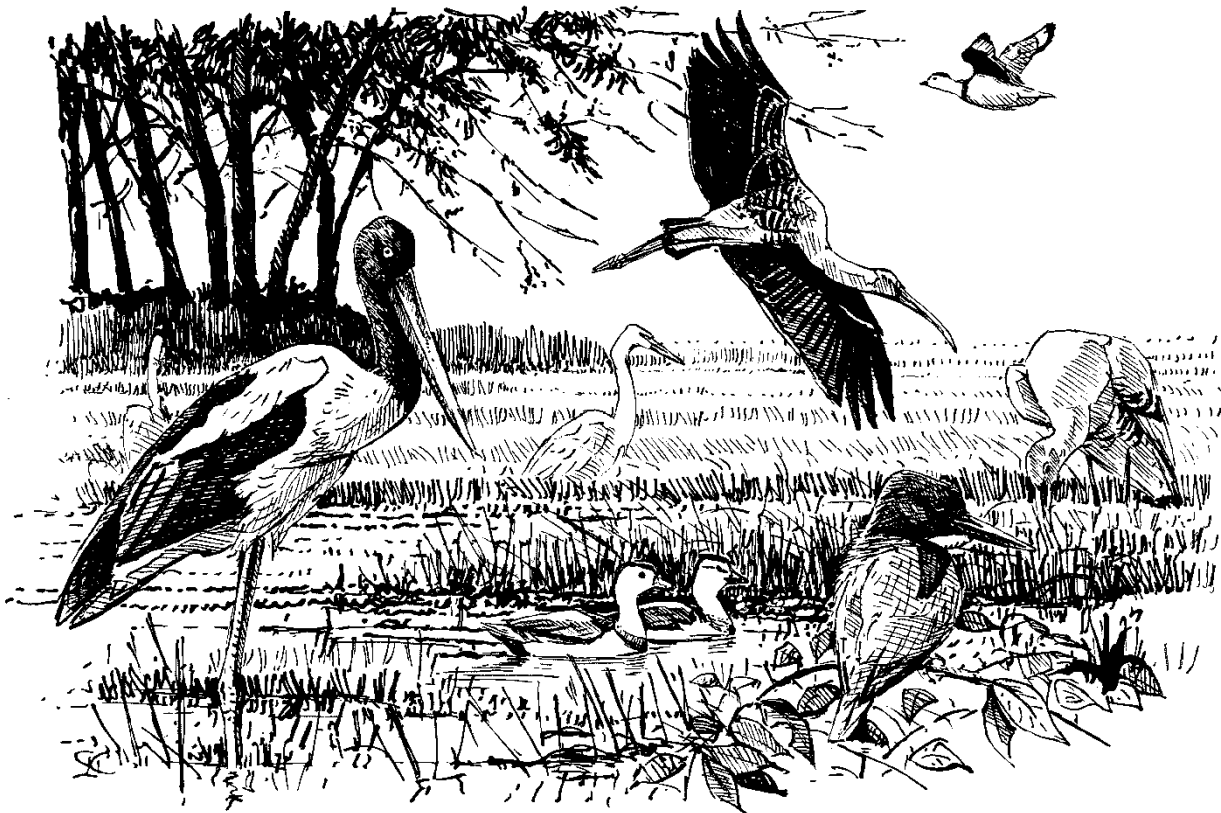


ORNITHOLIDAYS' TOUR TO SRI LANKA
Teardrop of the Indian Ocean

10 – 24 January 2012



Leader: Deepal Warakagoda

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A Personal Diary

The 2012 Ornitholidays tour was another very successful birding tour of Sri Lanka. During the two weeks of the tour we encountered 235 species of birds including very good views of 32 of the country's endemics and a further 44 species endemic to the Indian Subcontinent. We were also saw 19 species mammals, including a Leopard in Yala National Park. We also saw a good number of reptiles including an Indian Rock Python and a few Mugger Crocodiles.

11 January - Colombo

In the afternoon I met the group at the airport and we proceeded to our hotel which was just 10 minutes' drive away. After everyone had checked in at the hotel and relaxed for some time, we all gathered in the hotel garden for a short birding session. Many garden birds gave us good views: a Brahminy Kite flew over, and two Shikras and a Common Kestrel comprised the raptors on the list for the day. We also saw a few Asian Koels, several Blue-tailed Bee-eaters, Brown-headed Barbets, a pair of Black-rumped Flamebacks, Purple-rumped Sunbird, a pair of Lesser Hill-Myna and a Black-headed Oriole as interesting highlights of the garden birds. We concluded this birding session by dusk.

12 – 13 January - Kitulgala

We were all out again in the hotel garden at first light and spent about an hour birdwatching before breakfast. We encountered a Stork-billed Kingfisher besides a pond in the corner of the garden and a number of garden birds, including an Asian Paradise Flycatcher, during our walk.

After breakfast we left the hotel to travel to Kitulgala which was our first main birding destination on the tour. We had a big van as our tour vehicle and it was quite comfortable and had enough room for everyone with all their luggage and other equipment. We passed a number of habitats, such as urban and rural gardens, paddyfields and rubber plantations, where many common birds live, during our journey to Kitulgala. We made a few stops on the way on encountering some interesting birds, such as Lesser Whistling Ducks, Purple Herons, Asian Openbill, Painted Storks, Purple Swampheens, Blue-tailed Bee-eater, Ashy and Plain Prinias and Ashy Woodswallow.

We arrived at our hotel in Kitulgala in time for lunch and checked into our rooms for a two night stay. In the afternoon we took the ferry across the river to go into rainforest on the other side. We needed to wade in shallow water for a few metres to get into a dugout canoe, which although narrow, with its outrigger was quite stable as we crossed the river. Once across the river we first walked through village while birdwatching. It provided us good sightings of a number of wet-zone birds, including the endemic Sri Lanka Hanging-Parrot, Sri Lanka Grey Hornbill, Sri Lanka Swallow, a flock of Sri Lanka Rufous Babbler and Square-tailed Black Bulbuls.

We entered the forest after the village border and were there until about an hour after dark. We saw a number of birds including two Malabar Trogons, several Yellow-browed Bulbuls and a Tickell's Blue Flycatcher. We also had wonderful views of an endemic Serendib Scops Owl at its daytime roost in a thicket. Then at dusk we walked out the forest and returned to our hotel.

The next morning, after having had an early breakfast, we went down to the river, this time to take the ferry across. We had a Stork-billed Kingfisher by the river. We walked through the village while birdwatching and then reached the forest. Here we spent time looking for some more endemics and other rainforest birds until we returned to the hotel for lunch. We saw the endemic Sri Lanka Junglefowl, Layard's Parakeet, Black-capped Bulbul, Sri Lanka Scimitar-Babbler and Sri Lanka Crested Drongo amongst many other birds. We also tried to find the very shy endemic Sri Lanka Spurfowl a few times but we couldn't see them although they were calling. They remained hidden in the undergrowth without giving us any views. It is one of the most difficult birds to see in the island. From afternoon till dusk we looked for two important endemics on

the hotel-side of the river. Our attempt to see endemic Chestnut-backed Owlet was very successful, with a pair viewed through the telescope in the early evening. Then we went to another site to try for the elusive endemic Green-billed Coucal, but there was no sign of it there. We had a small flock of endemic Layard's Parakeets and a pair of endemic Black-capped Bulbul at this site too. Later in the evening we also had a flock Brown-throated Needletails over the hotel.

14 – 16 January - Ratnapura

Before breakfast we visited another site to try for the Green-billed Coucal and finally found a pair calling in the distance. However, we were unable to get any reasonable views of them. On our way to the coucal site we had superb views of a singing endemic Spot-winged Ground Thrush.

After a late breakfast we left Kitulgala, having seen 11 rainforest endemics there, for our next destination Ratanpura, which was our base for three nights, to visit Sinharaja and Gilimale rainforests and see the remaining lowland endemics.

By lunch time we had reached our hotel in Ratnapura, We spent the evening exploring in and around the hotel premises especially looking for an Indian Pitta and we managed to have good views of one. Also we had Sri Lanka Swallows perched on a wire, Black-headed Cuckoo-shrike, White-browed Fantail, White-browed Bulbul, Common Iora and Indian Black Robin amongst many other species seen in and around hotel premises.

Next day we spent almost the whole day in the Sinharaja rainforest. In order to arrive there in the early morning we had to leave the hotel at 4.00 am. We arrived at the village below the forest reserve by dawn and we walked along a trail to an area to find the endemic Green-billed Coucal. A pair was calling from their night-roost and after some time both birds came out slowly through the tangled vegetation giving us good views. After having breakfast at the ticket office we drove up-hill on jeeps along a difficult, bumpy road to the rainforest reserve. In the forest we were mainly looking for bird waves (mixed species feeding flocks) while walking along the fairly wide trail through it. We encountered a few good bird waves, each of which had many birds of several species, and managed to get very good views of some of the birds. We concentrated on finding the remaining endemics and of them we managed to see Red-faced Malkoha, Crimson-backed Flameback, Ashy-headed Laughingthrush, Sri Lanka Scaly Thrush, White-faced Starling and very colourful Sri Lanka Magpie. We also saw a couple of flocks of Dark-fronted Babblers, which we had missed Kitulgala. During our search we also had very good views of several birds including Sri Lanka Junglefowl, a small flock of Brown-throated Needletails, Malabar Trogon, Lesser Yellownappe, Sri Lanka Scimitar-Babbler, Black-capped and Yellow-browed Bulbuls, flocks of Sri Lanka Rufous Babblers and Sri Lanka Crested Drongo. The latter two species led the bird waves, and most species listed above were part of these waves. We also managed to observe a pair of Sri Lanka Frogmouth at a daytime roost on our way back from the forest. We had a packed lunch from the hotel in the forest at mid-day. We returned to the hotel in time for dinner.

On the last day in Ratnapura, after an early breakfast, we visited the Gilimale Forest which was not very far from Ratnapura. Our main aim was to look for four mainly lowland rainforest endemics, which were still missing from our list, namely the very elusive and difficult-to-see Sri Lanka Spurfowl, Brown-capped Babbler, Legge's Flowerpecker and Sri Lanka Hill-Myna. Although we saw the flowerpecker and number of other birds we had seen elsewhere, we had no luck with the others. We returned to the hotel for lunch. In the afternoon we returned to the forest but to a different area for to look for the hill-myna as this would be our last chance to see it. After about an hour or so we managed to have very good views of a pair flying towards us from a distance across a valley and then they flew over us. We returned to the hotel for dinner.

17 January - Embilipitiya

After breakfast we left for our next destination, Embilipitiya, in the dry-zone. It was our first experience in the drylands of the island. We arrived at the hotel a little before lunch time and this gave us a chance to explore the hotel garden and adjoining reservoir. We saw Spot-billed Pelican, Little Cormorant, Indian Shag and egrets at the reservoir and a roosting pair of Indian Scops Owl in the hotel garden.

After lunch we drove to Udawalawe National Park, which was our prime birding destination, while staying in Embilipitiya. In the park we used a jeep with an open top which gave us the chance to stand up and easily

view all around us looking for birds and other animals. The birds we saw included Black-winged Kite, Crested Hawk Eagle, male Pallid Harrier, Indian Peafowl, Yellow-wattled Lapwing, Orange-breasted Green-Pigeon, Plum-headed Parakeet, Pied (or Jacobin) Cuckoo, Grey-bellied Cuckoo, Indian Roller, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker, Jerdon's Bushlark, Ashy-crowned Finchlark, Blyth's Pipit, Sri Lanka Woodshrike, Yellow-eyed Babbler, Jungle Prinia, Tricoloured (or Black-headed Munia) and Rosy Starling. This park is very good for wild Asian Elephants and we saw many during our safari drive. Before dusk we left the park and returned to our hotel.

18 – 20 January - Tissa

After breakfast we left for our next destination, Tissa, where we were going to spend the next three nights. On our way we stopped at a few places to look for some important birds. First was a much sought-after bird in the Indian region, Marshall's Iora, and a pair was seen well. We also looked for a bird new to the Sri Lanka bird list – a Greater Short-toed Lark which had been found by visiting birders a few days ago, and was a first record for Sri Lanka. We found the bird after searching for it for some time, and had good scope views. Upon hearing about another rarity we went to see it too. It was a very rare migrant Yellow-rumped Flycatcher in a forest patch. We finally managed to see the bird after searching for it for some time. It was a restless bird and it was hard to locate in the dense foliage every time it made a move.

In the afternoon we drove to Yala National Park where we used a jeep to drive in the park. Although the jeep here did not have an open top, as this is not allowed in the park, the high canopy setting of the jeep allowed us good views all around. During our drive in this park we saw many birds including Great Thick-knee, Indian Little Nightjar and Eurasian Hoopoe. Everyone was very happy when saw a Leopard and we also saw the following mammals: Ruddy Mongoose, Eurasian Wild Boar, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Black-naped (Indian) Hare and Wild Buffalo amongst others. We had several Mugger Crocodiles too at the water holes in the park.

Next day morning we visited Bundala National Park which is quite a small park but has good habitats for many waterbirds and also scrubland and forest. The salt pans adjoining it are usually full of shorebirds and terns. Today we found Spot-billed Pelican, Glossy Ibis, Yellow Bittern, Striated Heron, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Watercock, a rarely seen Ruddy-breasted Crake, Yellow-wattled Lapwing, Pintail Snipe, Great Thick-knee, Small Pratincole, Lesser Crested, White-winged and Great Crested Terns, Blue-faced Malkoha, Crested Treeswift, Ashy-crowned Finch-lark, Oriental Skylark, Sri Lanka Woodshrike, Indian (Clamorous) Reed Warbler, and Streaked Weaver amongst many other species. We also saw a few Mugger Crocodiles in the park. We returned to the hotel for lunch.

In the late afternoon we went to an ancient man-made reservoir, usually called a 'tank', looking for waterbirds of which our target species was Black Bittern. We found a Black Bittern and had a very good view of it, as well as Cotton Teal and Pheasant-tailed Jacana amongst many other birds. We spent the evening mainly looking for White-naped Woodpecker at a suitable place, but had no luck today.

Early in the morning, on our third day in Tissa, we went looking for the White-naped Woodpecker in a different area. After bit of searching we finally found a nesting pair. Everyone had superb scope views of this beautiful woodpecker. Before we returned to the hotel for lunch we also managed to have good views of a pair of Barred Button-quail in the undergrowth. Also we had good views of an another Indian Pitta in the same area. In the evening we visited an area to look for Jerdon's Nightjar at dusk. While we were waiting for dusk, and exploring the area, we encountered a Yellow Bittern, two Black Bitterns, two Watercock, Grey-bellied Cuckoo, a huge flock of Malabar Pied Hornbills in the distance, Coppersmith Barbet, Common Iora, a pair of Marshall's Iora, a small flock of Tawny-bellied Babblers, Blyth's Reed Warbler and a Thick-billed Flowerpecker beside many other birds. At dusk our target bird, Jerdon's Nightjar, flew slowly by us a couple of times giving us superb views.

21 – 22 January - Nuwara Eliya

After an early breakfast at the hotel we left for Nuwara Eliya in the high hills. On our way we stopped again at the Yellow-rumped Flycatcher site for another look at this beautiful and rare bird. We also saw a pair of Jungle Owlet and White-rumped Shama at the same site. Then we continued with our journey to the high hills. It was a very long drive on a winding uphill road. We reached our hotel in Nuwara Eliya by lunch time and checked into the hotel for a two night stay.

In the late afternoon we left to look for birds in the hill country. We spent the evening in Victoria Park in the Nuwara Eliya town and had very good views of endemic Yellow-eared Bulbul and Sri Lanka White-eye, and migrant Forest Wagtail and the resident form of Great Tit (very different in colour from the form in Europe). We also had superb views of three much sought-after birds in the Indian region - males of Pied Thrush, Kashmir Flycatcher and Indian Blue Robin, before we returned to the hotel in the evening.

The next day at 4.30 am, we left for Horton Plains National Park which is a picturesque plateau with grasslands interspersed with cloud forests, situated in the hills higher than Nuwra Eliya. By dawn we were at 'Arrenga Pool' on the plains to look for the very shy and crepuscular endemic Sri Lanka Whistling-Thrush and we found one male singing there. This was then followed by views of few more endemics - Sri Lanka Wood Pigeon and a Sri Lanka Bush Warbler moving through bushes. After having a packed breakfast we walked along the road which gave us very good views of some more specialties such as the endemic Dull Blue Flycatcher, Sri Lanka Scimitar-Babbler and Indian Blackbird, Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher, Yellow-eared Bulbul, Sri Lanka White-eye and Great Tit. In the grasslands we saw Hill Swallow and Pied Bush Chat. On our way back to the hotel we spotted a Black Eagle and a Mountain Hawk Eagle in flight. In the late afternoon we went to Victoria Park again and found two new birds, Slaty-legged Crake and Velvet-fronted Nuthatch.

23 January- Colombo, via Kandy

Today was the last day of the tour, and we were scheduled to return to the hotel near airport from where we started our tour almost two weeks ago. After an early breakfast we left the hill country and started climbing down along a winding road. We had still two important endemics to find for our bird list, which we had missed at the sites where they were usually found. They were Yellow-fronted Barbet and Brown-capped Babbler. Today was our last chance for these endemic birds and our aim was to try for them on our way. About half way we stopped at a fruiting tree to check for the barbet and there were three Yellow-fronted Barbets feeding on fruit.

We reached Kandy by late morning and had time to visit Udawattekele forest near Kandy town, which is a fairly dense tall forest patch that harbours a number of important wet-zone forest birds. We searched for Brown-capped Babblers and eventually we came across a pair and had wonderful views of them feeding on the ground. That completed our quest for finding the island's endemics. During our exploration in this forest we also encountered a number of wet-zone forest birds we had already seen during our tour and amongst them Sri Lanka Small (or Crimson-fronted) Barbet, Crimson-backed Flameback and Indian Pitta are worth mentioning. Then we stopped at a hotel by the lake in the town for lunch. After lunch we continued our journey to the hotel which we reached by the evening. Thus another very successful Ornitholidays tour to Sri Lanka concluded.

Acknowledgements

Thanks very much for your company and I hope you enjoyed seeing the birds, wildlife and country of Sri Lanka.

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August 2012

Itinerary

10 January	Departed London
11 January	Evening birding in hotel garden.
12 January	Morning, before breakfast, birding in hotel garden. Mid-morning drove to Kitulgala. Evening birding in Kitulgala forest.
13 January	Morning birding in Kitulgala forest. Evening birding in Kitulgala village.
14 January	Morning birding in Kitulgala. Mid-morning proceed to Ratnapura. Evening birding in hotel garden in Ratnapura.
15 January	Whole day birding in Sinharaja rainforest.
16 January	Morning and evening birding in Gilimale rainforest.
17 January	Morning birding in hotel garden in Ratnapura. Mid-morning drove to Embilipitiya. Noon birding in hotel garden in Embilipitiya. Evening in Udawalawe National Park.
18 January	Morning birding near Udawalawe National Park. Mid-morning birding in Tanamalwila. Lunch at hotel in Tissa. Evening in Yala National Park.
19 January	Morning birding in Bundala National Park. Evening birding at Pannegamuwa tank.
20 January	Morning birding in Kirinda area. Evening birding near Tissa.
21 January	Morning drove to Nuwara Eliya. On route birding in Tanamalwila. Noon at hotel in Nuwara Eliya. Evening birding in Victoria Park in Nuwara Eliya.
22 January	Morning birding in Horton Plains National Park. Evening birding in Victoria Park in Nuwara Eliya.
23 January	Morning drive to Kandy. Late morning birding in Uawattekale forest in Kandy. Afternoon drove to our hotel near airport.
24 January	Departed Colombo and arrived in London

CHECKLIST OF BIRDS SEEN DURING TOUR

SPECIES Bold endemic to Sri Lanka	No of days recorded	Abundance (max no seen on one day)	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Little Grebe	2	8	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Spot-billed Pelican	4	30	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>
Little Cormorant	11	300	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
Indian Shag	5	350	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>
Great Cormorant	1	2	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Oriental Darter	3	30	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>
Little Egret	8	50	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Intermediate Egret	4	8	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>
Great Egret	5	40	<i>Casmerodius alba</i>
Grey Heron	4	15	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Purple Heron	5	6	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Eastern Cattle Egret	11	1000	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>
Indian Pond-heron	12	150	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>
Striated Heron	1	1	<i>Butorides striatus</i>
Black-crowned Night-heron	1	10	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Yellow Bittern	2	3	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>
Black Bittern	2	2	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>
Painted Stork	4	40	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>
Asian Openbill	6	30	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
Glossy Ibis	1	20	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
Black-headed Ibis	4	15	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>
Eurasian Spoonbill	2	12	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>
Lesser Whistling-duck	4	60	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>
Cotton Teal	2	4	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>
Garganey	1	12	<i>Anas querquedula</i>
Oriental Honey-buzzard	4	2	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>
Black-winged Kite	1	3	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
Brahminy Kite	8	12	<i>Haliastur indus</i>
White-bellied Sea-eagle	3	2	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>
Grey-headed Fish-eagle	1	2	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaeus</i>
Crested Serpent-eagle	3	2	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
Pallid Harrier	1	1	<i>Circus macrourus</i>
Crested Goshawk	1	1	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>
Shikra	3	2	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
Black Eagle	1	1	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>
Rufous-bellied Eagle	1	1	<i>Hieraaetus kienerii</i>
Crested Hawk-eagle	3	4	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>
Mountain Hawk-eagle	1	1	<i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>
Common Kestrel	3	1	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Ceylon Spurfowl	- 1h	1	<i>Galloperdix bicalcarata</i>
Ceylon Junglefowl	6	5	<i>Gallus lafayetii</i>
Indian Peafowl	5	40	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
Barred Buttonquail	2	2	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>
Slaty-legged Crake	1	1	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>
White-breasted Waterhen	8	8	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
Watercock	2	3	<i>Gallixrex cinerea</i>
Purple Swampfen	4	25	<i>Porphyrio poliocephalus</i>
Common Moorhen	2	8	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	3	30	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>
Pacific Golden Plover	2	50	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
Grey Plover	1	12	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Little Ringed Plover	2	6	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
Kentish Plover	3	20	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
Lesser Sand Plover	3	200	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>
Yellow-wattled Lapwing	4	20	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>
Red-wattled Lapwing	5	35	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
Pintail Snipe	1	3	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>
'Western' Black-tailed Godwit	2	50	<i>Limosa limosa</i>

Common Redshank	3	250	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Common Greenshank	2	4	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Marsh Sandpiper	3	400	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
Green Sandpiper	1	2	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Wood Sandpiper	3	8	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Common Sandpiper	7	10	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Ruddy Turnstone	2	15	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Little Stint	3	350	<i>Calidris minuta</i>
Curlew Sandpiper	2	500	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
Ruff	2	3	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
Black-winged Stilt	4	400	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Indian Stone-curlew	1	2	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>
Great Thick-knee	3	12	<i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>
Small Pratincole	1	4	<i>Glareola lactea</i>
Brown-headed Gull	1	6	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>
Gull-billed Tern	2	35	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>
Caspian Tern	1	20	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
Lesser Crested Tern	1	15	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>
Great Crested Tern	1	30	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>
Little Tern	1	100	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>
Whiskered Tern	4	250	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>
White-winged Tern	2	50	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>
Rock Pigeon	11	60	<i>Columba livia</i>
Ceylon Woodpigeon	1	2	<i>Columba torringtoni</i>
Spotted Dove	13	250	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Emerald Dove	5	2	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>
Orange-breasted Green-pigeon	3	12	<i>Treron bicincta</i>
Ceylon Green-pigeon	3	8	<i>Treron pompadora</i>
Green Imperial-pigeon	6	15	<i>Ducula aenea</i>
Ceylon Hanging-parrot	5	8	<i>Loriculus beryllinus</i>
Alexandrine Parakeet	2	20	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>
Rose-ringed Parakeet	9	500	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
Plum-headed Parakeet	1	4	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>
Layard's Parakeet	4	10	<i>Psittacula calthropae</i>
Green-billed Coucal	2	2	<i>Centropus chlororhynchos</i>
'Southern' Coucal	10	4	<i>Centropus (sinensis) parroti</i>
Red-faced Malkoha	1	4	<i>Phaenicophaeus pyrrhocephalus</i>
Blue-faced Malkoha	1	1	<i>Phaenicophaeus viridirostris</i>
Jacobin Cuckoo	2	3	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>
Asian Koel	6	6	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>
Grey-bellied Cuckoo	3	2	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>
Serendib Scops-owl	1	1	<i>Otus thilohoffmanni</i>
Indian Scops-owl	1	2	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>
Jungle Owlet	1	2	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>
Chestnut-backed Owlet	1	2	<i>Glaucidium castanonotum</i>
Ceylon Frogmouth	1	2	<i>Batrachostomus moniliger</i>
Jordon's Nightjar	2	1	<i>Caprimulgus atripennis</i>
Indian Little Nightjar	2	2	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>
Indian Swiftlet	6	25	<i>Aerodramus unicolor</i>
Brown-throated Needletail	2	8	<i>Hirundapus giganteus</i>
Asian Palm-swift	1	5	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>
Alpine Swift	1	6	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>
Little Swift	2	25	<i>Apus affinis</i>
Crested Treeswift	3	8	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>
Malabar Trogon	2	4	<i>Harpactes fasciatus</i>
Common Kingfisher	3	2	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
Stork-billed Kingfisher	3	2	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>
White-throated Kingfisher	11	25	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
Lesser Pied Kingfisher	2	2	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
Little Green Bee-eater	4	60	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	10	35	<i>Merops philippinus</i>
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	1	4	<i>Merops leschenaultia</i>
Indian Roller	5	6	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>

Eurasian Hoopoe	2	4	<i>Upupa epops</i>
Ceylon Grey Hornbill	3	6	<i>Ocyrceros gingalensis</i>
Malabar Pied Hornbill	3	150	<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i>
Brown-headed Barbet	7	4	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>
Yellow-fronted Barbet	1	3	<i>Megalaima flavifrons</i>
Ceylon Small Barbet	3	2	<i>Megalaima rubricapillus</i>
Coppersmith Barbet	1	2	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>
Indian Pygmy Woodpecker	2	2	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>
Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker	2	2	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>
Lesser Yellownape	2	1	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>
Black-rumped Flameback	7	2	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>
Crimson-backed Flameback	2	2	<i>Chrysocolaptes stricklandi</i>
White-naped Flameback	2	2	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>
Indian Pitta	5	1	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>
Jerdon's Bushlark	2	20	<i>Mirafraga affinis</i>
Ashy-crowned Finch-Lark	4	25	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>
Oriental Skylark	1	12	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>
Greater Short-toad Lark	1	1	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>
Barn Swallow	10	300	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Hill Swallow	2	4	<i>Hirundo domicola</i>
Red-rumped Swallow	1	8	<i>Hirundo daurica hyperythra</i>
Ceylon Swallow	6	10	<i>Hirundo hyperythra</i>
Forest Wagtail	2	2	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>
White Wagtail	2	1	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
Western Yellow Wagtail	3	6	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
Grey Wagtail	4	2	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
Paddyfield Pipit	5	20	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>
Blyth's Pipit	2	20	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>
Black-headed Cuckooshrike	2	2	<i>Coracina melanoptera</i>
Large Cuckoo-shrike	1	1	<i>Coracina macei</i>
Small Minivet	5	6	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>
Orange Minivet	4	10	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>
Pied Flycatcher-shrike	2	5	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>
Ceylon Woodshrike	3	2	<i>Tephrodornis affinis</i>
Asian Paradise Flycatcher	5	5	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>
Black-naped Blue Monarch	2	2	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>
White-browed Fantail	5	4	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>
Black-capped Bulbul	4	4	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>
Red-vented Bulbul	13	400	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
Yellow-eared Bulbul	2	6	<i>Pycnonotus penicillatus</i>
White-browed Bulbul	3	4	<i>Pycnonotus luteolus</i>
Yellow-browed Bulbul	4	12	<i>Iole indica</i>
Square-tailed Black Bulbul	5	15	<i>Hypsipetes ganeesa</i>
Common Iora	6	2	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>
Marshall's Iora	3	2	<i>Aegithina nigrolutea</i>
Gold-fronted Leafbird	1	2	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>
Jerdon's Leafbird	1	2	<i>Chloropsis jerdoni</i>
Brown Shrike	4	10	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>
Pied Ground-thrush	2	4	<i>Zoothera wardii</i>
Spot-winged Ground Thrush	2	2	<i>Zoothera spiloptera</i>
Ceylon Scaly Thrush	1	1	<i>Zoothera imbricata</i>
Indian Blackbird	1	4	<i>Turdus simillimus</i>
Ceylon Whistling-thrush	1	1	<i>Myophonus blighi</i>
Asian Brown Flycatcher	3	1	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>
Brown-breasted Flycatcher	4	2	<i>Muscicapa muttui</i>
Kashmir Flycatcher	1	1	<i>Ficedula subrubra</i>
Yellow-rumped Flycatcher	2	1	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>
Dusky Blue Flycatcher	1	2	<i>Eumyias sordidus</i>
Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	2	1	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>
Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	1	2	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>
Indian Blue Robin	2	1	<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>
Oriental Magpie-robin	9	5	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
White-rumped Shama	1	1	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>

Pied Bushchat	1	3	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
Indian Black Robin	5	20	<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i>
Ashy-headed Laughingthrush	1	12	<i>Garrulax cinereifrons</i>
Brown-capped Babbler	1	2	<i>Pellorneum fuscocapillus</i>
Ceylon Scimitar-babbler	4	2	<i>Pomatorhinus melanurus</i>
Tawny-bellied Babbler	1	3	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>
Dark-fronted Babbler	2	8	<i>Rhopocichla atriceps</i>
Yellow-eyed Babbler	3	4	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>
Ceylon Rufous Babbler	4	30	<i>Turdoides rufescens</i>
Yellow-billed Babbler	10	40	<i>Turdoides affinis</i>
Zitting Cisticola	1	6	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
Grey-breasted Prinia	1	2	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>
Ashy Prinia	4	12	<i>Prinia socialis</i>
Jungle Prinia	2	2	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>
Plain Prinia	5	12	<i>Prinia inornata</i>
Common Tailorbird	6	3	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
Ceylon Bush-warbler	1	2	<i>Elaphrornis palliseri</i>
Blyth's Reed-warbler	5	2	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>
Indian Reed-warbler	2	3	<i>Acrocephalus (stentoreus) brunnescens</i>
Bright-green Warbler	4	4	<i>Phylloscopus nitidus</i>
Large-billed Leaf-warbler	1	2	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>
Great Tit	3	6	<i>Parus major</i>
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	1	2	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>
Thick-billed Flowerpecker	2	1	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>
Legge's Flowerpecker	1	1	<i>Dicaeum vincens</i>
Pale-billed Flowerpecker	7	3	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>
Purple-rumped Sunbird	11	20	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>
Purple Sunbird	5	12	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>
Loten's Sunbird	5	2	<i>Cinnyris lotenius</i>
Ceylon White-eye	2	25	<i>Zosterops ceylonensis</i>
Oriental White-eye	3	4	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>
Indian Silverbill	1	6	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>
White-rumped Munia	3	6	<i>Lonchura striata</i>
Black-throated Munia	1	2	<i>Lonchura kelaarti</i>
Scaly-breasted Munia	7	300	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
Tricoloured Munia	2	60	<i>Lonchura Malacca</i>
House Sparrow	6	15	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Streaked Weaver	1	20	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>
Baya Weaver	2	12	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>
White-faced Starling	1	2	<i>Sturnia albofrontata</i>
Rosy Starling	4	40	<i>Sturnus roseus</i>
Common Myna	12	300	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Ceylon Hill-myna	1	2	<i>Gracula ptilogenys</i>
Lesser Hill-myna	3	2	<i>Gracula indica</i>
Black-hooded Oriole	10	2	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>
White-bellied Drongo	6	6	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>
Ceylon Crested Drongo	3	8	<i>Dicrurus lophorinus</i>
Ashy Woodswallow	2	4	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>
Ceylon Blue Magpie	2	6	<i>Urocissa ornate</i>
House Crow	10	300	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
Indian Jungle Crow	11	40	<i>Corvus (macrorhynchos) culminatus</i>
MAMMALS			
Indian Flying Fox	4	500	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>
Toque Macaque	4	25	<i>Macaca sinica</i>
Tufted Grey Langur	3	30	<i>Semnopithecus priam</i>
Purple-Faced Leaf Monkey	3	20	<i>Trachypithecus vetulus</i>
Golden Jackal	1	2	<i>Canis aureus</i>
Indian Brown (Short-tailed) Mongoose	2	2	<i>Herpestes (brachyurus) fuscus</i>
Ruddy Mongoose	3	2	<i>Herpestes smithii</i>
Leopard	1	1	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
Asian Elephant	3	50	<i>Elephas maximus</i>
Eurasian Wild Boar	2	20	<i>Sus scrofa</i>

Spotted Deer	2	100	<i>Cervus axis</i>
Sambar	1	8	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
Wild Buffalo	1	2	<i>Bubalus arnee</i>
Feral Water Buffalo	4	60	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>
Layard's Squirrel	1	1	<i>Funambulus layardi</i>
India Palm squirrel	9	15	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>
Dusky-Stripped Jungle Squirrel	2	1	<i>Funambulus sublineatus</i>
Sri Lankan Giant Squirrel	2	2	<i>Ratufa macroura</i>
Indian Hare	3	2	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>
REPTILES			
Indian (Rock) Python	1	1	<i>Python molurus</i>
Sri Lankan Kangaroo Lizard	2	2	<i>Otocryptis wiegmanni</i>
Green Forest Lizard	1	1	<i>Calotes calotes</i>
Common Garden Lizard	1	2	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>
Land Monitor	4	6	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>
Water Monitor	1	1	<i>Varanus salvator</i>
Mugger (Marsh) Crocodile	2	8	<i>Crocodylus paluster</i>
Flapshell Turtle	1	3	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>

This list represents those birds and other animals seen by party members of this tour.