



MODY
UNIVERSITY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

LAKSHMANGARH • RAJASTHAN

A Leading Women's University



BIRDS AT MODY UNIVERSITY

(A Bird Watcher's Paradise)





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In the on-going journey of blooming brilliance, the University has come up as a beautifully landscaped campus over 265 acres of land with gushing waterfalls and fountains, well kept orchards, lush green lawns, colourful flowerbeds, forest belt and water bodies that make a perfect location and environment for pleasant life and leaning. The peaceful, calm and pollution-free environment of the University campus is innately conducive to contemplation, growth, learning and overall development of the young girls' body and mind, which also brings the students and the teachers close to Nature. The vast grounds, water bodies and the greenery of the campus provide habitation to over 128 varieties of birds and 14 types of butterflies that have been identified and certified by Ornithologists, Lepidopterists and by retired officers from the World Wildlife Fund and Nature Conservation Organizations who make two visits to the University campus. The newly created water body has started attracting migratory birds too for seasonal sojourn and nesting. The chirping birds, quacking ducks, dancing peacocks, foraging squirrels, pecking woodpeckers, humming bees and grazing sheep create an aesthetically pleasing and enchanting environment that stimulates as much as it soothes the human heart. The students become a part of the serenity of Nature and on this sprawling campus they get ample space and opportunity to study in solitude and they become environmentally conscious and responsible for the growth of the mother Earth and Nature.

Mody University nurses and maintains thousands of trees of over 300 different species. Such a large scale plantation has also helped control soil erosion and promotes rains. Besides thriving of inhabited fauna and flora, the Horticulture department of the University keeps on adding climate friendly and medicinal plants and the department is always on toes to visit national level nurseries in order to find new species of plants and shrubs.

Hence the preservation of flora and fauna at Mody University campus, the overall beauty of Nature is maintained and is beneficial for ecology. It has become an excellently worth-living and worth-visiting place full of attractions with the rare species of birds, butterflies and plants which enhance the aesthetic value and provide opportunities for studies, meditation and even for recreation.

This book invites one and all to make a virtual tour to enjoy a panoramic view of birds with their names and details overleaf onwards.





FAMILY : ACCIPITRIDAE

1. TAWNY EAGLE (*Aquila rapax*)

Description: It is large with tawny upperparts and pale lower back but doesn't have a pale throat. It breeds in most of Africa and Asia. Its wing span is 159 to 190 cm. Weight can range from 1.6 to 3 kg. It is a resident breeder which lays 1-3 eggs in a stick nesting on a tree, crag or on the ground.

Habit & Habitat: It largely feeds on carrion but can kill small mammals, reptiles and birds or steal from raptors.

Voice: Its call is a crow like barking, but it is a rather silent bird.



FAMILY : ACCIPITRIDAE

2. STEPPE EAGLE (*Aquila nipalensis*)

Description: This is a large eagle with brown upperparts and blackish flight feathers and tail. It has a pale throat which is lacking in that species. It is about 62-81 cm in length and has a wingspan of 1.65-2.15 m.

Habit & Habitat: The Steppe Eagle's diet is largely fresh carrion of all kinds, but it will kill rodents and other small mammals up to the size of a hare. Like other species, the Steppe Eagle has a crop in its throat allowing it to store food for several hours before being moved to the stomach.

Voice: The call of the Steppe Eagle sounds like a crow barking, but it is rather a silent bird.

FAMILY : ACCIPITRIDAE

3. SHIKRA (*Accipiter badius*)

Description: Shikra is a small raptor; 26-30 cm long, and has short rounded wings and a narrow and somewhat long tail. Males have a red iris, while the females have a less red (yellowish orange) iris and brownish upperparts apart from heavier barring on the under parts. The females are slightly larger. An Indian Navy's helicopter base was named INS Shikra in 2009.

Habit & Habitat: Shikra is found in a range of habitats including forests, farmland and urban areas. They are usually seen singly or in pairs. The flight is typical with flaps and glides. Their flight usually draws alarms among smaller birds and squirrels. They feed on rodents, reptiles mainly lizards but sometimes small snakes and insects also.

Voice: The call is pee-wee, the first note being higher and the second being longer. In flight the calls are shorter and sharper kik-ki ... kik-ki.



FAMILY : ACCIPITRIDAE

4. BLACK KITE (*Milvus migrans*)

Description: This is one of the most noticeable birds in India. The temperate populations of this kite tend to be migratory while the tropical ones are resident. Black Kites have slightly smaller size, less forked tail (visible in flight), and generally dark plumage without any rufous. Both sexes are alike.

Habit & Habitat: Black Kites are opportunistic hunters and are more likely to scavenge. They will swoop down with their legs lowered to snatch small live prey, fish, household refuse and carrion. The flight is buoyant and the bird glides with ease, changing directions easily.

Voice: A shrill, rippling ewe, wir-wir-wir, uttered from a perch as well as in flight.



FAMILY : ACCIPITRIDAE

5. WHITE EYED BUZZARD (*Butastur teesa*)

Description: This slim and small sized hawk is easily identified by its white iris to the eye and the white throat and dark mesial stripe. The rufous tail is barred with a darker sub terminal band. The specific name *teesa* is derived from the name in Hindi. The name *Butastur* was used to indicate that it was between the *Buteo* buzzards and *Astur*, an old name for the sparrowhawks.

Habit & Habitat: They feed mainly on locusts, grasshoppers, crickets and other large insects as well as mice, lizards and frogs. They may also take crabs from near wetlands and have even been reported to take larger prey like the Black-naped hare. The usual habitat is in dry, open forest or cultivation.

Voice: They have a mewing call or falling whistle (transcribed as pit-weer).



FAMILY : ACCIPITRIDAE

6. EGYPTIAN VULTURE (*Neophron percnopterus*)

Description: It is the only member of the genus *Neophron*. It appears soiled with a rusty or brown shade to the white plumage. The bill is slender and long, and the tip of the upper mandible is hooked. The nostril is an elongated horizontal slit. The neck feathers are long and form a hackle. The tail is wedge shaped. The legs are pink in adult, and grey in juveniles.

Habit & Habitat: It is widely distributed from southwestern Europe and northern Africa to India. Egyptian Vultures feed mainly on carrion but are opportunistic and will prey on small mammals, birds, and reptiles. They also feed on the eggs of other birds, breaking larger ones by tossing a large pebble onto them.

Voice: They make high pitched mewing or hissing notes.





**FAMILY :
ACCIPITRIDAE**

7. EURASIAN GRIFFON (*Gyps fulvus*)

Description: The Eurasian Griffon Vulture is 93-122 cm long with a 2.3-2.8 m wingspan. It is a typical Old World vulture in appearance, with a very white head, very broad wings and short tail feathers. It has a white neck ruff and yellow bill. The buff body and wing coverts contrast with the dark flight feathers.

Habit & Habitat: Like other vultures, it is a scavenger, feeding mostly from carcasses of dead animals which it finds by soaring over open areas, often flying in flocks. The population is mostly resident. Juveniles and immature individuals may migrate far, or embark on long-distance movements.

Voice: It grunts and hisses at roosts or when feeding on carrion.



FAMILY : ACCIPITRIDAE

8. BLACK SHOULDERED KITE (*Elanus caeruleus*)

Description: It is a small diurnal bird. This kite is distinctive, with long-wings, white-grey and black plumage and owl like forward-facing eyes with red irises. In flight, the short and square tail is visible and it is not forked as in the typical kites.

Habit & Habitat: It has habit of hovering over open grasslands in the manner of the much smaller kestrels. Although mainly seen on the plains, they are sometimes seen on grassy slopes of hills on the higher elevation regions of Asia. They are not migratory, but make short-distance movements in response to weather. The prey includes grasshoppers, crickets and other large insects, lizards, rodents, injured birds, small snakes and frog.

Voice: They are extremely silent and the calls recorded include a high-pitched squeal or a soft whistle.

FAMILY:
ALAUDIDAE

**9. ASHY-CROWNED
SPARROW-LARK**
(*Eremopterix griseus*)

Description:

The name in some Hindi dialects for the bird is dabhak churi, which means crouching sparrow. Sparrow sized with a finch like bill. The male is sandy brown overall with a black belly, chin, lower lores and eye stripe. The female is pale brown, legs are much shorter, stockier and shorter necked.

Habit & Habitat:

It is found in stubbles, scrubs, wastelands, riverside sands and tidal flats on the coast. They avoid the interior of the desert zones. These larks are found in pairs or small groups and form larger flocks in winter. They forage on the ground for seeds and insects. They will take fallen grains in fields. They roost at night on the ground, making small depressions in the soil.

Voice:

They make chirruping calls accompanied by a long low whistle with a sharp chirp.



FAMILY: ALAUDIDAE

10. CRESTED LARK (*Galerida cristata*)

Description: The Crested Lark is distinguished from the other 81 species of lark by the crest of feathers that rise up in territorial or courtship displays and when singing. It is a fairly small lark but has bulkier head and body. It is brown with a short tail with light brown outer feathers. In flight it shows reddish underwings.

Habit & Habitat: It is common in dry open country roadsides or cereal fields, docks and airfields. They feed on grains and also insects, particularly beetles.

Voice: It has a liquid warbling song as a whee-whee-wheooo or a twee-tee-too.

FAMILY: ALAUDIDAE

11. INDIAN BUSH LARK
(*Mirafra erythroptera*)

Description: It is pale, and found mostly in arid areas. Has cheek patch completely bounded by white supercilium and post-auricular border. Crown and upperparts are heavily streaked. Pale underparts have large spots on the breast. It has long tail, and short bill and legs.

Habit & Habitat: This bird is found mostly in arid areas. The song-flight during the mating season is an amazing spectacle. It flutters high over the ground, and then holds its wings in an open V and parachutes down to its perch uttering short tweets and cheeps.

Voice: Its song consists of short tweets and cheeps in three syllables followed by a longer fourth syllable. This combination is repeated till the bird perches again.



FAMILY: ANATIDAE

12. SPOT-BILLED DUCK (*Anas poecilorhyncha*)

Description: These are mainly grey ducks with a paler head and neck and a black bill tipped with bright yellow. The wings are whitish with black flight feathers below. The male has a red spot on the base of the bill, which is absent or inconspicuous in the female. Juveniles are browner and duller than adults.

Habit & Habitat: It is a dabbling duck which breeds in tropical and eastern Asia. It is a bird of freshwater lakes and marshes in fairly open country, and feeds by dabbling for plant food mainly in the evening or at night.

Voice: Its call has a deeper quack stereotypically associated with ducks.





FAMILY: APODIDAE

13. HOUSE SWIFT (*Apus affinis*)

Description: These birds have very short legs which they use only for clinging to vertical surfaces. Little Swifts are readily identified by their small size. Their wingspan is 33 cm compared to the 42 cm of Common Swift. They are black except for a white rump, the white extending on to the flanks. They have a short square tail.

Habit & Habitat: Little Swifts spend most of their lives in the air, living on the insects they catch in their beaks. They drink on the wing, but roost on vertical cliffs or walls. They are notoriously slow risers in the mornings.

Voice: The call is a high twittering.



FAMILY: ARDEIDAE

14. CATTLE EGRET (*Bubulcus ibis*)

Description: Small and stocky, it is a snow white heron, with a short yellow bill and short dark legs in non-breeding seasons. In the breeding season it has the orange buff plumage on the head, neck and mantle.

Habit & Habitat: Mostly seen with grazing cattle, stalking energetically alongside the animals, running in and out between their legs or riding upon their backs. It perches on cattle, buffalo and other large animals and rids them off ticks and insects.

Voice: Various croaking notes when in nests.



FAMILY: BUCEROTIDAE

15. INDIAN GREY HORNBILL
(*Ocyrocus birostris*)

Description: It is a medium sized hornbill with grayish brown upperparts and a trace of a pale supercilium. The tail has a white tip. The iris is red and eyelids have eyelashes. Females have more yellowish bill with black on the basal half and on the casque.

Habit & Habitat: They are almost completely arboreal and descend to the ground only to pick fallen fruits or dust bathe. They take fruits, molluscs, scorpions, insects, small birds and reptiles in their diet.

Voice: Their call is a squealing call somewhat like that of a Black Kite.



FAMILY: BURHINIDAE

16. EURASIAN THICK-KNEED
(*Burhinus oedipnemus*)

Description: It is a fairly large wader with strong yellow and black beak, large yellow eyes cryptic plumage. Length ranges from 38 to 46 cm, wingspan from 76 to 88 cm. The bird is striking in flight, with black and white wing markings.

Habit & Habitat: It prefers dry open habitats with some bare ground. It is largely nocturnal. Its food consists of insects, small invertebrates, small reptiles, frogs and rodents.

Voice: It sings loud wailing songs, reminiscent of that of curlews.



FAMILY: CAMPEPHAGIDAE

17. SMALL MINIVET (*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*)

Description: The Small Minivet is 16 cm long with a strong dark beak and long wings. The male has grey, not glossy black, upperparts and head, orange underparts and tail edges. The female is grey above, with yellow underparts (including the face) and tail edges.

Habit & Habitat: The Small Minivet is a widespread and common resident breeding bird in thorn jungle and scrub. This minivet catches insects in trees by fly catching or while perched.

Voice: Its call is a high, thin swee swee swee.

FAMILY: CAPRIMULGIDAE

18. JUNGLE NIGHTJAR (*Caprimulgus indicus*)

Description: Mostly grey with black streaks on the crown. The tail is grayish with well separated narrow black bars. The male has a white throat patch that is broken in the middle. The female has a rufous throat patch and submoustachial streaks.

Habit & Habitat: It is found mainly on the edge of forests where it is seen or heard at dusk. The nest is a bare patch on the ground. It is omnivorous.

Voice: The usual call is a series of thacoo or chuck notes (at the rate of 5 every 2 seconds like a distant engine).





FAMILY: CISTICOLIDAE

19. COMMON TAILORBIRD
(*Orthotomus sutorius*)

Description: A small restless olive-green bird with whitish underparts, a rust coloured crown and two elongated pin-pointed feathers in the tail. It has a patch of dark feathers at the base of the throat on both sides. The bill is long, thin and pale, and its legs are pale pink.

Habit & Habitat: Familiar and confiding. Fearlessly enters verandas of occupied houses. It owes its name to its remarkable habit of stitching leaves together to form a support for the nest. Usually found singly or in pairs, feeding unobtrusively on insects, caterpillars or nectar.

Voice: A loud cheerful towit - towit, or petty - petty - petty.



FAMILY: CISTICOLIDAE

20. ASHY PRINIA (*Prinia socialis*)

Description: These 13-14 cm long warblers have short rounded wings and longish graduated cream tail tipped with black sub terminal spots. The tail is usually held upright and the strong legs are used for clambering about, and hopping on the ground. They have a short black bill.

Habit & Habitat: This bird is found in dry open grasslands, open woodlands, scrub and in home gardens in many cities. Like most warblers, Ashy Prinia is insectivorous.

Voice: The song is a repetitive tchup, tchup, tchup or zeet-zeet-zeet. Another call is a nasal tee-tee-tee. It also makes a sound like "electric sparks" during the fluttery flight

FAMILY
: CISTICOLIDAE

21. ZITTING CISTICOLA
(*Cisticola juncidis*)

Description: The Zitting Cisticola is brown above, heavily streaked with black markings. The underparts are whitish, and tail is broad, white-tipped and flicked frequently.

Habit & Habitat: This species is found mainly in grassland habitats, often near water. They build their pouch nest suspended within a clump of grass. They are insectivorous.

Voice: They have zitting calls that has been likened to repeated snips of a scissors.



FAMILY
: CISTICOLIDAE

22. GREY BREASTED PRINIA (*Prinia hodgsonii*)

Description: These 11-13 cm long warblers. Have short rounded wings, a longish tail, strong legs and a short black bill. They have a rufous wing panel. Grey-Breasted Prinia's underparts are white with a grey breast band. The sexes are identical.

Habit & Habitat: It is typically found in open woodland, scrub, jungle, and other open areas with some grass. Grey-breasted Prinia builds its nest in tall grass and lays 3-4 eggs. It is insectivorous.

Voice: The song is a repetitive chiwee-chiwee-chiwee-chip-chip.



FAMILY: CISTICOLIDAE

**23. ROFOUS-FRONTED
PRINIA (*Prinia buchanani*)**

Description:

This prinia is about 12 cm in size and 59 gms in weight. It has a rufous cap and prominent black and white tail marking.

Habit & Habitat:

It is found in short grasslands with prosopis specially Naliya Grassland in Rann of Kutch. It calls and sings while perched on top tree. It is insectivorous.

Voice:

Its call is tittery trill and stimulated to call by playback.



**FAMILY:
CORACIIDAE**

24. INDIAN ROLLER (*Coracias benghalensis*)

Description: A striking blue bird, with big head, heavy black bill, rufous brown breast and pale blue abdomen and under tail. The dark and pale blue portions of the wings show up as brilliant bands in flight. The Indian Roller is the State bird of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Bihar.

Habit & Habitat: Inhabits open cultivated area. From a lookout on a telegraph wire or other vantage point it pounces upon some large insect, frog or lizard on ground, returning with it to the same perch or nearby perch. They are highly beneficial for agriculture. It is usually found alone. It nests in tree holes.

Voice: Occasional harsh kak, kak, kak calls.





FAMILY: CORVIDAE

25. HOUSE CROW (*Corvus splendens*)

Description: Grey neck and smaller size distinguish it from the all black Large Billed Crow. It has a long powerful black bill and black legs.

Habit & Habitat: Lives in close association with man. Audacious, cunning and uncannily wary, it has no particular food preference and will eat almost anything. A useful scavenger, it is bold, alert and inquisitive.

Voice: Very noisy - mostly kaw, kaw, kaw, kaw. It also produces a rolling sound kurr-kurr.



FAMILY: CORVIDAE

26. RUFOUS TREEPIE (*Dendrocitta vagabunda*)

Description: A long tailed chestnut-brown bird with sooty head and neck. Black tipped grey tail and grayish white wing patch which is conspicuous in flight.

Habit & Habitat: It frequents wooded country and scrub jungle. Freely enters residential compounds and gardens. Omnivorous like crows and eats fruits, insects, lizards, frogs etc. Is found in wooded country sides, groves or gardens, in fact anywhere where there are trees in India. It is inquisitive and bold, but always wary.

Voice: It produces a noisy and variable three note fluty sound which is a loud, clanking like. Ko-ke-li or bob-a-link. It also has a granting khae - khae - khe call.



FAMILY: CORVIDAE

27. JUNGLE CROW (*Corvus macrorhynchos*)

Description: A glossy jet black crow without the contrasting grey neck of the house crow. The overall length is 46-59 cm. They have a relatively long bill with the upper one quite thick and arched, making it look heavy.

Habit & Habitat: Chiefly a bird of the countryside, but small numbers also in towns and villages. Like house crow, it is omnivorous and highly destructive to the eggs and chicks of other birds. Found singly or in pairs.

Voice: Deep and hoarse "caa-haa-caa" calls.



FAMILY: COLUMBIDAE

28. YELLOW-LEGGED GREEN PIGEON (*Treron phoenicoptera*)

Description: A stocky yellow, olive-green and ashy grey pigeon with a lilac patch on shoulders, and a conspicuous yellow bar in the blackish wings. Yellow legs are always diagnostic for this species. It is the State bird of Maharashtra.

Habit & Habitat: Gregarious and arboreal, only rarely descending to the ground. Affects well wooded country, commonly found in road side trees particularly Banyan and Peepul trees when in fruit. Also visits gardens even inside towns.

Voice: A pleasant, musical mellow whistle up and down the scale-wheet-wa-who-who.

FAMILY:
COLUMBIDAE

**29. BLUE ROCK
PIGEON (*Columba livia*)**

Description: A familiar grey bird with glistening metallic green, purple and magenta sheen on neck and upper breast. Two dark bars on wings and a band across end of tail.

Habit & Habitat: Mostly seen in a semi-domesticated condition, living close to humans. Grain warehouses, railway stations and old buildings are their favorite shelters. It feeds on folks split grain, grass seeds and sprouting cereals.

Voice: A deep gootr-goo, gootr-goo. The rich throaty goo and strutting, neck-swelling display of the cock is well known.



FAMILY: COLUMBIDAE

30. RED COLLARED DOVE (*Streptopelia tranquebarica*)

Description: The Red Collared Dove is a small (23 cm) dove. The female looks quite different as it is drab brown, whereas, the male is vinaceous-red and brownish gray on the head. The flight feathers are black, the tail is grayish centrally and blackish on the sides. The bill is black or dark grayish and the legs and feet are purplish black or purplish red.

Habit & Habitat: The Red Collared Dove inhabits open country with trees, scrub and dry forests; it may also be seen at forest edges near farms and sugar cane fields. Its diet consists of a variety of grains including rice and maize, seeds of grasses and herbs, buds and young leaves.

Voice : The call of the Red Collared-Dove is described as "cru-u-u-u" or "goo-goo-goo", repeated several times.



FAMILY: COLUMBIDAE

31. EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

Description: A pale sandy brown dove with a prominent narrow black half-collar on the back of its neck. The wings are also grayish brown ending in blackish flight feathers. It has beady black eyes. The two sexes are virtually indistinguishable; juveniles differ in having a poorly developed collar, and a brown iris.

Habit & Habitat: They are found in open dry woodlands and scrub. They are usually found near Babool (Acacia), or Tessu or Palash (Butea) trees on which they rest during the midday heat. The Collared Dove is not wary and often feeds very close to human habitation.

Voice: The song is a coo-COO-coo, repeated many times. It also makes a harsh loud screeching call lasting about two seconds, particularly in flight just before landing.



**FAMILY:
COLUMBIDAE**

**32. LAUGHING
DOVE (*Streptopelia
senegalensis*)**

Description: The Laughing Dove is a long-tailed, slim pigeon, typically 25 cm in length. It is pinkish brown on the underside with a lilac tinged head and neck. The upper parts are brownish with a bluish-grey band along the wing. The legs are red. The sexes are indistinguishable in the field.

Habit & Habitat: It is a common and widespread species in scrub, dry farmland and habitation over a good deal of its range, often becoming very tame. Laughing Doves eat fallen seeds, mainly of grasses, other vegetable matter and small ground insects such as termites and beetles.

Voice: The chuckling call is a low rolling croo-doo-doo-doo-doo with rising and falling amplitude.





FAMILY: CUCULIDAE

33. ASIAN KOEL (*Eudynamys scolopaceus*)

Description: Koel is the State bird of Jharkhand. Contrary to the general rule in the bird kingdom, male appears more exotic, colourful, glistering black with yellowish-green bill and crimson eyes. Female are brown, profusely spotted and barred with white.

Habit & Habitat: Brood parasitic, arboreal bird, it frequents gardens, groves and open country abounding in large leafy trees. Silent in winters and becomes noisy as summer approaches. It lays its eggs in the crow's nest; the eggs are smaller but similar to the crows. It feeds on fruits, berries and also in insects and caterpillars. It robs eggs from other birds.

Voice: The male call begins with a low kuoo-kuoo which rises in scale with each call and breaks off abruptly; then it starts all over again. The female utters a kik-kik-kit as she dashes from tree to tree.



FAMILY: CUCULIDAE

34. PIED CRESTED CUCKOO (*Clamator jacobinus*)

Description: This medium sized, slim black and white cuckoo with a crest is distinctive. The white wing patch on the black wing and the pattern make it unmistakable even in flight. It has been associated with a bird in Indian mythology and poetry, known as the Chatak represented as a bird with a beak on its head.

Habit & Habitat: It is partially migratory and in India, it has been considered a harbinger of the monsoon rains due to the timing of its arrival. These cuckoos feed on insects including hairy caterpillars. They sometimes feed on fruits.

Voice: The call is a ringing series of whistling notes "piu-piu" with the calls of the nominate form more rapid and slightly mellower.

FAMILY: CUCULIDAE

35. COMMON HAWK CUCKOO
(*Hierococcyx varius*)

Description: The Common Hawk-Cuckoo is a medium-large sized cuckoo, about the size of a pigeon (34 cm). The plumage is ashy grey above; whitish below, cross-barred with brown. The tail is broadly barred. The sexes are alike. They have a distinctive yellow eye ring. It is popularly known as the Brain Fever Bird.

Habit & Habitat: It is generally resident, but where occurring at high altitudes and in arid areas, is locally migratory. This species feeds mainly on insects and is specialized feeder that can handle hairy caterpillars.

Voice: The call is a loud screaming three-note call, repeated 5 or 6 times.



FAMILY: CUCULIDAE

36. GREATER COUCAL (*Centropus sinensis*)

Description: This is a large species of cuckoo at 48 cm. It is a clumsy, glossy black bird with conspicuous chestnut wings and long, broad, black graduated tail. The sexes are similar in plumage but females are slightly larger.

Habit & Habitat: One of the non-parasitic cuckoos, and largely terrestrial. Affects open forest, scrub and bush country interspersed with grassland and shrubbery and groves about human habitations. Stalks along the ground or clambers or hops with agility amongst branches or shrubs in search of food. It eats caterpillars, large insects, lizards, young mice, bird's eggs and nestlings.

Voice: They have a familiar deep resonant call which is associated with omens in many parts of its range.

FAMILY: DICRURIDAE

37. BLACK DRONGO (*Dicrurus macrocercus*)

Description: It is a wholly black bird with a distinctive forked tail and measures 28 cm in length. The iris is dark brown. The sexes cannot be told apart in the field.

Habit & Habitat: They are aggressive and fearless birds. This behavior earns it the informal name of King Crow. Feeding on insects, it is common in open agricultural areas and light forest throughout its range, perching conspicuously on a bare perch or along power or telephone lines.

Voice: Its common call is a two note tee-hee.



FAMILY: ESTRIDIDAE

38. INDIAN SILVERBILL (*Lonchura malabarica*)

Description: This Munia is a tiny, plain, sandy brown, thick billed finch, with a whitish face. The white underparts are lightly barred. Females are duller with plainer face. They have bars on the flanks which are hardly visible.

Habit & Habitat: Found in open dry grass lands. They feed on seeds and insects on the ground and also on plants. They are usually found in small parties.

Voice: Excited but quiet 'chip chip' and 'see-sip-sip' is their call.





FAMILY: HALCYONIDAE

39. WHITE-THROATED KINGFISHER (*Halcyon smyrnensis*)

Description: A brilliant turquoise blue kingfisher with deep chocolate brown head, neck and underparts, a conspicuous white 'shirt front' and long, heavy, pointed red bill. They have a white wing patch which is prominent in flight. The White Breasted Kingfisher is the State bird of West Bengal.

Habit & Habitat: It is most commonly seen at ponds, puddles, rain filled ditches, flooded paddy fields. It eats mainly fishes, tadpoles, lizards, grasshoppers and other insects.

Voice: A very loud laughing kila, kila kila often on flight.



FAMILY: HIRUNDINIDAE

40. BARN SWALLOW (*Hirundo rustica*)

Description: It is a distinctive bird with blue upperparts, a long, deeply forked tail and curved, pointed wings. It has a wingspan of 32-34.5 cm and weighs 16-22 gm. The juvenile is browner and has a paler rufous face and whiter underparts.

Habit & Habitat: The preferred habitat of the Barn Swallow is open country with low vegetation, such as pasture, meadows and farmland, preferably with nearby water. It builds a cup nest from mud pellets in barns or similar structures and feeds on insects caught in flight. It drinks by skimming low over lakes or rivers and scooping up water with its open mouth.

Voice: The song of the Barn Swallow is a cheerful warble, often ending with su-seer. Calls include witt or witt-witt and a loud splee-plink when excited.

FAMILY: HIRUNDINIDAE

41. DUSKY CRAG MARTIN

(*Ptyonoprogne concolor*)

Description: It is about 13 cm long with a broad body and wings, and a short square tail that has small white patches near the tips of most of its feathers. This martin has sooty-brown upperparts and slightly paler underparts.

Habit & Habitat: The natural habitat is hilly or mountainous country with cliffs, gorges and caves. This martin is also found in lowland areas utilising man-made structures as a substitute for natural precipices. Stone buildings such as old forts are particularly favoured. It catches insects in flight and often flies back and forth for its prey. It prefers vertical surfaces for hunting.

Voice: The call a soft chi, chi contact call and a twittering song.



**FAMILY:
HIRUNDINIDAE**

42. YELLOW THROATED SPARROW

(*Petronia xanthocollis*)

Description: It has a finer bill than typical sparrows of the genus *Passer* and unlike them has no streaks on the plumage. Males have a chestnut shoulder patch which can sometimes be hard to see. They also have a pale yellow spot on the throat in fresh plumage. Females are duller and lack the chestnut shoulder patch.

Habit & Habitat: It is found in forest, gardens and open scrub habitats and the species breeds in tree hollows from April to July. It has a bounding flight and dips deeply before rising up.

Voice: The song of the swallow is a cheerful warble.





FAMILY: HIRUNDINIDAE

43. WIRE-TAILED SWALLOW (*Hirundo smithii*)

Description: This species gets its name from the very long filamentous outermost tail feathers, which trail behind like two wires. This striking species is a small swallow at 14 cm in length. It has bright blue upperparts, except for a chestnut crown and white spots on the tail. The underparts are white, with darker flight feathers. There is a blue mask through the eye.

Habit & Habitat: This bird is found in open country near water and human habitation. Wire-Tailed Swallows are fast flyers and generally feed on insects, especially flies, while airborne. They are typically seen low over water, with which they are more closely associated than most swallows.

Voice: The song of the wire tailed swallow is a cheerful warble.



**FAMILY:
LANIIDAE**

44. BAY-BACKED SHRIKE
(*Lanius vittatus*)

Description: It is smallest shrike at 17 cm, maroon-brown above with a pale rump and long black tail with white edges. The underparts are white. There is a small white wing patch, and the bill and legs are dark grey. Sexes are similar.

Habit & Habitat: It likes dry scrub and open woodlands, and the edges of cultivation. Bay-Backed Shrike has a characteristic upright "shrike" attitude perched on a bush, from which it sallies after lizards, large insects, small birds and rodents.

Voice: A harsh churring call.

**FAMIL
Y: LANIIDAE**

**45. SOUTHERN GREY
SHRIKE** (*Lanius
meridionalis*)

Description: It is a large grey and rufous shrike with a long tail. The black eye mask gives it the look of a bandit. It has light rufous underparts and the typical stout hooked bill. The wings are black with white at the edges.

Habit & Habitat: It is a common Indian Shrike which likes open country with bushes and trees like Acacia (Babul). It eats large insects, small birds and rodents. Like other shrikes it hunts from prominent perches, and impales corpses on thorns or barbed wire as a "larder".

Voice: A harsh grating shriek.



FAMILY: LEIOTHRICHIDAE

46. COMMON BABBLER (*Turdoides caudatus*)

Description: This small, slim babbler with a long tail is buff to grey above with dark streaks. The underside is unstreaked and paler, the throat being nearly whitish.

Habit & Habitat: They are vociferous, moving on the ground often with numbers keeping watch from the tops of bushes. While moving they keep the long tail raised.

Voice: The calls include a rapid trill which-which-ri-ri-ri-ri with high pitched squeak.



FAMILY: LEIOTHRICHIDAE

47. JUNGLE BABBLER (*Turdoides striata*)

Description: A plain earthy brown coloured untidy looking bird with dark streaks on the upper feathers. It has a long graduated loosely attached tail which is finally cross-rayed.

Habit & Habitat: Inhabits well wooded compounds, gardens and groves of trees about towns and villages. Flocks hop about on the ground rummaging amongst the fallen leaves in search of insects. The flock keeps up a constant conversational chatter and squeaking.

Voice: They are noisy birds. When agitated, they produce a musical whistling whichi - whichi, whichi, ri-ri-ri-ri which turns into a disorderly chorus.

FAMILY: LEIOTHRICHIDAE

48. YELLOW EYED BABBLER (*Chrysomma sinense*)

Description: The Yellow-Eyed Babbler is about 18 cm long with a short bill and a long graduated tail. The body above is brown and the wings are cinnamon coloured. The beak is black. The central tail feathers are about twice as long as the outermost.

Habit & Habitat: The usual habitat is grassy or thorny scrub both in dry and wet regions as well as farmland. They feed mainly on insects but take berries, as well as nectar.

Voice: The song is a strong whistling twee-twee-ta-whit-chu, often delivered from a prominent perch.





FAMILY:
LEIOTHRICHIDAE

49. LARGE GREY BABBLER (*Turdoides malcolmi*)

Description: This long-tailed and large babbler has a brown body with creamy white outer tail feathers. The rump and uppertail covers are pale grey. The wings are darker brown. The iris is yellow and the upper mandible is dark brown while the lower mandible is yellowish.

Habit & Habitat: They are locally common in the scrub, open forests and gardens. They feed mainly on insects but also feed on small lizards, molluscs and arachnids. They also feed on seeds, grains and berries.

Voice: They have loud nasal calls.



FAMILY: MOTACILLIDAE

50. WHITE WAGTAIL (*Motacilla alba*)

Description: It is a black, white and grey bird wagging its tail and running nimbly about. The average bird is white in the forehead, around the eyes and chin. The crown and breast are black in colour. In non-breeding and winter plumage the black bib is much reduced, the chin and throat being white, like the underparts.

Habit & Habitat: A winter visitor, it runs about swiftly, wagging tail incessantly up and down, to pick up tiny insects on ploughed field etc. It has a typical undulating flight.

Voice: Call is a sharp chisick, slightly softer than the version given by the Pied Wagtail. The song is a pleasant twittering.





FAMILY:
MOTACILLIDAE

51. YELLOW WAGTAIL
(*Motacilla flava*)

Description: A slim, lively, long-tailed bird chiefly yellowish or olive green above, yellow below. The main difference between the yellow wagtail and the citrine wagtail is that yellow wagtail has a straight well defined eye line above its eye.

Habit & Habitat: A winter visitor, it is fond of wet grassy places. Runs about in short spurts with brisk mincing steps, picking up tiny insects, occasionally springing into the air. The tail is incessantly and characteristically wagged up and down.

Voice: A high tss- neep or wee zie cal.



FAMILY: MOTACILLIDAE

52. WHITE-BROWED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla maderaspatensis*)

Description: The White-Browed Wagtail is the largest species of wagtail at 21 cm length. It is a slender bird, with the characteristic long, constantly wagging tail of its genus. They are conspicuously patterned with black above and white below, a prominent white brow, shoulder stripe and outer tail feathers.

Habit & Habitat: They are common in small water bodies and have adapted to urban environments where they often nest on roof tops. It is insectivorous.

Voice: They call especially in the mornings. The call is "wheezy wheech".





**FAMILY:
MEGALAIMIDAE**

**53. COPPERSMITH
BARBET**

(*Megalaima haemacephala*)

Description: They have heavy billed grass green barbet with crimson breast and forehead, yellow throat and green streaked yellowish underparts, short truncated tail and distinctly triangular in flight silhouette. Both sexes are alike.

Habit & Habitat: Found commonly wherever there are fruiting trees, especially the various species of figs, be it in forests or in cities. They chisel out a hole inside a tree to build their nest. They feed on figs and have straight flight with rapid flaps.

Voice: The call is metallic tuk-tuk-tuk.

FAMILY: MEROPIDAE

54. BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER (*Merops philippinus*)

Description: It is a richly coloured, slender bird. It is predominantly green; its face has a narrow blue patch with a black eye stripe, and a yellow and brown throat; the tail is blue and the beak is black. It can reach a length of 23-26 cm, including the two elongated central tail feathers. Sexes are alike.

Habit & Habitat: These bee-eaters are gregarious, nesting colonially in sandy banks or open flat areas. It is most often seen near large water bodies. They eat insects, bees, wasps, hornets and dragonflies.

Voice: The call is similar to that of the European Bee Eater.



FAMILY: MEROPIDAE

55. GREEN BEE - EATER (*Merops orientalis*)

Description: A dainty grass-green bird, tinged with reddish brown on head and neck. They have central pair of tail feathers prolonged into blunt pins. Slender, long, slightly curved bill, and conspicuous black necklace on throat. Sexes are alike.

Habit & Habitats: Inhabits open country like cultivated land, gardens etc. Launches ariel sallies after bees etc., snapping them in air and circling back to its perch where the insect is battered to death and swallowed.

Voice: Pleasant jingling tit, tit, or trilly tree-tree-tree which is constantly uttered on the wing or at rest.



**FAMILY:
MUSCIPIDAE**

56. ASIAN BROWN FLYCATCHER
(*Muscicapa dauurica*)

Description: This species is about 13 cm long, including the cocked tail. The dark bill is relatively large and broad-based. The adult has grey-brown upperparts, which become greyer as the plumage ages, and whitish underparts with brown-tinged flanks. Young birds have scaly brown upperparts, head and breast.

Habit & Habitat: It is found in open woodlands and cultivated areas and is insectivorous. It nests in a hole in a tree. It is parasitized by the chewing louse.

Voice: They sing simple melodic songs.



FAMILY: MUSCICAPIDAE

57. BLACK REDSTART

(*Phoenicurus ochruros*)

Description: The Black Redstart is 13-14 cm in length and 12-20 gm in weight. The adult male is overall dark grey to black on the upperparts and with a black breast; the lower rump and tail are orange-red, with the two central tail feathers dark red-brown. The female is grey to grey-brown overall except for the orange-red lower rump and tail.

Habit & Habitat: Seen in winter near buildings, perched on low branches or rocks. It flits from perch to perch, or on roof tops, ceaselessly shivering its tail. It feeds on insects and spiders, which are picked off the ground. Winged insects are sometimes captured in mid air. It is solitary and rather shy.

Voice: Usually a sharp mousy tsip-tsip followed by tic, tic, tic, tic.



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FAMILY: MUSCICAPIDAE

58. INDIAN CHAT/BROWN ROCK-CHAT

(*Cercomela fusca*)

Description: It is around 17 cm long. It is uniformly rufous brown with the wings and tail of a slightly darker shade. The brown on the undersides grades into a dark grey-brown vent. The tail is black. Unlike other chats, both sexes are alike.

Habit & Habitat: The species is nearly endemic to India. Found only in the northern part of central India, it frequents dry earthy places and old ruins. They feed mainly on insects, picked off the ground. They have been known to feed late and forage on insects attracted to artificial lighting.

Voice: The usual call is a short whistling chee delivered with a rapid bob and stretch and the alarm call is a harsh chek-check.

FAMILY:
MUSCICAPIDAE

59. INDIAN ROBIN
(*Saxicoloides fulicata*)

Description: The Indian Robin is sexually dimorphic in plumage with the male being mainly black with a white shoulder patch or stripe whose visible extent can vary with posture. The females are brownish above, have no white shoulder stripe, and are grayish below with the vent a paler shade of chestnut than the males.

Habit & Habitat: This bird is found in open stony, grassy and scrub forest habitats. All populations are resident and non-migratory. They feed mostly on insects but are known to take frogs and lizards especially when feeding young at the nest. Individuals may forage late in the evening to capture insects attracted to lights.

Voice: It has no song as such but utters some cheery. Sometimes it produces a harsh-hurr call also.

FAMILY: MUSCICAPIDAE

60. ORIENTAL MAGPIE ROBIN
(*Copsychus saularis*)

Description: A trim black & white bird with cocked tail. This species is about 19 cm long. The male has black upperparts, head and throat apart from a white shoulder patch. The underparts and the sides of the long tail are white. Black portions of male are replaced by brown and grey in female. It is the National bird of Bangladesh.

Habit & Habitat: One of the familiar birds of towns and villages. It is shy, silent and unobtrusive during non-breeding period and conspicuous during breeding season, when male sings lustily from favourite tree tops or posts, chiefly early mornings and late afternoons.

Voice: The typical mobbing calls are a harsh hissing krshhh.

FAMILY: MUSCICAPIDAE

61. PIED BUSH CHAT (*Saxicola caprata*)

Description: It has a dumpy structure and upright stance. The male is black except for a white rump, wing patch and lower belly. The iris is dark brown, the bill and legs black. The female is drab brown and slightly streaked. Juveniles have a scaly appearance on the underside but dark above like the females. It looks very similar to the female Indian Robin.

Habit & Habitat: It is a familiar bird of countryside and open scrub or grassland where it is found perched at the top of short thorn trees or other shrubs, looking out for insect prey. They pick up insects mainly from the ground.

Voice: The whistling call is somewhat like that of an Indian Robin and has been transcribed as "we are tea for two" with tea at higher note.



**FAMILY:
MUSCICAPIDAE
62. RED THROATED
FLYCATCHER (*Ficedula
parva*)**

Description: A small plain brown flycatcher which has a partly cocked black and white tail and wings dropping on either side of it. Males have an orange throat patch. Both sexes have small black bills with white eye rings.

Habit & Habitats: A common winter visitor throughout India. They are found mainly in deciduous woodlands, especially near water. They build an open nest in a tree hole, or similar recess. As well as taking insects in flight, this species hunts caterpillars amongst the oak foliage, and will take berries. Sometimes it descends to the ground to pick up crawling prey.

Voice: In winter they are mostly silent but have a typical chip-chip-chr-rrr flycatcher call. In their breeding season, the song consists of melodious whistles.





FAMILY: MUSCICAPIDAE

63. COMMON STONECHAT (*Saxicola torquata*)

Description: The male has a black head and orange brown breast which fades into a dull buff below. It has white patches on the sides of the neck, a white half-collar and a black tail. The female is brown above but streaked with a small white wing patch, buff chin and throat. It is dull rufous orange below.

Habit & Habitat: It is a lively dumpy little bird usually seen perched on top of a bush or on a grass stalk. It frequents open fields. It constantly flits down to the ground to pick up an insect, returning straight to its perch where it sits upright, flicking its tail and uttering the hard double call - note.

Voice: A hard kek-kek-kek or a short pseep-pseep.



**FAMILY:
MUSCICAPIDAE**

64. BLUE THROAT
(*Luscinia svecica*)

Description: The Blue Throat is similar in size to the European Robin at 13-14 cm. It is plain brown above except for the distinctive black tail with red side patches. It has a strong white supercilium. The male has a blue bib edged below with successive black, white and rust coloured borders.

Habit & Habitat: It is a migratory insectivorous species breeding in wet birch wood or bushy swamp in Europe and Asia.

Voice: Its call is a typical chat "chack" noise. The male has a varied and very imitative song.

FAMILY:
MUSCICAPIDAE

65. VARIABLE WHEATEAR
(*Oenanthe picata*)

Description: The size of Variable Wheatear is around 15 cm. The male is entirely black apart from rump, base of tail and vent, female is dark brown in place of black.

Habit & Habitat: It is a winter visitor to India. Its habitat includes barren rocky country, along steep riverbanks, sparsely vegetated stony plains, ravines and sand dunes, old fields and around settlements. It is less friendly and flies far when seen.

Voice: The call 'check-check', was heard at times.



FAMILY: NECTARINIIDAE

66. PURPLE SUNBIRD (*Nectarinia asiatica*)

Description: A very lively bird with a long slender bill curved at downward. Male is bright purple in breeding plumage, but in other time like the female; brown to olive brown above and pale yellow below. The wings are darker and there is a broad black stripe running down the middle of the breast.

Habit & Habitat: Affects gardens, groves, cultivated and scrub country. It eats spiders, insects and very largely nectar. Its slender curved bill is well adapted for probing into flower tubes for sucking nectar. The bird helps in cross pollination. It is a very active bird.

Voice: A sharp monosyllabic wick-wick-wichuttered as it flits about.



FAMILY:
ORIOLIDAE

**67. EURASIAN GOLDEN
ORIOLE** (*Oriolus oriolus*)

Description: The male is striking in the typical oriole black and yellow plumage, but the female is a drabber green bird. Orioles are shy, and even the male is remarkably difficult to see in the dappled yellow and green leaves of the canopy.

Habit & Habitat: It is found in open forests, groves, wooded parks and gardens and feeds in the high canopy, mainly on caterpillars, insect, fruits and nectar. They generally migrate during the night, but may travel during the day in the spring migration.

Voice: Their call is a screech like a jay, but the song is a beautiful fluting weela-wee-ooo or or-iii-ole.



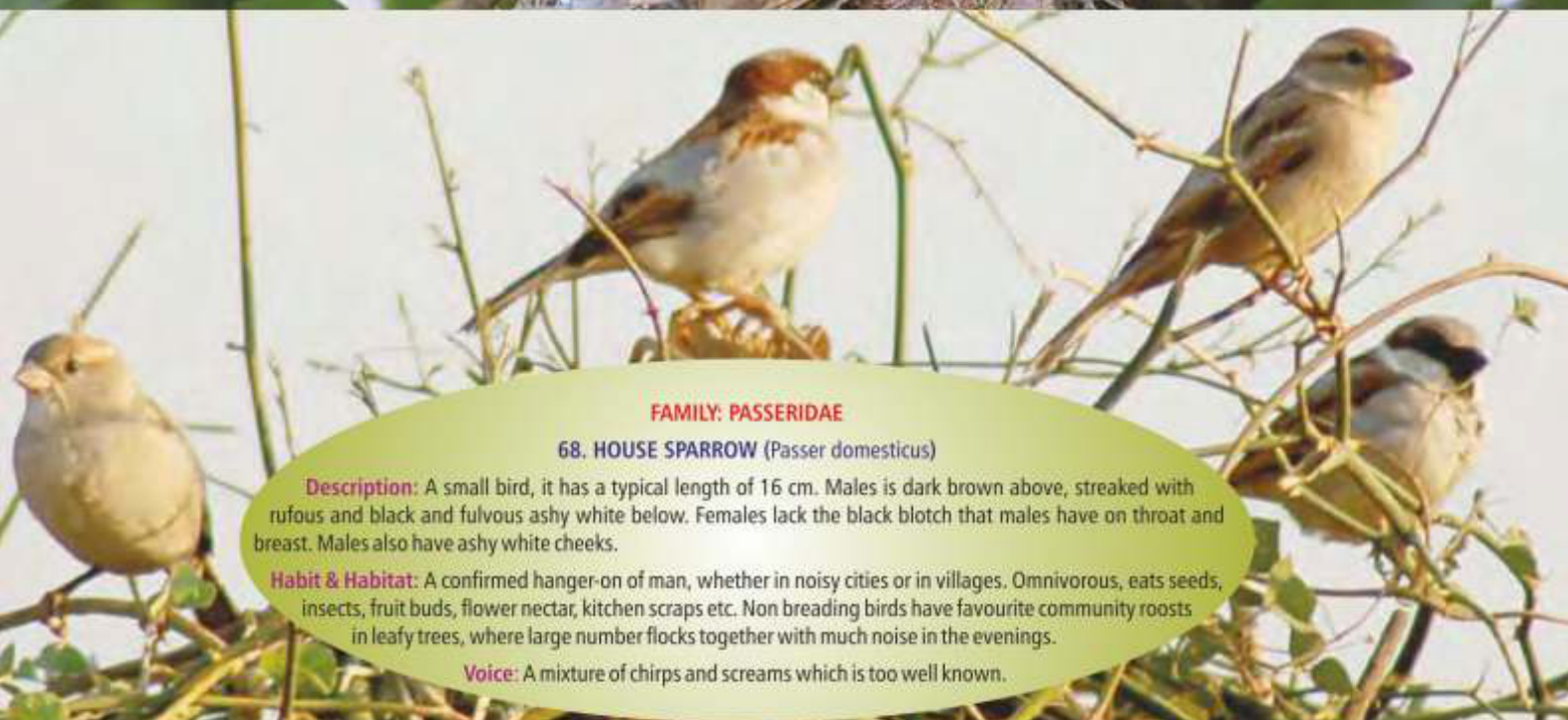
FAMILY: PASSERIDAE

68. HOUSE SPARROW (*Passer domesticus*)

Description: A small bird, it has a typical length of 16 cm. Males is dark brown above, streaked with rufous and black and fulvous ashy white below. Females lack the black blotch that males have on throat and breast. Males also have ashy white cheeks.

Habit & Habitat: A confirmed hanger-on of man, whether in noisy cities or in villages. Omnivorous, eats seeds, insects, fruit buds, flower nectar, kitchen scraps etc. Non breeding birds have favourite community roosts in leafy trees, where large number flocks together with much noise in the evenings.

Voice: A mixture of chirps and screams which is too well known.





FAMILY: PASSERIDAE

69. YELLOW-THROATED SPARROW
(*Petronia xanthocollis*)

Description: It is a fine billed, dull grey brown sparrow. Males have a chestnut shoulder patch with pale yellow spot on the throat. Females are duller and lack the chestnut shoulder patch.

Habit & Habitat: This species is tree-loving although sometimes seen on wires and on the ground, where it has a hopping gait. They use the holes made by barbets and woodpeckers for nesting. They feed mainly on grains but also eat insects, nectar and berries.

Voice: The usual call is a "chirrup" but the song is distinctive and repetitive "chilp chalp chalp".



FAMILY:
PHASIANIDAE

70. ROCK BUSH QUAIL
(*Perdicula argoondah*)

Description: It is a globular bird about the size of cricket ball. It is a handsome bird with fat cheeks and a round good natured face. General colour is dull brown. Each feather is prettily freckled with black and buffs. Under parts are white banded with black.

Habit & Habitat: They are found mainly on plains with thin vegetation and rocky hills. They live habitually in bushes and hedges. They do not fly far but drop into bushes again and crouch for a while in silence. Their diet consists mainly of vegetarian source like various seeds and leaves and occasionally insects as a food supplement.

Voice: It has a soft call note.

FAMILY:
PHASIANIDAE

71. BLACK FRANCOLIN
(*Francolinus francolinus*)

Description: It is the State bird of Haryana, India. The head of the Black Francolin is curved with brown iris eyes colour, and unique pattern of brown colour crown. The throat colour is black. It has a length range of 33 to 36 cm and weight approximate 453 gm.

Habit & Habitat: Black Francolins are found in scrubby habitats with plenty of cultivated crops, tall enough to offer shelter and open beneath to provide escape routes and easy travel. They prefer the areas of thick vegetation, usually near water. They feed on insects, vegetable matter and seeds.

Voice: The call of the Black Francolin, described as a loud ringing klik cheek-cheek-cheerakik or "kik-kik-kik", "kwee-kweeeeee-kwee", can be heard in the mornings and evenings, and almost all day during the breeding season.



FAMILY: PHASIANIDAE

72. GREY FRANCOLIN
(*Francolinus pondicerianus*)

Description: It is a medium sized francolin with males averaging 29-34 cm and females averaging 26-30 cm. The francolin is barred throughout, and the face is pale with a thin black border to the pale throat. The male can have up to two spurs on the legs, while females usually lack them.

Habit & Habitat: The Grey Francolin is normally found foraging on bare or low grass covered ground in scrub and open country. Groups or coveys scratch the ground for seeds, termites, beetle larvae, etc. It is mostly terrestrial but roots in Babul and other similar trees.

Voice: The female call is a tee...tee...tee repeated and sometimes a kila..kila..kila and the challenge call kateela..kateela..kateela is a duet.





FAMILY: PHASIANIDAE

73. JUNGLE BUSH QUAIL (*Perdica asiatica*)

Description: The Jungle Bush-Quail is largely sedentary bird. It has red and white streaks on the head. It is roughly 16-18 cm in length. The male has a white moustache, heavily barred white under parts and variegated wings. The female has a uniform, rich chestnut breast and belly.

Habit & Habitat: They are often seen on dry open steppes but always near shrubs and bushes as they don't like to be seen in the open. The diet of the Jungle Bush Quail consists mainly of seeds particularly of grasses, although it also takes insects.

Voice: Trilling, musical call, tirri..tirri... often long drawn and loud.



FAMILY: PHASIANIDAE

74. INDIAN PEAFOWL (*Pavo cristatus*)

Description: It is India's National Bird. The male has a glistening blue neck and breast, wire-like crest and very long distinctive tail, while the female lacks the blue neck and long train. It has browner plumage on the breast. They are gifted with keen eyesight and hearing.

Habit & Habitat: Found all over India in forests, neighborhood of villages and cultivated country, they eat seeds, berries, shoots and tubers, insects, lizards, small snakes and worms.

Voice: Loud 'may-you' calls at dawn and dusk. It also gives out loud nasal calls and cackles and tends to be very noisy during rains and breeding time.

FAMILY:
PHYLLOSCOPIDAE

75. HUME'S WARBLER (*Phylloscopus humei*)

Description: This warbler is migratory in winters mainly in India. It has greenish upperparts and off white underparts with long supercilium, crown stripe and yellow margined tertial remiges. It has dark lower mandible and legs.

Habit & Habitat: This bird is not shy, although its arboreal lifestyle and cryptic colours make it difficult to observe. It is constantly in motion. It is insectivorous. Its nest is built on the ground.

Voice: Its song is buzzing and high pitched.



FAMILY: PICIDAE

76. BLACK RUMPED FLAMEBACK (*Dinopium benghalense*)

Description: It is also known as Lesser Golden-Backed Woodpecker. It is a large species and has a typical woodpecker shape. Upper plumage is golden yellow and black; lower buffy white streaked with black, more boldly on breast. Crown and crest is crimson.

Habit & Habitat: Inhabits open trees, shrubs, jungles and partial to mango tree, grooves of ancient trees and coconut plantations. They forage from the ground to the canopy. They feed on insects, mainly beetle larvae from under the bark, visit termite mounds and sometimes feed on nectar.

Voice: It has a characteristic rattling-whinnying call and an undulating flight.

FAMILY: PLOCEIDAE

77. BAYA WEAVER (*Ploceus philippinus*)

Description : These are sparrow-sized (15 cm) and in their non-breeding plumage, both males and females resemble female house sparrows, dark- streaked fulvous brown above, plain whitish fulvous below. Stout conical bill and short square cut tail. During breeding time male acquires a yellow patch on crown.

Habit & Habitat: Flocks, sometimes of considerable size, glean paddy and other grain in harvested fields. They roost in reed-beds bordering water bodies. They indulge in dust bathing occasionally.

Voice: Their calls are a continuous chit-chit-... sometimes ending in a wheezy cheee-eee-ee that is produced by males in a chorus.



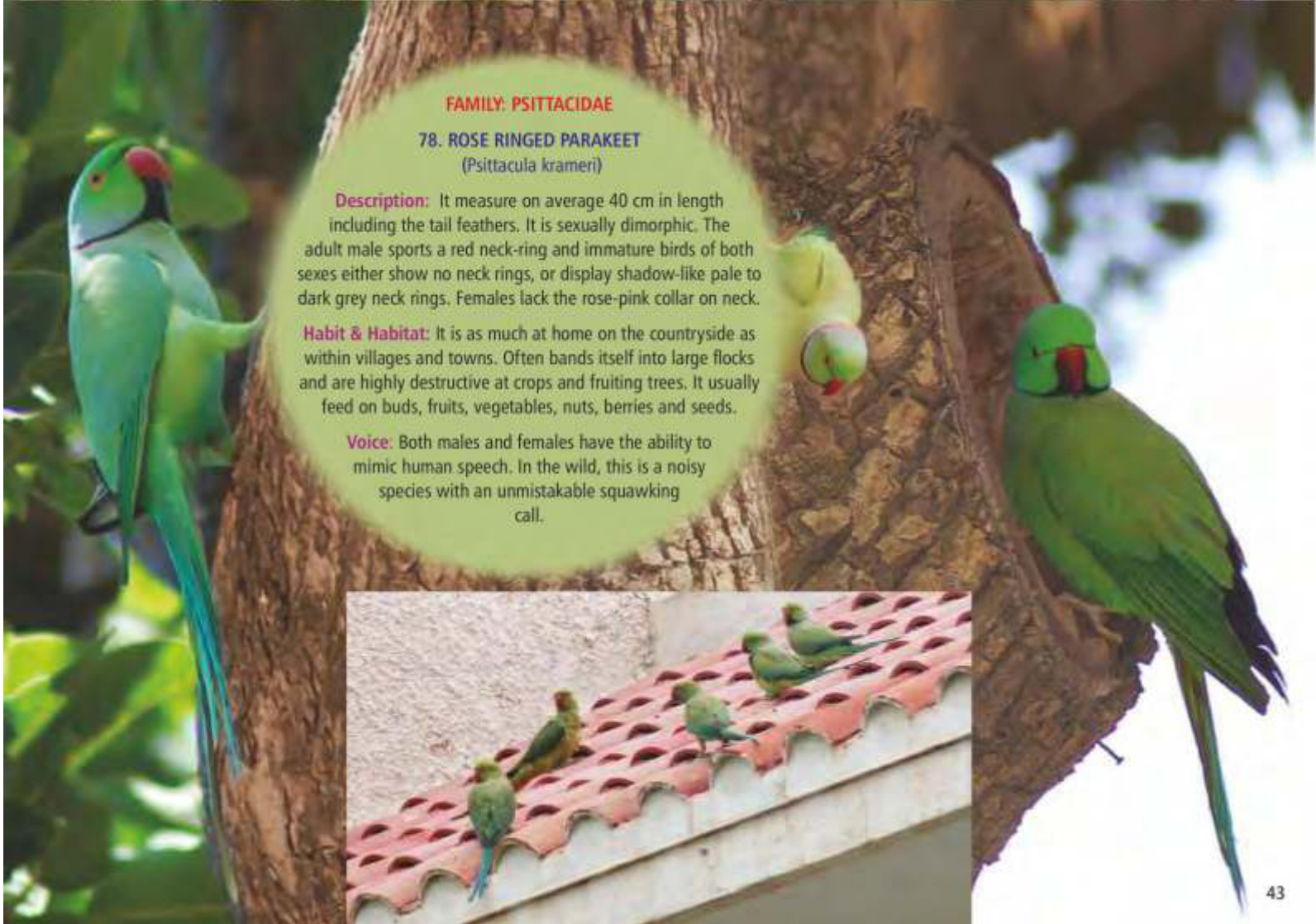
FAMILY: PSITTACIDAE

78. ROSE RINGED PARAKEET
(*Psittacula krameri*)

Description: It measure on average 40 cm in length including the tail feathers. It is sexually dimorphic. The adult male sports a red neck-ring and immature birds of both sexes either show no neck rings, or display shadow-like pale to dark grey neck rings. Females lack the rose-pink collar on neck.

Habit & Habitat: It is as much at home on the countryside as within villages and towns. Often bands itself into large flocks and are highly destructive at crops and fruiting trees. It usually feed on buds, fruits, vegetables, nuts, berries and seeds.

Voice: Both males and females have the ability to mimic human speech. In the wild, this is a noisy species with an unmistakable squawking call.





FAMILY: PSITTACIDAE

79. PLUM HEADED PARAKEET (*Psittacula cyanocephala*)

Description: It is a mainly green parrot; 33 cm long with a tail up to 22 cm. Plum-headed Parakeets are found in flocks, the males having a pinkish purple head with narrow black neck collar, and the females a grey head with yellow collar.

Habit & Habitat: The Plum-headed Parakeet is a gregarious bird of forest and open woodlands. They feed on grains, fruits, the fleshy petals of flowers (*Salmalia*, *Butea*) and sometimes raid agricultural fields and orchards.

Voice: It can learn to mimic beeps and short whistling tunes, but not human speech. It is a noisy species with range of raucous calls.



FAMILY: PTEROCLIDIDAE

80. CHESTNUT-BELLIED SANDGROUSE (*Pterocles exustus*)

Description: A somewhat small, plump bird, it has an unmarked head, dark under-wings, a blackish lower-belly, and a chestnut upper-belly, after which it is named. The dark-tipped bill is slate-blue, and there is a pale green circle around the eyes. The male is somewhat drabber than the female, with a pale brown back and a narrow chest band.

Habit & Habitat: It inhabits a range of environments, including scrublands, semi-deserts scattered with thorny shrubs or trees, arable lands and grasslands. Although, perhaps rather plain in appearance, the plumage is, in fact, wonderful camouflage against the sand of its arid habitats. It prefers to eat legumes such as beans, but also eats shoots and insects on rare occasions.

Voice: Flight call vaguely resembles gobbling turkeys: a mixture of musical pops and gurgles ethup-ga- googooogipa.



FAMILY: PYCNONOTIDAE

81. RED VENTED BULBUL (*Pycnonotus cafer*)

Description: It is easily identified by its short crest giving the head a squarish appearance. The body is dark brown with a scaly pattern, while the head is darker or black. The rump is white, while the vent is red. The black tail is tipped in white.

Habit & Habitat: This is a bird of dry scrub, open forests, plains and cultivated lands. The Red-vented Bulbul was among the first animals other than humans that were found to be incapable of synthesizing vitamin C. They feed on insects, nectar and fruits.

Voice: Has no song as such but its joyous notes and lively disposition make it a welcome visitor to every garden.



FAMILY: PYCNONOTIDAE

82. WHITE EARED BULBUL (*Pycnonotus leucotis*)

Description:

A smaller and uncrested bird with a large white cheek patch. It has a pale bare eye-ring. The vent is orange yellow. Sexes are alike.

Habit & Habitat :

It is found in scrub forest and garden land. Also found in flocks or pairs in mangroves, gorging on the fruits of the Meswak bush. Usually seen in pairs or small groups, they feed on fruits and insects.

Voice:

Its song is a brief and bubbly chatter.





FAMILY: RECURVIROSTRIDAE

83. BLACK-WINGED STILT (*Himantopus himantopus*)

Description: They have long pink legs, a long thin black bill, and are blackish above and white below, with a white head and neck with a varying amount of black. Males have a black back, often with greenish gloss. Females' backs have a brown hue.

Habit & Habitat: They breed in marshes, shallow lakes and ponds. Some of them migrate to coasts in winter. These birds pick up their food from sand or water. They mainly eat insects and crustaceans.

Voice: The Black-Winged Stilt's calls are a sharp "kek" and a barking "ke-yak". Alarm call is a monotonous, high-pitched "kik-kik-kik-kik-kik-kik".



FAMILY: SCOLOPACIDAE

84. COMMON SANDPIPER
(*Actitis hypoleucos*)

Description: It has grayish-brown upperparts, white underparts, short dark-yellowish legs and feet, and a bill with a pale base and dark tip. The adult is 18-20 cm long with a 32-35 cm wingspan. Juveniles are more heavily barred above and have buff edges to the wing feathers.

Habit & Habitat: It is a gregarious bird and is seen in large flocks. The Common Sandpiper forages by sight on the ground or in shallow water, picking up small food items such as insects, crustaceans and other invertebrates; it may even catch insects in flight.

Voice: It has a pretty, long-drawn trill wheet wheet repeated several times when the bird is undisturbed.





FAMILY : STENOSTIRIDAE

85. GREY-HEADED CANARY FLYCATCHER
(*Culicicapa ceylonensis*)

Description: The Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher is about 10 cm long with a squarish grey head, a canary yellow belly and yellowish-green upperparts. The sexes are indistinguishable in plumage. They have a very flat bill which when seen from above look like an equilateral triangle and is fringed with long rectal bristles.

Habit & Habitat: It is a very active and restless bird. It makes lively aerial swoops after flies, turning, twisting, looping dexterously and returning to its perch. It is found in open forests, plantations and gardens. It is an insectivore and, like flycatchers, makes sallies for aerial insects from a low perch under the canopy of a tree.

Voice: A noisy bird with a much repeated loud and questioning tee-tit-tit-tee.



**FAMILY :
STRIGIDAE**

86. SPOTTED OWLET
(*Athene brama*)

Description: A squat, white spotted grayish brown little owl, with typical large round head and forwardly directed staring yellow eyes. The white eyebrows and the rounded crown give it a startled expression.

Habit & Habitat: Chiefly crepuscular and nocturnal, they are particularly abundant near human habitations. Pairs spend the daytime in some hollow in ancient tree trunk, or sitting huddled together on a secluded branch. They fly out fussily when suspicious of being observed, and stare at the intruder from a distance in clownish fashion.

Voice: Very noisy around dusk, it produces a large variety of harsh chattering, squabbling "Churew Churew" which is repeated.



FAMILY : STRIGIDAE

87. SHORT EARED OWL (*Asio flammeus*)

Description: Short Eared Owl is a medium-sized owl measuring 34-43 cm in length. It has large eyes, a big head, a short neck, and broad wings. Its bill is short, strong, hooked and black.

Habit & Habitat: The Short-Eared Owl is found in open country and grasslands. It is most regularly seen flying about in early mornings or late day as it hunts over open habitats. Its food consists mainly of rodents, especially voles, but it will eat other small mammals such as mice, ground squirrels, shrews and rats etc.

Voice: Short-eared Owls have a scratchy bark-like call. Raspy waowk, waowk, waowk or toot-toot-toot-toot sounds are common.



FAMILY: STURNIDAE

88. BANK MYNA (*Acridotheres ginginianus*)

Description: It is smaller than common Myna but similar in colouration. It has brick red bare skin behind the eye. The head is black on the crown, sides and upper plumage is grey, underside is lighter grey with pale pink plumage. Legs are yellow and iris is deep red.

Habit & Habitat: They are gregarious, found mainly in the vicinity of open water, in cultivated farmlands and also in cities etc. Bank Mynas feed on grain, insects and fruits. They sometimes follow grazing animals picking up disturbed insects or even ticks on the animals

Voice: They are vociferous and use a wide range of calls that include clucks, croaks, screeches, whistles and warbling elements.





FAMILY: STURNIDAE

89. BRAHMINY MYNA/STARLING
(*Sturnus pagodarum*)

Description: A typical starling with grey above and reddish fawn below, with glossy black crown and long recumbent crest and black wing quills. Tail is brown with white ending at tip. The bill and legs are yellow.

Habit & Habitat: A less arboreal bird that freely enters gardens and towns and villages and partial to moist grasslands. Usually found in pairs or small parties. Like most starlings, the Brahminy Starling is omnivorous, eating fruits and insects and flower nectar.

Voice: Noisy, various chirping, warbling and whistling notes.



FAMILY: STURNIDAE

90. COMMON MYNA (*Acridotheres tristis*)

Description: A perky, well groomed dark brown bird with bright yellow bill, legs and bare skin round eyes. A large white patch on wings is conspicuous in flight. The dark tail is tipped white on the outer edges.

Habit & Habitat: Well known and found throughout India. An omnivorous bird found near human habitations, it eats fruits, insects, kitchen scraps and follows the plough for earth worms.

Voice: A variety of sharp calls, gurgling notes, chatter, chake, chake, ckak.



FAMILY: STURNIDAE

91. ASIAN PIED STARLING (*Sturnus contra*)

Description: This myna is strikingly marked in black and white and has a yellowish bill with a reddish bill base. The bare skin around the eye is reddish. The upper body, throat and breast are black, while the cheek, lores, wing coverts and rump are contrastingly white. The sexes are similar in plumage but young birds have dark brown in place of black.

Habit & Habitat: The habitat is lowland open areas with scattered trees near water, often near human habitation. This species is often seen at sewage farms and refuse tips. It feeds on invertebrates found on the ground. It also eats fruits and grain, usually seen in pairs or in scattered flocks. Its pair bonding is strong.

Voice: A number of pleasant high pitched notes include whistles, trills, buzzes, clicks, and warbling calls. The ability of these mynas to mimic human voices made them popular as cage birds.



FAMILY: STURNIDAE

92. ROSY STARLING (*Sturnus roseus*)

Description: Medium-sized, rather short-billed crested starling with pale orange-pink legs. Adults wear plumage basically blue to purple-black, with striking pink jacket on back, flanks, and belly spotted and streaked in fresh plumage. Sexes are similar with some seasonal variations.

Habit & Habitat: Gregarious movements often lead over upland or mountains regions. Requires ready access to water, but not dependent on wetlands or sea coasts. In breeding season, it feeds mainly on insects, especially locusts and grasshoppers, and other swarming orthoptera.

Voice: Noisy, chatters, screams and whistles when feeding and in flight.





FAMILY: SYLVIIDAE

93. LESSER WHITETHROAT (*Sylvia curruca*)

Description: This is a small species with a grey back, whitish underparts, a grey head with a darker "bandit mask" through the eyes and a white throat. It lacks the chestnut wings and has uniform head-face color. It has a horizontal posture. Sexes are alike.

Habit & Habitats: Like most "warblers", it is insectivorous, but will also take berries and other soft fruits. This is a bird of fairly open country and cultivation, with large bushes for nesting and some trees.

Voice: The Lesser Whitethroat's song is a fast and rattling sequence of tet or che calls.



**FAMILY :
TEPHRODORNITHIDAE**

94. COMMON WOODSHRIKE
(*Tephrodornis pondicerianus*)

Description: The Common Woodshrike is dully ashy brown and, like other woodshrikes, has a large head with a strong hooked beak. They have a broad creamy brow above a dark cheek patch and white outer tail feathers contrasting with their dark tail.

Habit & Habitat: It is found across Asia mainly in the thin forest and scrub habitats. They nest in summer building a cup nest lined with silky plant fibers. They feed on insects and berries, mainly in vegetation but sometimes descending to the ground.

Voice: The usual call is a plaintive weet-weet followed by a series of quick whi-whi-whi-whee.



FAMILY : UPUPIDAE

95. HOOPOE (*Upupa epops*)

Description: A fawn colored bird with black and white zebra markings on back, wings and tail. It has a conspicuous fan shaped crest and long slender gently curved bill.

Habit & Habitat: Found in open country and plains. They are fond of lawns, gardens and groves in and around villages and towns. Walks and runs with a quail-like but wadding gait, probing into the soil for food with bill partially open like forceps. The crest is flicked open and erected fanwise from time to time.

Voice: It takes its name from the distinctive hollow hooting call hoo-poo or hoo-po-po repeated again and again.



FAMILY : ZOSTEROPIDAE

96. ORIENTAL WHITE EYE (*Zosterops palpebrosus*)

Description: This bird is small; about 8-9 cm long and easily identified by the distinctive white eye-ring and overall yellowish upperparts. The belly is whitish. It has a slender pointed slightly curved bill. The sexes look similar.

Habit & Habitat: Found all over India wherever there are trees. They forage in small groups, feeding on nectar and small insects.

Voice: Feeble jingling conversational notes that keep the members of a flock together.



CAMPUS BIRDS



Eco-friendly Campus

The cornerstone of Mody University's philosophy has been to train hearts and minds to conserve nature's resources

In 25 years, a piece of desert land with numerous sand dunes has now been transformed into an oasis of 265 acres with vast green lawns, a variety of fountains, extensive flower beds, tree shaded streets and avenues. There are also numerous water bodies and marshland with exotic birds and aquatic animals. Conservation is a major plank of living with nature

There are thousands of birds of over 100 species, and butterflies of 14 species - their numbers continuously growing .

These species have been identified by Ornithologists and Lepidopterologists from World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and other nature conservation organizations, who visit us regularly resulting in University having a WWF certified campus.



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Living with nature at Mody University	1
Alphabetic index of birds identified in campus	2
Alphabetic index of families of campus birds	4
Description of birds species as per families	5

Alphabetic Index of Campus Birds

Ser	English Name	Hindi Name	Scientific Name	Ser in Addenda
1.	Ashy Prinia	सिलेंटी दुम-फुदकी	Prinia socialis	20
2.	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark	स्लेटीसिर दबकचिरी	Eremopterix grisea	9
3.	Asian Brown Flycatcher	भूरा कीटमार	Muscicapa dauurica	56
4.	Asian Koel	कोयल	Eudynamys scolopacea	33
5.	Asian Pied Starling	अबलकी मैना	Sturnus contra	91
6.	Bank Myna	गंगा मैना	Acridotheres ginginianus	88
7.	Barn Swallow	सामान्य अबाबील	Hirundo rustica	40
8.	Baya Weaver	सामान्य बया	Ploceus philippinus	77
9.	Bay-backed Shrike	मटिया लहटोरा	Lanius vittatus	44
10.	Black Drongo	सामान्य भुजंगा	Dicrurus macrocercus	37
11.	Black Francolin	काला तीतर/राम तीतर	Francolinus francolinus	71
12.	Black Kite	सामान्य चील	Milvus migrans	4
13.	Black Redstart	काला थिरथिरा	Phoenicurus ochruros	57
14.	Black-bumped Flameback (Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker)	कालपुठ अंगारा कठफोड़ा	Dinopium benghalense	76
15.	Black-shouldered Kite	कपासी चील	Elanus caeruleus	8
16.	Black-winged Stilt	गजपाँव	Himantopus himantopus	83
17.	Blue Rock Pigeon	सामान्य कबूतर	Columba livia	29
18.	Blue-tailed Bee-Eater	नील-दुमा पतरंग	Merops philippinus	54
19.	Bluethroat	हुस्नी पिंददा	Luscinia svecica	64
20.	Brahminy Starling	पुहय्या	Sturnus pagodarum	89
21.	Brown Rock Chat (Indian Chat)	धरधरकौपनी	Cercomela fusca	58
22.	Cattle Egret	गाय बगला	Bubulcus ibis	14
23.	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	कुहार भटतीतर	Pterocles exustus	80
24.	Chestnut-shouldered Petronia (Yellow-throated Petronia)	ब्राह्मणी चिड़ी	Petronia xanthocollis	69
25.	Common Babbler	डूमरी गोगाई चरखी	Turdoides caudatus	46
26.	Common Crested Lark	चोटीदार चंडूल-भरत	Galerida cristata	10
27.	Common Hawk Cuckoo (Brainfever Bird)	सामान्य पपीहा	Hierococcyx varius	35
28.	Common Hoopoe	हुदहुद	Upupa epops	95
29.	Common Myna	देसी मैना	Acridotheres tristis	90
30.	Common Sandpiper	सामान्य चौबाहा	Actitis hypoleucos	84
31.	Common Stonechat	सामान्य भट-पिहा	Saxicola torquata	63
32.	Common Tailorbird	सामान्य दरजिन	Orthotomus sutorius	19
33.	Common Woodshrike	सामान्य तरती टुड़ुवा	Tephrodornis pondicerianus	94
34.	Coppersmith Barbet	ठठेरा बसन्धा	Megalaima haemacephala	53
35.	Dusky Crag-Martin	धुमिल शील अबाबील	Hirundo concolor	41
36.	Egyptian Vulture	सफेद गिद्ध	Neophron percnopterus	6
37.	Eurasian Collared-Dove	धवर फाखा	Streptopelia decaocto	31
38.	Eurasian Golden Oriole	खवर्ण पीलक	Oriolus oriolus	67
39.	Eurasian Griffon	युरेशियाई गिद्ध	Gyps fulvus	7
40.	Eurasian Thick-Knee	युरेशियाई कर्बान	Burhinus oediceramus	16
41.	Greater Concal	बड़ा महोंक	Centropus sinensis	36
42.	Green Bee-Eater (Small Bee-Eater)	हरा पतरंग	Merops orientalis	55
43.	Grey Francolin	सफेद तीतर	Francolinus pondicerianus	72
44.	Grey Nightjar (Indian Jungle Nightjar)	सिलेंटी छपका	Caprimulgus indicus	18
45.	Grey-breasted Prinia (Franklin's Prinia)	सलेंटी छाती दुम फुदकी	Prinia hodgsonii	22
46.	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher (Grey-headed Flycatcher)	पिलपेटी मछरिया	Culicicapa ceylonensis	85
47.	House Crow	घरेलू कौवा	Corvus splendens	25
48.	House Sparrow	घरेलू गौरैया	Passer domesticus	68
49.	House Swift	घरेलू अबाबील बतामी	Apus affinis	13

Ser	English Name	Hindi Name	Scientific Name	Ser in Addenda
50.	Hume's Warbler	ह्यूम पतफुदकी	Phylloscopus humei	75
51.	Indian Grey Hornbill	सिलेटी धनेश	Ocyrceros birostris	15
52.	Indian Peafowl	मोर	Pavo cristatus	74
53.	Indian Robin	कलचुरी	Saxicoloides fulicata	59
54.	Indian Roller	देसी नीलकंठ	Coracias benghalensis	24
55.	Indian Silverbill (White-throated Munia)	सादा मुनिया	Lonchura malabarica	38
56.	Jungle Babbler	सात भाई	Turdoides striatus	47
57.	Jungle Bush-Quail	जंगली लवा	Perdica asiatica	73
58.	Jungle Crow (Large-billed Crow)	टोंड काग	Corvus macrorhynchos	27
59.	Large Grey Babbler	बड़ी गीगाई-चरखी	Turdoides malcolmi	49
60.	Laughing Dove (Little Brown Dove)	टुटकी	Streptopelia senegalensis	32
61.	Lesser Whitethroat (Common Lesser Whitethroat)	छोटी टिकटिकी-फुदकी	Sylvia curruca	93
62.	Oriental Magpie-Robin	छयाल	Copsychus saularis	60
63.	Oriental White-Eye	पूर्वी खबूना	Zosterops palpebrosus	96
64.	Pied Bushchat	अबलक झाड़ी-पिड़ा	Saxicola caprata	61
65.	Pied Crested Cuckoo	अबलक चातक	Clamator jacobinus	34
66.	Plum-headed Parakeet	लाल सिर वाला/दुइयां तोता	Psittacula cyanocephala	79
67.	Purple Sunbird	बैंगनी शक्करखोरा	Nectarinia asiatica	66
68.	Red Collared-Dove	ईंट कोहरी फाखता	Streptopelia tranquebarica	30
69.	Red-throated Flycatcher	सिफिया मछरिया	Ficedula parva	62
70.	Red-vented Bulbul	गुलदुम बुलबुल	Pycnonotus cafer	81
71.	Red-winged Bush-Lark (Indian Bushlark)	भारतीय झाड़ू-भरत	Mirafra erythroptera	11
72.	Rock Bush-Quail	पत्थर लवा	Perdica argoondah	70
73.	Rose-ringed Parakeet	सामान्य तोता	Psittacula krameri	78
74.	Rosy Starling	गुलाबी मैना	Sturnus roseus	92
75.	Rufous Treepie (Indian Treepie)	लाल तरपिक	Dendrocitta vagabunda	26
76.	Rufous-fronted Prinia	जंगली भाल दुम फुदकी	Prinia buehanani	23
77.	Shikra	शिकरा	Accipiter badius	3
78.	Short-eared Owl	छोटकन्ना उल्लू	Asio flammeus	87
79.	Small Minivet	छोटा राजालाल	Pericrocotus cinnamomeus	17
80.	Southern Grey Shrike	दक्षिणी सिलेटी लहटोरा	Lanius meridionalis	45
81.	Spot-billed Duck	गुगरल बत्तख	Anas poecilorhyncha	12
82.	Spotted Owlet	सामान्य खूसट	Athene brama	86
83.	Steppe Eagle	रगड़ उकाब	Aquila nipalensis	2
84.	Streaked Fantail-Warbler (Zitting Cisticola)	जिटजिट्टी जिट फुदकी	Cisticola juncidis	21
85.	Tawny Eagle	छोटा जुमिज उकाब	Aquila rapax	1
86.	Variable Wheatear	बहुरूपी भुपिड़ा	Oenanthe picata	65
87.	White Wagtail	सफेद खंजन	Motacilla alba	50
88.	White-browed Wagtail (Large Pied Wagtail)	सफेदभीड़ खंजन	Motacilla maderaspatensis	52
89.	White-eared Bulbul	फंदगाल बुलबुल	Pycnonotus leucotis	82
90.	White-eyed Buzzard	टीसा	Butastur teesa	5
91.	White-throated Kingfisher (White-Breasted Kingfisher)	सफेद छाती किलकिला	Halcyon smyrnensis	39
92.	Wire-tailed Swallow	लीशरा अबाबील	Hirundo smithii	43
93.	Yellow Wagtail	पिलकिया खंजन	Motacilla flava	51
94.	Yellow-eyed Babbler	सोन चश्म चरखी	Chrysomma sinense	48
95.	Yellow-legged Green-Pigeon	सामान्य हरियल	Treron phoenicoptera	28
96.	Yellow Throated Sparrow	पीले गडित गीरिया	Petronia xanthocollis	42

Alphabetic Index of Birds Families

Ser	Family Name	Common Name	Representatives
1.	Accipitridae	Birds of prey	Hawk, Eagle
2.	Alaudidae	Perching birds	Sparrow, Lark
3.	Anatidae	Diver birds	Duck
4.	Apodidae	Aerial birds	Swift
5.	Ardeidae	Wading birds	Egret
6.	Bucerotidae	Arboreal birds	Hornbill
7.	Burhinidae	Thick knee birds	Stone curlew
8.	Campephagidae	Caterpillar eaters	Minivet
9.	Caprimulgidae	Goatsuckers	Nightjar
10.	Cisticolidae	Songbirds	Tailor bird
11.	Coraciidae	Roller birds	Indian roller
12.	Corvidae	Predators	Rook, Crow, Raven
13.	Columbidae	Peeping birds	Pigeon, Dove
14.	Cuculidae	Brood parasites	Koel
15.	Dicruridae	Woodland birds	Drongo
16.	Estrididae	Pet birds	Silver bill
17.	Halcyonidae	Kingfishers	Kingfisher
18.	Hirundinidae	Fork-tailed birds	Swallow, Martin
19.	Laniidae	Butcher birds	Shrike
20.	Leiothrichidae	Noisy birds	Babbler
21.	Motacillidae	Moving tail birds	Wagtail
22.	Megalaimidae	Birds of inner forest	Barbet
23.	Meropidae	Bee eaters	Bee eater
24.	Muscicapidae	Flycatcher	Robin / Chat
25.	Nectariniidae	Spider hunters	Sunbird
26.	Oriolidae	Yellow birds	Owl
27.	Passeridae	Seed eaters	Sparrow
28.	Phasianidae	Game birds	Quail, Francolin, Peacock
29.	Phylloscopidae	Insectivorous birds	Leaf warbler
30.	Picidae	Sapsuckers	Ameback, Woodpecker)
31.	Ploceidae	Weaverbirds	Weaver
32.	Psittacidae	Love birds	Parrot
33.	Pteroclididae	Pigeon like birds	Sand grouse
34.	Pycnonotidae	Song birds	Bulbul
35.	Recurvirostridae	Shore birds	Stilt
36.	Scolopacidae	Sandpipers	Wader, Sandpiper
37.	Stenostiridae	Fairy flycatcher	Flycatcher
38.	Strigidae	Nocturnal birds	Owl
39.	Sturnidae	Song birds	Myna, Starling
40.	Sylviidae	Skulking birds	Whitethroat
41.	Tephrodornithidae	Shrikes	Wood shrike
42.	Upupidae	Colourful bird	Hoopoe
43.	Zosteropidae	Spectacle birds	Oriental white eye



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