

## Errata

The paper DUCKWORTH (1996) was inadvertently printed from a disc containing a draft copy of the manuscript rather than from the final submission. The notes below indicate the more important of the revisions that had been made for the final version.

Add to the end of the second paragraph of "Survey area": "About half of the TMF supports degraded and fragmented forest, and half villages and cultivation. Human pressure is intense in the area: only in the area north-east of Ban Wangma was it possible to spend a day surveying and not meet several different groups of people. A wide variety of non-timber forest products is gathered from the area, some for home use but many for sale in local markets."

Note that reports of the following mammal species from the TMF were based solely on village information: Pangolin, Slow Loris, Dhole, Bears, Otters, Black Giant Squirrel.

Add to end of Blyth's Frogmouth account: "This form is included in Javan Frogmouth *B. javanicus* by many authors (e.g. LEKAGUL & ROUND, 1991) and WELLS & MEDWAY (1976) showed that the separation of *affinis* as a species was based on insufficient data."

Add to end of Jerdon's Bushchat account: "The status of Jerdon's Bushchat in the TMF and elsewhere in Laos is discussed more fully in DUCKWORTH (1997)."

The following key species account was omitted:

### Pin-tailed Parrotfinch *Erythrura prasina* (At Risk in Thailand)

A male on 6 March was in streamside ruderals beside the Nam Him (near Ban Taohai). A flock of under ten, including at least 2 dependent juveniles, was in bamboo near Ban Napo on 29 June – 1 July. A flock of at least 30 (probably 4–5 times this number) fed in a large stand of seeding bamboo, west of Ban Kuai during 3–6 July. This species feeds largely on seeding bamboos and is therefore probably nomadic (LEKAGUL & ROUND, 1991). The few previous Lao records (detailed in THEWLIS ET AL., in press) are mainly from North Laos and include some from the Mekong plains.

Add to end of "2. Tall mixed deciduous forest." under "Conservation importance of the area": "Although the forest is extensive, many key species found commonly in evergreen forest (Grey Peacock Pheasant, Red-collared Woodpecker, Bamboo Woodpecker, Short-tailed Parrotbill and Pin-tailed Parrotfinch) were not found in mixed deciduous forest, and may not occur in it at all."

In table 1, the following amendments need to be made:

Greater Flameback should be in square brackets as none was confirmed as this species.

Manchurian Bush Warbler and the assessment 'P' in degraded areas in winter should not be in square brackets as examination of museum skins (while the MS was out for review) indicated clearly that birds observed were of this species.

## REFERENCES

- DUCKWORTH, J.W. 1996. Bird and mammal records from the Sangthong District, Vientiane Municipality, Laos, in 1996. *Nat. Hist. Bull. Siam Soc.* 44: 217–242.
- DUCKWORTH, J.W. 1997. Observations on a population of Jerdon's Bushchat *Saxicola jerdoni* in the Mekong channel, Laos. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 117: 210–220.

- DUCKWORTH, J.W., R.J. TIMMINS, AND T.D. EVANS. 1998. The conservation status of the River Lapwing *Vanellus duvaucelii* in southern Laos. *Biol. Conserv.* 84: 215–222. (cited as DUCKWORTH AND TIMMINS in press in the text).
- THEWLIS, R.M., J.W. DUCKWORTH, T.D. EVANS AND R.J. TIMMINS. in press. The status and conservation of threatened birds in Laos. *Bird Conserv. Internat.* (cited as THEWLIS *et al.* in prep. in the text).
- WELLS, D.R. AND LORD MEDWAY. (1976) Taxonomic and faunistic notes on the birds of the Malay Peninsula. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club* 96: 20–34.