

A PROVISIONAL LIST OF UNRECORDED SOUTH-EAST ASIAN BIRDS¹

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This paper is intended as a guide to potential bird sound recordists in South-East Asia, suggesting which species deserve particular attention in the search for a complete record of the bird vocalisations of the area. It has been written as a result of a suggestion put forward by T. C. White at the biennial meeting of the International Bio-Acoustics Council at Sussex, England in September 1981. The proposal was to review progress in bird sound recording throughout the world and to publish lists of unrecorded birds for various regions. A Working Group was subsequently set by IBAC and this list is the first result of their research.

The South-East Asian area used is that delineated by King, Dickinson and Woodcock (1975). In compiling the list we used a base consisting of all birds given a number in KDW, and omitted each bird whose voice we found in any one of our sources (see Appendix 1). The remainder are cited below with their numbers. Obviously our list does not represent the complete picture, and we are most keen to hear from recordists that have any of the birds in their collection.

It is most important to stress that this list is not intended to focus undue attention on the pursuit of recording 'new' birds, for most of the South-East Asian avifauna is not fully recorded. Indeed, well over half the species we omitted were very poorly represented in

our main sources, the British Library of Wildlife Sounds and the Library of Natural Sounds, Cornell University (less than five recordings combined). Many of the species which had been recorded are widespread in distribution and may not actually have been taped in the region concerning us; others may have been recorded in captivity. Moreover, there is no guarantee that any recordings are of good technical quality for a given species. Probably less than fifty mainly South-East Asian birds have had good coverage of their vocabularies. Therefore, whilst it is hoped that attention will be paid to the species herein, this will not detract from the interest in taping 'common' birds.

We are greatly indebted to Ron Kettle, curator of the British Library of Wildlife Sounds, and to Dr. James Gulledge at the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology for access to collection lists and information on published recordings. Lt.-Col. Terry White and Ken Scriven also deserve special mention. Finally, thanks are due to the various recordists who have contributed tape copies or information to sound libraries and have, of course, recorded the birds.

The list

Quoted numbers and taxonomy follow King, Dickinson and Woodcock. The species are grouped into families, the family name being succeeded by two figures. The first refers to the number of unrecorded species, the second to the total number of species, in South-East Asia. Endemic birds are indicated by an asterisk (*), endangered birds by a/.

¹ Accepted July 1983.

² The British Library of Wildlife Sounds, The National Sound Archive, 29 Exhibition Road, London SW7 2AS, England.

- HYDROBATIDAE (1, 2)
 8 *Oceanodroma monorhis*
 PELECANIDAE (1, 3)
 11 *Pelecanus philippensis*
 PHALACROCORACIDAE (2, 5)
 16 *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*
 19 *Anhinga melanogaster*
 FREGATIDAE (2, 3)
 20/ *Fregata andrewsi*
 22 ——— *ariel*
 ARDEIDAE (8, 21)
 23 *Ardea insignis*
 24 ——— *sumatrana*
 29 *Ardeola bacchus*
 30 ——— *speciosa*
 33/ *Egretta eulophotes*
 38 *Gorsachius melanolophus*
 40 *Ixobrychus eurhythmus*
 42 *Dupetor flavicollis*
 CICONIIDAE (5, 9)
 44/ *Ibis cinereus*
 49 *Ciconia episcopus*
 50 *Xenorhynchus asiaticus*
 51 *Leptoptilos dubius*
 52 ——— *javanicus*
 THRESKIORNITHIDAE (4, 6)
 53 *Threskiornis melanocephalus*
 54/ *Pseudibis davisoni*
 55/* ——— *gigantea*
 58 *Platalea minor*
 ANATIDAE (3, 35)
 79/ *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*
 83 *Aythya baeri*
 93/ *Mergus squamatus*
 ACCIPITRIDAE (11, 50)
 96 *Aviceda jerdoni*
 97 ——— *leuphotes*
 106 *Ichthyophaga nana*
 110 *Gyps indicus*
 111 *Sarcogyps calvus*
 119 *Circus melanoleucos*
 121 *Accipiter gularis*
 122 ——— *virgatus*
 125 ——— *soloensis*
 127 *Butastur liventer*
 145 *Spizaetus nanus*
 FALCONIDAE (7, 13)
 146* *Polihierax insignis*
 147 *Microhierax caerulescens*
 148 ——— *fringillarius*
 149 ——— *melanoleucos*
 152 *Falco amurensis*
 155 ——— *severus*
 156 ——— *jugger*
 PHASIANIDAE (18, 39)
 159 *Francolinus pintadeanus*
 161 *Melanoperdix nigra*
 166 *Arborophila rufogularis*
 167 ——— *atrogularis*
 169* ——— *davidi*
 170* ——— *cambodiana*
 172 *Galloperdix ocella*
 174 *Bambusicola fytchii*
 176/ *Tragopan blythii*
 178/ *Lophophorus sclateri*
 181/* *Lophura imperialis*
 182/* ——— *edwardsi*
 183 ——— *erythrophthalma*
 185* ——— *diardi*
 188/ *Syrnaticus humiae*
 189 *Chrysolophus amherstiae*
 191 *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*
 192* ——— *germaini*
 TURNICIDAE (1, 3)
 198 *Turnix tanki*
 GRUIDAE (1, 4)
 201/ *Grus nigricollis*
 RALLIDAE (4, 16)
 205 *Rallus striatus*
 206 *Rallina fasciata*
 212 *Porzana bicolor*
 214 *Amaurornis akool*
 HELIORNITHIDAE (1, 1)
 220 *Heliopais personata*
 OTIDIDAE (1, 2)
 222 *Eupodotis bengalensis*
 JACANIDAE (1, 2)
 224 *Metopidius indicus*
 CHARADRIIDAE (2, 14)
 236 *Charadrius peronii*
 240 ——— *veredus*
 SCOLOPACIDAE (3, 39)
 251/ *Tringa guttifer*
 259 *Gallinago solitaria*
 267 *Calidris tenuirostris*
 GLAREOLIDAE (2, 2)
 286 *Glareola maldivarum*
 287 ——— *lactea*
 LARIDAE (3, 28)
 290.1 *Larus saundersi*

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- 306 *Sterna acuticauda*
- 312/ ——— *zimmermanni*
- RYNCHOPIDAE (1, 1)
- 316 *Rynchops albicollis*
- COLUMBIDAE (14, 30)
- 317 *Treron apicauda*
- 318* ——— *seimundi*
- 319 ——— *sphenura*
- 322 ——— *pompadora*
- 323 ——— *fulvicollis*
- 325 ——— *vernans*
- 327 ——— *capellei*
- 328 ——— *phoenicoptera*
- 329 *Ptilinopus jambu*
- 331 *Ducula bicolor*
- 333 *Columba leuconota*
- 335 ——— *hodgsonii*
- 337 ——— *punicea*
- 346 *Caloenas nicobarica*
- PSITTACIDAE (1, 9)
- 355 *Loriculus galgulus*
- CUCULIDAE (3, 29)
- 369 *Chrysococcyx maculatus*
- 372 ——— *malayanus*
- 376 *Phoenicophaeus sumatranus*
- TYTONIDAE (1, 3)
- 386 *Tyto capensis*
- STRIGIDAE (2, 23)
- 398 *Ketupa flavipes*
- 399 ——— *ketupu*
- APODIDAE (6, 13)
- 422 *Collocalia gigas*
- 423 ——— *fuciphaga*
- 428 *Hirundapus cochinchinensis*
- 429 ——— *giganteus*
- 430 *Rhaphidura leucopygialis*
- 431 *Apus acuticaudus*
- HEMIPROCINIDAE (1, 3)
- 435 *Hemiprocne coronata*
- TROGONIDAE (1, 7)
- 444 *Harpactes wardi*
- ALCEDINIDAE (3, 16)
- 447 *Alcedo hercules*
- 449 ——— *meninting*
- 452 *Ceyx rufidorsus*
- BUCEROTIDAE (2, 13)
- 471 *Ptilolaemus tickelli*
- 473 *Aceros nipalensis*
- CAPITONIDAE (1, 16)
- 485* *Megalaima lagrandieri*
- PICIDAE (10, 42)
- 502 *Picumnus innominatus*
- 503 *Sasia ochracea*
- 508 *Picus xanthopygaeus*
- 510 ——— *rabieri*
- 511* ——— *erythropygius*
- 518 *Dinopium shorii*
- 521 *Gecinulus grantia*
- 524* *Meiglyptes jugularis*
- 532 *Picoides atratus*
- 538 *Hemicircus canente*
- PITTIDAE (6, 12)
- 552 *Pitta soror*
- 553 ——— *caerulea*
- 557* ——— *elliotti*
- 558 ——— *cyanea*
- 560/* ——— *gurneyi*
- 561 ——— *phayrei*
- HIRUNDINIDAE (2, 11)
- 568/* *Pseudochelidon sirintarae*
- 571 *Hirundo concolor*
- CAMPEPHAGIDAE (5, 20)
- 579 *Hemipus picatus*
- 585* *Coracina polioptera*
- 592 *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*
- 593 ——— *igneus*
- 594 ——— *erythropygius*
- CHLOROPSEIDAE (1, 8)
- 601 *Aegithina lafresnayei*
- PYCNONOTIDAE (7, 39)
- 611 *Pycnonotus melanoleucos*
- 615 ——— *cyaniventris*
- 617 ——— *xanthorrhous*
- 626* ——— *blanfordi*
- 637 *Hypsipetes viridescens*
- 643 ——— *castanotus*
- 645* ——— *thompsoni*
- ORIOOLIDAE (2, 8)
- 655 *Oriolus tenuirostris*
- 659 ——— *mellianus*
- CORVIDAE (6, 22)
- 665 *Urocissa whiteheadi*
- 671 *Dendrocitta frontalis*
- 672 *Crypsirina temia*
- 673* ——— *cucullata*
- 674 *Temnurus temnurus*
- 682 *Corvus torquatus*
- AEGITHALIDAE (1, 2)
- 683 *Aegithalos iouschistos*

- PARIDAE (1, 10)
 688.1 *Parus venustulus*
 SITTIDAE (5, 9)
 695 *Sitta nagaensis*
 698* — *victoriae*
 700* — *solangiae*
 702 — *magna*
 703 — *formosa*
 TIMALIIDAE (45, 139)
 713 *Pellorneum albiventre*
 726.1 *Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis*
 730 — *ochraceiceps*
 733* *Jabouilleia danjoui*
 734 *Rimantor malacoptilus*
 737 *Napothera marmorata*
 743 *Spelaeornis troglodytoides*
 744 — *formosus*
 745 — *chocolatinus*
 746 *Sphenocichla humei*
 747* *Stachyris rodolpheii*
 752* — *herberti*
 761* *Macronous kelleyi*
 767* *Turdoides gularis*
 768 — *longirostris*
 769 *Babax lanceolatus*
 778* *Garrulax milleti*
 779 — *maesi*
 781 — *nuchalis*
 782* — *vassali*
 783 — *galbanus*
 784 — *delesserti*
 785 — *cineraceus*
 791 — *merulinus*
 793 — *sannio*
 794 — *virgatus*
 795 — *austeni*
 800* — *yersini*
 801 — *formosus*
 802 — *milnei*
 803 *Liocichla phoenicea*
 809 *Pteruthius xanthochlorus*
 815 *Actinodura waldeni*
 816 — *souliei*
 817 *Minla cyanouroptera*
 821 *Alcippe cinerea*
 824 — *ruficapilla*
 826 — *rufogularis*
 833* *Crocias langbianis*
 834 *Heterophasia annectens*
 835 — *gracilis*
 837 — *pulchella*
 842* *Yuhina humilis*
 844 — *diademata*
 846 — *nigrimenta*
 PANURIDAE (8, 12)
 851 *Paradoxornis unicolor*
 852 — *flavirostris*
 853 — *guttaticollis*
 855 — *alphonsianus*
 858 — *davidianus*
 859 — *atrosuperciliaris*
 860 — *ruficeps*
 861 — *gularis*
 TURDIDAE (23, 71)
 866 *Erithacus sibilans*
 870 — *ruficeps*
 871 — *obscurus*
 872 — *pectardens*
 878 *Tarsiger hyperythrus*
 883 *Phoenicurus hodgsoni*
 885 — *schisticeps*
 891 *Grandala coelicolor*
 892 *Enicurus scouleri*
 894 — *immaculatus*
 898 *Cochoa purpurea*
 899 — *viridis*
 901 *Saxicola leucura*
 903 — *jerdoni*
 905 *Thamnolaea leucocephala*
 907 *Monticola gularis*
 910* *Myophonus robinsoni*
 912 *Zoothera interpres*
 916 — *dixonii*
 919 — *marginata*
 920 *Turdus dissimilis*
 921 — *hortulorum*
 928 — *feae*
 SYLVIIDAE (13, 71)
 937 *Seicercus poliogenys*
 938 — *castaniceps*
 939 — *montis*
 941 *Abroscopus schisticeps*
 945 *Phylloscopus subaffinis*
 947 — *armandii*
 960 — *cantator*
 961 — *ricketti*
 969 *Acrocephalus concinens*
 974 *Graminicola bengalensis*
 996 *Cettia major*
 1002 *Bradypterus luteoventris*
 1003 — *seebohmi*

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MUSCICAPIDAE (16, 53)

- 1005 *Rhinomyias brunneata*
- 1008 *Muscicapa griseisticta*
- 1010 ——— *williamsoni*
- 1011 ——— *muttui*
- 1014 *Ficedula zanthopygia*
- 1019 ——— *monileger*
- 1022 ——— *dumetoria*
- 1023 ——— *hodgsonii*
- 1027 ——— *sapphira*
- 1031 *Niltava davidi*
- 1033 ——— *sumatrana*
- 1034 ——— *vivida*
- 1035 *Cyornis concreta*
- 1036 ——— *ruecki*
- 1037 ——— *hainana*
- 1042 ——— *turcosa*

MOTACILLIDAE (1, 14)

- 1065 *Dendronanthus indicus*

LANIIDAE (3, 7)

- 1077 *Lanius tigrinus*
- 1078 ——— *collurioides*
- 1081 ——— *sphenocercus*

STURNIDAE (8, 18)

- 1083 *Saroglossa spiloptera*
- 1085 *Sturnus sericeus*
- 1086 ——— *sinensis*
- 1087 ——— *sturninus*
- 1090 ——— *contra*
- 1091 ——— *nigricollis*

- 1095 *Acridotheres javanicus*

- 1098 *Ampeliceps coronatus*

NECTARINIIDAE (7, 24)

- 1100 *Anthreptes simplex*
- 1102 ——— *rhodolaema*
- 1107 *Nectarinia calcostetha*
- 1110 *Aethopyga gouldiae*
- 1112 ——— *christinae*
- 1118 *Arachnothera crassirostris*
- 1121 ——— *chrysogenys*

DICAEIDAE (6, 12)

- 1124 *Prionochilus thoracicus*
- 1125 ——— *maculatus*
- 1126 ——— *percussus*
- 1128 *Dicaeum everetti*
- 1130 ——— *melanoxanthum*
- 1132 ——— *erythrorhynchus*

ZOSTEROPIDAE (1, 4)

- 1136 *Zosterops erythropleura*

PLOCEIDAE (6, 17)

- 1146 *Ploceus hypoxanthus*
- 1148 *Erythrura prasina*
- 1149 ——— *hyperythra*
- 1152 *Lonchura leucogastra*
- 1153 ——— *leucogastroides*
- 1156 ——— *maja*

FRINGILLIDAE (9, 34)

- 1157 *Serinus thibetanus*
- 1159 *Carduelis spinoides*
- 1160 ——— *ambigua*
- 1165 *Carpodacus eos*
- 1166 ——— *vinaceus*
- 1168 ——— *rhodopeplus*
- 1169 *Pinicola subhimachala*
- 1174 *Coccothraustes migratorius*
- 1178 *Pyrrhoplectes epauletta*

ANALYSIS

309 species of the birds of South-East Asia have yet to have their voices recorded. This is some 26% of the avifauna. If South-East Asia is taken to be representative of the world as a whole, then about 2300 of the world's 9000 bird species are as yet unrecorded.

32 of the 309 are endemic (they only occur in South-East Asia), and must obviously be sought in the area concerning us. Many of the birds are rare, especially the 17 that are considered threatened (see King 1981). At least one of these is generally supposed to be extinct already, the Pink-headed Duck (*Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*, no. 79). Others are extremely local: both *Garrulax yersini* (800) and *Crocias langbianis* (833), for example, are only found on the Langbian Plateau, South Annam. It is important that, where possible, these birds should be recorded before they become too rare to find or are even lost to extinction.

Taking the 23 areas of South-East Asia set out by KDW, about six of them, on average, make up the breeding range of each bird. To

give an indication of which areas are most in need of recording work, the table below shows the number of unrecorded species that occur or have occurred in each area. The number of those which breed is given in brackets :

West Burma	134 (114)
Northeast Burma	132 (109)
Northwest Thailand	128 (90)
North Laos	122 (97)
East Burma	119 (98)
Tenasserim	115 (93)
Tonkin	115 (90)
Malaya	104 (71)
South Burma	104 (77)
Peninsular Thailand	90 (70)
South Annam	89 (79)
Central Burma	85 (69)
South Laos	83 (70)
Cochinchina	83 (69)
Cambodia	79 (62)
Central Laos	78 (65)
Central Annam	70 (56)

Southeast Thailand	67 (49)
North Annam	64 (50)
Central Thailand	60 (43)
Southwest Thailand	58 (44)
Northeast Thailand	57 (42)
Hong Kong	42 (10)

A similar analysis of the habitats of the birds reveals that about 60% of them breed in forests of various kinds. This confirms the view expressed by T.C. White and others that it is in forests that the greatest effort and ingenuity needs to be called upon by future recordists.

Finally, it is apparent that some families of birds pose more problems to recordists than others, for various reasons. Among the most under-recorded families are Panuridae, Sittidae, Falconidae, Dicaeidae, Pittidae and Muscicapidae and there are also under-recorded genera such as *Garrulax* and *Treron*. Perhaps it would be of particular interest to search for these.

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- Private Collections*
- We have used lists of species recorded by :
- H. BARTELS and H. GROENEVELD
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APPENDIX I: SOURCES

Libraries

The British Library of Wildlife Sounds, National Sound Archive, 29 Exhibition Road, London SW7 2AS, England. (Up to September 1981).

The Library of Natural Sounds, Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, NY 14850, USA. (Up to September 1981).

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