

## SOME 1960s ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF THAILAND'S BIRDS

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### ABSTRACT

In the course of a 2.5 year (1964–1966) bird migration study involving extensive banding in Thailand, 2,895 birds were collected for study. The total included 35 species and 7 subspecies that were new to Thailand. Those taxa new to the Thai list, including three new species collected by others, and three additional species supported by sight records are detailed, together with some notes on the significance of the records.

Key words: Birds, faunal additions, new records, Thailand

### INTRODUCTION

From 27 February 1964 to 1 October 1966, I worked as Thailand project leader for the Migratory Animals Pathological Survey (MAPS) which operated as a function of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization Medical Research Laboratory (SEATO Lab). The project was funded by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Pathology. A summary of the East Asia-wide MAPS project is provided in MCCLURE (1974).

Our mission was to band as many birds of as many species as possible in hopes that recoveries of banded birds in other localities would help elucidate their migratory pathways. We made specimens of 2,895 birds in order to facilitate identification and document range extensions. About 32% (c. 930) of those specimens (including nearly all those mentioned in this paper) are now housed at the United States National Museum (USNM), Washington, D.C., while the remaining 68% are housed in the Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research, Bangkok. USNM numbers are listed for all the US-held specimens (except most of those preserved in alcohol) mentioned in this paper. Ectoparasites and blood samples were collected from a sample of the birds banded and most specimens. Nylon mist nets were the means of trapping birds for banding and around 3 km of nets were deployed at each site.

The road network in the 1960s was poorly developed so that our main field sites on Doi Inthanon and Doi Pha Hom Pok (Chiang Mai Province), Khao Luang (Nakhon Si Thammarat Province), and Khao Soi Dao Tai (Chanthaburi), were reached by walking in from the nearest road assisted by local porters on expeditions of up to 2 1/2 months duration. It took 55 porters and four elephants four days to carry our gear from the waterfall at the base of Doi Inthanon, Nam Tok Mae Klang, to the summit of the mountain on our two-month expedition there. The collecting localities are listed in the gazetteer (table 1).

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Table 1. Collecting localities by province

Chanthaburi (Southeast Thailand)			
Khao Soi Dao Tai	1,440 m	12°56' N	102°12.5' E
	1,100 m	12°57' N	102°12.3' E
	225 m	12°58.4' N	102°14.7' E
Chiang Mai (Northwest Thailand)			
Doi Inthanon	2,520 m	18°35.4' N	98°29.4' E
	1,710 m	18°35.5' N	98°31' E
	1,470 m	18°34.9' N	98°31.5' E
	1,170 m	18°33.7' N	98°32.5' E
	600 m	18°31.7' N	98°37' E
Doi Pha Hom Pok	2,250 m	20°04.2' N	99°08.6' E
	2,040 m	20°03.3' N	99°08.7' E
	1,860 m	20°02.7' N	99°08.9' E
	1,290 m	20°00.5' N	99°10.2' E
Doi Pui	1,560 m	18°48.8' N	98°53.9' E
Fang (4 km NE of)	450 m	19°57.3' N	99°14.6' E
Namtok Mae Klang (1/2 mile SE of Mae Klang Waterfall)	330 m	18°29.5' N	98°40.6' E
Chiang Rai (Northwest Thailand)			
Chiang Khong	420 m	20°17.7' N	100°23.5' E
Chiang Saen (3 km SE)	390 m	20°14.7' N	100°06.5' E
Chiang Saen (7 km S - Bung Kai)	390 m	20°13.7' N	100°04.6' E
Nakhon Si Thammarat (Peninsular Thailand)			
Khao Luang	135 m	8°30' N	99°38.9' E
Phangnga (Peninsular Thailand)			
Khok Kloy (72 km N of)	30 m	8°43.6' N	98°15.9' E
Samut Prakan (Central Thailand)			
Bang Pu	sea level	13°01.1' N	100°39.2' E
Samut Sakhon (Central Thailand)			
Thachin River Mouth	sea level	13°30.6' N	100°16.4' E

Some 73,276 Barn Swallows, *Hirundo rustica*, were captured and banded in downtown Bangkok by deploying mist nets at telephone and power line level in their roosting area. Only 81 (0.11 percent) were reported recovered outside Thailand: 26 in southeastern Siberia; 47 in North Korea; seven in South Korea; and one in Laos (KING, 1969). Another 20,000+ birds of c. 250 species were banded in various parts of Thailand resulting in one *Emberiza rutila* recovery in South Korea (not published).

We collected specimens of 35 species of birds previously unrecorded from Thailand (five of which were new for continental SE Asia), specimens of seven additional subspecies new to

Thailand, and obtained much new distributional data within Thailand. I added an additional three species [in brackets] to the Thai list with sight records. This paper details those new species and subspecies from Thailand found by the MAPS team, three new species for the Thailand list collected by others, and a few other interesting records. Unless otherwise noted, all netting was done by the MAPS team and all collecting and observations by the author.

The English and scientific names and the order of species follow KING (1997). Notes on current distribution within continental SE Asia are based on ROBSON (2000) and LEKAGUL and ROUND (1991); in the Indian Subcontinent on RASMUSSEN and ANDERTON (2005) and RIPLEY (1982); and in China on CHENG (1987). While the specimen records listed herein are already incorporated in these works, some of the sight records are not. The term SE Asia herein is used only in the sense of continental SE Asia (*i.e.*, Myanmar, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam). The geographical divisions (NE, SE, *etc.*) for each country in SE Asia are as defined in ROBSON (2000). Wing chords were measured unflattened and not straightened. Gonad state, and often measurements, are listed for specimens, if noted, to indicate breeding status.

#### LIST OF ADDITIONS TO THAILAND BIRD LIST

[**Pallas's Fish-Eagle** *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*. An adult was observed flying south over Doi Pha Hom Pok, Chiang Mai Province at 1,200 m on 18 Oct. 1965. It was a large dark eagle with a pale buffy head and a broad white band in the central third of its dark tail. The belly was dark. This was the first and still the sole record from Thailand. Formerly resident in Myanmar, its current status is not known except in South Myanmar where it is a scarce resident. It is a vagrant to Cambodia and Cochinchina.]

**Monk Vulture** *Aegypius monachus*. One of 2 was shot by local hunters and the other bird trapped somewhere in Roi Et Province in Jan. 1965. The live bird was exhibited in Bangkok in April 1965 where it was observed by J. Alan Tubb and photographed by Boonsong Lekagul. Identification of the photographs was verified by George Watson at the Smithsonian Institution. This was the first record from Thailand where it is a winter vagrant as in other parts of SE Asia.

[**Bonelli's Eagle** *Hieraetus fasciatus*. An adult pair was observed twice (8 and 19 Nov. 1965) at 2,040 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok. They were large eagles with mostly whitish underside and overall plumage reminiscent of Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*. However, the wing lining was largely blackish and there was a black terminal tail-band. They were observed in flight and perched. These were the first records from Thailand. At the time, I thought it was possibly resident on Doi Pha Hom Pok. However it is rare and its status in NW Thailand still uncertain. Elsewhere in SE Asia, it is resident in Central and E Myanmar, and recorded in N Laos.]

**Eurasian Hobby** *Falco subbuteo*. An adult female (USNM 534548) with an inactive ovary was collected at 1,950 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok on 19 Oct. 1965. It was cruising over tall grass and secondary growth when shot. This was the first record from Thailand, where it is a rare winter visitor and/or passage migrant, as it is in other parts of SE Asia.

**Spotted Crane *Porzana porzana*.** One was collected by market hunters near Minburi c. 15 km north-east of Bangkok in Jan. 1963. Dr. Boonsong Lekagul bought the bird and kept it alive for about a month. A photograph of the live bird was taken by Dr. Boonsong and is readily recognizable. Although a study skin was prepared, it was unfortunately lost. This was the first record from Thailand where it is a winter vagrant, as it is in SW Myanmar.

[**Far Eastern Curlew *Numenius madagascariensis*.** One was observed by Boonsong Lekagul and the author near Bang Pu, Samut Prakan Province on 14 May 1967. This was the first record from Thailand where it is a rare coastal passage migrant, as it is in Indochina and Peninsular Malaysia. It occasionally winters in Peninsular Malaysia.]

**Wood Snipe, *Gallinago nemoricola*.** One (USNM 534563) was netted on 24 Oct. 1965 at 2,220m on Doi Pha Hom Pok. This was the second record from NW Thailand of this little known species. The first record was a specimen collected 13 April 1931 at 1,300 m. on Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai Province (DEIGNAN, 1945). These are the only specimens for Thailand although there is at least one substantiated sight record (P. Round, pers. comm). The Wood Snipe is now considered a rare winter visitor to Myanmar, NW Thailand, N and C Laos and W Tonkin.

**Sanderling *Calidris alba*.** A female (USNM 615513) with ovary inactive was collected on 21 Sept. and two males (USNM 534566 & 534567), testes 2.0 mm and 2.1 mm, on 30 Sept. 1965 near Bang Pu. Edward Dickinson and the author observed another one there on 2 April 1967. Those collected were in small pools of water behind the mud beach at high tide. The other was observed at the edge of the mud beach as the tide was receding. These were the first records for Thailand, where it is now known to be a fairly common coastal winter visitor and passage migrant. It is considered a scarce to uncommon coastal winter visitor and migrant in other parts of SE Asia, and a rare migrant inland in C Myanmar and S Laos.

**Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus*.** An unsexed bird (USNM 534569) was taken from two feeding in a small pool, c. 90 m from the beach, near Bang Pu on 22 Sept. 1965. Although this was apparently the first record from SE Asia, it is now known to be a rare coastal migrant in Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, and C and S Annam. It is a vagrant to NW Thailand, Laos and inland C Annam.

**Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus*.** One was seen on the Thachin River near Samut Sakhon, Samut Sakhon Province, on 22 Jan. 1967 by Bill Davis, Edward Dickinson and the author. On 29 Jan. 1967, E. Dickinson and the author saw 4 and collected 3 (2 males, testes 1.8 mm and 4.2 mm, and a female with inactive ovary) near the mouth of the Thachin River c. 10 km south of Samut Sakhon. One specimen is in USNM (534571). All were in first winter plumage. These were the first records from Thailand, where it is now known to be a fairly common coastal winter visitor as it is in other parts of SE Asia (only exceptional inland).

**Barred Cuckoo-Dove *Macropygia unchall minor*.** A female (USNM 534585) with the largest ovarian follicle 5.2 mm, was taken on 28 Feb. and a male (USNM 534586), testes 16.2 mm, on 6 March 1966 at 1,500 m on Khao Soi Dao Tai in Chanthaburi Province. The two specimens above were identified by H.G. Deignan. Another specimen (unsexed) was taken at



Figure 1. Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai Province, 800 m, October 1964.



Figure 2. Field camp, Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai Province, 1700 m, November 1964.

Figure 3. Nga Chang Falls, Songkhla Province, 30 m elevation, August 1964. Author with two Buffy Fish Owls, after banding and prior to release.



Figure 4. Chanthaburi Province, April 1965. Main highway north of Chanthaburi town.



1,110 m and placed in alcohol (USNM 509517). The bird was a very common resident above 1,000 m and uncommon down to 240 m. A nest was found on a narrow ridge at c. 1,500 m on a horizontal fork of a small branch c. 2.1 m up in a sapling. It was c. 3–4 cm in diameter, constructed entirely of small sticks with no lining whatever in the cup. It contained one white egg measuring 33.4 x 23.5 mm. These were the first records of this subspecies (which is also found in SE China and Indochina) from Thailand.

**Glossy Swiftlet *Collocalia esculenta*.** Two females (USNM 534616 & 534617) with inactive ovaries were collected 72 km north of Khok Kloy, Phangnga Province on 7 Sept. 1964 at c. 30 m elevation along the main highway. On 10 Aug. and 7 Sept. 1964, they were observed to be fairly common from Ranong almost as far south as Khok Kloy near the forested portions of the roadway. On the opposite side of the peninsula, on Khao Luang, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, on 26 and 28 April, five and two birds respectively were observed at 1,050 m and eight and five birds respectively at 390 m on 23 and 25 May 1965. These were the first records from Thailand, where it is now known to be an uncommon to rare resident in the peninsula, as it is in South Tenasserim and Peninsular Malaysia.

**White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus nudipes*.** A female (USNM 534656) with an inactive ovary was collected from a scattered flock of Silver-backed Needletails *Hirundapus cochinchinensis* on 14 April 1966 at the base of Khao Soi Dao Tai at c. 225 m. This was the first record from Thailand of this species, which is a scarce passage migrant in the NW, NE and SE, as it is in Indochina and Peninsular Malaysia. The subspecies *nudipes* breeds in the Himalayas.

**Dark-rumped Swift *Apus acuticauda*.** A female (USNM 534383) with an inactive ovary was collected at 1,560 m on Doi Pui, Chiang Mai Province, on 16 Feb. 1965. A bird believed to be this species was seen at the same site on 20 Feb. 1965. Joe T. Marshall, Jr. saw possibly another on a nearby ridge on 22 Feb. 1965. Previously known only from the NE Indian Subcontinent, this was a spectacular extension of range and the first from SE Asia, from whence the specimen is still the only confirmed record (although there are a number of sight records). The specimen and subsequent sightings indicate that NW Thailand may be at least part of the still unknown wintering range of the species.

**Cinnamon-rumped Trogon *Harpactes orrhophaeus*.** An adult male (USNM 534640), testes 4.9 mm, was netted by the combined teams of MAPS and Joe Marshall on 3 June 1965 at 135 m on Khao Luang in evergreen forest. A rare resident in Peninsular Malaysia, this was the first record from Thailand, where it is now known to be a scarce to uncommon resident in the peninsula.

**Red-headed Trogon *Harpactes erythrocephalus chaseni*.** Two males, testes 2.4 mm and 2.6 mm, and one female with largest ovarian follicle 1.1 mm were collected at 870 m on Khao Luang on 14–17 May 1965 in evergreen forest. Two others were observed on 12–13 May in the same area. This was the first record of this species from peninsular Thailand where it is a fairly common resident on Khao Luang. It is a common resident throughout SE Asia, except in Central Thailand and Singapore. The three specimens in the USNM (534642–534644) were identified as *klossi* by M. Ralph Browning, though Wells (1999) considered they more

closely resembled Peninsular Malaysian *chaseni*. DEIGNAN (1963) listed *klossi* only from SE Thailand.

**Pale-headed Woodpecker *Gecinulus grantia indochinensis*.** An adult female (USNM 534656) was netted in bamboo and secondary growth on 26 April 1964 near Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province at c. 420 m. This remains the only record from Thailand, where it is possibly now extirpated due to habitat destruction. It is a rare to uncommon resident in SW, W, N and Central Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam.

**Giant Pitta *Pitta caerulea*.** An adult female was netted, banded, released and photographed on Khao Luang at c. 900 m on 13 May 1965. Its wing was 155 mm, tail 70 mm, and tarsus 57 mm. This is one of the few records for this little known species in Thailand, and possibly the highest known elevation for the species.

**Brown-breasted Bulbul *Pycnonotus xanthorrhous xanthorrhous*.** Ten specimens (8 at USNM: 534707–534710, & 534712–534715), 3 males and 7 females, all with inactive gonads (male testes 1.1–2.1 mm) were taken between 19 Oct. and 13 Nov. 1965 at 1,950 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok. A further 182 were banded. A number of immatures were seen. The species is a common resident in the broad areas of grass and secondary growth at 1,350–2,250 m. It is possible that the species had only recently moved into the area as the habitat it requires had, for the most part, been created in the prior 40 years by the destruction of the forest for opium cultivation. These were the first records from Thailand, where it is a locally common resident in the NW, as it is in the adjacent areas of Myanmar and N Laos. Sooty-headed Bulbul, *Pycnonotus aurigaster*, of which this species was once considered a race, was common in the same habitat up to c. 1,800 m. Although the overlap is large, no intermediates were noted.

**Japanese Robin *Erithacus akahige akahige*.** An adult female (USNM 535079) with inactive gonads was netted at 1,500 m in evergreen forest on Khao Soi Dao Tai on 4 March 1966. Previously known only from NE Asia, this was a spectacular range extension and the first for SE Asia. Several recent sight records in northern Vietnam, in a particularly cold winter there suggest the possibility that poor conditions on their usual wintering grounds (currently unknown) drive them south. It is currently considered a rare winter visitor/vagrant to Central and SE Thailand, Central Laos, Tonkin and Central Annam.

**Rufous-tailed Robin *Luscinia sibilans*.** Two females (USNM 535080 & 535081) with inactive gonads were netted, one at 1,170 m on Doi Inthanon on 16 Dec. 1964 and one at 390 m, Bung Kai (Nong Bong Khai), c. 7 km south of Chiang Saen, Chiang Rai Province on 3 Feb. 1965. A third bird was banded at Chiang Saen on 1 Feb. 1965. These were the first records from Thailand, where it is now known as a rare winter visitor in the NW and NE. It is a scarce to uncommon winter visitor to Laos and Vietnam.

**Blackthroat *Luscinia obscura*.** One female (USNM 518898) was netted on 3 Feb. 1965 at Bung Kai (RIPLEY AND KING, 1966). This was the first female of this species ever found and is still the sole record from SE Asia, except for an unconfirmed recent sighting in Nan Province in NW Thailand.



**Golden Bush-Robin *Tarsiger chrysaeus*.** Three adult females (USNM 535110–535112) with inactive gonads were collected on Doi Pha Hom Pok, 2 at 2,288 m on 5 and 6 Dec. and one at 1,890 m on 8 Dec. 1965. All were in dense shrubbery c. 1–2 m high. These were the first records from Thailand. The fact that the species was not obtained earlier (the MAPS team had been netting in similar habitat for a month and a half before the initial capture) suggests that they had recently arrived and probably were not resident. It is now known as a scarce winter visitor in NW Thailand and E Myanmar, status uncertain in W Tonkin, and resident in W and N Myanmar.

**Blue-fronted Redstart *Phoenicurus frontalis*.** One immature male (testes 1.8 mm) and 2 females with inactive ovaries were netted on 13 and 14 Nov. 1965 at 2,040 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok (USNM 535114–535116). Two more females were banded on 14 and 15 Nov. One female was observed on 20 Nov. in some scrubby evergreen forest remnants and grass. These were the first records from Thailand, where it is a scarce winter visitor in the NW, as it is in E Myanmar. Its status is uncertain in other parts of northern SE Asia.

**White-bellied Redstart *Hodgsonius phaenicuroides*.** Eight specimens netted or collected— one adult female with inactive ovary was netted at 1,470 m on Doi Inthanon on 8 Dec. 1964; Joe T. Marshall, Jr. collected an adult male (testes 0.8 mm) on Doi Pui at 1,560 m on 26 Feb. 1965; and 6 specimens were netted or collected at 1,800–2,040 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok, 11 Nov.–4 Dec. 1965 (2 were males with somewhat enlarged testes, 3.1 mm and 2.1 mm; 2 were adult females with inactive ovaries; one was in immature male plumage and one was unsexed). Seven specimens (511360, 535609–535613, and 540833) are held at USNM. All were found in grass and scrub. The immature male was shot at very close range (4.2 m) while singing a rather pretty *Emberiza*-like warble. The call-note is a loud “chuck.” It was in dense scrub c. 1 m high and although the approach of the author was noisy, the bird was content to keep only 2–3 m ahead, although it kept out of sight. These were the first records from Thailand. It is resident in the northern parts of SE Asia and, though probably resident in the mountains of NW Thailand, is still considered an uncommon winter visitor, as it is in E Myanmar.

**White-tailed Robin *Cinclidium leucurum cambodianum*.** 20 study skin specimens (18 at USNM: 535123–535140) were prepared: 10 males (testes 1.6 mm–6.8 mm) and 10 females (9 inactive ovaries, one had the largest ovarian follicle 1.2 mm). Another 10 specimens (USNM 509554–509558 and 509719–509723) were preserved in alcohol and 172 banded 27 Feb.–16 Mar. 1966 on Khao Soi Dao Tai, 1,020–1,620 m. This was one of the 3 predominant resident bird species above 1,200 m, while some were seen as low as 1,040 m. This subspecies was previously known from only a handful of specimens from the mountains of SW Cambodia and these were the first Thai records.

**Blue-fronted Robin *Cinclidium frontale orientale*.** One adult male (USNM 535608), testes 1.8 mm, was netted at 2,220 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok on 10 Nov. 1965 in short evergreen forest with light undergrowth. This race is known from N Laos and W Tonkin and may be a rare resident in extreme N Thailand. This was the first record from Thailand of a species otherwise known in Thailand only from one bird mist-netted and ringed, and a few unconfirmed sight records (P. Round, pers. comm.).

**Jerdon's Bushchat *Saxicola jerdoni*.** Seven specimens—4 (2 males and 2 females with inactive gonads) were netted or collected 30 km southeast of Chiang Saen, Chiang Rai Province 23–25 Jan. 1965 at 390 m in tall grass and secondary growth in the Mekong River Valley (USNM 535159–535162); 3 more (two males, testes 1.4 and 1.6 mm; and one unsexed) were netted in tall marshy grass 4 km northeast of Fang, Chiang Mai on 19 and 24 Dec. 1965 (USNM 535163–535165). Two females were banded 23 and 24 Jan. 1965, at Chiang Saen. A male was seen in a thicket on a sandbar in the Mekong River on 28 Jan. 1965 c. 20 km upstream from Chiang Khong. Resident in the adjacent parts of Myanmar and N and Central Laos, these were the first records from Thailand where it is a rare to scarce resident in the north, and NE (DUCKWORTH *ET AL.*, 2002). Its status is uncertain in Central Thailand (where there is one record).

**Siberian Thrush *Zoothera sibirica davisoni*.** One adult male (USNM 535178), testes 2.8 mm was netted in evergreen forest at 2,040 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok on 4 Nov. 1965. This subspecies has been recorded in E Myanmar, Tenasserim, Tonkin and Malaya and this was the first record from Thailand. The species is now known to be an uncommon migrant (may winter locally) in Thailand, as in other parts of SE Asia.

**Grey-sided Thrush *Turdus faae*.** One adult female (USNM 535189) with inactive ovary was netted at 2,520 m on Doi Inthanon in Chiang Mai Province on 24 Nov. 1964 in moss forest. This was the first record from Thailand where it is now known as a scarce to uncommon winter visitor in the NW, as it is in adjacent states of Myanmar and Central Laos.

**Blue-winged Minla *Minla cyanouroptera rufodorsalis*.** Two males with testes enlarged (6.9 and 2.9 mm), 2 females with inactive ovaries and an unsexed juvenile were netted or collected between 27 Feb. and 5 Mar. 1966 at 1,440 m on Khao Soi Dao Tai (USNM 534981–534985). In addition to the specimens collected, the species was observed to be fairly common above 1,110 m. This race had previously been known only from the mountains of SW Cambodia. The mountain range in extreme SE Thailand, of which Khao Soi Dao Tai is a part, is the western extension of the Cambodian range and thus finding this babbler resident in SE Thailand was to be expected.

**Rufous-headed Parrotbill *Paradoxornis atrosuperciliaris*.** Three males (testes 1.8–2.0 mm) and 2 females, all with inactive gonads, were netted during 22 Nov.–16 Dec. 1965 between 1,470 m and 1,860 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok (four at USNM: 535028–535030 and 535032). These were the first records from Thailand, where it is now known to be an uncommon resident in the extreme NW, as it is in adjacent areas of E Myanmar and N and Central Laos.

**Chestnut-headed Tesia *Tesia castaneocoronata*.** Four specimens (three at USNM: 535615, 535617 and 535618)—one male, testes 1.1 mm; 2 females with inactive ovaries and one unsexed—were netted or collected from 2,040–2,100 m during 4–13 Nov. 1965 on Doi Pha Hom Pok. One was banded on 5 Nov., and others observed 6 Nov.–7 Dec., between 1,800 m and 2,160 m on or close to the ground in undergrowth, usually in evergreen forest but sometimes at its edge. A single individual was observed on Doi Inthanon at ca. 1,300 m in primary forest on 5 Dec. 1964. These were the first records from Thailand, where it is now known to be an uncommon to locally common resident in the NW, as it is adjacent areas in E Myanmar and N Laos.

**Chestnut-crowned Bush-Warbler *Cettia major*.** One adult male (USNM 535424), testes 1.2 mm netted at 2,040 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok on 12 Nov. 1965. Known from the Himalayas east to Yunnan and Sichuan, it has not been recorded from Myanmar or Indochina. This is still the sole confirmed record from SE Asia. There are several unconfirmed sightings from NW Thailand.

**Aberrant Bush-Warbler *Cettia flavolivacea*.** Seven specimens—three males, testes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 mm; and four females with inactive ovaries—were netted or collected from 6 Nov. to 12 Dec. 1965 on Doi Pha Hom Pok from 1,290–2,040 m (USNM 535406–535408, 535421–535423, and 535425). All were taken in tall grass or thickets and were always difficult to observe. In late afternoon, they often flit hurriedly from bush to bush (or from one patch of grass to another) sometimes in circles, calling frequently, “tschak”. It is considered resident in adjacent E Myanmar and N Laos, and these were the first records from Thailand, where it is now considered an uncommon to locally common winter visitor in the NW.

**Chinese Bush-Warbler *Bradypterus tacsanowskii*.** One adult female (USNM 535428) with inactive gonads was collected on 28 Dec. 1964 c. 0.5 km southeast of Mae Klang Waterfall, Chiang Mai Province at c. 330 m. It was shot at a range of c. 1.3 m (lost only the tail!) in a grassy patch along a stream. This was the first record from Thailand, where it is a scarce to rare winter visitor to the NW, as it is in S Myanmar, N Laos and S Annam.

**Paddyfield Warbler *Acrocephalus agricola*.** One adult male (USNM 535372), testes 2.1 mm, was collected near Bung Kai on 4 Feb. 1965 in grass c. 1.2 m high. It had to be flushed several times before a flight shot downed it. This was the first record from Thailand, where it is now considered a rare winter visitor/vagrant to the NW, as it is in N Myanmar and N Laos.

**White-tailed Leaf-Warbler *Phylloscopus davisoni klossi*.** 15 specimens—8 males, testes ranging 2.2–7.1 mm; and 7 females, one with the largest ovarian follicle 6.8 mm and 6 with inactive ovaries—were netted or collected 1,110–1,620 m on Khao Soi Dao Tai, 26 Feb.–14 March 1966 (6 specimens at USNM: 535347–535352). During this period seven were banded. The species is one of the three predominant resident passerines above 900 m on Khao Soi Dao Tai. Its sweet song is similar to that of the race resident in NW Thailand. The species in SE Thailand had been recorded there once before as *Phylloscopus davisoni intensor*, named by DEIGNAN (1956), on the basis of a single specimen taken in Trat Province. H. G. Deignan, after studying the Khao Soi Dao Tai series, stated that those birds, as well as the type specimen of *P. d. intensor*, belong to the race *P. d. klossi*. This extends the range of *klossi* from Central and S Annam and S Laos (ROBSON, 2002) and WATSON *ET AL.* (1986) to SE Thailand, and relegates *intensor* to the synonymy of *klossi*.

**Yellow-vented Warbler *Phylloscopus cantator*.** One adult male with small testes was collected by Kittu Thonglongya on 29 Dec. 1959 on Doi Mu Soer, ca. 40 km west of Tak, Tak Province, at 810 m. The author observed one on 24 Dec. 1964 at 600 m on Doi Inthanon in light deciduous forest. These were the first records from Thailand, where it is now known to be a scarce winter visitor in the W and NW, as it is in adjacent areas of Myanmar and NW Laos. It may breed in NE and Central Laos.

**Slaty-blue Flycatcher *Ficedula tricolor*.** 20 specimens—eight (5 males, testes 0.9–1.1 mm; 3 females with inactive ovaries) were netted and collected 1,170–1,710 m on Doi Inthanon, 12 Nov.–17 Dec. 1964; 10 (6 males, testes 1.0–2.0 mm; 3 females with inactive ovaries; and one unsexed) were netted or collected from 1,290–2,040 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok, 5 Nov.–15 Dec. 1965; one unsexed specimen in female plumage was netted and preserved in alcohol by Milford Anholm on 29 Dec. 1965 at 1,230 m on Doi Khun Tan in Lampang Province; and an adult male was collected by Kitti Thonglongya at 1,560 m on Doi Pui on 17 Jan. 1967. Fifteen specimens are in USNM: 535571–535585. One male was banded 5 Dec. 1964 at 1,470 m on Doi Inthanon. Two males and one female were banded between 29 Oct. and 14 Dec. 1965 on Doi Pha Hom Pok 1,290–2,040 m. It was observed several times on Doi Inthanon and Doi Pha Hom Pok. It is a skulker in dense brush mixed with grass and usually difficult to observe. These were the first records from Thailand, where it is now known to be an uncommon winter visitor (and possibly resident) in the NW, as it is in N Laos. It is considered resident in adjacent areas of Myanmar.

**Blue-and-white Flycatcher *Cyanoptila cyanomelana cyanomelana*.** One adult male (USNM 535497) was collected at 1,110 m on Khao Soi Dao Tai on 15 March 1966. This was the first record of this subspecies in Thailand, where it is probably less common than *C. c. cumatilis*, for which there were already Thai records. The species is a scarce to uncommon passage migrant to Thailand, S Tenasserim, Peninsular Malaysia and Indochina.

**Fujian Niltava *Niltava davidi lynchnis*.** Two adult females (USNM 535510 [BK2512] and USNM 535511 [BK2513], wings 91 and 94 mm), with inactive ovaries, were netted on Khao Soi Dao Tai at 1,110 m on 11 Mar. 1966. The two specimens were identified by George Watson. A third female (wing 90 mm), netted on 13 Mar. 1966 and believed to be this species, was banded. These were the first and only records from Thailand. It is a scarce to fairly common winter visitor in Laos and northern Vietnam.

**Black-throated Tit *Aegithalos concinnus talifuensis*.** Ten were netted between 20 Oct. and 14 Nov. 1965 at 2,040 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok—2 males (testes 0.7 and 1.0 mm); 4 females, all with inactive gonads; 2 unsexed specimens preserved in alcohol; and 2 banded. The 5 specimens, at USNM (535619–535623), were identified to subspecies by James Dean. On 9 Nov., a flock of 10 was observed on a ridge at 2,100 m in evergreen forest edge bordering a grassy area. These were the first records from Thailand where it is now known to be an uncommon resident on Doi Pha Hom Pok. It is a locally common resident in adjacent areas of Myanmar and Indochina.

**Fire-capped Tit *Cephalopyrus flammiceps*.** An immature female (USNM 535624) was netted at ca. 2,040 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok on 31 Oct. 1965. The habitat of this bird was not determined as the netters could not distinguish it from other species captured at the same time. This was the first record from Thailand, where it is now known as a rare winter visitor to the NW, as it is in E Myanmar and N Laos.

**Black-throated Sunbird *Aethopyga saturata*.** One female with inactive ovary at 1,440 m on 1 March 1966 and one adult male (USNM 535671) with testes enlarged, 5.1 mm, at 1,560 m on 7 March 1966, were netted on Khao Soi Dao Tai. It was fairly common from 600–1,200

m and less common up to the summit. These were the first records for this species in SE Thailand, where it is now known to be resident. It is probably the race *cambodiana* which had previously been recorded only from the mountains of SW Cambodia. The subspecies could not be determined as no comparative specimens exist at USNM.

**Fire-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga ignicauda*.** One unsexed immature (USNM 535678) was netted at 2,040 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok on 11 Nov. 1965. Resident in W and N Myanmar and Yunnan, it must be regarded as a winter straggler in Thailand, perhaps caught up in a flock of migrating Gould's Sunbirds *Aethopyga gouldiae*. This remains the only confirmed record of this species in Thailand. There is a single winter sight record from Central Myanmar (KING 1983), with a flock of *Aethopyga gouldiae*.

**Tristram's Bunting *Emberiza tristrami*.** One adult male (USNM 535752) with inactive testes was netted on 18 Feb. 1965 at 1,560 m on Doi Pui, in grass and secondary growth. On 22 Feb. 1965, a second individual was caught in the same area and banded. These were the first records from Thailand, where it is now considered a rare winter visitor to the NW, as it is in N Myanmar, N Laos and Tonkin.

**Black-faced Bunting *Emberiza spodocephala sordida*.** Two males (one at USNM: 535751), both with inactive testes (one measured 1.2 mm) were collected. One was netted on 29 Jan. 1965, 3 km southeast of Chiang Saen, Chiang Rai Province; and one was taken from a flock of seven in a weed-patch on a sandbar in the middle of the Mekong River near Chiang Khong, on 30 Jan. 1965. These were the first records of this species from Thailand, where it is now regarded as a locally common winter visitor to the Mekong River Valley in NW Thailand, as it is in N Laos (DUCKWORTH, *ET AL.* 2002). It is considered a scarce to uncommon winter visitor to W and N Myanmar and N Vietnam.

**Black-faced Bunting *Emberiza spodocephala spodocephala*.** One male (USNM 535748) and one female (USNM 535749), both with inactive gonads, were taken on the same sandbar near Chiang Khong as the preceding subspecies from a flock of 12 (presumably the same flock as the day before) on 30 Jan. 1965. This was the first record of this subspecies from Thailand and SE Asia as a whole, where it is a rare, local winter visitor. This race is recorded as a migrant in S China.

**Black-headed Greenfinch *Carduelis ambigua*.** A female (USNM 535766) with an inactive ovary was netted at 2,040 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok on 20 Oct. 1965. A flock of ten was observed daily, 19–23 Oct., in heavy scrub 0.3–1.3 m high at 2,040 m. A single individual was seen in similar habitat at 2,250 m on 30 Oct. 1965 on Doi Pha Hom Pok. These were the first records from Thailand, where it is now considered a scarce winter visitor. It is a locally common resident in N and E Myanmar and W Tonkin, while scarce in N Laos.

**Dark-breasted Rosefinch *Carpodacus nipalensis*.** Three adult males (USNM 535734–535736), testes 1.6–2.0 mm, were netted at 1,800 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok on 24 Nov. and 2 Dec. 1965 in grass and secondary growth. These were the first records from Thailand, where it is now considered a rare winter visitor in the NW, as it is in E Myanmar. Its status is uncertain in N Myanmar and W Tonkin.

**Scarlet Finch *Haematospiza sipahi*.** A total of 12 specimens was collected (8 at USNM: 535755–535757 and 535761–535765). Six (3 males, testes 1.0–2.0 mm; 3 females) at 1,710 m on Doi Inthanon in Chiang Mai Province were taken by combined teams of MAPS and J. T. Marshall, Jr., 7–12 Nov. 1964; and 6 (3 males, testes 2.6–3.8 mm and 3 females with inactive ovaries) were collected at 1,800–2,040 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok, 20 Oct.–1 Dec. 1965. An additional 4 (2 males, 2 females) were banded on Doi Inthanon 7–14 Nov. 1964 and a female on 30 Oct. 1965 at 2,040 m on Doi Pha Hom Pok. It is quiet and retiring, seldom observed, staying mostly in the secondary growth in forest edge. At 1,350 m, the lowest elevation recorded, on 20 Nov. 1965 on Doi Pha Hom Pok, a female was heard to utter a clear whistle “*Pee-You*,” the second note lower in pitch. In the hand, both sexes had the curious habit of erecting the feathers of head and nape, exposing the white feather bases, and at the same time stretching their necks to full length and throwing their heads into spasmodic movements. These were the first records from Thailand, where it has been recorded in winter (status uncertain) in the NW, as it has in N Laos and W Tonkin, while it is resident in W and N Myanmar.

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