

中国

A birdwatching tour to
CHINA,
HONG KONG
&
THE PHILIPPINES
15.2 - 3.5 1987

Erling Jirle & Nils Kjellén

The birds in this checklist were seen on a trip to East Asia made by Nils Kjellén and Erling Jirle from Lund, Sweden between February and May 1987. Our main purpose was to watch birds but of course also to have a look at the huge and fascinating China becoming easier to visit every year for individual travellers.

Erling Jirle Lund December 1987

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Second printing. January 1989.
Web-version, November 1998.

OUR ROUTE

- 15.2. Flight from Copenhagen - Amsterdam. Departure with Philippine Airlines' jumbo jet 4 p.m via Dubai (8 hrs) - Bangkok (6 hrs) to Manila (3 hrs). Lund - Manila took 26 hours in total.
- 17.2. Bird watching at American Cementary and Manila Bay (outside Pasay city).
- 18.2. Tour to Candaba swamps north of Manila. Unfortunately they were dry.
- 19.2. Bus to Malicboy 130 km south of Manila. Birdwatching in Quezon National Park.
- 20.2. Birdwatching in Quezon N.P.
- 21.2. Visited the fishponds 3 km north of Malicboy. Quezon N.P. in the afternoon. Bus back to Manila in the evening.
- 22.2. Airbus 300 to Hong Kong in the morning. Birdwatching in Kowloon Park in the afternoon.
- 23.2. Visit to the Zoo. Invited to Dim Sum lunch.
- 24.2. Mai Po marshes the whole day.
- 25.2. Mai Po marshes. In the evening we crossed the chinese border. Train to Guangzhou (soft-seat). Slept outside a hotel (low-budget travelling).
- 26.2. Birdwatching in Yuexiu Park in Guangzhou. In the late evening train to Yueyang (hard-seat). A rainy day.
- 27.2. Arrived at Yueyang 16.45.
- 28.2. Birdwatching at northern end of Dongting Lake, west of Yueyang.
 - 1.3. Dongting Lake. Nice weather, warm and sunny.
 - 2.3. Dongting Lake. Hard-sleeper to Beijing 19.45.
 - 3.3. Arrived at Beijing 19.45.
 - 4.3. Sightseeing in Beijing by bike. Tiananmen, Qiananmen, Forbidden City. Warm and sunny during the day, not so much sandstorm as we had heard of.
 - 5.3. With local buses and train to "The Great Wall" at Badaling.
 - 6.3. Sightseeing in Beijing by bike. Tianten. Train to Xian 17.07 (hard-seat).
 - 7.3. Arrived at Xian 14.45. Jiefang Hotel.
 - 8.3. Sightseeing bus to Banpo village from 4500 B.C. -The grave of Qingshihuangdi - the Terracotta army (210 B.C.) - and Huaqing hot springs. Train to Xining in the evening (hard-sleeper). Second rainy day.
 - 9.3. Some snow during the day. Arrived at Xining 16.20.
 - 10.3. Birdwatching north of Xining.
 - 11.3. Bus and trucks to Heimahe south of Koko Nor. 300 km took 12 hours.
 - 12.3. Birdwatching along the Koko Nor shore.
 - 13.3. Minibus to "Bird Island" in western part of Koko Nor in the morning. Birdwatching in the mountains south of the lake in the afternoon.
 - 14.3. Birdwatching in the mountains south of the lake in the morning. Met two americans, Chris and Craig, who we travelled with one week. In the afternoon truck to Chaka, in the night freight-train to a town called Keke, probably Qagan Nur on the map.
- 15.3. A short birdwatching trip outside Qagan Nur in the morning by Nils. In the afternoon another freight-train towards Golmud. Birdwatching from the train. Caught by Public Security at Liang Hu. Had to wait for the passenger train.
- 16.3. Took the passenger train to Golmud 1 a.m. Took the Lhasa bus at Golmud railway station 8.30. Tough 1120 km bus trip to Lhasa.
- 17.3. Arrived at Lhasa 22.30.
- 18.3. Relaxing and sightseeing in Lhasa.
- 19.3. Birdwatching by bike along south shore of Lhasa River.
- 20.3. Visit to the Pothala Palace.
- 21.3. Birdwatching west of Lhasa and along Lhasa River.
- 22.3. Birdwatching east of Lhasa by N.K. E.J. out of order.
- 23.3. With China Airlines Lhasa - Chengdu. 1 hour instead of 12 days with truck.

- 24.3. Chengdu by bike. Visited Du Fu Caotang in western part of town. Third and last rainy day on the trip.
- 25.3. Bus to Baoguo at the foot of the mountain Emei Shan.
- 26.3. Started 5 days of trekking on Emei Shan. First day to Wannian temple (1020 m).
- 27.3. Wannian - Xixiang (Elephant's bathing pool, at 2070 m). Snow!
- 28.3. Xixiang - Jingding (Golden summit, 3077 m). Warm and sunny above the clouds.
- 29.3. Watched the sunrise at the top. Back to Xixiang.
- 30.3. Xixiang via Xianfeng (Magic peak) and back to Baoguo.
- 31.3. Birdwatching around Baoguo and Fuhu temple in the morning. Bus to Emei Railway Station in the afternoon. Hard-seat to Kunming 7 p.m.
- 1.4. A day full of tunnels and bridges the 970 km to Kunming (20 hours). Soft beds at Kunming Hotel!
- 2.4. Tried to buy air tickets to Simao. Bike tour to Bamboo temple west of town. Birdwatching.
- 3.4. Got air ticket to Simao. Shopping, sightseeing and visits to different post offices.
- 4.4. Bus tour to Shilin (Stone Forest).
- 5.4. Minibus to Western Hills. Birdwatching.
- 6.4. Airplane to Simao in the afternoon. Birdwatching on the airfield and west of town.
- 7.4. Express bus to Jinghong in Xixiangbanna 6.50-18.15.
- 8.4. Bike tour west of Jinghong. No rainforest left.
- 9.4. Bus back along the road towards Simao. Jumped off at Ertaipo Lounge. Convinced the staff to let us stay 3 nights in a 5-bed room (1 Y/night). 3 days birdwatching, most of the time along the road.
- 12.4. Bus back to Simao in the morning. Birdwatching around the lake east of town in the afternoon.
- 13.4. Airplane back to Kunming. Got railway tickets for Guilin the same day, but only the Railway Station changed time to summer time that day, so we missed the train with half an hour. Had to wait 24 hours for the next one.
- 14.4. A lazy day in Kunming. Got on the train in the evening.
- 16.4. Arrived at Guilin 2.30 a.m. after having spent 32 hrs on hard-seat. Uff! One wallet less. Long discussions with the Public Security Bureau. Bus to Yangshou in the afternoon.
- 17.4. Birdwatching and photographing at Yangshou and along Li River.
- 18.4. Early morning bus to Wushou. River boat to Guangzhou in the evening.
- 19.4. Arrived at Guangzhou at noon. Soft seat train (nice!) to Shenzhen at the border. Left China 4 p.m. Checked in at Chungking Mansion in Hong Kong again.
- 20.4. Birdwatching at Mai Po where we met the manager, David Melville.
- 21.4. Birdwatching at Mai Po.
- 22.4. Boat trip to Chek Keng and walk to Tai Long Wan together with three English birdwatchers. 24°C in the water.
- 23.4. Shopping day.
- 24.4. A visit to the forest reserve Tai Po Kau.
- 25.4. Watched David Melville ring birds at Mai Po in the morning. Another day at the marshes. Beer at Bamboo Inn with Clive Viney and others. A short visit to the egret at Ying Tso Hao.
- 26.4. Mai Po. In the evening and night assisted with wader ringing (125 birds caught, 5 recoveries, including 2 Australian curlew sandpipers).
- 27.4. Mai Po in the morning. Tsim Bei Tsui in the afternoon.
- 28.4. Shopping day.
- 29.4. Another boat trip to Chek Keng. Took the peak tram up to Victoria Peak.
- 30.4. Last visit to Mai Po.
- 1.5. Resting day.
- 2.5. Flew to Manila in the morning. 7 hrs at the airport (36°C). Then 36 hrs to Copenhagen via Bangkok, Dubai, Amsterdam.
- 3.5.

Short facts about the country

The book "The Birds of China" by de Schauensee has a chapter with the geography of China and another with the history of ornithology in China.

The climate in different parts of China:

North China: Pleasant in autumn and spring. Cold December-March. In summertime hot and dusty (June-August).

Around Yangtze River: Very hot in summer, nice in spring and autumn. In wintertime rather cold and very humid.

Western China: Around Kunming for example, springtime with dry and cool weather all year around.

South China: Subtropical, warm and humid April-September. A lot of raining. The autumn dry with warm days. Winter (January-March) cool and not so humid.

Tibet: Always cool at night. Very cold in winter (November-February).

Rest of year warm days, in summer very warm. Beware of the strong ultraviolet radiation all year.

All main types of forest can still be found in China, in spite of much forest being cut down. 1949 only 8 % of China was covered with forest. 1979 it is said to have increased to 12 %. But the scenery from the train is often very disappointing. It is either bare mountains almost without vegetation or cultivated fields.

Short facts for the traveller

EQUIPMENT

There are cheap hotels and restaurants almost everywhere so you really don't need camping stuff. Some items can be useful though. Knife, spoon, chopsticks, thermos or waterbottle, bottle opener and can opener or a swissarmy knife, toilet paper, plastic bags, tea or Nescafé, earplugs, raincoat or a small umbrella and a torch. Most of these things are very cheap in China. For cold climate (north China in winter and Tibet) you need downjacket, gloves and warm boots (we used "snow jogging boots"). In Tibet you also need sunglasses and sunprotection. Sleeping-bag is not necessary, but if you bring one you are not stuck to hotels. We used ours at Emei Shan, in Tibet, Qinghai and in Mai Po marches in Hong Kong.

Another thing you don't have any use for in China: A credit card!

A notebook is very useful for writing messages and questions if you don't speak chinese fluently.

We brought scope and tripod and we don't regret it! For waders it is essential.

Once you get to China the big problem is information. Try to extract as much as possible already at home. From books, journals and people. We brought quite a lot of books, copies and notes.

LITERATURE

Rodolphe Meyer de Schauensee, The Birds of China (Smithsonian Institution 1984) is the only field guide covering the whole of China. It has introduction chapters concerning the geography of China and the history of chinese ornithology.. The plates are bad and many endemic species are lacking.

But it is more up to date than the two volumes in french by Etchécopar et Hüe, Les Oiseaux de Chine I & II (Les éditions du Pacifique 1978 & 1983) which are older and therefore lacks some species.

But the colour plates are of higher quality, and most of the endemic species are included. We brought fotocopies of the species lacking in Schauensee.

The well-known Birds of South-East Asia by King & Dickinson (Collins, 1976) is very good for south China and the excellent A Field Guide to the Birds of Japan (Wild Bird Society of Japan, 1982) covers many chinese species, is very handy and has good pictures.

For Hong Kong the guide is A New Field Guide to the Birds of Hong Kong by Clive Viney with illustrations by Karen Phillipps (Government Printer, H.K. 1983). It is out of print for the moment, but Clive Viney promised that a new edition was coming.

If you are interested in migration Cambridge University counted the migration at Beidahe east of Beijing 1986.

For general travel purposes the bible for individual travellers, the one and only you need, normally referred to as "the green book", is; **China - a travel survival kit** by Alan Samagalski and Michael Buckley (Lonely Planet, South Yarra, Australia, 1984). It contains a fortune of information. But be aware that China is changing very fast, so it is already a bit inaccurate concerning hotels, restaurants, buses, prices etc. A new edition is coming. Lonely Planet also have a Newsletter service with the latest information.

For Tibet; use Tibet - a travel survival kit (Buckley & Strauss. Lonely Planet. 1986).

For swedish travellers "Kina med Transsibiriska järnvägen" by Lindblad & Westby (Willma, 1984) is strongly recommended.

Also bring a phrase book. Berlitz', Chinese for travellers is the best I have seen.

SOCIETIES

Oriental Bird Club is a society for ornithologist interested in this part of the world. They have bulletins and a journal, Forktail. Their address is:

Oriental Bird Club, c/o The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL, United Kingdom.

If you want the annual report from Hong Kong Bird Watching Society their address is: c/o Zoology Department, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

MAPS

The best map I have seen so far is the one published by Esselte, Stockholm, Sweden. It is detailed and the names are in both English and Chinese. It is very expensive in Sweden, but extremely cheap in China if you can find it (2 ¥ in Kunming).

TRAINS

Hard seat tickets are easy to get, often the same day. Hard sleeper is more difficult to get. Often you have to buy it several days in advance. Don't buy soft sleeper, it's the same price as air tickets. And the trains have the top speed of about 70 km/h. It is very difficult both to buy tickets with RMB:s and to get chinese price. We didn't bother to much, it is cheap anyway.

HOTELS

Dormitory rooms are very cheap, but we preferred double room. It is not that expensive. And we saved a lot of money by going hard seat on the trains. Then it is nice to have a big room with bathroom, shower and colour TV!

FOOD

Don't eat at the hotel! Eat at good restaurants (see Green Book) or food stalls in town. Cheaper and better.

BLACK MARKET

In all cities they ask for your FEC:s (to change to RMB:s). The best rate we got was 1 to 1:50 in Kunming. Remember when you change that tourist hotels, trains and airtickets, especially in east and north China, most of the time is available only with FEC. But shopping and visits to restaurants (except the one in the tourist hotels) can always be paid with RMB:s in your pocket. The Friendship Stores also demand FEC:s but most of the things sold there can be found in ordinary shops.

Birdwatcher in chinese: kan niao ren = a man that looks at birds.
(look)(bird)(man)

The Checklist

NAMES

The order of the names follows The Birds of China by de Schauensee, which in his turn follows The Birds of the Palearctic Fauna (Vaurie 1959, 1965), Birds of South-East Asia (King and Dickinson 1975), and Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan (Ali and Ripley 1968-74).

The names have been changed in some cases, especially for birds occurring in Europe.

For Philippine birds we have used Philippine Birds (J.E. duPont. Delaware Museum of Natural History.1971).

NUMBER OF SPECIES

We saw 554 species on the trip. Of these, 61 were seen in the Philippines only.

THE PHILIPPINES

In Manila we visited the mudflats of Manila Bay, southwest of city centre and American Cemetery, a park in southern Manila, near the Makati area.

There are many national parks in the Philippines. Since we only had five days to spend we went 130 km south to Quezon National Park, a nice contrast to the countryside in general, which consists of fields, banana plantations and so on. There is a road through the park which is good for birdwatching, but you have to stand the buses and trucks passing through. Hotel: Golden Shower in the village Malicboy at the highway. The food in the village was very simple, bring some complementary if you are sensitive.

About 3 km north of Malicboy there are fishponds with waterfowl at the "Fishery Research Station".

HONG KONG

In spite of the big population on a small area Hong Kong is a splendid birdwatching area. The common birds you can even see in the city centre, some good spots are the Zoological Garden, the Hong Kong Cementary, the Botanical Garden and Victoria Peak.

But no.1. in Hong Kong is the fantastic Mai Po area in the north-western New Territories, along the chinese border at Deep Bay. It is an area of ponds, mangroves, reeds and inter-tidal mudflats. This is one of the best localities in Asia for migrating waders in the spring. We saw 40 species, including Sharptailed Sandpiper, Great Knot, Asian Dowitcher, Grey-tailed Tattler, Terek Sandpiper, Far Eastern Curlew, Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Swinhoe's Snipe and Nordmann's Greenshank.

During the spring migration the reeds are hiding birds like Middendorf's Grasshopper Warbler and Siberian Rubythroat, just to name a few.

Large numbers of ducks are wintering, including Baer's Pochard and Falcated Teal for example. Saunder's Gull also winters here.

Many species of egrets and storks can be found, the rarest one being Swinhoe's Egret.

In total 250 species have been seen in Mai Po.

A permit for visiting the marshes is required. You get this from the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, 393 Canton Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. It is easy to obtain for one day, a bit more tricky for a longer period. We told them that we were ecologists from the University of Lund (true!) and got a 10-day permit. Try to write in advance or bring documents to prove your scientific interest in the marshes, and membership of a bird club. The staff was very friendly.

WWF runs some of the Gei Wais (shrimp ponds) at Mai Po where you can find the waders when it is high tide in Deep Bay. They also have a fine Education Centre at Mai Po.

Around the ponds owned by WWF (no. 16/17) they have built excellent hides for wader studies. If you want a view over Deep Bay you can either visit "Rocky outcrop" or ask the soldiers in one of the watch-towers along the fence if they will let you up. Or if you are really lucky, you can join a guided tour on a trail through all the mangrove to a hide in the mudflats. We had very good views of Saunder's Gull here in February. The best time for wader migration is from the middle of April until the beginning of May.

There is no hotel or restaurant at Mai Po. If you want to be there early you have to go there by car or taxi. The warden post opens up at 8 a.m.

Tsim Bei Tsui (The Fence)

A locality at the edge of Deep Bay. In winter look for Baer's Pochard and Saunder's Gull. In spring different waders.

Tai Long Wan

Take the ferry from Tolo Harbour at the University. You can see some sea-birds from the boat, including Black-naped Tern. Leave the boat at Chek Keng and follow the trail to Tai Long Wan. There is a nice beach with a restaurant.

Tai Po Kau

This forest reserve is one of the best places in Hong Kong for passerines, resident and migrating. We saw Grey-headed Minivet and Hainan Blue Flycatcher. There is a nature trail with informative text and you have a chance to learn some of the trees.

Yim Tso Ha Egretty

In NE New Territories you find the egretty on a small island. The trees are crowded with herons between April and July.

A lot more information is found in Clive Vineys' New Colour Guide to Hong Kong Birds.

Compared to China Hong Kong has a good selection of books on Biology. In the bookstores in town and the Education Center at Mai Po you find books from local "birdraces", checklists, books about orchids (120 species or varieties!), insects, amphibians and reptiles (33 species, 4 new to science).

The climate in Hong Kong is very humid. In February it was 20 C and 85 % r.h., in May up to 34 C and 90 % r.h.

The hotels are expensive compared to China. Cheapest are Chungking (Chungheng in cantonese) Mansion and Y.M.C.A.

When you change money in H.K., use the banks. They have better rate than the money changing offices and no extra fee.

CHINA

Guangzhou (Canton)

People and cars, but a visit to Yuexiu Park, just SE of Guangzhou Railway Station was fruitful. Pale Thrush, Grey-backed Thrush, Tristram's Bunting and Grey-capped Greenfinch among others.

Yueyang

Yueyang lies on the southern bank of the Yangtze River and east of the enormous Dongting Lake, the second largest body of fresh water in the country, covering an area of 3900 sq.km. It is easy to reach, the Guangzhou-Beijing railway passes through this town in the Hunan province. It is a fairly small town, with spicy food and only one tourist hotel (with large rooms). I think we were the only tourist's around when we were there in February, people was staring at us (or our binoculars?). The low number of tourists caused one problem. We were not able to rent bikes. So we had to walk to the ferry crossing at the Dongting Lake outlet to reach the north shore of the lake, were big numbers of ducks, waders, geese and also three species of cranes were said to be wintering. The cranes were already gone, but we had good numbers of the others. Most of the wildfowl, especially the geese, were very shy, a scope is essential. Parts of the shore are muddy, so bring rubber boots if you don't like to go barefooted (like we did!). The shore is some sort of nature reserve. Further inland there are dikes to protect from flooding, they give a good view over the area. There is also a good view from Junshan Island on the west shore, were they grow the "silver needle tea". The reed around the lake is harvested, and in these areas we saw passerines such as Pallas's Reed Bunting, Penduline Tit and Dusky Thrush.

An alternative to Dongting Lake is **Poyang Lake** further east, which is the most famous bird-lake. But transportation and accomodation at this lake is said to be very expensive.

Beijing

The avifauna of Beijing is not very impressive, but there are other things you shouldn't miss: The Forbidden City, Temple of Heaven and Peking Duck (try "Qianmen Roasted Duck", at 32 Qianmen). One spot with some nature left is the Great Wall at Badaling. We took cheap transportation, that means slow buses, difficult to find and an eaven slower train. Instead you can take fast minibuses that depart from the different tourist hotels, but they are of course more expensive. They only pause for one hour at the wall. We saw Siberian Accentor at the wall. Chinese Hill Warbler and Pallas's Rosefinch were seen while walking back towards Beijing, since we couldn't find any transportation back at Badaling. Later we managed to stop a local bus.

In Beijing we stayed at Changyue Hotel, south of the city centre.

Xining (2275 m)

A fast developing city with a population of 570 000. Capital of **Qinghai Province**, formerly known as Amdo, the NE province of Tibet, or Koko Nor. The population is a mixture of Tibetans, Tu, Mongolians, Salar and Kazakhs. Many of them are moslems. The tourist hotel Xining Daxia is very chep. In March the temperature was low at night and morning, but during the day it was sunny and quite nice. Birdwatching: The mountain range north of the town looks interesting but was rather empty in March. Probably better later. Most birds were found at the foothills and the fields north of the railway station (Horned Lark, Brown Accentor, Wall Creeper, Mongolian Trumpeter Finch, Sinai Rosefinch).

Taersi Monastery, 26 km S Xining is said to be worth a trip both for birdwatching and the yak butter sculptures.

Qinghai Hu or Koko Nor (Blue Sea)

This fantastic lake, the largest salt lake in China (4100 sq. km) is situated on the high, cold Qinghai steppe at an altitude of 3200 m, 300 km W of Xining. You are advised to take the road along the south shore, the Public Security People are said to cause more trouble if you try to jump of the train north of the lake. We took several strange buses and trucks via Huangyuan and Daotanghe to Heimahe were you can stay at the reeky "National Black Horse River Hotel" for 6 RMB. Very simple food.

We arrived 12th March when the ice was thick on the lake. The 14th it was gone! The enormous steppe around the lake is the habitat for Upland Buzzard, Long-billed Calandra Lark, Mongolian Lark, Lesser Short-toed Lark, five species of snowfinches, Hume's Ground Pecker and many more. In the lake we found Whooper Swan, Ruddy Shelduck and Brown-headed Gull. On "Bird Island" in the western part of the lake there is a breeding colony of cormorants, gulls and geese.

The mountain range south of the lake is marvellous. It is a very dry area with torny bushes hiding such birds as White-browed Tit, Stoltizkas Tit-warbler, Tibetan Partridge, Snowfinches and above the Lammergeier is circling.

Mouse Hares, small mammals, were common around the lake. It was very cold in the night and early morning. But after the sunrise it was nice weather, warm and clear. At noon the sandstorm begun, bad for your eyes and camera lenses.

Koko Nor to Lhasa

A tough trip that we made together with two americans. The first truck dropped us at Chaka. Then we took a freight train to a town probably called Qagan Nur surrounded by sandy semi-desert were Henderson's Ground Jay and Pallas's Sand Grouse was seen. Another freight train headed for Golmud. Very good birdwatching from the rear of the train! Unfortunately the PSB in Liang Hu, about halfway to Golmud saw us and ordered us to jump off the train. This area, the Qaidam Basin, is a huge wetland area (averages about 2744 m above sea level) with large flocks of ducks, such as Red-crested Pochard, and probably many other interesting birds. Qaidam, which means salt march, was probably once one of the largest lakes in the world. But it is closed for tourists so the PSB:s put us on the next passenger train that brought us to Golmud were we directly caught a bus scheduled for Lhasa.

The Golmud-Lhasa road is the highest road in the world, and you could feel it in your head (bring Alvedon or similar pain killers!) when the bus crossed passes of 5100 m altitude, were you could find small moslem noodle restaurants opened 24 hours a day. It was a tough 37 hour and 1166 km trip over the mountain ranges Junlun, Tanggula and Nyaingeentanglha. The road was OK, except for big holes..... The bus stops at regular intervals at restaurants, but buy fruit, bisquits and something to drink at the bus station in Golmud. Our bus only broke once. Warm clothing is a must, especially if you get a seat at the window.

We saw Tibetan Gaselle (*Procapra picticaudata*) and Blue Sheep, also called Nahor (*Pseudois nayaur*) from the bus.

Lhasa (3683 m)

Incredible beautiful and impressive with Pothala and all the pilgrims around Jokhang. It was warm and very sunny when we were there, so we could stay at one of the genuine low budget tibetan hotels in the city centre. In December-February you probably should stay at the luxury Lhasa hotel near Pothala, it's not too expensive during low season. Lhasa is still rather unspoilt by tourism, compared to Katmandu and alike. There are some ex-hippies at Banakshol hotel though, eating yak-burgers. At the hotels you can find people if you want to join a tour with a land cruiser. The easiest way to go birdwatching is to rent a bike at a hotel and follow Lhasa river on either side. Birds seen were for example Black-necked Crane, Ibisbill, Gldenstedt's Redstart and Great Rosefinch.

Sichuan

One of the regions in Asia containing the highest number of endemic animals. Over 25 % of the mammals of China and 30 % of the birds are found in Sichuan. The main reason for the high diversity is the big variation in altitude and climate.

The Red Basin of Sichuan, at an elevation of only 500 m, is blessed with a warm climate and abundant rainfall, and on its very fertile soil many crops are grown. The avifauna is typical of chinese lowland. Chengdu is situated here.

Chengdu

The capitol of Sichuan. A big town with few opportunities to do birdwatching. We found one nice garden, Du Fu Caotang, in western part of town. Nice studies of Slaty Bunting.

Emei Shan

One of the most famous tourist attractions in China. The mountain rises 2600 m from the plain in southwestern Sichuan Basin.

It's a very scenic place with stunning cliffs, waterfalls and steep steps all the way up to Golden Summit, 3077 m above sea level. There is a big range of climate and vegetation zones on the mountain. The 550 m-level is subtropical. Then you pass through temperate zones up to the subfrigid zone at the top. More than 3000 species of plants can be found, among them over 100 endemic ones, for example dove tree and nanmu tree. Mammals such as lesser panda can be seen. The avifauna is rich, 250 species are said to occur here, with endemics such as Omei Shan Liocichla. It is impossible to cover the whole mountain, because you are often stuck to the steps and trails. Good birdspots are sidetrails and the garbage dumps at the monasteries, especially early in the morning or when it's foggy (which happens often). The tourism is very pronounced and the chinese on the trails can be annoying when you are trying to spot a bird. The mornings and evenings are a bit more quiet.

Emei Shan is one of the four most holy mountains in China. The mountain is full of Buddist

monasteries, the six one still in use also serving as tourist hotels. In between are hundreds of small eateries, walking stick shops and soft drink huts. Accommodation at the monasteries is cheap, blankets are provided so you don't need a sleeping-bag (as we found out). Food is no problem, except that you should be aware of the rip off prices in some places. The monasteries only serve vegetables, and some of the are without electricity, so bring a torch.

Transportation: Trains from Kunming or Chengdu to Emei Shan railway station. Bus to Baoguo. Or bus from Chengdu to Baoguo. Several small hotels at Baoguo, one large: Hongzhushan Hotel. Minibus from Baoguo to near Qingyin (710 m), Wannian (1020) or Jieyin Hall (2540 m) if you are short of time or lazy. At the lower part of the mountain the rainforest is mainly cut down and it is now farmland instead. The western trek via Xianfeng is more wild and unspoilt. Try one way up and the other way down. It is possible to go up to the top in two days and down in one, but then you won't see many birds. If it gets icy and cold high up you can rent frost-nails and heavy military overcoats. You can even rent one or two chinese to carry you up and down if you like.

Kunming

Another big town, capitol of Yunnan in southwest China. A favourite among tourists with perfect climate all year round. To find any birds, take some sort of bus out of town or rent a bike. Two fairly good spots are the Bamboo Temple and Western Hills about 10 km west of town. Western Hills are covered with both pine forest and bamboo. We found especially dense bamboo shrubs with a small stream to hide some interesting species, for example White-tailed Robin, Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-babbler, Orange-gorgetted and Snowy-browed Flycatcher and Rufous-bellied Niltava. There are lots of hotels in Kunming, we stayed at the Kunming Hotel. Our favourite restaurant was the "Cooking School".

Xishuangbanna

Xishuangbanna down in south Yunnan was just recently opened up to foreigners so it was exciting to be able to visit this area, even if it was not what we expected. In the pamphlet from "The Chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, Yunnan Branch" you can read the following:

"Xishuangbanna is situated on the southern frontier of Yunnan Province, bordering Burma and Laos. It has an area of 19,200 sq.km. and is administratively divided into three counties: Jinghong, Menghai and Mengla. The population, which consists of 12 nationalities, is 650 000. These 12 nationalities are Dai, Han, Hani, Bulang, Lahu, Wa, Yao, Hino, Zhuang, Yi, Hui and Miao. Xishuangbanna Dai Nationality Autonomous Prefecture was set up in 1953, with Yunjinghong of Jinghong County as its capital. The elevation of Xishuangbanna ranges from 550 to 2,300 metres above sea level. There are four major rivers, namely the Lancangjiang (the Mekong), the Luosuojiang, the Liushahe and the Nanlahe in the prefecture.

Because Xishuangbanna is influenced by the Indian Ocean monsoon in the south and protected by high mountains in the east and west against the cold current, its climate is hot, rainy, humid and static. The annual rainfall is between 1,200 and 2,000 mm. Yunjinghong doesn't have frost, nor the clear distinction of the four seasons. The year is divided into dry and wet seasons and this characteristic is very favourable for the growth of various species of plant life, accounting for one sixth of China's total. In this vast evergreen kingdom, there are huge banyan trees, numerous exotic plants, some with leaves in the form of boats or umbrellas, others with flowers like wash basins. Xishuangbanna has 500 kinds of animals and birds, accounting for one quarter of China's total. It is a natural zoo cherishing many very rare and precious species, such as wild elephants, wild oxen (bison), tigers, leopards, peacocks, hornbills, gibbons, golden-haired monkey, slow loris and big-spotted civet cats."

The problem is that when you enter Jinghong and try to find some nice rainforest all you see is plantations of rubber trees and bananas. 60 km around Jinghong all rainforest is cut down, except a little refuge about 40 km to the NW, and that forest is only accessible by C.I.T.S.' weekly bus tour (just a 2-hour visit) or if you rent your own bus. It is said to be unspoilt parts around Menglun, but that area is closed for tourists.

But what we recommend is to jump off the bus on the Simao-Jinghong route at either Guanpin, Ertaipo or where you think it looks good and walk along the road. The problem is where to sleep, but local buses are frequent so you can probably take one and find a hotel at either Dadugang or Mengyang in the evening. We convinced the people at Ertaipo Lounge to stay in a 5-bedroom for bus-drivers (1 Y/night!). The food here was **very** simple, but there are small restaurants in the other villages along the road. There are few forest trails in this area, but you can see a great deal from the road and maybe you can find some trails we missed.

There are **some** birds around Jinghong, we saw waders along the Mekong River. The hotel "No. 1 Prefecture Guest House" was very nice, but avoid the restaurant. The C.I.T.S. office is just across the street.

Transportation: From Kunming try to get an airline ticket to Simao (74 Y). The aircraft takes 1 hour instead of 2 days by bus. The return ticket by air is bought in Simao the day **before** the departure (you can book it several days in advance). From Simao there are express buses to Jinghong (take soft-seat). There are also lokal buses to Dadugang for example. Try to avoid Xishuangbanna during the "watersplashing festival" around 11-14 April, when it is crowded with Han chinese tourists.

Simao

A small town 1000 metres above sea level. Migrating birds at the airport (which is really a multipurpose area!), around the lake east of town (pine forest). Secondary forest west of the airstrip with some birds. Some of the birds we saw in Simao: Schrenck's Bittern, Mountain Imperial Pigeon, Oriental Cuckoo,, Siberian Blue Robin, Yellow-streaked Warbler, Black-browed Tit and Slender-billed Oriole.

It is not as humid here as down in Xishuangbanna. The rainperiod is from May until July. Hotel Fuxian was OK.

Yangshou

Incredible beautiful with all the carst mountains you see in chinese paintings. Situated at the Li River, south of Guilin. Nice surroundings with resident and migrating passerines hiding in the bamboo and bushes. Dollarbird, Swinhoe's Minivet, Chinese Babax and Yellow-rumped Flycatcher for example. Yangshou is a small town with an increasing amount of low budget travellers, the rich ones stay in Guilin instead. Small cafés are popping up, many of them were less than one year old. Cheap and good food, a bit westernised. Our favourites were Napoleon Bar & Green Lotus Peak White House (with müsli and swedish rock music!).

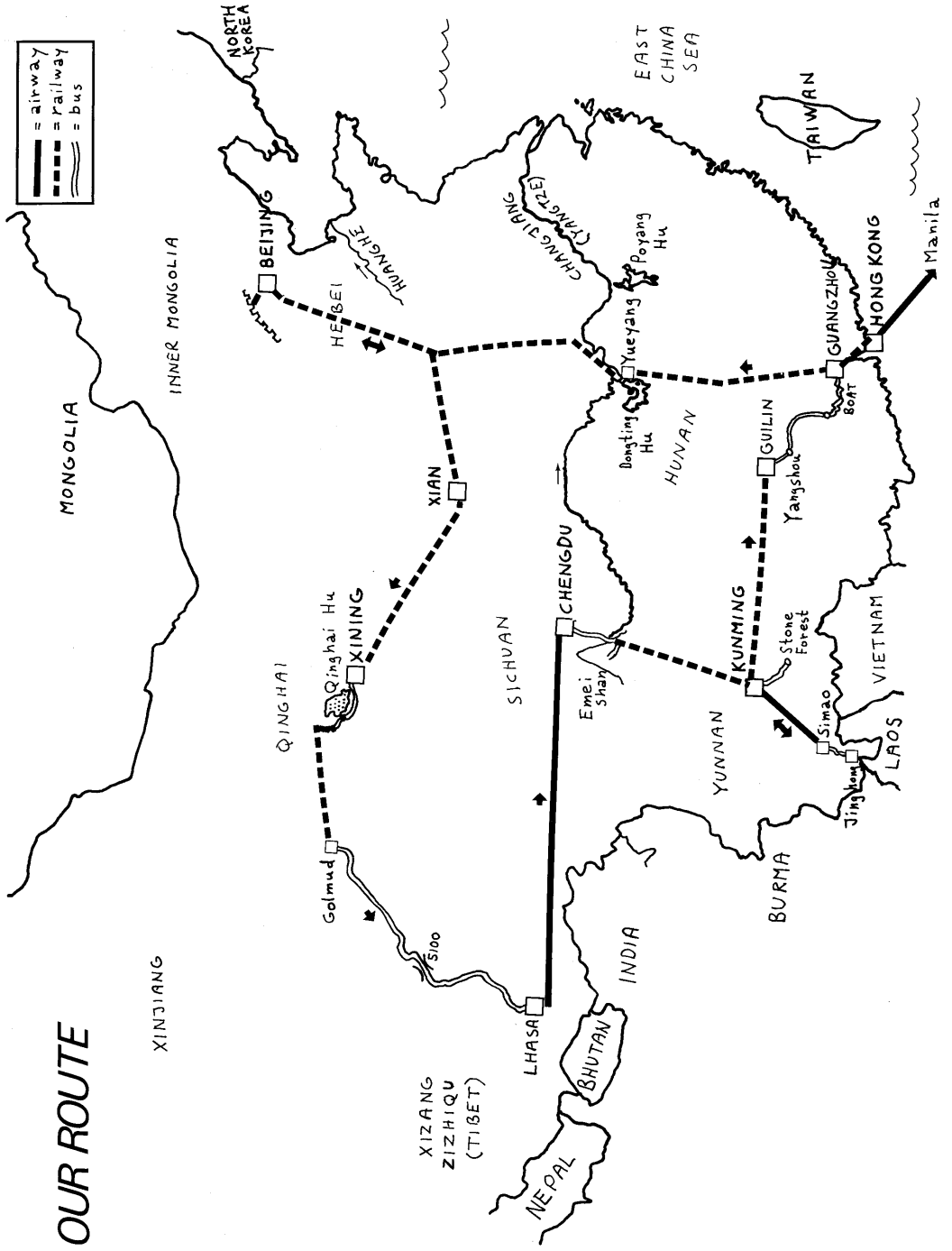
The Guilin area is very rainy, except when we are there. High humidity and quite hazy. Best photo time is 6 p.m. when it clears up. Yangshou Hotel was very nice (28 Y for double).

See the printed report for the following;

MAPS ON LOCALITIES

BIRD LIST: 554 species.

OUR ROUTE



BIRD LIST 554 species

Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*)

Common Mai Po (HK) & Yueyang, 8 Simao 11.4.

Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*)

1 E. Lhasa & 6 Yarlung Zangbo, S. Lhasa 22.3

Dalmatian Pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*)

1 Deep Bay (HK) 24.2 & 10 same place 25.2.

Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)

Over 1000 Deep Bay (HK) 24-25.2, 9 Lhasa river 19-21.3, at least 2 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Great Frigatebird (*Fregata minor/ariel*)

1 male over Deep Bay (HK) 20.4.

Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*)

2 Mai Po (HK) 24.2 & 1 here 25.2.

Yellow Bittern (*Ixobrychus sinensis*)

2 fishponds N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. Common Mai Po (HK) in April.

Schrenck's Bittern (*I. eurhythmus*)

1 female Simao 12.4.

Chestnut Bittern (*I. cinnamomeus*)

1 female Tai Long Wan (HK) 22.4.

Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)

1 Mai Po (HK) 24.2, common Mai Po in April.

Little Green Heron (*Butorides striatus*)

4 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. 1 W. Jinghong 8.4. 1 Simao 12.4. 10 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Chinese Pond Heron (*Ardeola bacchus*)

Common in Hong Kong. A few in southernmost China.

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

50 N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. Fairly common in Hong Kong.

Great Egret (*Egretta alba*)

Fairly common Candaba (P) 18.2. Common in Hong Kong, maximum 500 Deep Bay 24.2, fewer in April. Up to 5 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 5 Liang Hu 15.3.

Intermediate Egret (*E. intermedia*)

9 Mai Po (HK) 25.2, 3 Simao 6.4, about 8 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Little Egret (*E. garzetta*)

Common Candaba (P) 18.2, 30 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. Common in Hong Kong, with maximum >1000 Deep Bay 24.2. Common Simao 6.4.

Chinese Egret (*E. eulophotes*)

1 Mai Po (HK) 30.4.

Eastern Reef Egret (*E. sacra*)

2 dark from the ferry (HK) 22.4 & 4 dark Tap Mun (HK) 29.4. 1 white Mai Po (HK) 25 & 30.4.

Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*)

4 fishponds N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. Over 500 Mai Po (HK) in February, up to 10 here in April. Up to 200 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 1 S. Simao 7.4.

Purple Heron (*A. purpurea*)

1 fishponds N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. 10 Mai Po (HK) 24-25.2, and up to 5 here in April.

Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*)

1 Yueyang 28.2.

Black-faced Spoonbill (*P. minor*)

4 Mai Po (HK) 24.2. At least 20 Deep Bay (HK) 25.2. 1 Mai Po 30.4.

White Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*)

3 Mai Po (HK) 25.2 & 3 here 20-21.4.

Oriental White Stork (*Ciconia boyciana*)

5 Yueyang 28.2-1.3.

Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*)

100 western Koko Nor 13.3.

Swan Goose (*Anser cygnoides*)

1 with Bean Geese Yueyang 28.2.

Greylag Goose (*A. anser*)

50 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 1 Liang Hu 15.3.

White-fronted Goose (*A. albifrons*)

At least 2000 Yueyang 28.2-2.3.

Bean Goose (*A. fabilis*)

At least 8000 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 10 Liang Hu 15.3.

Bar-headed Goose (*A. indicus*)

1 with White-fronted Geese Yueyang 28.2. 1 Heimahe 14.3. 1 Damxung 17.3.

Wandering Whistling Duck (*Dendrocygnus arcuata*)

10 fishponds N. Malicboy (P) 21.2.

Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*)

50 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 30 Heimahe 12.3. 10 western Koko Nor 13.3. At least 500 Liang Hu 15.3. 200 Golmud-Lhasa 16-17.3. Up to 75 Lhasa River S. Lhasa 21.3.

Shelduck (*T. tadorna*)

>1000 Deep Bay (HK) 25.2, 1 Yueyang 28.2. Up to 150 Deep Bay (HK) in April.

Philippine Mallard (*Anas luzonica*)

100 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2.

Spot-billed Duck (*A. poecilorhyncha*)

400 Mai Po (HK) 25.2. >1000 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 2 Lhasa River 21.3. Up to 20 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Mallard (*A. platyrhynchos*)

Several 1000 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 20 western Koko Nor 13.3. >500 Liang Hu 15.3. >100 E. Golmud 16.3. 2 Lhasa River 19.3. 2 here 21.3. 4 Tsingpo River S. Lhasa 22.3. 2 Mai Po (HK) 26.4.

Teal (*A. crecca*)

500 Mai Po (HK) 24.2. 100 Yueyang 28.2-2.3., 2 Lhasa River 21.3. 2 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Falcated Teal (*A. falcata*)

120 Mai Po (HK) 24-25.2. >500 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. Up to 10 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Gadwall (*A. strepera*)

4 Mai Po (HK) 24.2. 2 Yueyang 28.2.

Wigeon (*A. penelope*)

300 Deep Bay (HK) 25.2. >1000 Yueyang 2.2-2.3. 10 western Koko Nor 13.3. 50 Liang Hu 15.3, 5 Tsim Bei Tsui (HK) 27.4.

Pintail (*A. acuta*)

>500 Deep Bay (HK) 25.2. >50 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 70 Heimahe 12.3. 30 western Koko Nor 13.3. >500 Liang Hu 15.3. >500 E. Golmud 16.3. 2 Lhasa River 21.3. 5 Mai Po (HK) 20.4.

Garganey (*A. querquedula*)

100 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. 30 Mai Po (HK) 24.2 & up to 10 here in April.

Shoveler (*A. clypeata*)

10 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2.

Red-crested Pochard (*Netta rufina*)

>500 Liang Hu 15.3. >500 E. Golmud 16.3. A few Golmud-Lhasa 16-17.3.

Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)

>100 Liang Hu 15.3.

Baer's Pochard (*A. baeri*)

17 Deep Bay (HK) 25.2.

Tufted Duck (*A. fuligula*)

>50 Liang Hu 15.3.

Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)

30 W. Lanzhou 9.3. 20 western Koko Nor 13.3.

Smew (*Mergus albellus*)

Up to 140 Yueyang 28.2, 10 western Koko Nor 13.3.

Goosander (*Mergus merganser*)

8 western Koko Nor 13.3. 2 Liang Hu 15.3. A few Golmud-Lhasa 17.3. Up to 70 Lhasa River.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaeetus*)

2 Deep Bay (HK) 25.2. 1 Simao 13.4. Up to 2 Deep Bay (HK) in April.

Black Baza (*Aviceda leucophotes*)

2 Ertaipo 11.4.

Crested Honey Buzzard (*Pernis (apivoros) ptilorhynchus*)

1 Quezon N.P. (P) 19.2, 1 ditto 20.2. 1 Ertaipo 10.4, 2 ditto 11.4. 1 S. Simao 12.4.

Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*)

Common Hong Kong, seen Lhasa, E. Emei Shan, Kunming and Simao.

Brahminy Kite (*Haliastur indicus*)

3 Quezon N.P. (P) 20.2.

White-bellied Sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*)

2 from the ferry (HK) 29.4.

White-tailed Eagle (*H. albicilla*)

>20 Liang Hu 15.3. 1 subad Lhasa 19-21.3.

Lammergeier (*Gypaetus barbatus*)

1 S. Heimahe 14.3. 3 W. Golmud 16.3. 20 Nagqu 17.3. Up to 3 Lhasa 19-22.3.

Himalayan Griffon (*Gyps himalayensis*)

1 Huangyan 11.3. 2 S. Heimahe 14.3. 10 Golmud-Lhasa 16-17.3. Up to 3 Lhasa 19-22.3.

Black Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*)

1 S. Heimahe 14.3. 5 Qagan Nur 15.3. 2 W. Golmud 16.3.

Short-toed Eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*)

4 Golden Summit, Emei Shan 29.3.

Crested Serpent Eagle (*Spilornis cheela*)

1 Ertaipo 11.4. 1 Simao 13.4.

Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus* ssp. *silonotus*)

10 (1 male) Mai Po (HK) 24-25.2 & up to 3 here in April.

Hen Harrier (*C. cyaneus*)

Up to 20 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 2 females migrating NE Golden Summit, Emei Shan 29.3. 1 male N. Stone Forest 4.4.

Pied Harrier (*C. melanoleucos*)

1 male N. Stone Forest 4.4. 1 male Simao 6.4.

Shikra (*Accipiter badius*)

1 male W. Jinghong 8.4. 1 female Yangshuo 16.4.

Chinese Goshawk (*A. soloensis*)

1 Quezon N.P. (P) 19.2.

Japanese Sparrowhawk (*A. gularis*)

2 migrating N., Mai Po (HK) 20.4.

Besra (*A. virgatus*)

1 pair Emei Shan 26.3.

Sparrowhawk (*A. nisus*)

1 S. Lhasa 22.3.

Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*)

1 Mai Po (HK) 25..2. 20 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 5 Lhasa 19-22.3. 25 migrating N., Golden Summit, Emei Shan 28.3. Ditto 29.3. 2 S. Kunming 4.4. 1 Kunming 5.4.

Upland Buzzard (*B. hemilasius*)

1 Daotanghe 11.3. 3 Heimahe 12.3. 6 western Koko Nor 13.3. 5 Heimahe-Qagan Nur 14.3. 2 E. Liang Hu 15.3. 2 Golmud-Lhasa 17.3. Up to 5 Lhasa 19-22.3.

Grey-faced Buzzard (*Butastur indicus*)

2 migrating N., Tai Po Kau (HK) 24.4.

Steppe Eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*)

Up to 5 subad Lhasa 19-22.3. 1 subad migrating N., Golden Summit, Emei Shan 28.3.

Greater Spotted Eagle (*A. clanga*)

At least 1 ad and 2 2nd year Mai Po (HK) 25.2. 2 ad migrating N., Xining 10.3. 2 ad N Lhasa 17.3. 2 ad migrating N., Golden Summit, Emei Shan 28.3. 1 ad ditto 29.3.

Golden Eagle (*A. chrysaetos*)

1 subad Huangyuan 11.3. 1 ad W. Golmud 16.3.

Imperial eagle (*A. heliaca*)

1 subad Mai Po (HK) 24.2. At least 1 2nd year & 1 3rd year & 1 subad Mai Po (HK) 25.2.

Unid. Eagle (*Aquila* sp.)

28 migrating NE in the valley between Damxung and Nagqu 17.3.

Philippine Hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus philippensis*)

Up to 4 Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Philippine Falconet (*Microhierax erythrogenys*)

Up to 5 Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*)

Fairly common in Hong Kong and all of China.

Merlin (*F. columbarius*)

1 Heimahe 12.3.

Saker (*F. cherrug*)

1 Heimahe 12.3. 1 western Koko Nor 13.3. 1 pair breeding S. Lhasa River 19.3, probably this species, but observations don't exclude *Falco jugger*.

Peregrine Falcon (*F. peregrinus*)

1 N. Lhasa 19.3. 1 Western Hills, Kunming 5.4. 1 Yuangshuo 17.4.

Chinese Francolin (*Francolinus pintadeanus*)

1 heard Tai Long Wan (HK) 22.4. 1 seen + 4 heard S. Starling Inlet (HK) 25.4.

Tibetan Partridge (*Perdix hodgsoniae*)

6 S. Heimahe 14.3.

Quail (*Coturnix (coturnix) japonicus*)

2 Yueyang 2.3.

Temminck's Tragopan (*Tragopan temminckii*)

1 male Elephant's bathing pool, Emei Shan 27.3.

Red Jungle Fowl (*Gallus gallus*)

3 heard Ertaipo 10-11.4.

Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)

3 Yueyang 1-2.3. 4 Badaling 5.3. 2 Yangshuo 17.4.

Lady Amherst's Pheasant (*Chrysolophus amherstiae*)

1 heard E. Elephant's bathing pool, Emei Shan 30.3.

Black-necked Crane (*Grus nigricollis*)

14 Lhasa river 19.3, and 16+2 here 21.3.

Ruddy Crake (*Porzana fusca*)

2 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2.

White-browed Crake (*Poliolimnas cinereus*)

1 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2.

Barred Rail (*Rallus torquatus*)

2 American cementary, Manila (P) 17.1. 1 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2.

White-breasted Waterhen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*)

1 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. 1 W. Jinghong 8.4. 2 S. Simao 12.4. 5 Yangshuo 17.4. Common Mai Po (HK).

Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*)

Common Hong Kong. 1 Guangzhou-Yueyang 27.2.

Coot (*Fulica atra*)

Common Mai Po (HK) in February, a few still there in April.

Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*)

Up to 200 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 15 Lhasa River 19.3.

Grey-headed Lapwing (*V. cinereus*)

30 Mai Po (HK) 24.2. 6 Yueyang 28.2-1.3. 20 Simao 6.4 & 40 here 13.4.

River Lapwing (*V. spinosus*)

1 pair Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4.

Siberian Lesser Golden Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*)

200 Manila Bay (P) 17.2. 7 Candaba (P) 18.2. 6 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. 100 Deep Bay (HK) 25.2. Up to 300 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Grey Plover (*P. squatarola*)

10 Deep Bay (HK) 25.2. Several 1000 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. Up to 50 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Little Ringed Plover (*Charadrius dubius*)

100 Manila Bay (P) 17.2. 1 Candaba (P) 18.2. 30 Mai Po (HK) 24-25.2. Common breeder Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4. 2 Simao 12.4. Up to 2 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Kentish Plover (*C. alexandrinus*)

1000 Manila Bay (P) 17.2. Several 1000 Deep Bay (HK) 25.2. Thousands Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 7 Lhasa River 21.3. 30 Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4. Up to 300 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Mongolian Plover (*C. mongolus*)

4 Manila Bay (P) 17.2. Up to 100 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Greater Sand Plover (*C. leschenaultii*)

Up to 700 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)

Up to 40 Mai Po (HK) in April (30.4). 20 Tsim Bei Tsui (HK) 27.4.

Red-necked Stint (*Calidris ruficollis*)

500 Manila Bay (P) 17.2. Up to 100 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Little Stint (*C. minuta*)

1 Mai Po (HK) 21.4.

Long-toed Stint (*C. subminuta*)

200 Manila Bay (P) 17.2. 2 Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4. Up to 5 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Temminck's Stint (*C. temminckii*)

100 Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4 & 10 Simao 12.4.

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*C. acuminata*)

Up to 40 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Dunlin (*C. alpina*)

Thousands Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 1 Mai Po (HK) 26.4.

Curlew Sandpiper (*C. ferruginea*)

>1000 Mai Po (HK) in April (20.4).

Knot (*C. canutus*)

Up to 30 Mai Po (HK) in April (27 & 30.4).

Great Knot (*C. tenuirostris*)

Regular at Mai Po (HK) in April with maximum 12 20.4. 2 Tsim Bei Tsui (HK) 27.4.

Sanderling (*C. alba*)

Up to 3 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus*)

1 Mai Po (HK) 21.4, and another bird here 26.4.

Broad-billed Sandpiper (*Limnicola falcinellus*)

Up to 70 Mai Po (HK) in April (21.4).

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)

1 2nd year male Mai Po (HK) 20-30.4.

Asian Dowitcher (*Limnodromus semipalmatus*)

Regular at Mai Po (HK) in April. Maximum 65 20.4.

Spotted Redshank (*Tringa erythropus*)

>1000 Mai Po (HK) 24-25.2. Up to 20 Yueyang 28.2-2.3 & 4 Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4.

Up to 300 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Redshank (*T. totanus*)

Up to 1000 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Marsh Sandpiper (*T. stagnatilis*)

25 Mai Po (HK) 24-25.2. Up to 100 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Greenshank (*T. nebularia*)

1 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. 20 Mai Po (HK) 24-25.2. Up to 3 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 30 Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4. 10 Simao 12.4. Up to 200 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Nordmann's Greenshank (*T. guttifer*)

1 Mai Po (HK) 27.4 & 2 here 30.4.

Green Sandpiper (*T. ochropus*)

10 Mai Po (HK) 24-25.2. Up to 5 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 7 Lhasa River 19-21.3. 1 Mai Po (HK) 26.4.

Wood Sandpiper (*T. glareola*)

10 Candaba (P) 18.2. 5 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. 20 Mai Po (HK) 24-25.2. 20 Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4. 5 Simao 12.4. Up to 100 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Grey-tailed Tattler (*T. brevipes*)

Regular at Mai Po (HK) in April. Maximum 6 30.4. 20 Tsim Bei Tsui (HK) 27.4. 2 Tolo Harbour (HK) 30.4.

Terek Sandpiper (*Xenus cinereus*)

1 Manila Bay (P) 17.2. Up to 300 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*)

10 Manila Bay (P) 17.2. 15 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. 30 Mai Po (HK) 24-25.2. 1 Lhasa River 21.3. 20 Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4. 5 Simao 12.4. 1 Yangshuo 16.4. Up to 30 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*)

Up to 40 Mai Po (HK) in April (27.4).

Bar-tailed Godwit (*L. lapponica*)

1 Mai Po (HK) 20.4 & 3 here 21.4.

Curlew (*Numenius arquata*)

300 Deep Bay (HK) 25.2. Up to 50 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. Up to 200 Deep Bay (HK) in April.

Far Eastern Curlew (*N. madagascariensis*)

1 Mai Po (HK) 25.2. Regular here in April, maximum 17 21.4.

Whimbrel (*N. phaeopus*)

Up to 100 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*)

40 Mai Po (HK) 24-25.2. Up to 15 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 1 Simao 6.4. 3 Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4. Up to 25 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Pintail Snipe (*G. stenura*)

1 Simao 13.4.

Swinhoe's Snipe (*G. megala*)

1 Tai Long Wan (HK) 22.4. 1 Mai Po (HK) 25.4.

Solitary Snipe (*G. solitaria*)

1 Heimahe 12.3. 1 E. Lhasa 22.3.

Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*)

20 Mai Po (HK) 24.2. 4 Simao 12.4. Up to 10 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*)

500 Deep Bay (HK) 25.2. 1 Mai Po 30.4.

Ibisbill (*Ibidorhyncha struthersii*)

2 pairs Lhasa River 21.3.

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*)

Up to 4 Mai Po (HK) in April. 5 from the ferry (HK) 22.4.

Oriental Pratincole (*Glareola maldivarium*)

2 American cementary, Manila (P) 17.2. At least 200 Candaba (P) 18.2. 2 Mai Po (HK) 25.2 & up to 5 here in April.

Milky Pratincole (*G. lactea*)

20 probably breeders Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4.

Great Black-headed Gull (*Larus ichtyaetus*)

3 ad. Liang Hu 15.3. 3 ad. Damxung 17.3. Up to 10 ad. and 2 2nd years Lhasa River 19-21.3. 5 ad. Yarlung Zangbo, S. Lhasa 22.3.

Black-headed Gull (*L. ridibundus*)

50 Manila Bay (P) 17.2. Common Hong Kong in February. Fairly common Yueyang 28.2-2.3. Common Liang Hu 15.3. Up to 5 Lhasa River 19-21.3. 2 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Brown-headed Gull (*L. brunnicephalus*)

13 Heimahe 12.3. 5 western Koko Nor 13.3. Common Liang Hu 15.3. 5 E. Golmud 16.3. Up to 30 Lhasa River 19-21.3. 15 Simao 12.4.

Herring Gull (*L. argentatus*)

Common Hong Kong in February (*vegae* and *mongolicus*). Fairly common Yueyang (*vegae* and *mongolicus*) 28.2-2.3. 1 *vegae* Heimahe 12.3. 1 2nd year Liang Hu 15.3.

Common Gull (*L. canus*)

1 ad. Liang Hu 15.3.

Saunders's Gull (*L. saundersi*)

50 (10 2nd year) Deep Bay (HK) 25.2.

Whiskered Tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*)

300 Manila Bay (P) 17.2. 10 Candaba (P) 18.2. 20 Deep Bay (HK) 26.4.

Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*)

Up to 14 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Caspian Tern (*Sterna caspia*)

2 Deep Bay (HK) 24.2. Up to 10 Mai Po in April.

Common Tern (*S. hirundo*)

Flock of 24 Tolo Channel (HK) 22.4.

Black-naped Tern (*S. sumatrana*)

2 Tap Mun and 2 Tolo Channel (HK) 29.4.

Little Tern (*S. albifrons*)

Up to 16 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Pallas's Sandgrouse (*Syrhaptes paradoxus*)

3 Qagan Nur 15.3.

Domestic Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

Common in most visited areas.

Hill Pigeon (*C. rupestris*)

Fairly common Heimahe-Lhasa.

Snow Pigeon (*C. leuconota*)

2 E. Lhasa 22.3.

Speckled Wood Pigeon (*C. hodgsonii*)

1 Elephant's bathing pool, Emei Shan 30.3.

Rufous Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia orientalis*)

Common Mai Po (HK) in February, fewer in April. 100 Yueyang 2.3. Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4. 10 Yangshuo 17.4.

Red Turtle Dove (*S. tranquebarica*)

4 American cementary, Manila (P) 17.2.

Spotted Dove (*S. chinensis*)

Common in Hong Kong and southern China.

Slender-billed Cuckoo-dove (*Macropygia phasianella*)

1 Quezon N.P. (P) 21.2.

Zebra Dove (*Geopelia striata*)

Fairly common in the Manila area (P) & at fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2.

Emerald Dove (*Chalcophaps indica*)

1 Quezon N.P. (P) 20-21.2. 1 heard Tai Po Kao (HK) 24.4.

Pompadour Pigeon (*Treron pompadour*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Thick-billed Pigeon (*T. curvirostra*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Pin-tailed Pigeon (*T. apicaudata*)

Common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Green Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula aenea*)

About 5 Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Mountain Imperial Pigeon (*D. badia*)

About 8 Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*)

Common around Hong Kong Zoo. 8 Mai Po (HK) 20.4. (Escapes).

Green-headed Racket-tailed Parrot (*Prioniturus luconensis*)

2 pairs breeding + 2 Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Guaibero (*Bolbopsittacus lunulatus*)

Fairly common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Philippine Hanging Parakeet (*Loriculus philippensis*)

4 Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*)

Common around Hong Kong Zoo (escapes).

Large Hawk-cuckoo (*Cuculus sparverioides*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4. 1 Simao 12.4. 2 Chek Keng (HK) 22.4. 2 Tai Po Kao (HK) 24.4.

Hodgson's Hawk-cuckoo (*C. fugax*)

1-2 heard Ertaipo 9.4.

Indian Cuckoo (*C. micropterus*)

Common Ertaipo 9-12.4. Fairly common Hong Kong in April.

Cuckoo (*C. canorus*)

3 heard Simao 12.4.

Oriental Cuckoo (*C. saturatus*)

1 heard Simao 12.4.

Lesser Cuckoo (*C. poliocephalus*)

1 Ertaipo 11.4. 1 Simao 12.4.

Plaintive Cuckoo (*C. merulinus*)

1 heard Tsim Bei Tsum (HK) 27.4.

Asian Emerald Cuckoo (*Chrysococcyx maculatus*)

1 Simao 6.4. Common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Koel (*Eudynamis scolopacea*)

Common Hong Kong.

Rough-crested Cuckoo (*Phoenicophaeus superciliosus*)

Fairly common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Green-billed Malkoha (*Phaenicophaeus tristis*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Greater Coucal (*Centropus sinensis*)

Common Hong Kong and Jinghong-Simaoarea.

Lesser Coucal (*C. bengalensis*)

1+3 heard Chek Keng (HK) 22.4. 1 heard Starlet Inlet (HK) 25.4.

Mountain Scops Owl (*Otus spilocephalus*)

2 heard Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Collared Owlet (*Glaucidium brodiei*)

1+ about 10 heard Emei Shan 26-31.3.

Asian Barred Owlet (*G. cuculoides*)

2 Emei Shan 26.3. 1 Yangshuo 16.4.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*)

10 Yueyang 1.3.

Large-tailed Nightjar (*Caprimulgus macrurus*)

1 heard Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Himalayan Swiftlet (*Collocalia brevirostris*)

Fairly common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2. 200 Emei Shan 30.3.

Grey Swiftlet (*C. vanikorensis*)

Common American cementary, Manila (P) 17.2. 2 Candaba (P) 18.2.

Pygmy Swiftlet (*C. troglodytes*)

Common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

White-Bellied (Glossy) Swiftlet (*C. esculenta*)

Fairly common fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2.

White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*)

10 Ertaipo 11.4.

Pacific Swift (*Apus pacificus*)

1 Hong Kong cementary 23.2. 20 Yangshuo 17.4. Fairly common Hong Kong in April.

House Swift (*A. affinis*)

Common in Hong Kong and southern China north to Kunming.

Palm Swift (*Cypsiurus parvus*)

Fairly common Jinghong-Simao-area.

Crested Treeswift (*Hemiprocne coronata*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Lesser (Whiskered) Treeswift (*H. comata*)

1 Quezon N.P. (P) 19.2.

Philippine Trogon (*Harpactes ardens*)

1 male Quezon N.P. (P) 20.2.

Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*)

2 W. Jinghong 8.4. 1 S. Simao 12.4.

Dollarbird (*Eurystomus orientalis*)
5 Yangshuo 17.4. 3 Tai Long Wan (HK) 22.4.

Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*)
15 W. Guangshuo 19.4. Up to 5 Mai Po (HK) in April.

Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*)
Common Hong Kong and southern China north to Chengdu.

Dwarf River Kingfisher (*Ceyx cyanopectus*)
1 Quezon N.P. (P) 21.2.

Black-capped Kingfisher (*Halcyon pileata*)
1 Mai Po (HK) 24.2, 1 here 25.2. 1 W. Jinghong 8.4. 2 Yangshuo 16-17.4.

White-throated Kingfisher (*H. smyrnensis*)
Fairly common the Philippines, Hong Kong and southern China north to Yangshuo.

Collared Kingfisher (*H. chloris*)
1 American cementary, Manila (P) 17.2. Common fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2.

Blue-tailed Bee-eater (*Merops philippinus*)
10 Candaba (P) 18.2. 2 fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. 3 Mai Po (HK) 21.4 and 5 here 27.4.

Blue-bearded Bee-eater (*Nyctyornis athertoni*)
1 Ertaipo 10.4 (P) & 12.4.

Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)
1 Lhasa river 21.3. 1 W. Chengdu 25.3. 1 Simao 12.4.

Tarctic Hornbill (*Penelopides panini*)
Fairly common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Rufous Hornbill (*Buceros hydrocorax*)
4 Quezon N.P. (P) 19.2 and heard 21.2.

Great Barbet (*Megalaima virens*)
1 Chek Keng (HK) 22.4, 3 heard Tai Po Kau (HK) 24.4.

Blue-throated Barbet (*M. asiatica*)
Common Simao-Jinghongarea.

Coppersmith Barbet (*M. haemacephala*)
Fairly common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*)
1 Yangshuo 17.4.

Speckled Piculet (*Picumnus innominatus*)
1 Emei Shan 27.3. 1 Ertaipo 11.4.

Grey-headed Woodpecker (*Picus canus*)

1 S. Badaling 5.3. 1 heard Tiatan, Beijing 6.3. 1 Emei Shan 31.3. 1 heard Western Hills, Kunming 5.4. 1 Ertaipo 11.4.

Greater Yellow-naped Woodpecker (*P. flavinucha*)

1 Ertaipo 12.4.

Great Spotted Woodpecker (*P. major*)

Fairly common in China.

Crimson-breasted Woodpecker (*P. cathpharius*)

1 male Emei Shan 29.3.

Rufous-bellied Woodpecker (*P. hyperythrus*)

1 Ertaipo 10.4.

Grey-capped Woodpecker (*P. canicapillus*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Pygmy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopus maculatus*)

4 Quezon N.P. (P) 19-20.2.

Greater Goldenback (*Chrysocolaptes lucidus* ssp. *haematribon*)

1 Quezon N.P. (P) 19.2.

Sooty Woodpecker (*Mulleripicus funebris*)

5 Quezon N.P. (P) 19-20.2.

White-bellied Woodpecker (*Dryocopus javensis*)

1 Quezon N.P. (P) 20.2.

PASSERINAE

Long-billed Calandra Lark (*Melanocorypha maxima*)

100 Heimahe 12.3. 50 S. Heimahe 14.3.

Mongolian Lark (*M. mongolica*)

4 SE Koko Nor 11.3. 100 Heimahe 12.3. 20 W. Koko Nor 13.3.

Hume's Short-toed Lark (*Calandrella acutirostris*)

3 Lhasa River 21.3.

Lesser Short-toed Lark (*C. (rufescens)(cheleensis*)

1 Heimahe 12.3. 5 W. Koko Nor 13.3. 2 S. Heimahe 14.3.

Crested Lark (*Galerida cristata*)

Fairly common Xining-Heimahe.

Oriental Skylark (*Alauda gulgula*)

Common Candaba (P) 18.2. Common Yueyang 28.2-2.3. Fairly common Koko Nor. Common Liang Hu -Lhasa.

Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*)
Common Xining-Lhasa.

Plain Martin (*Riparia paludicola*)
Common Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4.

Sand Martin (*R. riparia*)
2 Mai Po (HK) 21.4.

Crag Martin (*Hirundo rupestris*)
Common Lhasa. 1 Emei Shan 30.3.

Swallow (*H. rustica*)
Common in the Philippines, Hong Kong and China.

Pacific Swallow (*H. tahitica*)
Fairly common in the Manila area (P).

Red-rumped Swallow (*H. daurica*)
Fairly common from Jinghong up to Chengdu.

Greater Striated Swallow (*H. striolata*)
5 Simao 6.4.

Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*)
Fairly common Candaba (P) 18.2. 10 Mai Po (HK) 24.2. 20 Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4.
Fairly common migrant Mai Po (HK) in April (simillima & taivana)

Citrine Wagtail (*M. citreola*)
15 Mekong River, Jinghong 7.4. 1 W. Jinghong 8.4.

Grey Wagtail (*M. cinerea*)
Fairly common Philippines, fairly common in southern China north to Chengdu.

White Wagtail (*M. alba*)
Common in Hong Kong and China north to Lhasa (*ocularis*, *lugens*, *leucopsis* & *alboides*).

Richard's Pipit (*Anthus novaeseelandiae*)
Common in the Philippines and Hong Kong in February. Fairly common Jinghong-Simao.
Fairly common Hong Kong in April.

Olive Tree Pipit (*A. hodgsoni*)
Common in the Philippines. 20 Hong Kong cemetery 23.2. Fairly common in southern China north to Kunming.

Rosy Pipit (*A. roseatus*)
1 migrating N., Golden summit, Emei Shan 29.3. 4 Stone forest 4.4. 4 Ertaiipo 11.4.

Red-throated Pipit (*A. cervinus*)
1 Yueyang 28.2. 1 Simao 13.4.

Water Pipit (*A. spinoletta*)

Common Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 1 Lhasa River 21.3. Most, possibly all, of these belonged to what is now generally regarded as *Anthus rubescens* (Buff-bellied Pipit).

Large Cuckoo-shrike (*Coracina novaehollandiae*)

1 Guangzhou 26.2. 1 Ertaipo 11.4.

Barred Cuckoo-shrike (*C. striata*)

Fairly common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike (*C. melaschista*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Black Cuckoo-shrike (*C. coerulescens*)

Fairly common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Pied Triller (*Lalage nigra*)

4 American cemetery, Manila (P) 17.2. 10 Quezon N.P. (P) 19-20.2.

Swinhoe's (Rosy) Minivet (*Pericrotus cantonensis*)

6 Yangshuo 17.4.

Grey-chinned Minivet (*P. solaris*)

At least 1 pair Tai Po Kao (HK) 24.4.

Long-tailed Minivet (*P. ethologus*)

4 Emei Shan 30.3, and flock of 50 here 31.3.

Short-billed Minivet (*P. brevirostris*)

2 females Bamboo temple, Kunming 4.4 & 1 female Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

Scarlet Minivet (*P. flammeus*)

Common Ertaipo 9-12.4. 2 Tai Po Kao (HK) 24.4.

Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike (*Hemipus picatus*)

1 W. Jinghong 8.4. Common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Large Woodshrike (*Tephrodornis gularis*)

4 Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Collared Finch-billed Bulbul (*Spizixos semitorques*)

Common below 2000 m Emei Shan 26-31.3. Common Yangshuo 17.4.

Black-crested Bulbul (*Pycnonotus melanicterus*)

Common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Red-whiskered Bulbul (*P. jocosus*)

Common in Hong Kong and southern China north to Yangshuo.

Brown-breasted Bulbul (*P. xanthorrhous*)

Common around Kunming. 10 Ertaipo 11.4.

Chinese Bulbul (*P. sinensis*)

Common Hong Kong and southern China north to Chengdu and Yueyang.

Sooty-headed Bulbul (*P. aurigaster*)

Fairly common Hong Kong. Common Ertaipo-Simao.

Flavescent Bulbul (*P. flavescens*)

Common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Wattled Bulbul (*P. urostictus*)

4 Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Yellow-vented Bulbul (*P. goiavier*)

Common in the Manila area (P) and N. Malicboy (P).

Puff-throated Bulbul (*Criniger pallidus*)

3 Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Grey-eyed Bulbul (*Hypsipetes propinquus*)

Common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Ashy Bulbul (*H. flavala*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Philippine Bulbul (*H. philippinus*)

Common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2

Common Iora (*Aegithina tiphia*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Blue-winged Leafbird (*Chloropsis cochinchinensis*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Orange-bellied Leafbird (*C. hardwickii*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Brown Shrike (*Lanius cristatus*)

Common in the Philippines (including *lucionensis*). 2 W. Jinghong 8.4. 1 *lucionensis* Mai Po (HK) 26.4.

Burmese Shrike (*L. collurio*)

1 Simao-Jinghong 7.4. 4 Ertaipo 9.4.

Long-tailed Shrike (*L. schach*)

Common Hong Kong and southern China north to Chengdu and Yueyang.

Strong-billed Shrike (*L. validirostris*)

At least 5 American cemetery, Manila (P) 17.2. 1 N. Malicboy (P) 21.2.

Dipper (*Cinclus cinclus*)

1 E. Huangyuan 11.3.

Brown Dipper (*C. pallasii*)

Fairly common Emei Shan.

Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)

Fairly common around Lhasa and on Emei Shan.

Robin Accentor (*Prunella rubeculoides*)

1 Daotanghe 11.3. Common S. Heimahe and around Lhasa. 1 Golden Summit, Emei Shan 28.3.

Siberian Accentor (*P. montanella*)

Common Badaling 5.3.

Brown Accentor (*P. fulvescens*)

Common Xining-Daotanghe. 2 W. Golmud 16.3. Common around Lhasa.

Maroon-backed Accentor (*P. immaculata*)

Fairly common above 1500 m on Emei Shan.

Siberian Rubythroat (*Luscinia calliope*)

3 Mai Po (HK) 24.2. 3 males W. Jinghong 8.4. 3 males Mai Po (HK) 21.4.

Bluethroat (*L. svecica*)

1 female Simao 6.4, 1 male here 12.4. 1 female Yangshuo 16.4, 1 male here 17.4.

Siberian Blue Robin (*L. cyane*)

1 male Simao 12.4.

Golden Bush-robin (*L. chrysaesus*)

1 male Elephant's bathing pool, Emei Shan 29-30.3.

Red-flanked Bluetail (*Tarsiger cyanurus*)

1 male Du Fu Caotang, Chengdu 24.3. A total of 6 Emei Shan 26-31.3.

Magpie Robin (*Copsychus saularis*)

Common Hong Kong and southern China north to Chengdu.

Black Redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*)

1 female Qagan Nur 15.3.

Hodgson's Redstart (*P. hodgsoni*)

1 female Heimahe 13.3. 1 female Golden Summit, Emei Shan 28.3.

Blue-fronted Redstart (*P. frontalis*)

Fairly common up to 2000 m on Emei Shan. 1 female Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

White-throated Redstart (*P. schisticeps*)

1 pair E. Lhasa 22.3. 1 female Golden Summit, Emei Shan 29.3.

Daurian Redstart (*P. aureus*)

Fairly common Hong Kong 24-25.2. Fairly common Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 1 male Emei Shan 26.3 and 1 female here 31.3.

Güldenstedt's Redstart (*P. erythrogaster*)

Fairly common around Lhasa 19-22.3.

Plumbeous Redstart (*Rhyacornis fuliginosus*)

Fairly common Emei Shan 26-31.3. 1 male N. Kunming 1.4. 5 W. Jinghong 8.4.

White-tailed Robin (*Cinclidium leucurum*)

2 males Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

White-crowned Forktail (*Enicurus leschenaulti*)

2 Emei Shan 26.2 & 2 here 30.3.

Slaty-backed Forktail (*E. schistaceus*)

Fairly common Emei Shan 26-31.3.

Stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*)

Common Hong Kong and southern China north to Kunming. Mainly wintering birds of maura-type.

Pied Stonechat (*S. caprata*)

Fairly common in the Philippines. Fairly common Jinghong-N. Kunming.

Grey Bushchat (*S. ferrea*)

Fairly common Emei Shan 26-31.3. and around Kunming.

River Redstart (*Chaimarrornis leucocephala*)

Fairly common Emei Shan 26-31.3. 1 W. Jinghong 8.4.

Blue Rockthrush (*Monticola solitarius*)

4 males Stone Forest 4.4. 1 male Tolo Harbour (HK) 30.4.

Blue Whistling Thrush (*Myophonus caeruleus*)

2 Emei Shan 26-31.3. 1 Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

White's Thrush (*Zoothera dauma*)

4 Quezon N.P. (P) 20-21.2. 3 Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

Plain-backed Thrush (*Z. mollissima*)

1 singing + 2 Elephant's bathing pool. Originally identified as Mistle Thrush, but more likely this species.

Pale Thrush (*Turdus pallidus*)

2 females Guangzhou 26.2.

Grey-backed Thrush (*T. hortulorum*)

10 Guangzhou 26.2.

Dusky Thrush (*T. naumanni*)

Common Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 4 Badaling 5.3. 1 Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

Blackbird (*T. merula*)

Fairly common Hong Kong 24-25.2. Fairly common Yueyang 28.2-2.3 and fairly common Yangshuo 16-17.4.

Puff-throated Babbler (*Pellorneum ruficeps*)

Common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler (*Pomatorhinus erythrogenys*)

2 Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler (*P. ruficollis*)

Fairly common Emei Shan 26-31.3. 1 Ertaipo 10.4. 2 Yangshuo 16.4.

Rufous-capped Babbler (*Stachyris ruficeps*)

Common Emei Shan 26-31.3, Simao-Ertaipo & Yangshuo.

Whitehead's Tree Babbler (*S. whiteheadi*)

2 Quezon N.P. (P) 20.2.

Black-crowned Tree-babbler (*S. capitalis*)

6 Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Yellow-eyed Babbler (*Chrysomma sinense*)

2 W. Ertaipo 11.4.

Chinese Babax (*Babax lanceolatus*)

1 Yangshuo 17.4.

Masked Laughingthrush (*Garrulax perspicillatus*)

Common Hong Kong, Yueyang and Yangshuo.

White-crested Laughingthrush (*G. leucolophus*)

2 + several heard Ertaipo 11.4.

Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush (*G. pectoralis*)

5 Ertaipo 10.4.

Black-throated Laughingthrush (*G. chinensis*)

Common W. Jinghong 8.4.

Moustached Laughingthrush (*G. cineraceus*)

1 Wannian, Emei Shan 26.3 & 3 Baoguo, Emei Shan 31.3.

Hwamei (*G. canorus*)

Common Hong Kong and southern China north to Chengdu.

White-browed Laughingthrush (*G. sannio*)

10 Hong Kong Zoo 23.2. Common Du Fu Caotang, Chengdu 24.3.

Elliot's Laughingthrush (*G. elliotii*)

Common Emei Shan 26-31.3.

Black-faced Laughingtrush (*G. affinis*)

Fairly common Emei Shan 26-31.3.

Red-winged Laughingtrush (*G. formosus*)

2 north Xianfeng temple, Emei Shan 30.3.

Omei Shan Liocichla (*Liocichla omeiensis*)

1 Wannian, Emei Shan 27.3.

Peking Robin (*Leiothrix lutea*)

Fairly common Hong Kong (pull at Tai Po Kau 24.4). Common Chengdu & Emei Shan.

White-browed Shrike Babbler (*Pteruthius flaviscapis*)

1 Elephant's bathing pool, Emei Shan 28.3. 1 Ertaipo 10.4.

Green Shrike Babbler (*P. xanthochlorus*)

2 Wannian, Emei Shan 26.3.

Streaked Barwing (*Actinodura souliei*)

4 Baoguo, Emei Shan 31.3.

Blue-winged Siva (*Minla cyanuroptera*)

1 Baoguo, Emei Shan 25.3 and 4 here 31.3. 5 Bamboo temple, Kunming 2.4.

Red-tailed Siva (*M. ignotincta*)

1 Baoguo, Emei Shan 25.3 and 10 here 31.3.

Golden-breasted Fulvetta (*Alcippe chrysotis*)

20 E. Elephant's bathing pool, Emei Shan 28.3.

Chinese Fulvetta (*A. striaticollis*)

Common Emei Shan above 2000 m.

Spectacled Fulvetta (*A. ruficapilla*)

3 Bamboo temple, Kunming 2.4. Common Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

Brown-capped Fulvetta (*A. brunnea*)

5 Wannian, Emei Shan 27.3. 2 Bamboo temple, Kunming 2.4. Fairly common Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

Brown-cheeked Fulvetta (*A. poiocephala*)

Common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Grey-cheeked Fulvetta (*A. morrisonia*)

Common Emei Shan below 1500 m. 2 Yangshuo 17.4.

Black-headed Sibia (*Heterophasia capistrata*)

Fairly common Emei Shan below 2000 m.

Striated Yuhina (*Yuhina castaniceps*)

15 Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Stripe-throated Yuhina (*Y. gularis*)

1 Emei Shan 28.3, and 10 here 30.3.

White-collared Yuhina (*Y. diademata*)

30 Emei Shan 27.3, and 40 here 31.3.

Black-chinned Yuhina (*Y. nigrimenta*)

50 Emei Shan 30.3.

White-bellied Yuhina (*Y. zantholeuca*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Brown Parrotbill (*Paradoxornis unicolor*)

10 Golden Summit, Emei Shan 29.3.

Spotted-breasted Parrotbill (*P. guttaticollis*)

2 Wannian, Emei Shan 27.3.

Ashy-throated Parrotbill (*P. alphonsianus*)

Common Emei Shan below 1500 m. Common Bamboo temple and Western Hills, Kunming 3-5.4.

Vinous-throated Parrotbill (*P. webbianus*)

Common Yueyang 28.2-2.3. Common Yangshuo 17.4.

Fulvous Parrotbill (*P. fulvifrons*)

8 Golden summit, Emei Shan 28.4.

Chestnut-headed Tesia (*Tesia castaneocoronata*)

1 Ertaipo 9-10.4.

Japanese Bush Warbler (*Cettia diphone*)

1 Manila Bay (P) 17.2. Fairly common Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 1 W. Jinghong 8.4. A few heard Mai Po (HK) in April.

Brown-flanked Bush Warbler (*C. fortipes*)

Common Emei Shan below 2000 m. Fairly common Yangshuo 16-17.4.

Chestnut-crowned Bush Warbler (*C. major*)

1 Yangshuo 16.4.

Yellow-bellied Bush Warbler (*C. acanthizoides*)

Common Emei Shan around 2000 m.

Middendorff's Warbler (*Locustella ochotensis pleskei*)

1 ringed Mai Po (HK) 25.4.

Black-browed Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*)

Common Mai Po (HK) in April.

Eastern Great Warbler (*A. orientalis*)

Common Manila Bay (P) 17.2. Fairly common Candaba (P) 18.2. Common Mai Po (HK) in April.

Buff-throated Warbler (*P. subaffinis*)

2 Baoguo, Emei Shan 26.3. 2 Elephanth's bathing pool, Emei Shan 28.3.

Dusky Warbler (*P. fuscatus*)

Common Mai Po (HK) 24-25.2. And Yueyang 28.2-2. 1 Yangshuo 17.4. A few Mai Po (HK) in April.

Yellow-streaked Warbler (*P. armandi*)

Several heard Ertaipo 9-12.4. 1 Simao 12.4.

Radde's Warbler (*P. schwarzi*)

1 Baoguo, Emei Shan 31.3. 2 W. Ertaipo 7.4. 3 W. Jinghong 8.4.

Yellow-browed Warbler (*P. inornatus*)

Common Hong Kong and southern China north to Chengdu. Scarce Emei Shan.

Pallas's Warbler (*P. proregulus*)

Common Guangzhou 26.2. 10 Du Fu Cautang, Chengdu 24.3. Very common Emei Shan 25-31.3. Common around Kunming 2-5.4. About 10 Ertaipo 9-12.4. 3 Yangshuo 17.4.

Ashy-throated Warbler (*P. maculipennis*)

Fairly common Emei Shan above 1500 m 26-31.3.

Arctic Warbler (*P. borealis*)

Common in the Philippines.

Large-billed Leaf Warbler (*P. magnirostris*)

1 Yangshuo 16.4.

Blyth's Leaf Warbler (*P. reguloides*)

1 Baoguo, Emei Shan 31.3. 15 Bamboo temple, Kunming 2.4. 1 Western Hills, Kunming 5.4. 1 Simao 6.4. 3 Ertaipo 10.4. 5 Yangshuo 17.4.

White-tailed Leaf Warbler (*P. davisoni*)

1 Ertaipo 9.4, and 1 here 10.4. At least 1 Bamboo temple, Kunming 2.4.

Sulphur-breasted Warbler (*P. ricketti*)

Fairly common below 1000 m on Emei Shan 26-31.3.

Mountain Leaf Warbler (*P. trivirgatus*)

4 Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

DuBois's Leaf Warbler (*P. cebuensis*)

2 Quezon N.P. (P) 21.2.

Golden-spectacled Warbler (*Seicercus burkii*)

3 Emei Shan 30.3. Fairly common around Kunming 2-5.4. 3 W. Jinghong 8.4. Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Grey-cheeked Warbler (*S. poliogenys*)

1 Ertaipo 10.4.

Chestnut-crowned Warbler (*S. castaniceps*)

Common Du Fu Caotang, Chengdu 24.3. 8 Baoguo, Emei Shan 26.3 & 30-31.3.

Rufous-faced Flycatcher Warbler (*Abroscopus albogularis*)

1 Wuxiangang, Emei Shan 26.3.

Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*)

Common above 2000 m on Emei Shan.

Stolitzka's Tit Warbler (*Leptopoeile sophiae*)

Common S. Heimahe 13-14.3. Common around Lhasa 19-22.3.

Chinese Hill Warbler (*Rhopophilus pekinensis*)

2 S. Badaling 5.3.

Striated Canegrass Warbler (*Megalurus palustris*)

Common in the Philippines.

Rufous-capped Canegrass Warbler (*M. timoriensis*)

American cemenary, Manila (P) 17.2.

Japanese Marsh Warbler (*M. pryeri*)

1 Yueyang 28.2, and 5 here 2.3.

Fan-tailed Warbler (*Cisticola juncidis*)

2 Manila Bay (P) 17.2. Common Candaba (P) 18.2. 5 Yueyang 2.3. Fairly common Simao airport. A few Mai Po (HK) in April.

Golden-headed Cisticola (*C. exilis*)

At least 2 Candaba (P) 18.2.

Dark-crowned Prinia (*Prinia rufescens*)

Common around Jinghong 7-8.4. Fairly common Yangshuo 16-17.4.

Grey-breasted Prinia (*P. hodgsoni*)

Common Jinghong-Simao area.

Tawny-flanked Prinia (*P. subflava*)

Common Mai Po (HK).

Yellow-bellied Prinia (*P. flaviventris*)

Common Hong Kong and southern China north to Simao and Yangshuo.

Striated Prinia (*P. criniger*)

Fairly common Stone Forest 4.4, and Western Hills, Kunming 5.4. Common Yangshuo 16-17.4.

Common Tailorbird (*Orthotomus sutorius*)
Common Hong Kong. Common Jinghong-Simaoarea.

Luzon Tailorbird (*O. derbianus*)
2 Quezon N.P. (P) 20.2.

Fulvous-chested Flycatcher (*Rhinomyias olivacea*)
1 Baoguo 26.3.

Yellow-rumped Flycatcher (*Ficedula zanthopygia*)
1 male Yangshuo 16.4, and 1 female here 17.4.

Mugimaki Flycatcher (*F. mugimaki*)
1 female Yangshuo 16.4.

Red-throated Flycatcher (*F. parva*)
Fairly common Jinghong-Simao, and Yangshuo.

Orange-gorgetted Flycatcher (*F. strophciata*)
1 Emei Shan 26.3, and 1 here 30.3. 1 male Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

Snowy-browed Flycatcher (*F. hyperythra*)
1 male Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

Ultramarine Flycatcher (*F. superciliaris*)
1 male N. Xianfeng, Emei Shan 30.3.

Slaty-blue Flycatcher (*F. tricolor*)
1 male N. Qingyin pavilion, Emei Shan 26.3.

Rufous-bellied Niltava (*Niltava sundava*)
1 male N. Baoguo, Emei Shan 26.3. 1 male Western Hills, Kunming 5.4. 1 male Ertaipo 10.4.

Hainan Blue Flycatcher (*Cyornis hainana*)
1 pair + 1 heard Tai Po Kau (HK) 24.4.

Grey-streaked Flycatcher (*Muscicapa griseisticta*)
1 Tai Long Wan (HK) 22.4.

Brown Flycatcher (*M. latirostris*)
1 Hong Kong cementary 23.2. 1 Stone Forest 4.4.

Verditer Flycatcher (*M. thalassina*)
1 male Baoguo, Emei Shan 31.3. 8 Bamboo temple, Kunming 2.4. 1 Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

Grey-headed Flycatcher (*Culiciapa ceylonensis*)
Common below 2000 m Emei Shan. Common around Kunming.

Citrine Canary Flycatcher (*C. helianthea*)
Common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Black-naped Monarch (*Monarcha azurea*)

1 female Quezon N.P. (P) 21.2. 4 Ertaipo 9.4, and 1 here 10.4.

Asian Paradise Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradisi*)

1 female Ertaipo 10.4.

Japanese Paradise Flycatcher (*T. atrocaudata*)

1 male Mai Po (HK) 20.4.

Rufous Paradise Flycatcher (*T. cinnamomea*)

1 male Quezon N.P. (P) 19.2, and 2 females here 21.2.

White-throated Fantail (*Rhipidura albicollis*)

1 Ertaipo 9-10.4.

Pied Fantail (*R. javanica*)

Common American cementary, Manila (P) 17.2.

Blue-headed Fantail (*R. cyaniceps*)

Common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Black-throated Tit (*Aegithalos concinnus*)

Common Du Fu Caotang, Chengdu 24.3. Common Emei Shan and around Kunming.
Common Yangshuo.

Black-browed Tit (*A. iouschistos*)

4 Simao 12.4.

Penduline Tit (*Remiz pendulinus*)

Common Yueyang 28.2-2.3.

White-browed Tit (*Parus superciliosus*)

3 S. Heimahe 13.3, and 10 here 14.3.

Pere David's Tit (*P. davidi*)

10 Emei Shan 29.3, and 4 here 30.3.

Rufous-vented Tit (*P. rubidiventris*)

Common Emei Shan 26-31.3.

Coal Tit (*P. ater*)

Fairly common above 1000 m Emei Shan.

Yellow-bellied Tit (*P. venustus*)

Common Du Fu Caotang, Chengdu 24.3. Fairly common Emei Shan and around Kunming. 6
Yangshuo 17.4.

Grey-crested Tit (*P. dichrous*)

Common above 2000 m on Emei Shan.

Great Tit (*P. major*)

Common Hong Kong and China except Koko Nor and Tibet.

Green-backed Tit (*P. monticolus*)

Common Emei Shan 26-31.3. 3 Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

Yellow-cheeked Tit (*P. spilonotus*)

1 Ertaipo 10.4.

Elegant Tit (*P. elegans*)

13 Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Sultan Tit (*Melanochlora sultanea*)

4 Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Yellow-browed Tit (*Sylviparus modestus*)

Fairly common Emei Shan 26-31.3.

Nuthatch (*Sitta europea*)

2 Simao 12.4.

Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch (*S. castanea*)

2 Ertaipo 10.4.

Velvet-fronted Nuthatch (*S. frontalis*)

3 Ertaipo 9-10.4.

Wallcreeper (*Tichodroma muraria*)

2 Xining 10.3. Fairly common around Lhasa 19-22.3.

Treecreeper (*Certhia familiaris*)

1 Golden summit, Emei Shan 28.3.

Yellow-vented Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum crysorrheum*)

4 Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Plain Flowerpecker (*D. concolor*)

Fairly common Jinghong-Ertaipo area and Yangshuo.

Scarlet-breasted Flowerpecker (*D. ignipectus*)

Common Emei Shan below 1500 m. 1 male Simao 6.4. Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker (*D. cruentatum*)

Common W. Jinghong 8.4. Fairly common Hong Kong.

Philippine Flowerpecker (*D. australe*)

Common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Bicolored flowerpecker (*D. inexpectatum*)

1 male Quezon N.P. (P) 20.2.

White-bellied Flowerpecker (*D. hypoleucum*)

Common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Olive-backed Flowerpecker (*Prionochilus olivaceus*)

1 male Quezon N.P. (P) 19.2, and 1 here 21.2.

Ruby-cheeked Sunbird (*Anthreptes singalensis*)

1 male Ertaipo 9.4, and 1 male here 11.4.

Mrs. Gould's Sunbird (*Aethopygia gouldiae*)

6 males Emei Shan 30-31.3.

Green-tailed Sunbird (*A. nipalensis*)

Common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Fork-tailed Sunbird (*A. christinae*)

Common below 1000 m Emei Shan. Fairly common Hong Kong.

Crimson Sunbird (*A. siparaja*)

Common W. Jinghong 8.4.

Flaming Sunbird (*A. flagrans*)

Common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Olive-backed Sunbird (*Nectarinia jugularis*)

1 male American cementary, Manila (P) 17.2. Common fishponds, N. Malicboy (P) 21.2.

Naked-faced Spiderhunter (*Arachnothera clarae*)

2 Quezon N.P. (P) 20.2.

Philippine White-eye (*Zosterops meyeri*)

2 American cementary, Manila (P) 17.2.

Japanese White-eye (*Z. japonica*)

Common Hong Kong and southern China north to Kunming.

Oriental White-eye (*Z. palpebrosa*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Crested Bunting (*Melophus lathami*)

3 males N. Stone forest 4.4. 2 males Kunming-Guilin 15.4.

Slaty Bunting (*Latoucheornis siemsseni*)

20 Du Fu Caotang, Chengdu 24.3. 20 Emei Shan 26-31.3.

Rock Bunting (*Emberiza cia*)

Common Badaling 5.3. Common Xining and Lhasa. Fairly common Stone Forest 4.4 and Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

Meadow Bunting (*E. cioides*)

7 Yueyang 28.2. 20 Badaling 5.3. Fairly common Xian-Xining. Common Emei Shan below 1000 m.

Tristram's Bunting (*E. tristrami*)

10 Guangzhuo 26.2. 2 Wannian, Emei Shan 27.3. 6 Baoguo, Emei Shan 31.3.

Little Bunting (*E. pusilla*)

10 Mai Po (HK) 24.2. 10 Yueyang 28.2. 5 Emei Shan 26.3. Common Stone Forest and Western Hills, Kunming. 2 Jinghong 7.4. 2 Simao 12.4 and 5 Yangshuo 17.4.

Rustic Bunting (*E. rustica*)

2 Guangzhou 26.2.

Yellow-throated Bunting (*E. elegans*)

Fairly common Yueyang, Badaling & Emei Shan.

Yellow-breasted Bunting (*E. aureola*)

Fairly common in Hong Kong in April.

Japanese Yellow Bunting (*E. sulphurata*)

1 male Mai Po (HK) 21.4.

Black-faced Bunting (*E. spodocephala*)

Common Mai Po (HK) 24-25.2, and fairly common here in April. Common Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 2 Simao 12.4. Common Yangshuo 16-17.4.

Pallas's Reed Bunting (*E. pallasi*)

2 Yueyang 28.2.

Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*)

1 Yueyang 1.3. 1 male Elephant's bathing pool, Emei Shan 29.3.

Grey-capped Greenfinch (*Carduelis sinica*)

1 male Guangzhou 26.2. Fairly common Yueyang 28.2-2.3. Common Emei Shan below 1000 m. Fairly common Yangshuo 16-17.4.

Black-headed Greenfinch (*C. ambigua*)

Common Stone Forest 4.4. Fairly common Western Hills, Kunming 5.4.

Siskin (*C. spinus*)

10 Beijing 4.3. 100 Baoguo, Emei Shan 26.3.

Twite (*C. flavirostris*)

Common Xining-Lhasa area.

Plain Mountain Finch (*Leucosticte nemoricola*)

1 E. Lhasa 22.3.

Brandt's Mountain Finch (*L. brandti*)

30 E. Daotanghe 11.3.

Mongolian Trumpeter Finch (*Rhodopechys mongolica*)

15 Xining 10.3. 500 Qagan Nur 15.3.

Beautiful Rosefinch (*Carpodacus pulcherrimus*)

Fairly common around Lhasa 19-22.3.

Vinaceous Rosefinch (*C. vinaceus*)

1 female , Emei Shan 31.3.

Dark-rumped Rosefinch (*C. edwardsii*)

Fairly common above 1500 m on Emei Shan.

Sinai Rosefinch (*C. synoicus*)

Common Xining 10.3.

Pallas's Rosefinch (*C. roseus*)

5 S. Badaling 5.3.

Eastern Great Rosefinch (*C. rubicilloides*)

10 S. Heimache 13-14.3. Common around Lhasa 19-22.3.

Great Rosefinch (*C. rubicilla*)

2 W. Golmud 16.3. 20 SW. Lhasa 19.3, and 1 S. Lhasa 21.3.

Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*)

30 Emei Shan 26.3.

Grey-headed Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula erythaca*)

6 Elephant's bathing pool, Emei Shan 28.3, and 4 here 29.3.

Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*)

40 Badaling 5.3.

Yellow-billed Hawfinch (*C. migratorius*)

30 Yueyang 1.3, and 15 here 2.3.

Japanese Hawfinch (*C. personatus*)

2 N. Changsha 27.2. 20 Emei Shan 26.3.

White-rumped Munia (*Lonchura striata*)

Fairly common Emei Shan below 1000 m. Common Jinghong-Simao. Fairly common Yangshuo 16-17.4. Fairly common Tai Po Kao (HK) 24.4.

Spotted Munia (*L. punctulata*)

Common N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. Common Mai Po (HK). Fairly common Jinghong-Ertaipo.

Chestnut Munia (*L. malacca*)

Common in the Philippines.

Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*)

10 American cementary, Manila 17.2.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

10 Daotanghe 11.3.

Russet Sparrow (*P. rutilans*)

Fairly common Stone Forest and Western Hills, Kunming. 2 Ertaipo 11.4. Fairly common Yangshuo 16-17.4.

Tree Sparrow (*P. montanus*)

Very common in the Philippines. Very common in most areas in China. In Tibet in villages up to 5000 m.

Rock Sparrow (*Petronia petronia*)

Common Xining-Heimahe area. Fairly common Qagan Nur 15.3.

Snow Finch (*Montifringilla nivalis*)

50 S. Heimahe 14.3.

Tibetan Snow-finch (*M. adamsi*)

20 Damxung-Nagqu 17.3. Common in large flocks around Lhasa 19-22.3.

White-rumped Snow-finch (*M. taczanowskii*)

Fairly common Heimahe, and W. Koko Nor 12-13.3.

Pere David's Snow-finch (*M. davidiana*)

10 Heimahe 12.3.

Rufous-necked Snow-finch (*M. ruficollis*)

Common around Koko Nor 11-14.3. Fairly common Golmud-Lhasa 16-17.3.

Baya Weaver (*Ploceus philippinus*)

1 male W. Jinghong 8.4.

Chestnut-tailed Starling (*Sturnus malabaricus*)

10 W. Jinghong 8.4.

White-shouldered Starling (*S. sinensis*)

Fairly common in Hong Kong in February and in April.

White-cheeked Starling (*S. cineraceus*)

Common Hong Kong 24-25.2. Fairly common north to Beijing in March. 10 W. Chengdu 25.3.

Black-collared Starling (*S. nigricollis*)

Fairly common Hong Kong. 2 Simao 12.4. Fairly common Guangzhou 19.4.

Philippine Glossy Starling (*Aplonis panayensis*)

1 juv. N. Malicboy (P) 21.2.

Tufted Myna (*Acridotheres cristatellus*)

1 American cementary, Manila (P) 17.2. 20 N. Malicboy (P) 21.2. Common Hong Kong-Guilin.

Crested/Tufted Myna (*A. grandis/cristatellus*)

Fairly common Stone Forest 4.4. 2 W. Jinghong 8.4.

Coledo (*Sarcops calvus*)

Common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Black-naped Oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*)

2 Quezon N.P. (P) 19.2. 2 Tolo harbour (HK) 22 & 30.4.

Slender-billed Oriole (*O. tenuirostris*)

5 Simao 12.4.

Black-naped/Slender-billed Oriole (*O. chinensis/tenuirostris*)

1 Yangzhuo 16.4.

Maroon Oriole (*O. traillii*)

Common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Black Drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*)

Fairly common Jinghong-Simao area. A few Hong Kong in April.

Balicassiao (*D. balicassius*)

Common Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Crow-billed Drongo (*D. annectans*)

Common Jinghong 7.4. 5 W. Jinghong 8.4. 5 Simao 12.4.

Ashy Drongo (*D. leucophaeus*)

1 Bamboo temple, Kunming 4.4. 1 Western Hills, Kunming 5.4. 5 W. Jinghong 8.4. Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Bronzed Drongo (*D. aeneus*)

Fairly common Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Spangled Drongo (*D. hottentottus*)

9 Ertaipo 9-12.4. 10 Chek Keng (HK) 22.4. 3 Tai Po Kau (HK) 24.4.

Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo (*D. remifer*)

1 Ertaipo 11.4.

White-breasted Wood-swallow (*Arthamus leucorhynchus*)

20 Quezon N.P. (P) 19-21.2.

Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*)

10 Emei Shan, 1 Ertaipo 10.4.

Red-billed Magpie (*Urocissa erythrorhyncha*)

4 Hong Kong cementary 23.2. 10 Badaling 5.3. 4 Western Hills, Kunming 5.4. 4 W. Jinghong 8.4. 3 Yangshuo 17.4.

Green Magpie (*C. chinensis*)

3 Ertaipo 11.4.

Azure-winged Magpie (*Cyanopica cyana*)

1 escape Hong Kong Zoo 23.2. Common Yueyang. Fairly common north to Beijing. A few E. Xian 7.3.

Grey Treepie (*Dendrocitta formosae*)

5 Ertaipo 9-12.4.

Magpie (*Pica pica*)

Common Hong Kong and China north to Kunming-Beijing. A few around Lhasa.

Henderson's Ground Jay (*Podoces hendersoni*)

6 Qagan Nur 15.3.

Hume's Ground Jay (*Pseudopodoces humilis*)

Common around Koko Nor. Fairly common around Lhasa.

Chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*)

2 E. Xian 7.3. Common Xining-Daotanghe. A few Heimahe-Golmud. Common Golmud-Lhasa.

Daurian Jackdaw (*Corvus dauuricus*)

Locally common Yueyang-Beijing-Xining. 30 Stone Forest 4.4.

Little (Slender-billed) Crow (*C. enca*)

4 Quezon N.P. (P) 20.2.

Rook (*C. frugilegus*)

40 Yueyang 2.3. Fairly common Beijing.

Crow (*C. corone*)

10 Yueyang 28.2-2.3. 5 Yueyang-Beijing 3.3. Fairly common Badaling 5..3. Fairly common Beijing-Xian 7.3.

Large-billed Crow (*C. macrorhynchos*)

Fairly common Hong Kong. Fairly common Emei Shan, around Kunming, and Jinghong-Simao area.

Collared Crow (*C. torquatus*)

Common Mai Po (HK). 10 S. Yueyang 27.2. 2 Yangshuo-Wuzhou 18.4.

Raven (*C. corax*)

Common Golmud-Lhasa.