**English Name:** Greater Scaup
**Local Name:** Boro Scaup

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies, *A.m. marila* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a vagrant to Bangladesh with only four records, but may be overlooked in large flocks of diving ducks. Available data are inadequate for threat assessment of the species. It is, therefore, assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 19 July 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Breeding: mostly high arctic tundra of northern Europe, Siberia and North America; non-breeding: winters mainly along coasts of Europe and east Asia, and west and east coasts of North America (del Hoyo 2014).

**Bangladesh:** It was recorded in haor wetlands (Sylhet Division).

**EOO:** 14,094 km²
**AAO:** 1,765 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 8.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Vagrant with four records all from the Sunamganj haor basin: Tanguar Haor, Pashua Beel (Thompson et al. 1994) and Halir Haor in 1995 (Thompson and Johnson 2003)

**Trend:** The lack of records since 1995 despite increasing survey effort suggests a possible decline.

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is a diving duck and long distance migrant, usually in large flocks in main wintering areas. It nests on arctic tundra and in non-breeding season inhabits shallow coastal waters. It feeds mostly on mollusks in winter and also on invertebrates and plant material in the summer.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
Sibirionetta formosa

Species ID: BI0021

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Sibirionetta formosa* (Georgi, 1775)

English Name: Baikal Teal

Local Name: Boikal Tilihansh, Boikal Hansh

Synonym/s: *Anas formosa* Georgi, 1775

Taxonomic Notes: *Sibirionetta formosa* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a winter vagrant to the freshwater wetlands in Bangladesh. Recent sighting records of it from Bangladesh is few and far between. The available data are not adequate to assess its Threatened Category reliably. Because of this Baikal Teal is evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 18 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to Asia including Siberia, China, Korea, Japan, with vagrants to Pakistan, India, Myanmar, Nepal (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: Only two records in some freshwater habitats in central and northeast regions in Bangladesh (BirdLife International 2012). (Khan 2008).

EOO: 58,946 km²

AOO: 4,001 km²

Population

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

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory and gregarious. It winters (in dense aquatic vegetations) on freshwater lakes and rivers. This diurnal species feeds on seeds and grain, water snails, algae and other aquatic plants (Khan 2008).

Assessor: Sajeda Begum
**Streptopelia senegalensis**

Species Profile: BI0537

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Streptopelia senegalensis (Linnaeus, 1766)
**English Name:** Laughing Dove
**Local Name:** Hashir Ghughu, Khudey Ghughu
**Synonym/s:**
- Streptopelia senegalensis Linnaeus, 1766
- Streptopelia senegalensis Cramp and Simmons (1977-1994)
- Streptopelia senegalensis Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993)
- Streptopelia senegalensis Christidis and Boles (1994)

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the five known subspecies, S.s. cambayensis occurs in Bangladesh (Rahman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1
**Justification:** There is a single recent record of this very rare resident of Bangladesh. Available information on this species is inadequate to reliably assess its threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Data Deficient.
**Date Assessed:** 28 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Africa, the Middle-East and South Asia except the Maldives and Sri Lanka (Rahman 2008)

**Bangladesh:** There is one recent record from a tea estate in Sylhet Division and a mid 20th century record from Chittagong Division (Rahman 2008).

**Global:** 27,153 km²
**AOO:** 461 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)
**Total Population:** Unknown
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages on the ground with small feeding parties in villages, farmlands with scattered trees and scrubs in dry country. It feeds on cereals and seeds of grass and weed (Rahman 2008).

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
**Macropygia unchall**

Species ID: BI0538

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Macropygia unchall (Wagler, 1827)  
**English Name:** Barred Cuckoo-Dove  
**Local Name:** Dagi Kokilghughu  
**Synonym/s:** Coumba unchall Wagler, 1827  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the three known sub-species, *M. u. tusalia* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a very rare resident of Bangladesh. There is a single recent record of it from the Lawachara National Park. Available information on this species is inadequate to reliably assess its threatened category. It is, therefore, assessed as Data Deficient.  
**Date Assessed:** 28 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Himalayas in India, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, China, Laos, Vietnam and Indonesia (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It was recorded in evergreen forests of northeast region of the country (Haque and Mahmud 2008)

**EOO:** 7,973 km²  
**AOO:** 505 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is gregarious and forages like other doves in hill and secondary forest. It is diurnal and feeds on grains, seeds, shoots, buds and berries (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

**Assessor:** Shawkat Imam Khan
**Batrachostomus hodgsoni**

Species ID: BI0539

**Taxonomy**

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Scientific Name: *Batrachostomus hodgsoni* (Gray, 1859)  
English Name: Hodgson’s Frogmouth  
Local Name: Hojsoni Bangmookho  
Synonym/s: *Otothrix hodgsoni* Gray, 1859

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
Justification: This species is a very rare resident of Bangladesh. Besides a single recent record no information of this species is available. The data in hand are desperately inadequate for assigning its threatened category. Hence, it is considered Data Deficient.  
Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

**History**

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

Global: Its global range is scattered in the hills and mountains of northeast India, southwest China, Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR and Viet Nam (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: There is a single recent record from Modhupur forest of Dhaka Division (Thompson and Johnson 2003)

EOO: 97 km²  
AOO: 83 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population**: Unknown  
**Trend**: Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species forages by perching on a tree branch or on the ground and flying after the prey in the clearings and edges of sub-tropical broadleaved evergreen forests. It feeds on beetles, moths, grasshoppers, etc. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: Samiul Mohsanin
**Caprimulgus affinis**

Species ID: BI0121

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Caprimulgus affinis* Horsfield, 1821  
**English Name:** Savanna Nightjar  
**Local Name:** Metho Ratchora  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the ten known subspecies, *C.a. monticolus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare resident of Bangladesh. Very few recent records and little information beyond the sight-records are available on this species. All those data are inadequate for assigning a Threatened Category to it. So, it is assessed as Data Deficient.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through the southern regions of Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Indochina and Indonesia (BirdLife International 2015).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs on the forest edges of northeast region of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008). One dead specimen was collected from Sundarbans east WS in the year 2010 and presumed to occur in entire Sundarbans (Z. Alom pers. comm. 2010).  
**EOO:** 16,294 km²  
**AAO:** 983 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen alone or in pairs in the lightly wooded grasslands, stony hillsides and ravines, scattered scrub and grasslands with rocky outcrops. It is nocturnal and forages at night by flying over the forests, dry rivers and cultivated lands. It feeds on flying beetles, moths and other night-flying insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Samiul Mohsanin
**Cuculus canorus**

Species ID: BI0542

**Taxonomy**

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<td>AVES</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Cuculus canorus* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Common Cuckoo  
**Local Name:** Pati Papia  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *C.c. bakeri* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** There are nearly no published or unpublished records on this species since the 1980s. Available data on this species in Bangladesh is insufficient to reliably assess its threatened category. Hence, it is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 19 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global: Breeding:** western and eastern Palaearctic, China and Himalayas; wintering: sub-Saharan Africa, also Southeast Asia and Sri Lanka (Islam and Chakma 2008.)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in open woodland, homesteads, tea gardens in northeast, southeast and also mangrove forest in Sundarbans.

**EOO:** 94,203 km²  
**AOO:** 6,393 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown, published records from 19th and early 20th centuries from Chittagong, Dhaka and Sylhet divisions, and at least 2 sightings since 1980s in each of those divisions, most recent in Moulvi Bazar district - 2 photographed in a tea estate 20 April 2012 and 1 at Hail Haor 15 May 2014 (P. Thompson pers obs.). Probably under recorded.

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The Common Cuckoo is probably a passage migrant in Bangladesh, with only record in spring, the lack of records in other seasons may in part be due to difficulty of detection and separation from other similar cuckoo species when it is not singing. It is diurnal and lives in mostly open woodland, bushy areas including tea gardens. It feeds mainly on insect.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Ardea goliath**  
Species ID: BI0548  

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Ardea goliath* Cretzschmar, 1827  
**English Name:** Goliath Heron  
**Local Name:** Doitto Bok

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** There are only three recent records of this species since the 1980s. Available information on this species is inadequate for assessing its threatened category. It has, therefore, been considered Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 19 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Sub-Saharan Africa, also Iraq (delta) and scattered records in South Asia including Pakistan, Sri Lanka, northeast India and the Ganges delta where status unclear - vagrant or resident (Grimmett *et al.* 2011, Rasmussen and Anderton 2005).

**Bangladesh:** Four records: Sundarbans (Prater 1926), Himchari Cox’s Bazar November 1988, Dhaka December 1992 (Thompson *et al.* 1993) and Hatiya January 1995 (Thompson and Johnson 2003)

**EOO:** 46,071 km$^2$  
**AOO:** 5,108 km$^2$

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 10.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary, but some are nomadic and disperse long distance. It inhabits shallow coastal and freshwater including mangroves. Its diet is mostly large fish, also amphibians and mammals.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
Charadrius placidus

Species ID: BI0552

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Charadrius placidus Gray and Gray, 1863
English Name: Long-billed Plover
Local Name: Lomba-thuto Jiria

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. Because of its misidentification with other plovers the population of this species is likely to be much larger than the sighting reports suggest. Available information on this species is in adequate for assessing its threatened category. It has, therefore, been considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South, Southeast and East Asia (Khan 2008)
Bangladesh: It occurs in wetlands of northeast and southeast regions of the country.

EOO: 4,468 km²
AOO: 37 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen alone or in a small loose flock in the riverbeds, coastal mudflats, paddy fields and freshwater wetlands. It seldom joins other waders except at the roost. It forages by walking on riverbeds, paddy fields and coastal mudflats and feeds on flies, insects, their larvae, worms etc. (Khan 2008).

Assessor: M. Foysal
Numenius madagascariensis

Species ID: BI0157

Taxonomy

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<td>CHARADRIIFORMES</td>
<td>SCOLOPACIDAE</td>
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</table>

Scientific Name: *Numenius madagascariensis* (Linnaeus, 1766)

English Name: Far Eastern Curlew

Local Name: Puber Gulinda

Synonym/s: *Sclopax madagascariensis* Linnaeus, 1766

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is a winter migrant and has been recorded only once in Bangladesh and considered for assessment because it is globally Vulnerable. Information on this species in Bangladesh is not adequate to assess it convincingly. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 26 August 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: It breeds in eastern Russia and north-eastern Mongolia, stopovers mainly in the Yellow Sea of North Korea, South Korea and China, winters primarily in Australia, but also in China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and New Zealand (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: The only record of an individual was from Cox’s Bazar, south-east on 27 November 1988 (Thompson et al. 1993)

EOO: 4 km²

AOO: 4 km²

Population

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

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory, normally solitary but occasionally in small flocks and winters in coastal mudflats, mangroves and tidal creeks. It is mostly carnivorous and feeds on crabs, aquatic insects, annelids and mollusks. It nests on open mossy, wet meadows, and on the swampy shores of small lakes (BirdLife International 2014, Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury
Galinago nemoricola

Scientific Name: *Galinago nemoricola* Hodgson, 1836
English Name: Wood Snipe
Local Name: Bon Chega

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This globally vulnerable species is a winter vagrant to Bangladesh. In recent time it has been sighted only once in Bangladesh. Available data on it in Bangladesh is insufficient to reliably assess its threatened status. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 26 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to South and Southeast Asia (Khan 2008).

Bangladesh: It was recorded in northeast region of the country (Khan 2008 and Thompson et al. 1993).

EOO: 7,973 km²
AOO: 505 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 4.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory. It winters in high altitude wetlands of hill forests and forest marshlands. It feeds on worms, aquatic insects and grubs (Khan 2008).

Assessor: M. Foysal
**Lymnocryptes minimus**

Species ID: BI0554

**Taxonomy**

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<td>AVES</td>
<td>CHARADRIIFORMES</td>
<td>SCOLOPACIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Lymnocryptes minimus* (Brünnich, 1764)  
**English Name:** Jack Snipe  
**Local Name:** Jak Chega  
**Synonym/s:** *Scolopax minima* Brünnich, 1764

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh. There are very few recent sighting reports in Bangladesh. Available data on it in Bangladesh is insufficient to reliably assess its threatened status. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.  
**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Europe, Africa and Asia (Khan 2008)  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in northeast region of the country (Khan 2008 and Thompson et al., 1993).  
**EOO:** 14,094 km²  
**AAO:** 1,657 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory to the grassy edges of freshwater lakes, paddy fields and other wetlands. It feeds on insects and their larvae, annelids, small mollusks and seeds (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Turnix sylvaticus**

Species ID: BI0589

**Taxonomy**

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<td>CHARADRIIFORMES</td>
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- **Scientific Name:** *Turnix sylvaticus* (Desfontaines, 1787)
- **English Name:** Common Buttonquail
- **Local Name:** Pati Nataboter, Choto Boter
- **Synonym/s:** *Tetrao sylvaticus* Desfontaines, 1787
- **Taxonomic Notes:** Gender agreement of species name follows David and Gosselin (2002).

**Assessment Information**

- **Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1
- **Justification:** This species is an extremely rare resident of Bangladesh. There is no recent record of it in Bangladesh. Available data on it in Bangladesh is insufficient to reliably assess its threat status. So, it has been evaluated as Data Deficient.
- **Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

- **Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

- **Global:** Africa and Asia, including Pakistan, India, China, Myanmar, Thailand to Malaysia and the Philippines (Birdlife International 2015).
- **Bangladesh:** It occurred in central part of the country (Islam and Chakma 2008).
- **EOO:** 39,429 km²
- **AAO:** 1,372 km²

**Population**

- **Generation Time (Length):** 3.5 yrs (Birdlife International 2015)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is solitary and secretive. It forages by walking through the leaf litter on the ground in grasslands and scrub mixed with grass at the edges of cultivated fields. It is diurnal and feeds on seeds, grains, shoots, and insects, including termites and black ants (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Scientific Name:** *Chlidonias leucopterus* (Temminck, 1815)
**English Name:** White-winged Tern
**Local Name:** Dholapakha Panchil
**Synonym/s:** *Sterna leucopterus* Temminck, 1815

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a rare winter migrant and have very few recent records. Available data are not adequate to assess its Threatened Category. Because of the dearth of data this species is evaluated as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 17 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, Australasia and Asia, including the entire South Asian subcontinent except Bhutan (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs on the coast and in the haors of southeast and northeast regions of the country (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**EOO:** 1,27,808 km²

**AOO:** 1,335 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 9.9 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015).

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species winters at the coasts, rivers, lakes, lagoons, marshes, pools and inundated paddy fields. It is diurnal and forages by hawking insects over the water or wet ground and picking its food from the surface. It feeds on small fish, grasshoppers, dragonflies, water beetles, tadpoles and crabs. It rarely dives into water. It is highly agile and flies continually for long periods without alighting (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav

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**Taxonomy**

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Red List of Bangladesh: Birds
**Otus spilocephalus**

Species ID: BI0108

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Otus spilocephalus* (Blyth, 1846)

**English Name:** Mountain Scops-owl

**Local Name:** Pahari Nimpecha

**Synonym/s:** *Ephialtes spilocephalus* Blyth, 1846

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Otus stresemanni* has subsequently been treated as a subspecies of *O. spilocephalus* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993), but this treatment is under review by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group (BTWG).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is a rare resident and widespread in hill forests of Bangladesh. Although the call of this nocturnal species is often heard in its habitats the sighting reports are too few. Available data are not adequate to assess its threatened category. So, it is considered Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 22 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends from the Himalayas through Southeast Asia to Indonesia and China (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in hilly evergreen forests in northeast and southeast regions of Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**EOO:** 27,305 km²

**AOO:** 10,124 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is nocturnal and is seen alone or in pairs in dense broadleaved evergreen forests and all types of hill forests. It feeds on beetles, cicadas, mantises, small rodents, birds and lizards (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
**Ketupa flavipes**

Species ID: BI0555

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Ketupa flavipes (Hodgson, 1836)
**English Name:** Tawny Fish-Owl
**Local Name:** Tamatey Mechopecha
**Synonym/s:** Cultrunguis flavipes Hodgson, 1836

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** There are too few sighting reports and publications on this species in Bangladesh. Available data are insufficient to assess it under any threat category. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 12 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through the Himalayan foothills, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, to southern China, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Maldives and Australia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** There are two records from the forests of Dhaka and Sylhet Divisions.

**EOO:** 30,487 km²
**AAO:** 1,866 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and nocturnal. It lives in the broadleaved tropical and sub-tropical forests, especially banks of rivers and pools. It roosts in dense bamboo clumps, foliaged trees, ravines or hollows in earth-banks and feeds on fish, lizards, large insects, jungle fowl and other pheasants.

**Assessor:** M. Foysal
**Ketupa ketupu**
Species ID: BI0112

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Ketupa ketupu* (Horsfield, 1821)
**English Name:** Buffy Fish Owl
**Local Name:** Metey Mechopecha
**Synonym/s:** *Strix ketupu* Horsfield, 1821
*Bubo ketupu ketupu* Christidis & Boles, 2008

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** There are too few sighting reports and still fewer publications on this species in Bangladesh. Available data are insufficient to assess under any threatened category of this species. It is declared Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 12 December 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes eastern India, Indochina, Myanmar, Malaysia and Indonesia. (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Bangladesh:** Its local range includes the mangrove forests of southwest regions of the Sundarbans. It has recently been recorded only in the Sundarbans (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**EOO:** 6,298 km²
**AOO:** 4,114 km²

### Population

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and nocturnal, usually seen alone in the wooded areas and forests near water. It feeds on fish, insects, beetles, frogs, reptiles, small mammals, bats and carrion (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

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**Assessor:** Md. Sharif Hossain Sourav
Neophron percnopterus

Species ID: BI0229

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Neophron percnopterus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
English Name: Egyptian Vulture, Scavenger Vulture
Local Name: Dhola Shokun, Swet Sakun
Synonym/s: *Vultur percnopterus* Linnaeus, 1758
Taxonomic Notes: Several resident island populations show genetic isolation. Of the two known subspecies *N.p. ginginianus* occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1
Justification: The species is a vagrant in Bangladesh with only two recent records (Kaptai and Rajshahi). Available information is insufficient for reliably assessing its threat category. Therefore, the species has been categorized as Data Deficient.
Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Central and South Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: There are two recent records from Kaptai and cultivated land in Rajshahi Division. In the 1940s and 1950s it used to be seen in the country sparingly. Possibly it has not been sighted from the country after 1960, barring just two recent sightings in this decade- 2010s. It has been conjectured to make accidental visits from the neighbouring Indian States such as the West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, etc. (Khan 2008, 2015, pers. comm.).

EOO: 48,178 km²
AOO: 17,813 km²

Population

Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Decreasing globally

Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory, diurnal and solitary, but congregates at feeding sites along with other birds of prey, crows and Jackal. It feeds mainly on carrion, organic waste, insects and small vertebrates. It nests on ledges or in caves on cliffs, crags and rocky outcrops, but occasionally also in large trees, buildings, electricity pylons and exceptionally on the ground.

Assessor: M. Monirul H. Khan
**Gyps tenuirostris**

Species ID: BI0233

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Gyps tenuirostris* Gray, 1844  
**English Name:** Slender-billed Vulture, Long-billed Vulture, Indian Long-billed Vulture, Indian Griffon  
**Local Name:** Shoruthuti Shokun, Lombathonti Shokun  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Long-billed Vulture *Gyps indicus* has been split into Indian Vulture *G. indicus* and Slender-billed Vulture *G. tenuirostris* (Rasmussen and Parry 2001).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** There is a single recent record of this species in Bangladesh. This species once occurred in the northeast, central and southeast of Bangladesh. Because of the dearth of data this species is evaluated as Data Deficient.  
**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs throughout South and Southeast Asia. The species is native to Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Laos, Myanmar and Nepal, and feared regionally extinct in Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2013).

**Bangladesh:** There is one recent record from Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary. The species used to occur in the northeast, central and southeast of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** Not known  
**AOO:** Not known

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 16 yrs. (BirdLife International 2013).  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is seen soaring and feeding usually in small groups and often joins with other vulture species. It inhabits dry open country and forested areas, usually away from human habitation, but also occurs in cultivated areas, wastelands and dumps in human neighborhoods. It feeds almost entirely on carrion at rubbish dumps and at carcasses dumped in open areas (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
Scientific Name: *Ictinaetus malaiensis* (Temminck, 1822)
English Name: Black Eagle
Local Name: Kalo Eegol
Synonym/s: *Ictinaetus malayensis* Temminck, 1822

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** There are only a few recent records from Chittagong Hill Tracts. Available data are inadequate to assign a Threatened Category to this species. Hence, it has been assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam (BirdLife International 2014).

**Bangladesh:** There are only a few recent records in eastern Chittagong Hill Tracts (Bandarban District).

- **EOO:** 6,281 km²
- **AOO:** 4,601 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing globally

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal and occurs in broadleaved forests in hills and mountains. It hunts by sailing very low over the forest canopy, seldom flapping its wings and weaving in and out of treetops. It feeds on birds and nestlings, small vertebrates and large insects.

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Circus cyaneus**

*Species ID: BI0237*

**Taxonomy**

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<td>AVES</td>
<td>ACCIPITRIFORMES</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Scientific Name: Circus cyaneus* (Linnaeus, 1766)  
*English Name: Hen Harrier, Northern Harrier*  
*Local Name: Murgi Kapashi*  
*Synonym/s: Falco cyaneus* Linnaeus, 1766

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Although this species is known to be a rare winter migrant to Bangladesh, further survey is required for proper identification in the field and the range and abundance throughout Bangladesh (Naoroji 2006, Khan 2008, 2015, Khan 2008). Available data are not sufficient to reliably assess the Threatened Category of this species. So, it has been assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 26 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species is native to North and Central America, Europe, North Africa and Asia, including the Indian subcontinent except Sri Lanka and Maldives (Khan 2008, 2015, Khan 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs more or less all over the country, but more common in and around the wetlands and large open areas (Naoroji 2006, Khan 2008, Khan 2008).

**EOO:** 2,22,509 km²  
**AOO:** 1,39,772 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown  
**Total Population:** Preliminary estimate of the global population size is 176,000-321,000 (BirdLife International 2015)  
**Trend:** Decreasing globally (BirdLife International 2015)

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory, solitary and diurnal. It occurs in the marshlands, open fields near water, grasslands, cultivation and foothills. It hunts frogs, reptiles, small birds and large insects. It breeds in Siberia during May-June and nests in grass and reeds or on open hills.

**Assessor:** M. Monirul H. Khan
**Circus macrourus**
Species ID: BI0558

**Assessment Information**

**Scientific Name:** *Circus macrourus* (Gmelin, 1770)  
**English Name:** Pallid Harrier  
**Local Name:** Dhola Kapashi  
**Synonym/s:** *Falco macrourus* Gmelin, 1770

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** There are only 5 records, with two records in 1996 and none since then. Despite increasing observer effort it appears at best to be a vagrant or very rare winter migrant. Available information on this species is in adequate for assessing its threatened category. It has, therefore, been considered Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 19 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global: Breeding:** steppes mostly in Russia, Kazakhstan and western China; winter: Sahel and southern Africa and South Asia (mostly Pakistan and western India, Khan 2008)

**Bangladesh:** Four records: Mymensingh or Sylhet division (Godwin-Austen 1870), Faridpur (Cripps 1878), female Tanguar Haor 18 February 1996 (P Thompson pers. obs. with DL Johnson and R Halder), male Muhuri Dam 6 December 1996 (A van Reissen pers. comm.)

**EOO:** 49,044 km²  
**AOO:** 14,414 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Appears to be a vagrant to Bangladesh, may be under-recorded due to difficulty of identifying females.

**Trend:** None apparent in Bangladesh, globally declining in western part of breeding range

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory. It inhabits semi-desert, also wet steppe grasslands in breeding season and savanna and wetlands in non-breeding season. Its diet mainly includes small mammals, also some large invertebrates and small birds.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Accipiter gentilis**

Species ID: BI0592

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Accipiter gentilis (Linnaeus, 1758)
**English Name:** Northern Goshawk
**Local Name:** Utturey Godashikrey
**Synonym/s:** Falco gentilis Linnaeus, 1758
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the eight known subspecies, A.g. schvedowi occurs in Bangladesh (Khan 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a rare winter migrant. Except for a few sight records no information of this species in Bangladesh has been recorded. Available data on this species in Bangladesh has been inadequate for reliably assigning a Threatened Category to it. So, it has been assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 26 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs in North America, Eurasia, North Africa and South and East Asia (BirdLife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** It is a migrant to Bangladesh. There are four recent records from open woodland in Chittagong and Dhaka Divisions in winter.

- **EOO:** 62,478 km²
- **AOO:** 11,489 km²

**Population**

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

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory and seen alone in the forests and woodlands, found in both deciduous and mixed-evergreen forests. It thrives only in areas with mature, old-growth woods and are typically found where human activity is relatively low. Its diet is composed of smaller woodland birds, bats, birds and large insects (Khan 2008).

**Assessor:** Allama Shibli Sadik
**Scientific Name:** Rhyticeros undulatus (Shaw, 1811)
**English Name:** Wreathed Hornbill
**Local Name:** Patathuti Dhonesh
**Synonym/s:** Buceros undulatus Shaw, 1811
**Taxonomic Notes:** Rhyticeros undulatus (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) was previously placed in the genus Aceros.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1
**Justification:** This species is a vagrant to Bangladesh. There is only a single record in last few decades from Chittagong Division. Available data is not sufficient to assign a threatened category to this species. It is considered Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 11 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

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

- **EOO:** 34,405 km$^2$
- **AAO:** 8,307 km$^2$

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 19 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

It is usually seen in pairs or small parties in the edges of evergreen forests. It is diurnal and forages by visiting fruiting trees. It feeds mainly on drupes, figs and berries. It occasionally takes lizards and other small animals (Haque and Mahmud 2008).

### Assessor

Tareq Onu
Coracias affinis

Species ID: BI0560

Taxonomy

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<td>CORACIFORMES</td>
<td>CORACIIDAE</td>
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</table>

Scientific Name: *Coracias affinis* McClelland, 1839
English Name: Indochinese Roller

Taxonomic Notes: *Coracias benghalensis* and *C. affinis* (del Hoyo and Collar 2014) were previously lumped as *C. benghalensis* following Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993). Formerly considered as a subspecies of *Coracias benghalensis* but has been split into *C. benghalensis* and *C. affinis*, both occur in Bangladesh (Islam and Chakma 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There are a number of recent, unconfirmed sighting reports of this species in Bangladesh. From these reports, however, it is not possible to determine its range, abundance, AOO, EOO and so on. Because of the dearth of data this species is evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 12 November 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: The global range of this species includes northeastern India and Southeast Asia - Thailand, Myanmar, Indochina (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: Unknown. Within the central region of Bangladesh, it is possibly intergrading with Indian Roller *C. benghalensis* (McCarthy 2006).

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.6 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Stable or increasing (BirdLife International 2014)

Habitat and Ecology

This species forages by diving on grass or scrub in deciduous forests, forest edges, grasslands, wetlands in dry season, scrub, cultivation and villages (del Hoyo and Collar 2014). It is diurnal and feeds chiefly on insects.

Assessor: Sayam U. Chowdhury
**Alcedo hercules**

**Species ID:** BI0065

**Taxonomy**

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<td>CORACIIFORMES</td>
<td>ALCEDINIDAE</td>
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**Scientific Name:** *Alcedo hercules* Laubmann, 1917  
**English Name:** Blyth’s Kingfisher  
**Local Name:** Blyther Machranga

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species has only two confirmed records, one is in Hail Haor, Sylhet and the other in Pablakhali Wildlife Sanctuary, Chittagong. Number of mature individual is unknown. Because of the dearth of data this species is evaluated as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 29 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** Unknown

**EOO:** 185.532 km²  
**AOO:** 14.85 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is a solitary bird and occurs in the fast-flowing streams in evergreen forests. It is diurnal and forages like other kingfishers by scanning the water surface and hunts small fish by diving from its low perch (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Megaceryle lugubris**

Species ID: BI0074

**Taxonomy**

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<td>CHORDATA</td>
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<td>CORACIIFORMES</td>
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**Scientific Name:** *Megaceryle lugubris* Temminck, 1834  
**English Name:** Crested Kingfisher, Greater Pied Kingfisher, Large Pied Kingfisher  
**Local Name:** Jhutial Machranga  
**Synonym/s:** *Alcedo lugubris* Temminck, 1834  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *M.l. guttulata* occurs in Bangladesh (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare resident of the hill streams of Bangladesh. Only six confirmed sighting reports, all from a single site, are available. Available data are insufficient to reliably assess the threat status of the species. So, it is assessed as Data Deficient.  
**Date Assessed:** 16 April 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** South and South-east Asia (Birdlife International 2015).

**Bangladesh:** The first confirmed record was of two seen at Remakri Khal, Bandarban district, Chittagong Hill Tracts (E.U. Haque pers. comm. February 2003), subsequently one was seen on the Sangu River, Chittagong Hill Tracts, (R Halder pers. comm. November 2004), and three singles were seen along Remakri Khal in (Khan pers. comm. April 2013) (Thompson et al. 2014).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.2 yrs. (Birdlife International 2015).  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is diurnal, seen alone and forages like other kingfishers in the large streams and fast-flowing rivers adjoining forests. It feeds solely on fish (Islam and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Hemicircus canente**

Species ID: BI0561

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Hemicircus canente* (Lesson, 1830)

**English Name:** Heart-spotted woodpecker

**Local Name:** Koljebuti Kathkurali

**Synonym/s:** *Picus canente* Lesson, 1830

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** There are only two recent sighting reports and few publications on the species in Bangladesh. Available data are not adequate to assess its threat category. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 13 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in hill forests of southeast and northeast regions of the country (Rashid 1987, Ali and Ripley 1987). Recent reports are from Srimangal (Rashid 1984) and Inani NP (J.N.D., 1997).

**EOO:** 34,405 km²

**AOO:** 8,307 km²

**Population**

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

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary and diurnal. It is usually seen alone or in pairs in the evergreen and moist-deciduous forests, secondary growths and bamboo thickets. It feeds on ants, grubs, termites and other insects.

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
**Dinopium shorii**

Species ID: BI0048

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Dinopium shorii (Vigors, 1832)

**English Name:** Himalayan Flameback, Himalayan Goldenback

**Local Name:** Himaloee Kaththokra

**Synonym/s:** Picus shorii Vigors, 1832

**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the two known subspecies D.s. shorii occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** There are no reliable recent sighting reports except two and a few publications on the species in Bangladesh. Available data are not adequate to assess its threatened category. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 14 December 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

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

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the forests of Dhaka and Sylhet Divisions (only two sightings reports).

**EOO:** 23,123 km²

**AOO:** 1,817 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

The species forages by hopping on the ground and pecking on the tree trunks in search of food like other woodpeckers. It feeds mostly on ants and crawling insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008). This diurnal species inhabits the semi-evergreen forests and broadleaved deciduous forests.

**Assessor:** Omar Shahadat
Leiopicus mahrattensis

Species ID: BI0591

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Leiopicus mahrattensis* (Latham, 1801)

English Name: Yellow-crowned Woodpecker, Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker, Yellow-fronted Woodpecker

Local Name: Holdechandi Kathkurali

Synonym/s: *Picus mahrattensis* Latham; *Dendrocopos mahrattensis* (Latham, 1801)

Taxonomic Notes: *Picus Mahraytensis* Latham, 1801, Mahrratta country, south-west India. Recent molecular analyses found this species to form a clade with *L. auriceps* and *L. medius*, being basal to those two. Previously thought to be closest to *Dendrocopos atratus* and *D. macei*. Variation mostly clinal, and named races *aurocristatus* (N Myanmar) and *koelzi* (NW Sri Lanka) thus unacceptable. Of the two subspecies recognized, *L. m. pallescens* (Biswas, 1951) occurs in E Pakistan [present Bangladesh] (E of R Indus) and N and NW India (Winkler and Christie 2016).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1.

Justification: Yellow-crowned Woodpecker is a very rare resident of Bangladesh. The recent data on this rare resident are inadequate for assessing its threatened category. It is, therefore, evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 23 January 2015

History

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

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

Bangladesh: Rare resident of Chittagong Division. The first published record was in the east-central region (Collins 1948), and this species has been featured in a number of subsequent publications and mapped as occurring in the west of the country (Grimmett et al. 1998), but there were no recent records until one was photographed in Acacia trees by the Karnafuli river in Chittagong in March 2002 (E.U. Haque 2002 pers. comm.).

EOO: 21,872 km²

AOO: 214 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): 5.2 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It occurs in the open woods, scattered trees, gardens and mango groves. It feeds on grubs, insects, fruit pulps and nectar.

Assessor: Omar Shahadat
Falco cherrug
Species ID: BI0256

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Falco cherrug* Gray, 1844
English Name: Saker Falcon
Local Name: Saker Shaheen

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species has been recorded in Bangladesh once only and considered for assessment because it is globally Endangered. It might be present at northern drier parts of Bangladesh. Because of the dearth of data this species is evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 29 June 2014

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through Eurasia, Mediterranean region, Africa and South Asia (BirdLife International 2014).

Bangladesh: Single record of its sighting is from Madhupur in Dhaka Division.

EOO: 579 km²
AOO: 475 km²

Population


Total Population: Unknown.

Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is seen as solitary one in Bangladesh or in pairs in its breeding range. It prefers dry open areas. It is diurnal and catches food by scanning the ground like other falcons. It preys on birds and ground mammals (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: M. Foysal
**Psarisomus dalhousiae**

Species ID: BI0562

**Taxonomy**

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Scientific Name: *Psarisomus dalhousiae* (Jameson, 1835)

English Name: Long-tailed Broadbill

Local Name: Lenja Motathuti

Synonym/s: *Eurylaimus dalhousiae* Jameson, 1835

Taxonomic Notes: Of the four known subspecies, *P.d.dalhousiae* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008)

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is a rare resident of Bangladesh. So far there are three scattered sighting records from Chittagong Hill Tracts. The available data are not adequate to reliably assess its threatened category. It is, therefore, assigned the status of Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 01 July 2015

**History**

Regional Status: Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

Global: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam (BirdLife International 2012).

Bangladesh: It was recorded in high elevated evergreen, semi-evergreen and bamboo jungles of Chittagong Hill Tracts and Sylhet (forest and Tanguar Haor).

EOO: 42,158 km²

AOO: 9,628 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): 4.2 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

Total Population: Not known

Trend: Not known

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen in small flocks in mixed evergreen forests and bamboo jungles. It forages in the canopy and middle story of forest and feeds on spiders, grasshoppers and other large winged insects (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sakhawat Hossain
**Species: Dicrurus annectans**

**Scientific Name:** *Dicrurus annectans* (Hodgson, 1836)

**English Name:** Crow-billed Drongo

**Local Name:** Kakthuto Fingey

**Synonym/s:** *Bhuchanga annectans* Hodgson, 1836

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**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** There are only 5 records on this species, with more than 20 years gap between the two most recent records despite increasing observer effort. Because of the paucity of information it is evaluated to be Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 19 July 2015

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**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

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**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Breeding: Himalayan foothills east through southern-most China, Myanmar, northern Thailand and Vietnam; in non-breeding season extends to southern Southeast Asia, Sumatra and western Java (Islam and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** Five recent records: three sightings from 1980s-1990s - near what is now Dulahazra Safari Park and in Inani region of Teknaf peninsula (DL Johnson pers. comm.), one Lawachara NP 31 May 1992 (P Thompson DL Johnson pers. obs.), 1 possible juvenile photographed Kaptai NP 1 May 2015 (Chittagong bird club pers. comm.) Also one recorded as 19th century specimen (Horsfield and Moore 1854).

**EOO:** 4,460 km²

**AOO:** 154 km²

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**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):**

**Total Population:** Appears to be a monsoon visitor (possibly breeding), passage migrant or vagrant to Bangladesh, may be under-recorded due to difficulty of identification

**Trend:** Unknown

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**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is mostly believed to be migratory. It forages like other drongos by fly catching for large invertebrates in forest mid-storey in evergreen and semi-evergreen forest, apparently mainly coastal forest in non-breeding season.

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**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Calandrella brachydactyla**

Species ID: BI0565

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Calandrella brachydactyla* (Leisler, 1814)

**English Name:** Greater Short-toed Lark

**Local Name:** Boro Bhotabhorot

**Synonym/s:** *Alauda brachydactyla* Leisler, 1814

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The small number of sightings and long intervals between may reflect genuine rarity, lack of observer effort in its preferred habitat, or failure to recognize this species and its apparent rarity in Bangladesh. However, the dearth of information on the species leaves no option but to consider it Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 19 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Breeds across southern Europe, Central Asia and China, resident in parts of Middle East and North Africa, winters Sahel region of Africa, northern South Asia and eastern China (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

**Bangladesh:** A small number of scattered records, at least 8 records as follows: 3 records from Patenga (Chittagong Division) in 1980s (DL Johnson pers. comm.), - 3 records (Jamuna and Ganges river chars bordering NW region) in 1993-1996 including flocks up to about 100, also flock of about 50 on fallow fields (Pabna district) January 2013 (all P Thompson pers. obs.); one sighting in bare areas of tea estates (NE Srimangal) in 1980s (D Millin pers. comm.); flock of 80 (SE: Feni river estuary) in 2010 (Lees *et al.* 2011)

**EOO:** 2,20,722 km²

**AAO:** 11,328 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):**

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is migratory through most of its range. It forages on ground in dry areas with low vegetation, fallow fields, dry pasture and feeds on insects, seeds and vegetation including grain.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Prinia burnesii**

Species ID: BI0566

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Prinia burnesii* (Blyth, 1844)

**English Name:** Rufous-vented Prinia

**Local Name:** Laltola Prina

**Synonym/s:** *Eurycercus burnesii* Blyth, 1844

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Prinia burnesii* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) was split into *P. burnesii* and *P. cinerascens* by Rasmussen and Anderton (2005): this treatment is under review by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group. Of the two known subspecies *P.b. cinerascens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** There has been no reliable report or publications of this resident species in Bangladesh since the early 1970s (Thompson 2011). Available data on this species are inadequate to determine its threatened category in Bangladesh. It is therefore, assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 30 November 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range is restricted to Indus valley in Pakistan and Brahmaputra valley in India (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Bangladesh:** It was recorded in the grasslands of northeast region of the country.

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs. (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is sedentary and diurnal. It occurs in large expanses of tall grass and riverside reeds. It feeds on insects among dead leaves on or near the ground.

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Prinia socialis**

Species ID: BI0415

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Prinia socialis* Sykes, 1832  
**English Name:** Ashy Prinia  
**Local Name:** Kalchey Prina  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies *P. s. inglisi* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This species is a rare resident with only two sighting reports in past 50 years. Available data on this species are not sufficient to determine its threatened category in Bangladesh. It is, hence, assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 30 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

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

**Bangladesh:** Only 2 sighting records (Husain 1974) at Dhaka and (Hussain and Saddam 1979) at Rajshahi.  
**EOO:** 2,22,569 km²  
**AOO:** 1,39,772 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.8 yrs (BirdLife International 2014)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is sedentary and diurnal. It inhabits grass and scrub near water in the plains and foothills. It forages by hopping in grass stems and bushes. It feeds on insects, larvae, spiders and nectar (Haque and Chakma 2008).

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
**Scientific Name:** Pycnonotus flavescens Blyth, 1845  
**English Name:** Flavescent Bulbul  
**Local Name:** Metey Bulbul  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies, *P.f. flavescens* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** There is only one recent record on this species from 1985, the primary forest where it had been seen had been clear-felled by the time the site was next visited (P Thompson and DL Johnson pers. obs. 1991). Despite increased survey effort in suitable habitat since then there have been no subsequent records. In absence of sufficient data on this species in Bangladesh it is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 19 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Northeast India, Myanmar, northwest Thailand, northern Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Borneo (Haque 2008)

**Bangladesh:** Rajkandi Forest, Moulvi Bazar district, NE - one on 22 February 1985 (Thompson et al. 1993). From the date this could have been a short distance altitudinal migrant rather than resident.

**EOO:** 91 km²  
**AAO:** 73 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):**

**Total Population:** Believed extirpated  
**Trend:** Either a vagrant from nearby hills or disappeared in Bangladesh, globally stable

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary usually in hills and mountain slopes, some descend in winter. It forages in small flocks in bushes mid and upper levels of trees in winter and feeds on berries and invertebrates.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Acrocephalus orinus**

*Scientific Name:* *Acrocephalus orinus* Oberholser, 1905  
*English Name:* Large-billed Reed Warbler  
*Local Name:* Lomba-thuti, Nolfutki  

*Taxonomic Notes:* *Acrocephalus stentoreus* (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into *A. stentoreus* and *A. orinus* following Bensch and Pearson (2002).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Only one individual of this species is recorded in a ringing expedition at Baikka beel (Hail haor) in 2011 (Round et al. 2014). Available data is insufficient to assess the threatened category of this species. It is therefore, evaluated as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 28 May 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes Asia (BirdLife International 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It was recorded once in Hail haor, northeast region of Bangladesh  

**EOO:** 135 km²  
**AAO:** 115 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is migratory. It forages alone in bushes, scrubs and reeds near wetlands. It is diurnal and feeds on insects.

**Assessor:** Israt Jahan
**Phylloscopus occipitalis**

Species ID: BI0444

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Phylloscopus occipitalis* (Blyth, 1845)

**English Name:** Western Crowned Warbler

**Local Name:** Poschima-Mathafutki

**Synonym/s:** *Phyllopneuste occipitalis* Blyth, 1845

**Taxonomic Notes:** Formerly considered conspecific with *P. humei*, separated by most recent authorities on voice and plumage differences (Clement 2006, Sangster et al. 2002).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is a rare winter migrant to forests of Bangladesh. There are no records since 1999 despite an increase in observer efforts, suggesting that either Bangladesh lie outside its normal wintering range or there is a decline in the population that wintered in Bangladesh. Available data are not sufficient to reliably assign a threatened category to this species. So, it is termed Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 01 November 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species nests in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, northern Pakistan and north-west Himalayas of India, and non-breeding Western and Eastern Ghats of India, also Bangladesh (BirdLife International 2015, Clement 2006).

**Bangladesh:** It may occur Chittagong (Malamghat one record, few records Cox’s Bazar to Teknaf area), Dhaka and Sylhet Divisions (see below) (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 3.6 yrs (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Decreasing

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is a medium distance migrant, nesting in the montane forests of central Asia and western Himalayas, during May to July, when a clutch of 3-4 eggs is laid in a ball-shaped nest of grasses built in a hole in a wall or bank, or tree stump (Clement 2006). It winters in tropical hill forests and moist evergreen forest.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
Seicercus burkii

Species ID: BI0448

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Seicercus burkii* (E. Burton, 1836)
English Name: Green-crowned Warbler
Local Name: Shobujchandi-Futki
Synonym/s: *Sylvia burkii* E. Burton, 1836

Taxonomic Notes: This scientific name *Seicercus burkii* (Sibley and Monroe 1990) was previously used for “Golden-spectacled Warbler”, before that complex was split into *S. burkii*, *S. valentini*, *S. whistleri*, *S. soror* and *S. tephrocephalus* (Alström and Olsson 2000; Alström 2006). Use of the common name ‘Green-crowned Warbler’, follows Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) and Reindt (2006). No attempt to distinguish in the field taxa within this complex was made in Bangladesh until about 2002 onwards, and often sightings continue not to be identified to current species level.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: Sightings of birds of the “Golden-spectacled Warbler” complex were more frequent up to mid 2000s than since; but identification challenges with closely related species mean that actual range, status and trends of this and related species are inadequately known. Available data are not sufficient to assign a threatened category to it. It is therefore, called a Data Deficient species.

Date Assessed: 25 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Breeds in Himalayas, winters in central-eastern India and Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)

Bangladesh: It may occurs in wooded areas in central region with bamboo (Thompson et al. 2014), evergreen forests with bamboo undergrowth and swamp forest of northeast (Thompson et al. 2014) and southeast regions of the country. May occur in other forest areas including in northwest region, but not specifically identified.

Population

Generation Time (Length): Not known
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Not known

Habitat and Ecology

This species is an altitudinal migrant, usually seen on its own or with other small insectivorous species such as smaller babblers in forest understory with smaller bamboos. It winters in evergreen forest with denser undergrowth such as bamboo.

Assessor: Paul Thompson
### Scientific Name:

*Seicercus tephrocephalus* (Anderson, 1871)

### English Name:

Grey-crowned Warbler

### Local Name:

Meteychandi-Futki

### Synonym/s:

*Culicipeta tephrocephalus* Anderson, 1871

### Taxonomic Notes:

The “Golden-spectacled Warbler” complex was split into *S. burkii*, *S. valentini*, *S. whistleri*, *S. soror* and *S. tephrocephalus* (Alström and Olsson 2000; Alström 2006). No attempt to distinguish in the field taxa within this complex was made in Bangladesh until about 2002 onwards, and often sightings continue not to be identified to current species level.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The sighting record and other information on this species since 2000 are muddled owing to the identification challenges with closely related species and the actual range, status and trends of this and related species are not enough known. Available data are inadequate for assigning a threatened category to it. It is therefore, considered a Data Deficient species.

**Date Assessed:** 1 November 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Breeds in northeast India, Myanmar, southern China and northern Viet Nam; wintering in Bangladesh, Myanmar, northern Thailand and Indo-China (Alström 2006)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in wooded areas with bamboo in central region such as national botanical gardens, evergreen forests with bamboo undergrowth of northeast and southeast including Hill Tracts Of the country (Thompson et al. 2014).

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Stable

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is an altitudinal migrant and usually seen on its own or with other small insectivorous species. It winters in forest edges, scrub and evergreen forest with denser undergrowth.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Scientific Name:** *Seicercus whistleri* Ticehurst, 1925  
**English Name:** Whistler’s Warbler  
**Local Name:** Whislerer Futki  
**Taxonomic Notes:** The “Golden-spectacled Warbler” complex was split into *S. burkii*, *S. valentini*, *S. whistleri*, *S. soror* and *S. tephrocephalus* (Alström and Olsson 2000; Alström 2006). No attempt to distinguish in the field taxa within this complex was made in Bangladesh until about 2002 onwards, and often sightings continue not to be identified to current species level.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Since the species was identified (split) in 2000 little information has been available on it regarding range, status and trends of this and related species. Available information are not adequate to reliably assign a threatened category to it. It is therefore, considered a Data Deficient species.  
**Date Assessed:** 25 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Breeds along full length of Himalayas, with those birds wintering in the foothills, resident in the hills of northeast India close to Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).  
**Bangladesh:** It occurs in evergreen forests with bamboo undergrowth, swamp forest of northeast and southeast regions of the country (Thompson et al. 2014). It may occur in other forest areas including in northwest region, but not specifically identified.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Not known  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is an altitudinal migrant. It is usually seen on its own or with other small insectivorous species such as smaller babblers in forest understory with denser undergrowth.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Pellorneum albiventre**

Species ID: BI0462

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pellorneum albiventre* (Godwin-Austen, 1877)  
**English Name:** Spot-throated Babbler  
**Local Name:** Dagigola Satarey  
**Synonym/s:** *Neornis albiventris* Godwin-Austen, 1877  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the four known subspecies *P.a. albiventre* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Only two documented records are there on this species in 1985 and 1989 from the best watched forest in Bangladesh. Available information on this species is insufficient for reliably assigning a threatened category to it. It is therefore, evaluated as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 10 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008)  
**Bangladesh:** It is recorded in evergreen forest in northeast region of the country.  
**EOO:** 13 km²  
**AOO:** 13 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** The only confirmed recent records for Bangladesh were both from Lawachara NP, one closely observed (DJ Millin and EF Grimes pers. comm. November, 1985), and two seen (WG Harvey pers. comm. June, 1989) (Thompson et al. 1994). This forest has been visited by many different observers since but without further sightings. However, this is a skulking and secretive species (Collar and Robson 2007).  
**Trend:** Not known

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and skulking. It forages in dense vegetations in secondary growths, scrub, bamboo thickets, grasslands, clearings, undergrowth (Collar and Robson 2007). It is diurnal and feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
Pellorneum palustre

Scientific Name: *Pellorneum palustre* Gould 1872
English Name: Marsh Babbler
Local Name: Bada Satarey

Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Only one documented record of this species is available in 1989 from the best watched forest in Bangladesh. Available information on this species is insufficient for reliably assigning a threatened category to it. It is therefore, considered as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 03 May 2015

History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

**Global:** The Brahmaputra valley of Assam and adjacent states in India and Sylhet Division Bangladesh (Reference).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in damp scrub forest within evergreen forest in Lawachara NP north-east (Sylhet Division).

**EOO:** 40 km²

**AOO:** 26 km²

Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.1 yrs. (BirdLife International 2015)

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and skulking. It occurs in reed swamp, secondary growth, scrub, bamboo, grassland, clearings, undergrowth (Collar and Robson 2007) and presumed to feed on insects in reed swamp and tall grasses.

Assessor: Paul Thompson
**Pomatorhinus mcclellandi**

Species ID: BI0465

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Pomatorhinus mcclellandi Blyth 1859  
**English Name:** Spot-breasted Scimitar-babbler  
**Local Name:** Dagigola Satarey  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into P. erythrocnemis, P. gravivox, P. mcclellandi and P. swinhoei following Collar (2006) and Collar and Robson (2007) (BirdLife International 2012).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** There is only one record on this sedentary species in Bangladesh (in 1988). That habitat is degraded now and there are no records from other suitable habitats in southeast region of the country. Because of the dearth of data this species is evaluated as Data Deficient.  
**Date Assessed:** 10 September 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000, then treated as Pomatorhinus erythrogenys)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** East Bhutan, NE India, E Bangladesh, W Myanmar.  
**Bangladesh:** It was recorded in evergreen forests of southeast regions of the country.

**EOO:** 22,554 km²  
**AOO:** 173 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** 7.5 yrs (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** The only confirmed recent record was of one seen on 28 April 1988 (Thompson et al. 1994; Thompson pers. obs.).  
**Trend:** Not known

### Habitat and Ecology

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages by hopping in leaf litter on the ground in scrub jungle and forest undergrowth (Collar and Robson 2007). It feeds on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Pomatorhinus ochraciceps**

Species ID: BI0467

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Pomatorhinus ochraciceps Walden 1873  
**English Name:** Red-billed Scimitar-babbler  
**Local Name:** Lalthot Kastesatarey

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Only one record from 1999 is available on this species; although suitable habitat remains in Chittagong Hill Tracts. Because of the dearth of data the species is evaluated as Data Deficient.  
**Date Assessed:** 10 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)  
**Geographic Range**

**Global:** NE India and N. Myanmar; S Myanmar, N Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.  
**Bangladesh:** It was recorded in bamboo and secondary growth in southeast region of the country (Thompson and Johnson 2003).

**EOO:** 5,036 km²  
**AAO:** 3,648 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 5.5 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** The only confirmed recent record for Bangladesh was of one seen by R. Halder and E. U. Haque on 6 April 1999 in bamboo and secondary growth along a narrow river valley in Bandarban district (Thompson and Johnson 2003). This area has been visited by several observers since with no sighting.  
**Trend:** Not known

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is sedentary and diurnal. It forages by clambering among bushes, bamboo clumps in broadleaved evergreen forest and bamboo clumps (Collar and Robson 2007). It feeds on insects.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Pnoepyga pusilla**

Species ID: BI0572

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Pnoepyga pusilla Hodgson, 1845  
**English Name:** Pygmy Wren-babbler  
**Local Name:** Bamon Tunisatarey

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** There are only four documented records of this species with the first confirmed record in 2011 from the best watched forest in Bangladesh. Available data are insufficient for assessing its threatened category. So, it is considered Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 03 May 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Himalayas in Nepal eastwards through southern China and Southeast Asia as far as Malaysia and Sumatra.

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in wet gullies with tangled treefalls and bamboo in undergrowth of evergreen forest in northeast region of the country.

**EOO:** 17,973 km²  
**AOO:** 505 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.4 yrs. (BirdLife International 2012)  
**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is mostly sedentary but there are some altitudinal migration. It occurs in evergreen forest (Collar and Robson 2007). It forages on forest floor and mossy stumps and tangles. It feeds on insects.

**Assessor:** Paul Thompson
**Garrulax galbanus**

**Species ID:** BI0456

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Garrulax galbanus* Godwin-Austen, 1874  
**English Name:** Yellow-throated Laughingthrush  
**Local Name:** Holdegola-Penga  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Of the known three subspecies, *G. g. galbanus* occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is a rare resident of Bangladesh. The only recent record is 42 year old and no sighting record is available. Because of insufficient data the species is assessed as Data Deficient.  
**Date Assessed:** 5 June 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Bangladesh, India, Myanmar (BirdLife International 2013)

**Bangladesh:** There is only one recent record is of four bathing in a hill stream at Muchoni near Teknaf (southeast region) (S.M.Rashid pers. comm. November, 2008).

**EOO:** 1,639 km²  
**AOO:** 1,321 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** 4.7 yrs (BirdLife International 2013)

**Total Population:** Unknown  
**Trend:** Unknown

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is usually seen in small groups in edges of dense evergreen forests, open scrub jungle and tall grasses interspersed with trees and shrubs. It forages by hopping through leaf litter on the ground and gleaning among bushes. It feeds on insects, small vertebrates and seeds.

**Assessor:** Tareq Onu
Yuhina castaniceps

Species ID: BI0479

Taxonomy

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<td>CHORDATA</td>
<td>AVES</td>
<td>PASSERIFORMES</td>
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Scientific Name: Yuhina castaniceps (Moore, 1854)
English Name: Striated Yuhina
Local Name: Dagi Uhina
Synonym/s: Ixulus castaniceps Moore, 1854
Taxonomic Notes: Yuhina castaniceps (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into Y. castaniceps and Y. torqueola following Collar (2006). Of the six known subspecies Y.c. castaniceps occurs in Bangladesh (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is recorded in only one general location within one region of Bangladesh. The lack of records elsewhere indicates at best a localized patchy distribution (it may be a localized winter visitor). Available data are insufficient to assess its threatened category. So, it is considered as species Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 20 April 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Eastern Himalayas, hills of north-east India, Myanmar and northwest Thailand (Reference?)

Bangladesh: It was recorded in secondary forest undergrowth in the southeast region of the country.

EOO: 16,164 km²

AAO: 7,802 km²

Population

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

Total Population: There are only six records since 1999, one in 2000 (Thompson and Johnson 2003) and the rest in 2010-2012 (Thompson et al. 2014), all involve flocks between October and March.

Trend: Not possible to determine.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is mostly sedentary, but there are some evidence of seasonal altitudinal displacement (Collar and Robson 2007). It is diurnal and lives in undergrowth and mid-storey of evergreen forest also shrubby undergrowth of secondary forest (Collar and Robson 2007).

Assessor: Paul Thompson
Saxicola insignis

Species ID: BI0581

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Saxicola insignis* Gray 1846
English Name: White-throated Bushchat
Local Name: Dholagola Bonfidda

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species has been recorded in Bangladesh once only and considered for assessment because it is globally Vulnerable. The species might be present in suitable grassy and bushy areas of Bangladesh and overlooked for its small size and similarities with other chats. Available information on the species in Bangladesh is not adequate for assessing it persuasively. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Central Asia and the subcontinent, including India and Nepal (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Bangladesh: It was recorded in northeast region of the country.

EOO: 550 km²

AOO: 28 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown

Total Population: Unknown

Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory and winters in open country, terraced cultivated lands, pastures and sparsely scrubbed grassy hillsides and scattered low bushes on the sandy semi-desert. It frequents freshly burnt grass and sometimes follows deer herds to capture the insects on the trampled grass. It feeds on insects and their larvae, and some vegetable matter (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: M. Foysal
Saxicola jerdoni

Species Profile

Scientific Name: Saxicola jerdoni (Blyth, 1847)  
English Name: Jerdon's Bushchat  
Local Name: Jardoner Jharfidda

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1
Justification: There are too few recent records of this species in Bangladesh. The species might be present in suitable grassy and bushy areas and has been overlooked for its small size and similarities with other chats. Information on the species in Bangladesh is not adequate for assessing it convincingly. It is, therefore, considered Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 1 July 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Assessed (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range is restricted to South and Southeast Asia (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).
Bangladesh: It was recorded in northeast and central regions of the country.
EOO: 58,609 km²
AOO: 2,631 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory. It winters in grasslands and reeds close to rivers and elephant grass in the foothills and plains and disperses also to tea gardens. It feeds mainly on insects (Haque and Kamruzzaman 2008).

Assessor: M. Foysal
Zoothera marginata

Species ID: BI0578

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Zoothera marginata Blyth, 1847
English Name: Dark-sided Thrush
Local Name: Kalapash Dama

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This skulking species is a rare winter visitor. Although there were many sighting records once there have been no records since 2001. Available information is insufficient to assess the extinction risk of the species in Bangladesh. Consequently, it is evaluated as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 31 March 2015

History

Regional Status: Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

Geographic Range

Global: Its global range extends through South and Southeast Asia Haque and Chakma 2008).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the evergreen forests of northeast, southeast and central regions of the country (no record since 2001).

EOO: 70,488 km²
AOO: 10,678 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown
Total Population: Unknown
Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology

The species is migratory, solitary and crepuscular. It occurs in damp understorey of evergreen forests preferring dense foliage near streams. It feeds on insects, larvae and mollusks.

Assessor: Israt Jahan
Psittacula alexandri
REFERENCES
REFERENCES


BirdLife International. 2016. IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from http://www.birdlife.org on 01/05/2016


Biswas, B. 1951. Notes on the taxonomic status of the Indian Plaintive Cuckoo Cuculus passerinus, Vahl‘.

Brazil, M. 2009. Birds of East Asia: eastern China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan, eastern Russia. Christopher Helm, London.


References


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http://animals.nationalgeographic.com/animals/birds/osprey/
http://genomics.senescence.info/species/entry.php?species=Elanus_caeruleus
http://globalraptors.org/grin/SpeciesResults.asp?specID=8217
### Status of Birds in Bangladesh (arranged in taxonomic order)

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

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### Sample Assessment Sheet

#### Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh
Assessment Sheet

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| Citation (To be filled up by Lead Assessor) |

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<td>Facilitator:</td>
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Signature of the Assessor

Signature of the Lead Assessor
**Technical Terms**

**Population and Population Size (Criteria A, C and D)**
The term ‘population’ is used in a specific sense in the Red List Criteria that is different to its common biological usage. Population is here defined as the total number of individuals of the taxon. For functional reasons, primarily owing to differences between life forms, population size is measured as numbers of mature individuals only. In the case of taxa obligately dependent on other taxa for all or part of their life cycles, biologically appropriate values for the host taxon should be used.

**Subpopulations (Criteria B and C)**
Subpopulations are defined as geographically or otherwise distinct groups in the population between which there is little demographic or genetic exchange (typically one successful migrant individual or gamete per year or less).

**Mature individuals (Criteria A, B, C and D)**
The number of mature individuals is the number of individuals known, estimated or inferred to be capable of reproduction. When estimating this quantity, the following points should be borne in mind:

- Mature individuals that will never produce new recruits should not be counted (e.g. densities are too low for fertilization).
- In the case of populations with biased adult or breeding sex ratios, it is appropriate to use lower estimates for the number of mature individuals, which take this into account.
- Where the population size fluctuates, use a lower estimate. In most cases this will be much less than the mean.
- Reproducing units within a clone should be counted as individuals, except where such units are unable to survive alone (e.g. corals).
- In the case of taxa that naturally lose all or a subset of mature individuals at some point in their life cycle, the estimate should be made at the appropriate time, when mature individuals are available for breeding.
- Re-introduced individuals must have produced viable offspring before they are counted as mature individuals.

**Generation (Criteria A, C and E)**
Generation length is the average age of parents of the current cohort (i.e. newborn individuals in the population). Generation length therefore reflects the turnover rate of breeding individuals in a population. Generation length is greater than the age at first breeding and less than the age of the oldest breeding individual, except in taxa that breed only once. Where generation length varies under threat, the more natural, i.e. predisturbance, generation length should be used.

**Reduction (Criterion A)**
A reduction is a decline in the number of mature individuals of at least the amount (%) stated under the criterion over the time period (years) specified, although the decline need not be continuing. A reduction should not be interpreted as part of a fluctuation unless there is good evidence for this. The downward phase of a fluctuation will not normally count as a reduction.

**Continuing decline (Criteria B and C)**
A continuing decline is a recent, current or projected future decline (which may be smooth, irregular or sporadic) which is liable to continue unless remedial measures are taken. Fluctuations will not normally count as continuing declines, but an observed decline should not be considered as a fluctuation unless there is evidence for this.

**Extreme fluctuations (Criteria B and C)**
Extreme fluctuations can be said to occur in a number of taxa when population size or distribution area varies widely, rapidly and frequently, typically with a variation greater than one order of magnitude (i.e. a tenfold increase or decrease).

**Severely fragmented (Criterion B)**
The phrase ‘severely fragmented’ refers to the situation in which increased extinction risk to the taxon results from the fact that most of its individuals are found in small and relatively isolated subpopulations (in certain circumstances this may be inferred from habitat information). These small subpopulations may go extinct, with a reduced probability of recolonization.
**Extent of occurrence (Criteria A and B)**
Extent of occurrence is defined as the area contained within the shortest continuous imaginary boundary which can be drawn to encompass all the known, inferred or projected sites of present occurrence of a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. This measure may exclude discontinuities or disjunctions within the overall distributions of taxa (e.g. large areas of obviously unsuitable habitat). Extent of occurrence can often be measured by a minimum convex polygon (the smallest polygon in which no internal angle exceeds 180 degrees and which contains all the sites of occurrence).

**Area of occupancy (Criteria A, B and D)**
Area of occupancy is defined as the area within its ‘extent of occurrence’ which is occupied by a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. The measure reflects the fact that a taxon will not usually occur throughout the area of its extent of occurrence, which may contain unsuitable or unoccupied habitats. In some cases (e.g. irreplaceable colonial nesting sites, crucial feeding sites for migratory taxa) the area of occupancy is the smallest area essential at any stage to the survival of existing populations of a taxon. The size of the area of occupancy will be a function of the scale at which it is measured, and should be at a scale appropriate to relevant biological aspects of the taxon, the nature of threats and the available data. To avoid inconsistencies and bias in assessments caused by estimating area of occupancy at different scales, it may be necessary to standardize estimates by applying a scale-correction factor. It is difficult to give strict guidance on how standardization should be done because different types of taxa have different scale-area relationships.

**Location (Criteria B and D)**
The term ‘location’ defines a geographically or ecologically distinct area in which a single threatening event can rapidly affect all individuals of the taxon present. The size of the location depends on the area covered by the threatening event and may include part of one or many subpopulations. Where a taxon is affected by more than one threatening event, location should be defined by considering the most serious plausible threat.

**Quantitative analysis (Criterion E)**
A quantitative analysis is defined here as any form of analysis which estimates the extinction probability of a taxon based on known life history, habitat requirements, threats and any specified management options. Population viability analysis (PVA) is one such technique. Quantitative analyses should make full use of all relevant available data. In a situation in which there is limited information, such data as are available can be used to provide an estimate of extinction risk (for instance, estimating the impact of stochastic events on habitat). In presenting the results of quantitative analyses, the assumptions (which must be appropriate and defensible), the data used and the uncertainty in the data or quantitative model must be documented.

**Benign introduction**
An attempt to establish a taxon, for the purpose of conservation, outside its recorded distribution but within an appropriate habitat and ecogeographical area; a feasible conservation tool only when there is no remaining area left within a taxon’s historic range (IUCN 1998).

**Breeding population**
A (sub) population that reproduces within the region, whether this involves the entire reproductive cycle or any essential part of it.

**Conspecific population**
Populations of the same species; here applied to any taxonomic unit at or below the species level.

**Downlisting and uplisting**
The process for adjusting the Red List Category of a regional population according to a decreased or increased risk of extinction; downlisting refers to a reduced extinction risk and uplisting to an increased extinction risk.

**Endemic taxon**
A taxon naturally found in any specific area and nowhere else; this is a relative term in that a taxon can be endemic to a small island, to a country, or to a continent.

**Global population**
Total number of individuals of a taxon (see Population).
**Metapopulation**
A collection of subpopulations of a taxon, each occupying a suitable patch of habitat in a landscape of otherwise unsuitable habitat. The survival of the metapopulation is dependent on the rate of local extinctions of occupied patches and the rate of (re-) colonization of empty patches (Levins 1969, Hanski 1999).

**Natural range**
Range of a taxon, excluding any portion that is the result of an introduction to a region or neighbouring region. The delimitation between wild and introduced populations within a region may be based on a pre-set year or event, but this decision is left to the regional Red List authority.

**Population**
This term is used in a specific sense in the IUCN Red List Criteria (IUCN 2001, 2012), different from its common biological usage. Population is defined as the total number of individuals of the taxon. Within the context of a regional assessment, it may be advisable to use the term global population for this. In the Guidelines the term population is used for convenience, when reference is made to a group of individuals of a given taxon that may or may not interchange propagules with other such entities (see Regional population and Subpopulations).

**Propagule**
A living entity capable of dispersal and of producing a new mature individual (e.g. a spore, seed, fruit, egg, larva, or part of or an entire individual). Gametes and pollen are not considered propagules in this context.

**Region**
A subglobal geographical area, such as a continent, country, state, or province.

**Regional assessment**
Process for determining the relative extinction risk of a regional population according to the Guidelines.

**Regional population**
The portion of the global population within the area being studied, which may comprise one or more subpopulations.

**Rescue effect**
Process by which immigrating propagules result in a lower extinction risk for the target population.

**Sink**
An area where the local reproduction of a taxon is lower than local mortality. The term is normally used for a subpopulation experiencing immigration from a source where the local reproduction is higher than the local mortality.

**Subpopulations**
Geographically or otherwise distinct groups in the (global) population between which there is little demographic or genetic exchange (typically one successful migrant individual or gamete per year or less; IUCN 2001, 2012); a subpopulation may or may not be restricted to a region.

**Taxon**
A species or infra specific entity whose extinction risk is being assessed.

**Vagrant**
A taxon that is currently found only occasionally within the boundaries of a region (see Visitor). Visitor (also, visiting taxon)
A taxon that does not reproduce within a region but regularly occurs within its boundaries either now or during some period of the last century. Regions have several options on how to decide the boundaries between visitors and vagrants, e.g. using a preset percentage of the global population found in the region or predictability of occurrence.

**Wild population**
A population within its natural range in which the individuals are the result of natural reproduction (i.e. not the result of human-mediated release or translocation); if a population is the result of a benign introduction that is now or has previously been successful (i.e. self-sustaining), the population is considered wild.
Appendix-iv

SUMMARY OF THE FIVE CRITERIA (A–E) USED TO EVALUATE IF A TAXON BELONGS IN AN IUCN RED LIST THREATENED CATEGORY (CRITICALLY ENDANGERED, ENDANGERED OR VULNERABLE):

A. Population size reduction. Population reduction (measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations) based on any of A1 to A4:

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(a) Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND have ceased.
(b) An index of abundance appropriate to the taxon.
(c) A decline in area of occupancy (A00), extent of occurrence (E00) and/or habitat quality.
(d) Actual or potential levels of exploitation.
(e) Effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) AND/OR B2 (area of occupancy):  

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<th>Critically Endangered</th>
<th>Endangered</th>
<th>Vulnerable</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1. Extent of occurrence (E00)</td>
<td>&lt; 100 km²</td>
<td>&lt; 5,000 km²</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000 km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>B2. Area of occupancy (A00)</td>
<td>&lt; 10 km²</td>
<td>&lt; 500 km²</td>
<td>&lt; 2,000 km²</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

AND at least 2 of the following 3 conditions:

(a) Severe fragmentation or Number of locations = 1 ≤ 5 ≤ 10
(b) Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or projected in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals
(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulation; (iv) number of mature individuals

C. Small population size and decline

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<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>&lt; 250</td>
<td>&lt; 2,500</td>
<td>&lt; 10,000</td>
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</table>

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) Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation ≤ 50 ≤ 250 ≤ 1,000
(b) % of mature individuals in one subpopulation = 90-100% 95-100% 100%

D. Very small or restricted population

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<tr>
<td>D1. Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>&lt; 250</td>
<td>D1. &lt; 1,000</td>
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<td>D2. Only applies to the VU category</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>D2. typically: A00 &lt; 20km² or number of locations ≤ 5</td>
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</table>

E. Quantitative Analysis

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<tr>
<td>Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:</td>
<td>≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generation, whichever is longer (100 years max.)</td>
<td>≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generation, whichever is longer (100 years max.)</td>
<td>≥ 0% in 100 years</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Use of this summary sheet requires full understanding of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria and Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Please refer to both documents for explanations of terms and concepts used here.

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Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh

As part of the Bangladesh Forest Department project entitled “Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection” funded by The World Bank, IUCN Bangladesh has implemented a sub-project during December 2013 to June 2016 to reduce the current know gap of conservation and risk of existing species status by updating the species Red List for Bangladesh which was published in 2000. The current updating process is of significant importance due to the facts that it has filled the past 15-year assessment gap for Bird, Primate, Mammal and reptile species in Bangladesh and their conservation status. It also updated the national Red List taking into account the global change in IUCN Red List assessment guidelines. It extended the Species Red List of Bangladesh for the two important animal groups (Crustaceans and Butterflies), and with a total of 30 sub-proposals have been supported to improve the management of protected areas and conservation of key species through a collaborative approach. Some of the sub-proposals are addressing human-wildlife conflict through engagement with the local communities and last access to an enduring culture of wildlife stewardship and protection. The national Red List project has supported the establishment of a national species database and a biodiversity information system for all the most current status, trends, and risks to wildlife species in Bangladesh. Total 159 species have been assessed and updated from seven different groups and published in seven volumes. For more information: www.iucnredlist.org

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 national capacity and incentives for tackling the illegal wildlife trade and other selected conservation threats to target species 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 programs for staff responsible for environmental wildlife law and regulations. The project is also supporting the strengthening of the Asian Wildlife Enforcement Network (AWEN), which was established by SAWCN countries in 2011 to combat wildlife crime in South Asia region.

The Bangladesh Forest Department (SFD) is implementing the project through a partnership with research institutions, universities and environmental NGOs. A total of 30 sub-proposals have been supported to improve the management of protected areas and conservation of key species through a collaborative approach. Some of the sub-proposals are addressing human-wildlife conflict through engagement with the local communities and last access to an enduring culture of wildlife stewardship and protection. The national Red List project has supported the establishment of a national species database and a biodiversity information system for all the most current status, trends, and risks to wildlife species in Bangladesh. Total 159 species have been assessed and updated from seven different groups and published in seven volumes. For more information: www.iucnredlist.org

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ (or the IUCN Red List) is the world’s most comprehensive information source on global conservation status of plant, animal and fungi species. It is based on an objective system for assessing the risk of extinction of a species, based on conservation action taken.

Species are assigned to one of nine categories of threat at global level and eleven of regional or national level based on whether they meet criteria linked to population trend, population size and structure and geographic range. Species listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable are collectively described as "Threatened".

The IUCN Red List is just a step of a series of names and associated threats categories. It is intended to spur action to protect the species, their ecological communities, where they may live, and information on conservation actions that can help to reduce or prevent extinctions.