

projecting out of the nest and did not give any indication of being affected by the people who were moving around, often close to the nesting tree.

Acknowledgements

I thank Dr Eric and Christine Lott for inviting me on the trip to Nandi Hills and Lloyd Nehemiah, Drecie Ch. Marak, Oscar Prabhakar, Sandeep, Kitty Ch. Marak, Chea Amelia Ch. Marak, Nishil Mark D. Mathew and Milind Yohann Mathew for helping in sighting different individuals of Nilgiri Wood Pigeons and locating the nest. Thanks are also due to Dr. George Ommen, Lloyd Nehemiah, and Joel George Mathew for having taken me to Nandi Hills a week later. Assistance of the local boy and the local staff on top of Nandi is gratefully acknowledged.

References

- Ali, S. and H. Whistler. 1943. The birds of Mysore. Part IV. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 44 (1): 9-26.
- Ali, S. and S. D. Ripley. 1987. *Compact handbook of birds of India and Pakistan together with those of Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka*. 2nd ed.. Bombay: Oxford University Press. p. 737.
- Baker, E. C. S. 1932-1935. *The nidification of birds of the British Empire* 4 vols. London: Taylor and Francis.
- Ghorpade, K. G., A. Verghese and B. Mallik. 1974. Birds of the Nandi Hills - A preliminary survey. *Newsletter for Birdwatchers* 14 (5): 1-5.
- Goodwin, D. 1967. *Pigeons and doves of the world*. London: British Museum (Natural History).
- Hume, A. O. and E. W. Oates. 1889-1890. *Nests and eggs of Indian birds*. 2nd ed. London: R. H. Porter.
- Islam, M. Z. and A. R. Rahmani. 2004. *Important Bird Areas in India: Priority sites for conservation*. Indian Bird Conservation Network: Bombay Natural History Society and BirdLife International (UK). Pp 1133.
- Karthikeyan, S. 2001. Circumstantial evidence of breeding of the Nilgiri Wood Pigeon *Columba elphinstonii* (Sykes) at Nandi Hills, near Bangalore. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 97 (3): 429-430 (2000).
- Morgan, R. W. 1875. On the nidification of certain south-Indian birds. *Ibis* (3) 5: 313-323.
- Murray, J. A. 1889. *The edible and game birds of British India with its dependencies and Ceylon*. London: Trübner.
- Prasad, J. N., S. Karthikeyan and S. Subramanya. 1995. Wintering of the Indian Blue Chat *Erithacus brunneus* (Hodgson) and Pied Ground Thrush *Zoothera wardii* (Blyth) at Nandi Hills, South India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 92 (2): 267-269.
- Subramanya, S., S. Karthikeyan and J. N. Prasad. 1991. Yellowthroated Bulbul at Nandi Hill: *Newsletter for Birdwatchers* 31 (3-4): 7-8.
- Subramanya, S., J. N. Prasad and S. Karthikeyan. 1994. Nilgiri Wood Pigeons *Columba elphinstonii* (Sykes) at Nandi hills near Bangalore. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 91 (2): 319-320.
- Terry, H. A. 1887. A few additional notes on birds on the Pulney Hills. *Stray Feathers* X: 467-480.

Occurrence of the Painted Stork *Mycteria leucocephala* in Assam

Maan Barua¹ and Polasz Bora

¹Wild Grass, Kaziranga, Assam 785109, India. Email: maan_barua@yahoo.com

The Painted Stork *Mycteria leucocephala* is a resident in the Indian Sub-continent from the Indus delta in Pakistan through most parts of India, Nepal and east through to Bangladesh, where it inhabits freshwater marshes, lakes and reservoirs, flooded fields and river banks (Grimmett et al. 1998). Surprisingly, it is entirely absent in northeastern India, despite adequate habitat being present in the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam, and in low-lying areas of Manipur.

On 16.xi.2004, one of us (PB) was leading a nature tour in the Central (Kaziranga) Range of Kaziranga National Park (26°34'-26°46'N and 92°55'-93°36'E). At 10:30 hrs, while watching birds at Kathpora, a single Painted Stork was seen amidst a flock of Black-necked Storks *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*. He informed MB about the sighting that very afternoon, who immediately went to the area in order to corroborate the sighting.

At 14:35hrs, the bird was present, in more or less the same locality, at another end of Mihi Beel (Kathpora) – a perennial ox-bow lake, where it was seen amidst 11 Black-necked Storks. Notes were taken immediately, and they are summarized as follows: Size noticeably smaller than that of Black-necked Storks (which were present

nearby for comparison); head, neck, breast and rest of under parts off-white, but grey-brown on the feathers of mid-crown; black feathers of scapulars and coverts characteristically white-tipped, but lacking the barred appearance of adult birds as those of median and greater coverts were more diffused with grey-brown around the edges; tertiary feathers beginning to show pink, but bases retaining a dirty grey-brown; off-white secondaries and dark primaries; off-white nape downwards, but feathers of mantle and upper back dull grey-brown in colour; extended down-curved beak yellow in colour, with reddish towards the base and bare areas around the eye; legs dull yellow.

From the above description, we infer that the individual is presumably a first-winter bird, as it shows signs of a juvenile under going moult. The characteristic barring on the coverts of adult birds was in an intermediate state, with diffused grey-brown tips to the feathers. The tips of the tertiaries showed a dull pink colour, and had the grey-brown base of juveniles, rather than the white of the adult. A few feathers of the crown and mantle were also grey-brown. Moreover, the feathers of the breast were not completely black, and had not formed the barring reminiscent of the adult.

The bird remained in the area for a few

days, always in association with the group of Black-necked Storks, of which four birds were juveniles. We managed to photograph the bird at 16:10hrs on 19.xi.2004, with the help of a digital camera and a 20x telescope. B. Oldrey also captured the individual on film, and the first author holds a clip of the footage. The bird was last seen on 20.xi.2004, and a search in other areas of the park in the succeeding two weeks failed to locate the bird. A Painted Stork was later seen at Bahu Beel in the western range of Kaziranga in January 2005 (Rathin Barman *pers. com.*) and its description as “not a full adult” probably refers to the same individual.

There are very few records of the Painted Stork from Assam, but loners, and at times up to three birds, have turned up in various localities (Choudhury 2000), but none from Kaziranga (Barua and Sharma 1999). None of these observations have been published with specific plumage reference or photographs, and it is not known whether these were adult birds or juveniles. It would not be surprising if more juvenile or first-winter birds were seen in Assam over the next few years, as they are more likely to be ‘pushed out’ from their normal range by adult birds, or may stray outside their normal range.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following persons for their help and inputs: R. Barman, B. Konwar, B. Oldrey, J. Tamuly, and N.K. Vasu.

References

Barua, M. and P. Sharma. 1999. Birds of Kaziranga National Park. *Forktail* 15: 47-60.
Choudhury, A.U. 2000. *The birds of Assam*.

Guwahati: Gibbon Books.

Grimmett, R., Inskipp, C. and Inskipp, T. 1998. *Birds of the Indian Sub-continent*. London: Christopher Helm.

Record of a Rufous-tailed Wheatear *Oenanthe xanthopyrna* from Chandigarh, India

Lt. General Baljit Singh

House No.219, Sector 16-A, Chandigarh 160015.

This is a record of the sighting of a solitary Rufous-tailed Wheatear *Oenanthe xanthopyrna* in Chandigarh city (north India) at 08:15hrs on 6.x.2003.

Location: Chandigarh city lies at the junction of the Shivalik Ranges (the lowest and the first southern out-crop of the Himalaya) and the plains of North India. In the northern half of Chandigarh city, an open space of about 800m width, astride a seasonal stream running NNE-SW had been landscaped and developed as a "green-belt" in the 1960s and named 'The Leisure Valley.' One segment of this space measuring about 20ha in the NE quadrant of the city is laid out as 'The Zakir Rose Garden,' with about 600 varieties of roses in perhaps 1,000 beds amidst vast lawns dotted with over 100 flowering and fruiting trees of various species. At this time of the year all rose bushes are pruned leaving stumps about two feet tall.

The solitary bird was sighted on the stump of a rose bush (30°44'55"N, 76°47'10"E, 350m a.s.l.). This is c.1,000km NNE from its known wintering range in India and at least 600km E from its range in Pakistan.

Circumstances of Sighting: On 6.x.2003 at 08:15hrs I was surprised by a solitary bird, as it was new to me here. It was a bright sunny morning and I observed the bird through binoculars, uninterrupted, for about ten minutes. It looked like a chat but none that I had seen / known before. Having made a mental note of all those aspects of the bird that would later help in identification.

I rushed home for a camera and was delighted on returning to see the bird still there. I made seven frames and walked away hoping to see him again the next day. Over the next ten days all efforts at re-locating the bird were unsuccessful.

Description: I quote from my diary of 6.x.2003, written about 50 minutes after I had first sighted the bird. "Saw what might be the Rufous-tailed Wheatear on the stump of a pruned rose bush. Solitary and trusting to within about 15 feet. Tail black above and rufous below, rufous extending up to the vent region, fading out at the lower belly. Terminal tip of tail above also rufous, which may prove the best diagnostic clue. Rump rufous, more so towards the tail-base, lighter towards the back. Chin, throat, sides of neck silvery grey, crown, mantle and upper parts silvery grey-brown, ear coverts dark (light dark), tips and edges of primaries and secondaries buffish-grey and median coverts silverfish-grey. Beak and eyes black, legs glossy black.

In my library, only two books had texts on this bird. My description comes fairly close to Grimmett et al. (1998) but the illustration neither matches his own text nor mine except for the tail-rump region. The distribution map suggests that the bird is a vagrant here. Ali and Ripley (2001) state emphatically "the only Chat or Wheatear with rufous rump and base of tail." And again, "Migration occurs on winter grounds from the beginning of October till the end of March... Passage mostly in October and March..."

Distribution Status: All evidence points that the Rufous-tailed Wheatear is a vagrant at Chandigarh and as far as I am able to ascertain, this may be the first such record. There is just one other record way outside its wintering ground by Jones (1919) at Sairee in the Simla hills on 29.ix.1912.

Miscellaneous Vagrants: Between 2001 and 2003, in the Zakir Rose Garden and again during my morning walks, I have seen the Blue Whistling-Thrush *Myophonus caeruleus* thrice and heard it, in addition, 6-7 times. The Dark-throated Thrush *Turdus ruficollis* was seen once in April 2002. I have photographic proof of the former from March 2004. A friend has positively seen one solitary White-capped Redstart *Chaimarrornis leucocephalus* once in 2000 about 1km NE of the Rose Garden.

References

Ali, Salim, and S. Dillon Ripley. 2001. *Handbook of the birds of India and Pakistan together with those of Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Ceylon. Robins to Wagtails*. 2nd ed. Vol. 9 (Robins to wagtails). 10 vols. Delhi: (Sponsored by Bombay Natural History Society.) Oxford University Press [Oxford India Paperbacks].
Grimmett, Richard, Carol Inskipp, and Tim Inskipp. 1998. *Birds of the Indian Subcontinent*. 1st ed. (With the collaboration of Sarath Kotagama and Shahid Ali.) (Helm Identification Guides.) London: Christopher Helm, A & C Black.
Jones, A. E. 1919. A list of birds found in the Simla Hills, 1908-1918. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* XXVI (2): 601-620.

Extracts from the Akhbaar book at Kihim

Zafar Futehally

#2205 Oakwood Apartment, Jakkasandra Layout, Koramangala, 3rd Block, 8th Main, Bangalore 560034, India. Email: zafar123@vsnl.net

"One of the major ills from which we suffer while fighting this war for our freedom and justice is paper shortage. Hence this Akhbaar book, unlike the Akhbaar books of the good old days is emaciated and does not wear the traditional look of prosperous Accountancy. The family appraises N. B. that it has cost 5 good rupees nevertheless.

Under the circs. (= circumstances) I guess that a long-winded thesis, however intellectual or elevating, will be unwelcome. The social doings of this year's Kihim season – the innumerable meals we have eaten, the hands we have shaken and the cheeks we have kissed many times per day, and the other events intelligent and

otherwise, have been or will be (no doubt) chronicled by our special Society, Three Arts and other departmental correspondents. I shall confine myself merely to certain happenings in the sphere of local ornithology. There is nothing unusual in the happenings, but [they] will be interesting records after 50 years. The generation now

Skye's landscape is dominated by the spectacular Black Cuillin Hills, which an English journalist H.V. Morton (1892-1979) described in his book "In Search of Scotland". Imagine Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries" frozen in stone and hung up like a colossal screen against the sky. She had enslaved a beautiful girl, the sweetheart of spring, who appealed to the sun for help. In response, the angry sun hurled his burning spear at Cailleach Bhur as she rode across Skye. Thousands of seabirds nest on the island's coast and shore. The puffin which nests on dangerous rocks, can catch small fish in great numbers. It is not unusual for a puffin to return to its nest with as many as 14 fish in its mouth. For people who are not familiar with the country, it's hard to imagine the distances involved. The city of Vladivostok on the east coast, famous for being the final stop on the Trans-Siberian Railway, is over 9,300 km from Moscow and is seven hours ahead. The total area of Russia is 17,075,200 square kilometers, which is over 130 times the size of England. Anyone interested in the weather will not be disappointed by the range of climates that Russia has to offer. Living things are greatly affected by the conditions around them. The temperature, rainfall and other aspects of the climate in an area influence the forms, growth and behaviour of the plants and animals found there.

4.21 Fill in the appropriate word from the text in exercise 4.20.