

NEPAL

1954 K.H. HYATT

K. H. HYATT

Baglung	28°15'N 83°36.5'E	Nadi Khola	(13)
Baglung Pani	28°16'N 84°20'E	Nayangdi Khola	
Bakhri Kharka	28°22.5'N 84°07.5'E	Blam Khola	
Bangre	28°11'N 84°17'E	Bodi Khola	(see Dharam Bazar)
Beni	28°20.5'N 83°34'E	Buktinath	28°48.5'N 83°52.5'E
Bhujung	28°18'N 84°16'E	Naudhara	28°17'N 83°51'E
Bichipur Khola	28°11'N 84°02'E	Paudur	28°17'N 83°50'E
Chipli	28°21'N 84°03'E	<i>Phawa Tal, Pokhara</i>	28°13'N 83°57'E
Dang Khola	28°26'N 83°24'E	Pokhara	28°14'N 83°55'E
Dharam Pazar	28°18.5'N 83°46.5'E	Rambrong	28°21.5'N 84°08-12'E
Darapani	28°27'N 83°23.5'E	Rithum Khola	(see Darban)
Darban	28°24.5'N 83°23.5'E	Sikha	28°25.5'N 83°41.5'E
Ghabung Khola	(see Leware)	Sibang	28°27.5'N 83°22.5'E
Ghanpokhara	28°17'N 84°18'E	Siklis	28°22'N 84°06'E
Ghasa	28°36.5'N 83°38.5'E	Syaglung	28°11'N 84°09'E
Gurjakhani	28°36.5'N 83°13.5'E	Thulsar	28°11.5'N 84°17.5'E
Jomosom	28°47'N 83°44'E	Takum	28°27.5'N 83°22.5'E
Jhin	28°25'N 83°30.5'E	Thini Khola	28°44'N 83°46'E
Kalapani	28°39'N 83°36.5'E	Tilhar	28°16.5'N 83°45'E
Kusma	28°13.5'N 83°41'E	Taglung	28°39'N 83°37.5'E
Lete	28°38'N 83°36.5'E	Tukucha	28°42.5'N 83°39'E
Leware	28°17'N 83°53' ^W E	Ulleri	28°21.5'N 83°44.5'E
Lamjung Himal	28°25'N 84°10'E		
Lunasum	28°31'N 83°17'E		
Lumle	28°18'N 83°48'E		

SOME NOTES ON BIRDS IN CENTRAL NEPAL DURING
1954

By E.H. Hyatt, Department of Zoology, British Museum
(Natural History).

During 1954 the writer was the zoological member of the British Museum (Natural History) and Royal Horticultural Society's Nepal Expedition. Although birds were not being collected during the Expedition a considerable number of notes on these species identified throughout the period were accumulated. The Expedition was in the field from April 11th until November 8th. The area worked was to the south of the Dhaulagiri and Annapurna Ranges and the drainage system of the Kali Gandaki River which flows southward between these two Ranges from the Tibetan border. This area is covered by 1" maps Nos. 62r (Baktinath) and 71D (Gurkha).

The following localities are mentioned in these notes:

Deni (28 20.5'N., 83 34'E., 5,000') is a large village at the junction of the Mayangdi Khola and the Kali Gandaki.

Derban (28 24.5'N., 83 23.5'E., 3,500') is a small village at the junction of the Rithum and Mayangdi Kholas.

Ghanokhara (28 17'N., 84 18'E., 7,000') is a fairly large village on a berberis-covered saddle between the Marsyandi and Midam Kholas.

Chasa (28 48.5'N., 83 38.5'E., 7,000') is a small village amongst the pine-forests of the Kali Gandaki River.

Gurjakhani (28 36.5'N., 83 18.5'E., 5,500') is an agricultural village on the southern slopes of the Dhaulagiri Himal.

Jomosom (28 47'N., 83 44'E., 9,500') is a Tibetan village on the Kali Gandaki.

Kalapani (28 39'E., 83 36'E., 8,500') is a small village amongst the pine-forests of the Kali Gandaki where the River intersects the main axis of the Himalayas.

Kusma (28 13.5'E., 83 41'E., 3,000') is a large village on the junction of the Modi Khola and the Kali Gandaki.

Lumsum (28 31'N., 83 17'E., 6,500') is a small agricultural village on the Dar Khola.

The Indi Khola originates in the ice of Annapurna II and IV and crosses the plain of Pokhara east of the four lakes.

The Modi Khola has its source at Annapurna III and joins the Kali Gandaki at Kusma.

Muktinath (28 48.5'N., 83 52.5'E., 12,500') lies on the north-west slopes of the Muktinath Himal.

Phewa Tal (28 13'N., 83 57'E., 2,500') measures approximately three miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide and is the largest of four lakes on the plain south of Pokhara. Much of the land surrounding the lakes is cultivated, grazed or sparsely wooded.

Pokhara (28 14'N., 83 59'E., 3,000') is the second largest town in Nepal.

Pura Dzong (12,500') is a Tibetan fortress two miles west of Muktinath.

The Rambrong Ridge (28 21.5'E., 24 6-12'E.) rises from 4,000 - 12,278' on the southern slopes of the Lamjung Himal and is well forested.

Rupaket Tal (28 9'E., 84 8.5'E., 2,500') is one of the four lakes on the plain south of Pokhara.

Sikha (28 25.5'N., 83 41.5'E., 6,000') and Ulleri (28 21.5'N., 83 44.5'E., 5,500') lie on the north-west and south-east slopes respectively of a wooded ridge leading up to Annapurna V (23,607').

Siklis (28 22'E., 84 6'E., 7,000') is a fairly large village on the slopes of Annapurna IV overlooking the Modi Khola.

Taglung (28 39'N., 83 37.5'E., 9,000') is a small summer village overlooking the Kali Gandaki and on the south-western slopes of the Nilgiris which tower above to 23,452'.

Tatopani (28 30'N., 83 38'E., 6,000') is situated at the junction of the Ghar Khola and the Kali Gandaki.

The Thini Khola is a small river flowing from the Muktinath Himal north-westwards to join the Kali Gandaki at Thiniyaon (28 46'N., 83 44'E., 9,500').

Tukucha (28 42.5'N., 83 39'E., 8,500') is a fairly large Tibetan-style trading village lying on the Kali Gandaki a few miles east of the peak of Dhaulagiri (26,810').

Ulleri (See under Sikha).

List of Birds Identified

Corvus corax: Raven.

Parties of 2-4 and single birds were frequently seen between 12-15,000' on the north-western slopes of the Muktinath Himal and on the northern slopes of the Nilgiris during September and October.

Corvus macrorhynchos: Jungle Crow.

Only observed up to about 7,000' in the forest areas on the southern slopes of the Dhaulagiri and Annapurna ranges. This species was frequently in company with House Crows.

Corvus splendens: House Crow.

Extremely common in Pokhara and the majority of villages between 3-4,000'.

Urocissa melanocephala: Red-billed Blue Magpie.

Parties of up to a dozen were frequently seen in the forests to the north-west of Pokhara between 3,000' and 7,000' and also between the Modi Khola and the Kali Gandaki in the jungle between Sikha and Uleri (6-8,000'). A party of about eight birds was seen on one occasion in a pine-wood at Lalapani at 7,000'.

Urocissa flavirostris: Yellow-billed Blue Magpie.

The only time this species was observed was in the forests north-west of Pokhara in April.

Dendrocitta formosae: Himalayan Tree-pie.

Occasionally seen in the forests around Pokhara.

Nucifraga caryocatactes: Nutcracker.

Several small noisy parties were seen in the pine-forests between Ghasa and Lalapani during September and October.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax: Chough.

Very large parties were present above Muktinath and in all the alpine areas above Tukucha during September, but by October 17th they were common down to 8,000' and only a few scattered birds were seen above 12,000'.

Pyrrhocorax graculus: Alpine Chough.

Always seen in small numbers with the Chough at the higher altitudes but not noticed as low down as Tukucha (8,500').

Parus major: Indian Grey Tit.

Frequently seen in the forests above Pokhara and

Sikha.

Lophophanes rufonuchalis: Black Tit.

Several birds were seen on September 27th in some thick Rhodendron and Bamboo jungle above Kalapani at 10,000' and the following day several were seen in pine-forests at Kalapani at 8,000'.

Lophophanes dichrous: Brown Crested Tit.

Four birds were observed as closely as four feet in the pine-forests at Kalapani on September 28th.

Aegithaliscus concinnus: Red-headed Tit.

A flock of about twenty was watched at Taglung on October 3rd as they searched for food amongst pine-needles at 10,000'.

Sitta himalayensis: Himalayan Nuthatch.

This species was frequently seen in the oak and rhododendron forests north-west of Pokhara and above Sikha (up to 8,000').

Garrulax albogularis: White-throated Laughing-thrush.

Only observed by the writer in the oak and rhododendron forest between Sikha and Hilleri, between 7,000' and 9,000'. This species was usually in flocks of 4-6 birds.

Pomatorhinus schisticeps: Slaty-headed Scimitar-Babbler.

Frequently seen in the vicinity of Phewa Tal in early May.

Leioptila capistrata: Black-headed Sibia.

Small parties were seen in most of the forest areas, especially between 5,000'-6,000' along the Nadi Khola.

Kolpastes leucogenys: White-checked Bulbul.

This species seemed extremely plentiful in the Berberis-covered hillsides around Champokhara at the end of April. It was also observed in most open areas around villages up to 7,000'.

Certhia himalayana: Himalayan Treecreeper.

This species was encountered in all the larger forest areas traversed, especially the pine-forests of the Kali Gandaki valley north of Ghasa, and also the pine-forests of the Thini Khola.

Trichodroma muraria: Wallcreeper.

On September 17th a single bird was closely watched climbing over bare vertical rock between 14,000' and 15,000' in

the Thini Khola valley. On September 25th a single bird was seen at Tukucha at 8,500'. On the morning of October 20th, at Tukucha, two birds were watched for some time on the wall of a house and were later the same day still in the vicinity. On October 26th whilst the writer was travelling south along the Kali Gandaki, between Ghasa and Tatopani, four Wallcreepers were seen: two were on rocks, and two flying south along the course of the Kali Gandaki.

Cinclus pallasii: Brown Dipper.

Although only seen along the Lar Khola at Mamsam, where two pairs were present in June and July, this species undoubtedly occurs in most mountain streams.

Saxicola torquata: Stonechat.

Two pairs probably breeding at Gurjakhani (8,500').

Udicurus maculatus: Spotted Woodtail.

A single bird observed at a small cascade at Gurjakhani in July and another along the Dambush Khola at Tukucha in September.

Chamaerhornis leucocapilla: White-capped Redstart and Myiagornis fuliginosa: Plumbeous Redstart.

No river or stream seemed to be without these two species. Frequently two or more pairs of each species were within a hundred yards of each other. The latter species was not noticed above 6-7,000' whereas the former was seen frequently up to 15,000' in the alpine zones of the Lamjung Himal, the Nilgiris and the Muktinath Himal.

Lanthea cyanura: Red-flanked Bush Robin.

A single female in the forest above Bikha (8,500') on October 28th was the only time this species was seen.

Turdus boulboul: Grey-winged Blackbird.

This species was only encountered in the jungle between Jilari and Bikha.

Monticola solitaria: Blue Rock-thrush.

Several pairs were encountered on the north-western slopes of the Muktinath Himal between 12,000' and 16,000' in September and October.

Myophonus caeruleus: Whistling Thrush.

Frequently seen on all rivers south of the main

mountain ranges between 3,000' and 8,000'.

Muscivora superciliaris: White-browed Blue Flycatcher.

A pair in the pine-forest at Kalapani (8,000') on September 28th was the only occasion on which this species was seen.

Dicrurus macrocercus: Black Drongo.

Although nowhere near so common in the hills as it is on the plains this species was frequently encountered around the lower villages and several birds were present at Gurjakhani in June and July.

Acridotheres tristis: Common Mynah.

Extremely common in all villages south of the main mountain range.

Carpodacus erythrinus: Common Rosefinch.

A pair at Gurjakhani in June and July was the only locality at which this species was encountered.

Hypocanthus spinoides: Himalayan Greenfinch.

A flock of c.80 birds was frequently seen at Gurjakhani in June and July feeding in the Barley fields, and small flocks at Tukucha in the Autumn in buckwheat fields.

Passer montanus: Tree-Sparrow.

Occasionally seen at Pokhara in April. Fairly common about the houses of Tukucha and Jomosom along the Kali Gandaki.

Passer domesticus: House-Sparrow.

Seen mainly at Pokhara and the lower villages.

Passer rutilans: Cinnamon Sparrow.

A pair were nesting in a hollow tree at Rhewa Tal in early May; another pair was feeding young in a hollow tree above Sikha (8,500') in late May, and four birds were keeping company with a flock of Himalayan Greenfinches at Gurjakhani in early July.

Delichon urbica: House Martin.

On the morning of June 20th an almost endless stream of this species was passing east low over Lumsum, and on one occasion a flock of 200 was counted. Many birds were passing south over Pokhara between the 2nd and 8th of November.

Riparia rufestris: Crag Martin.

A dozen or so pairs were nesting in the cliffs along the Seti Khola at Pokhara in the middle of April.

Hirundo rustica: Swallow.

Although not so abundant as the next species, the Common Swallow was seen throughout the breeding season at the lower altitudes.

Hirundo daurica: Red-rumped swallow.

This species was breeding commonly in many villages between Pokhara and Lumsun, particularly those situated close to rivers; e.g., the Kali Gandaki between Anama and Beni, and the Myangdi Khola between Beni and Darben. Nests were usually constructed under the roofs of verandahs, often three or four nests per house.

Motacilla alba: White Wagtail.

Throughout the summer one or two of this species was frequently seen in the vicinity of Jiter. During the first week of November large numbers were daily passing south over Pokhara, occasionally alighting on the large "Baidan."

Motacilla flava: Yellow Wagtail.

Seen usually in the vicinity of rivers, often in company with White Wagtails.

Zosterops palpebrosa: White-eye.

The only occasion this bird was seen was on May 10th when one was watched searching for food amongst the foliage of a small group of mango trees bordering Phewa Tal.

Ficus squamatus: Scaly-bellied Green Woodpecker.

A pair frequently seen in the jungle above Sikha (8,500') in the latter half of May were probably nesting. Woodpeckers were occasionally heard drumming in most areas of jungle but were rarely seen.

Coracias benghalensis: Roller.

Frequently seen during April at the lower altitudes, around 3,000', especially along the Liden Khola and at Phewa Tal.

Ceryle lugubris: Himalayan Pied Kingfisher.

Two birds were present at Phewa Tal in early May.

Alcedo atthis: Kingfisher.

Single birds of this species were occasionally seen along rivers about 3,000'.

Halcyon swinhonis: White-breasted Kingfisher.

Two birds were present at Phewa Tal in early May.

Upupa epops: Hoopoe.

During September a number were present in the area around Pura Dzong and Muktinath on the ^{western} ~~North~~ slopes of the Muktinath Himal; one bird was noticed at 15,000' on the 17th. On September 26th four were seen between Tokucha and Kalapani.

Micropus melba: Alpine Swift.

Alpine Swifts were very abundant at the western end of Phewa Tal in early May. They were not noticed anywhere else.

Caprimulgus macrourus: Long-tailed Nighthawk.

On the morning of October 16th a bird of this species was stalked and watched for some time amongst the pine-forests of the Thini khola valley at 13,000'. The white spot on each wing and on the tips of the outermost tailfeathers were clearly visible. According to Salim Ali (Indian Hill Birds, 1949:153) this species occurs up to about 8,000'.

Cuculus canorus: Common Cuckoo and Cuculus micropterus: Indian Cuckoo.

Both species were seen and heard almost daily during April and May all around Pokhara and on the southern slopes of the Annapurna Range up to about 8,000'. The Indian Cuckoo was frequently heard calling across the valleys all day and night.

Pittacula himalayana: Slaty-headed Parakeet.

Flocks not exceeding 40 in number were seen daily whilst the writer was at Pokhara in early November. The flocks would fly north over the town to the wooded slopes of the Annapurna Himal just after sunrise and return south in the late afternoon.

Bubo bengalensis: Rock Eagle-Owl.

A single bird probably of this species was perched motionless on a cliff ledge at Beni on July 21st. It was not possible to approach the bird and make it take flight owing to the inaccessibility of its perch.

Carcaryx calvus: King Vulture.

Frequently encountered in most areas at the lower elevations feeding on carcasses with other scavenging species; Griffon Vultures, Crows etc.

Gyps himalayensis: Himalayan Griffon.

This common vulture was seen almost daily throughout

the whole of the Expedition, more commonly at the lower altitudes but also fairly common up to 15,000' in the Tukucha and Muktinath areas.

Neophron percnopterus: Egyptian Vulture.

Fairly common, though usually in pairs, in most areas up to about 1,000'.

Nilvus nigraus goviada: Common Pariah Kite.

A fairly common species in and near all villages covered by the expedition up to Muktinath (15,000').

Falco tinnunculus: kestrel.

Kestrels were frequently seen in ones and twos hovering over the less-densely wooded mountainsides. At Siklis on April 20th five were in the air at one time within a few hundred yards of each other. An unidentified hawk with a possible dark moustacial stripe was seen at Gurjakhani on June 27th, whilst on September 13th a hawk the size of a peregrine was seen to dive through the mist and take a small passerine in its talons on the alpine slopes at 15,000' above Muktinath.

Streptopelia orientalis: Rufous Turtle Dove.

This bird was quite often seen before the monsoon, mainly feeding in the fields around villages.

Alectoris graeca: Chukor.

Although this species was only seen by the writer on the stony areas at Muktinath (where a flock of fifteen was frequently disturbed) it undoubtedly occurs in other similar habitats in other areas.

Tetraogallus himalaensis: Himal-Chukor or snowcock.

This species occurs in most of the high alpine areas on the slopes of the Annapurna and Dhaulagiri Himal, but was not often seen.

Arthropila torqueola: Common Hill-partridge.

This common partridge was only seen by the writer on the Rambrong ridge, north-east of Pokhara and at Ghanpokhara where occasional pairs were flushed in late April.

Grus grus: Common Crane.

During the first week of October numbers of Cranes were seen migrating south, following the Kali Gandaki River above the

main axis of the Himalayas in the region of Tukucha. On October 2nd at midday between 1,500 and 2,000 Cranes were seen in three flocks, the largest being of about 500 birds. The following day, October 3rd, at 17.00 hours between 200 and 300 flew south. During the night following more cranes were heard passing over and the next day at 06.20 hours 500 were seen overhead and at the same time the next day, October 5th, a small flock was seen. They were last seen in this area on October 8th when 240 birds flew south over Tukucha during the afternoon.

Lobivanellus indicus signeri: Red-wattled Lapwing.

Pairs of this Lapwing were breeding in most of the stony river courses around the 2-3,000' altitude in April and May.

Numenius arquata: Curlew.

On August 10th a distinct Curlew-call was heard several times through the monsoon mist on the Lamjung Himal at 15,000' but the bird was not seen.

Tringa hypoleucis: Common Sandpiper.

A single bird was seen at Rhova Tal on May 10th and also on November 3rd.

Tringa ochropus: Green Sandpiper.

A Green Sandpiper was shot by one of the party's servants on April 25th at Champokhara. A pair were flushed from a small pool at Muktinath (13,000') on September 11th and again on the 13th. On October 10th two were flushed from the same pool and on the 13th a single bird was flushed. A single bird was flushed from a small lake/near Taglang ~~xxxxxx~~ (9,500') on October 4th.

Scolopax rusticicola: Woodcock.

On April 14th a single bird was flushed from the stones at the edge of the Seti khola at Pokhara (3,000'). Two birds were seen at dusk on April 27th at 13,000' on the Lambrong Ridge. On September 20th a single bird was seen twice feeding in boggy grass in a clearing and mud/in the pine-forests of the Ghini khola at 13,000'. A single bird was flushed from the edge of a small lake near Taglang at 9,500' on October 4th.

Dissoura episcopus: White-necked Stork.

Several of these birds were at Inpakot Tal on May 5th.

Ciconia nigra: Black Stork.

Several birds were noticed circling over Sarangkot (4,500'), a small village overlooking Aheva Tal, during the first week of April.

Actitis macularia: Little Egret.

Several were at Aheva Tal on November 7th, feeding at the edge of a small island and perched in the trees on the island.

Nycticorax nycticorax: Night Heron.

A single bird was on rocks in the Seti Ahola at Pokhara (5,000') on April 12th.

Podiceps ruficollis: Little Grebe.

A single bird was swimming on Rupekot Tal on May 5th.

A number of species of warblers were seen during the expedition, and also other small passerines which time and other conditions did not permit to be identified.

K.H. HYATT

ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTING LOCALITIES

K.H. HYATT

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY) NEPAL EXPEDITION 1961-1962

See Bull. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.), Zool.
12, No. 3: 95-114, for details of
this Expedition, and especially
pages 108-112 for the zoological
work.
Full details and additional
information from K. H. Hyatt.

MILKE BHANJYANG 27° 19' N 87° 31' E

MAEWA KHOLA

SANGHU 27° 21' N 87° 33' E
SANGHU (LOWER OAK FOREST) 27° 20' N 87° 32' E
SANGHU (MIDDLE OAK FOREST) 27° 19' N 87° 31' E

MEWA KHOLA

TOPKE GOLA 27° 38' N 87° 35' E
DONGEN 27° 32' N 87° 37' E
SYAMBA 27° 29' N 87° 37' E

ARUN RIVER

TUMLINGTAR 27° 18' N 87° 13' E
DHOJE 27° 26' N 87° 13' E
DHANRAON 27° 28' N 87° 15' E
NUM 27° 33' N 87° 18' E
HATIA 27° 44' N 87° 21' E
POPTI LA (ROUTE) 27° 47' N 87° 21' E
POPTI LA (CAMP) 27° 46' N 87° 21' E

TAMUR RIVER

ANGBUNG 27° 16' N 87° 42' E
KABELI R. JN. 27° 17' N 87° 42' E
DOBHAN (DUMUHAN) 27° 22' N 87° 37' E 3,200'
HELLOK 27° 31' N 87° 48' E
LUNGTHUNG 27° 33' N 87° 48' E
SELAP 27° 38' N 87° 49' E
WALUNGCHUNG GOLA 27° 41' N 87° 47' E
MULNGHAT 26° 56' N 87° 19' E

DHANKUTA 26° 59' N 87° 21' E
HILE 27° 01' N 87° 19' E
CHITRE 27° 07' N 87° 24' E

SPOT HEIGHT 8323' 2 M. E. OF SURKENAGI 27° 14' N 87° 50' E
MEMENG 27° 12' N 87° 56' E
SOLE 27° 10' N 87° 58' E
SANDAKPHU 27° 06' N 88° 01' E

TARAI

PHUSRE 26° 50' N 87° 17' E
("GHOPA") DHARAN 26° 49' N 87° 16' E
ITARI c. 26° 35' N 87° 17' E
S. BORDER OF FOREST c. 26° 44' N 87° 15' E

Gurjagan sq. 68 6,700'
Sambu sq. 68 6,000'
Khamlung 68 c. 7,000'
Sukhi 68
Masang 68
Sambu 68 c. 5,000'
Muri 68
Chitre 68
Syaksila 56
Sempang 56
Maha 56 6,450'
Kamobagala Gola 56
Walungchung Gola 57
Lungthung 57
Masang 68 c. 5,000'
Pakhari sq. 68 10,800'
Popti 9600'
K.H. HYATT
Num 56 6,000' approx
Mundhaki 68 8,000'

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IUCN/SSC TRAFFIC GROUP

Group chairman: John A Burton

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