

AVIFAUNA OF PASHUKHALI AND GAJDHAR VILLAGE IN NETROKONA DISTRICT, BANGLADESH

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Abstract: Avifauna of village Pashukhali and Gajdhar in the district of Netrokona, Bangladesh was carried out during July 2003-June 2004. A total of 101 species of birds belonging to 12 orders, 35 families and 82 genera were recorded. Out of 101 species, 61 (60.4%) were non-passerine and 40 (39.6%) were passerine. Among them, 80 (79.2%) were resident and 21 (20.8%) were migratory birds. Of the non-passerine birds, 15 (24.6%) were migratory and 46 were (75.4%) resident. While in passerine birds, 6 (15%) were migratory and 34 (85%) were resident. Of the total species, 18 (17.8%) were locally found to be very common, 41 (40.6%) were common, 29 (28.7%) fairly common and 13 (12.9%) rare or few. Out of 101 species, highest numbers (58.4%) of species were widely distributed. Maximum numbers of birds (78.2%) were terrestrial.

Key words: Avifauna, diversity, Netrokona.

INTRODUCTION

Birds are an extraordinary creature which covers different types of ecosystems. It plays a significant role in pollination, seed dispersal, scavenging and pest control. There are 632 species of birds of which, 388 are resident and 240 are migratory (IUCN 2000) in Bangladesh. Due to habitat destruction and human disturbance, the population of birds is decreasing at an alarming rate. Every county should have a list of birds, because they are important biological components of all ecosystems (Ahsan and Khanom 2005). As found in every ecosystem, they are highly susceptible to any change in their habitat and hence they are good biological indicators and are used in bioassays (Ahsan and Khanom 2005).

Different workers carried out studies on avifauna of Bangladesh in different parts of the country (Islam 1970, Khan 1982, 2005, Sarker and Sarker 1988, Thompson and Jhonson 2003, Khan and Naher 2009). But a little or no attempt was made to study the diversity, status, habitat and distribution of birds in Netrokona district, an area supposed to be rich in avifauna due to its topography and other ideal geographical and beneficial ecological situation. The main objectives of this work were to make a list of bird species. In addition measuring the abundance of migratory species and their status, local distribution and habitat of birds are presented.

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MATERIAL AND METHODS

A year long (July 2003 - June 2004) survey was conducted out at the village Pashukhali and Gajdhar under the Upazilla Mohanganj in the district of Netrokona (Fig. 1). The study area is surrounded by Meghalaya of India to the north, native district Sunamganj, Kishorganj and Mymensingh border the east, south and west of Netrokona respectively. The river Kangsa separated the village Pachuakhai from the Upazilla Dharampasha of Sunamganj district to the northern side and the river Dhanu is on the eastern side of the village Gajdhar.

The field survey was conducted fortnightly between 0530 hr to 1800 hr. Minimum four days were spent in each visit. The time schedule fluctuated depending on the seasonal variation. All types of habitats (i.e., open field, paddy field, village area, bridge paths, rivers, river sides, canal, pond etc.) were covered under the study. The area was visited on foot. Sometimes non-motorized boat was used to cover the river, canal and wetland areas. The muddy area was surveyed on foot for wader group.



Fig. 1. Map of Mohanganj Upazila showing the locations of the study area.

Direct observations were made, sometimes binoculars to conduct the study. Bird species were identified by using standard books (Ali and Ripley 1983, 1987, Ali 1996, Grimmett *et al.* 1999). For the convenience of the habitat study, areas were divided into eight types i.e., Open area (O), Paddy field (Pf), Bush (B), Tree (T), Water-edges (We), Village area (V), River edge (Re) and Pond (P). The local status of the birds, i.e., very common (Vc), common (C), fairly common (Fc) and few or rare (F) were ascertained on the basis of methods used by Khan (1982). The status categories are: Very Common (Vc) - bird species which were recorded on 80-100% of the field visits; Common (C) - species that were observed on 50-79% of the field visits; Fairly Common (Fc) - species that were found on 20-49% of the field visits and Few or Rare (F) - species that were found on less than 19% of the visits. Tree canopy used by the birds was recorded during observations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 101 species (Table 3) of birds were recorded at the village of Pashukhali and Gajdhar in the district of Netrokona. It was about 16% of the total bird species (i.e., 632) in Bangladesh (IUCN 2000). The observed species belonged to 12 orders, 35 families and 82 genera. The recorded species comprised 61 (60.4%) non-passerine and 40 (39.6%) passerine birds. Among 101 species, 80 (79.2%) were resident and 21 (20.8%) were migratory, that is, the resident species were nearly four times higher than the migratory ones. Out of 61 non-passerine birds, 15 (24.6%) were migratory and 46 (75.4%) were resident, while among passerines, 6 (15%) were migratory and 34 (85%) were resident.

The largest number of bird species (40 i.e., 39.6%) and genera (31 i.e., 37.8%) belonged to the order Passeriformes and the smallest number of species (1 i.e., 0.9%) and genera (1 i.e., 1.2%) to Upupiformes and Psittaciformes respectively. Among the recorded species, family Corvidae (order Passeriformes) comprised the highest number of species (8 i.e., 7.9% of the total and 20% of the passerines) and genera (6 i.e., 7.3% of the total and 19.4% of the passerines). As many as 13 (37.1%) families (9 i.e., 69.2% non-passerines and 4 i.e., 30.8% passerines) were represented by single species each.

Among the non-passerine species, both of the family Accipitridae and Ardeidae contained the highest number of genera (5 i.e., 6.1% of the total and 9.8% of the non-passerines), while each of the family Ardeidae, Accipitridae, Charadriidae, Scolopacidae and Centropodidae had the highest number of species (5 i.e., 5% of the total and 8.2% of the non-passerines). The single genus *Vanellus* (Charadriidae: Ciconiformes) composed of the highest number of species (4 i.e., 3.7% of the total and 6.6% of the non-passerines).

During the study period, 18 (17.8%) species were found to be very common, 41 (40.6%) species common, 29 (28.7%) fairly common and 13 (12.9%) were rare or few. Among very common species 12 (66.7%) species were passerines and 6 (33.3%) were non-passerines. All the very common species were resident. Of the recorded common species, 16 (39%) were passerines, 25 (61%) were non-passerines and 3 {7.3% i.e., 1 (33.3%) passerines and 2 (66.7%) non-passerines} were migratory, while 38 {92.7% i.e., 15 (39.5%) passerines and 23 (60.5%) non-passerines} were resident birds. On the other hand, among the fairly common species, 8 (27.6%) were passerines and 21 (72.4%) were non-passerines, of which 13 {44.8% i.e., 2 (15.4%) passerines and 11 (84.6%) non-passerines} were migratory and 16 {55.2% i.e., 6 (37.5%) passerines and 10 (62.5%) non-passerines} were resident. In case of rare or few species, 4 (30.8%) were passerines and 9 (69.2%) were non-passerines, of which 4 {30.8% i.e., 3 (75%) passerines and 1 (25%) non-passerines} were migratory and 9 {69.2% i.e., 1 (11%) passerines, 8 (89%) non-passerines} were resident. It was noticed that Pallas's Fish Eagle was common in the study area, which is remarked as critically endangered species in Bangladesh (IUCN 2000).

Table 1. Distribution of birds in Pashukhali and Gajdhar village.

Area	Non-passerine	Passerine	Total	% of total recorded species	M	% of total migratory species recorded	R	% of total resident species recorded
G	26	10	36	35.6	5	23.8	31	38.8
P	6	0	6	6	3	14.3	3	3.7
G & P	29	30	59	58.4	13	61.9	46	57.5

Note: G - Gajdhar, P - Pashukhali, M - Migratory, R - Resident.

Table 2. Percentage of bird species in different habitats.

Habitat	Total	P	NP	% of total	M	% of total migratory species recorded	R	% of total resident species recorded
Aquatic	5	0	5	5	3	14.2	2	2.5
Semi-aquatic	17	0	17	16.8	9	42.9	8	10
Terrestrial	79	40	39	78.2	9	42.9	70	87.5

Note: P - Passerine, NP - Non-passerine, M - Migratory, R - Resident

From the study, it was found that the species distribution was not the same throughout the area. Out of 101 species, 59 (58.4%) were widely distributed throughout the area. From the remaining 42 (41.6%) species, 36 (88.7%) were

Table 3. Bird species recorded at Pashukhali and Gajdhar in Netrokona district, Bangladesh.

Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	R/M	Present status	Local distribution	Habitat used	Canopy Used	Country status IUCN	SS	RK
Order: Anseriformes Family: Dendrocygnidae										
1. <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Vieillot 1816)	Fulvous Whistling-duck	Baro Shorali	R	Fc	G	B	L	NO	Fc	Uc
2. <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> (Horsfield 1821)	Lesser Whistling-duck	Sharali	R	Fc	G	B	L	NO	Vc	Vc
Family: Anatidae										
3. <i>Anas acuta</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Northern Pintail	Lenja Hans	M	Fc	G	B	L	-	C	Vc
4. <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Pallas 1764)	Ruddy Shelduck	Chokhachokhi	M	Fc	G	B	L	-	Fc	C
5. <i>Anas quereuedula</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Gargeny	Giria Hans	M	Fc	G	B	L	-	Fc	C
Order: Piciformes Family: Picidae										
6. <i>Dendrocopos macei</i> (Vieillot 1818)	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	Pakra Kaththokra	R	C	G	T	M	NO	Fc	C
7. <i>Celeus brachyurus</i> (Vieillot 1818)	Rufous Woodpecker	Lalchey Kaththokra	R	F	G	T	M	NO	F	Uc
8. <i>Dinopium benghalense</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Black-rumped Flameback	Kaththokra	R	C	P,G	T	M	NO	C	Vc
Order: Upupiformes Family: Upupidae										
9. <i>Upupa eppos</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Common Hoopoe	Hudhud	R	C	P,G	O	L	NO	O	C
Order: Coraciiformes Family: Alcedinidae										
10. <i>Alcedo atthis</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Common Kingfisher	Choto Maachranga	R	Fc	P,G	We	L,M	NO	C	C
11. <i>Alcedo meninting</i> (Horsfield 1821)	Blue-eared Kingfisher	Nilkan Maachranga	R	Fc	G	We	L,M	NO	F	-
12. <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	White-throated Kingfisher	Sada-book Maachranga	R	C	G	T, We	M,U	NO	C	Vc
Family: Meropidae										
13. <i>Merops orientalis</i> (Latham 1801)	Green Bea-eater	Suichora	R	C	G	T	M,U	NO	C	Vc
Order: Cuculiformes Family: Centropodidae										
14. <i>Centropus bengalensis</i> (Gmelin 1788)	Lesser Coucal	Choto Kanakuka	R	C	G	V, Bu	L,M	NO	Fc	C
15. <i>Centropus sinensis</i> (Stephens 1815)	Greater Coucal	Baro Kanakuka	R	C	G	V, Bu	L,M	NO	Vc	C
16. <i>Cuculus micropterus</i> (Gould 1837)	Indian Cuckoo	Bou-katha-kao	R	C	G	T	M,U	NO	Fc	C
17. <i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Asian Cuckoo	Kokil	R	Fc	G	T	M,U	NO	Fc	Vc
18. <i>Hierococcyx varius</i> (Vahl 1797)	Common Hawk Cuckoo	Chokhgelo	R	C	P,G	T	M,U	NO	C	Vc

Table 3 contd.

Order: Psittaciformes Family: Psittacidae										
19. <i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Scopoli 1769)	Rose-ringed Parakeet	Tia	R	C	G	T	U	NO	Vc	Vc
Order: Apodiformes Family: Apodidae										
20. <i>Apus naffinis</i> (J.E. Gray 1830)	House Swift	Ababil	R	C	P,G	T	U	NO	Vc	Vc
21. <i>Cypsiurus balasienis</i> (J.E. Gray 1829)	Asian Palm Swift	Nakkati	R	Vc	P,G	T	U	NO	Fc	Vc
Family: Hemiprocnidae										
22. <i>Hemiproctne coronata</i> (Tickell 1833)	Crested Treeswift	Jutial Gasbatasi	R	F	G	T	U	DD	F	r
Order: Strigiformes Family: Tytonidae										
23. <i>Phodilus badius</i> (Horsfield 1821)	Oriental Bay Owl	Pencha	R	F	G	T	U	DD	-	?
24. <i>Tyto alba</i> (Scopoli 1769)	Barn Owl	Laxmi Pencha	R	Fc	G	T	U	NO	Fc	C
Family: Strigidae										
25. <i>Athene brama</i> (Temminck 1821)	Spotted Owlet	Khuruley Pencha	R	C	P,G	T	U	NO	C	Vc
26. <i>Ninox scutulata</i> (Raffles 1822)	Brown Hawk Owl	Kupokh	R	F	G	T	U	NO	Fc	C
27. <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i> (Gmelin 1788)	Brown Fish Owl	Bhutum Pencha	R	F	G	T	U	VU	F	C
28. <i>Otus scops</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Eurasian Scops Owl	Nimpokh	R	F	G	T	U	NO	O	Uc
Order: Columbiformes Family: Columbidae										
29. <i>Columba livia</i> (Gmelin 1789)	Rock Pigeon	Jalali Kobutar	R	Vc	P,G	O,Pf	L,U	NO	Vc	Vc
30. <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> (Scopoli 1786)	Spotted Dove	Tila Ghughu	R	Vc	P,G	T,O	L,U	NO	Vc	Vc
31. <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> (Fridvaldszky 1838)	Eurasian Collared Dove	Raj Ghughu	R	Fc	P,G	T,O	L,U	NO	C	C
32. <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i> (Latham 1790)	Oriental Turtle Dove	Ghughu	M	Fc	G	T,O,Pf	L,U	-	O	C
Order: Gruiformes Family: Rallidae										
33. <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> (Pennant 1769)	White-breasted Waterhen	Dahuk	R	C	P,G	P	L	NO	C	Vc
34. <i>Gallixrex cinerea</i> (Gmelin 1789)	Watercock	Kura	R	Fc	G	Pf	L	NO	C	C
35. <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Common Moorhen	Jol Moorgi	R	Fc	P,G	P,Pf	L	NO	Fc	C
36. <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Purple Swamphen	Kalim	R	C	P,G	Pf	L	NO	C	C

Table 3 contd.

Order: Ciconiiformes Family: Scolopacidae											
37. <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Common Sandpiper	Pati Batan	M	Fc	P,G	Re,We	L	-	F	C	
38. <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Fantail Snipe	Kada-khochha	M	Fc	P,G	O,We	L	-	Fc	C	
39. <i>Gallinago stenura</i> (Bonaparte 1830)	Pintail Snipe	Kada-khochha	M	C	P,G	O,We	L	-	Fc	C	
40. <i>Limosa limosa</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Black-tailed Godwit	Jurali	M	Fc	P,G	O	L	-	F	C	
41. <i>Tringa totanus</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Common Redshank	Lal-pa Pi-oo	M	F	P	O,We	L	-	F	C	
Family: Charadriidae											
42. <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Common Ringed Plover	Pati Nathjiria	M	Fc	P	O	L	-	Fc	C	
43. <i>Vanellus cinereus</i> (Blyth 1842)	Grey-headed Lapwing	Dhushor ti-ti	M	Fc	P,G	O	L	-	C	C	
44. <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Northern Lapwing	Uttare ti-ti	M	F	P,G	O	L	-	O	r	
45. <i>Vanellus indicus</i> (Boddaert 1783)	Red-wattled Lapwing	Lal-lotika Hot-ti-ti	R	C	P	O	L	NO	Vc	C	
46. <i>Vanellus malabaricus</i> (Boddaert 1783)	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	Hot-ti-ti	R	C	P	O	L	NO	Fc	C	
Family: Glareolidae											
47. <i>Pluvialis dominicus</i> (Gmelin 1789)	Pacific Golden Plover	Batan	M	C	P	We,O	L	-	Fc	Vc	
Family: Rostratulidae											
48. <i>Rostratula bengalensis</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Greater Painted-snipe	Rongila Chaga	R	C	P	O	L	NO	Fc	C	
Family: Laridae											
49. <i>Sterna aurantia</i> (J.E. Gray 1831)	River Tern	Maach Khaikka	R	C	P,G	O	L	NO	Fc	Vc	
Family: Accipitridae											
50. <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> (Gmelin 1788)	White-rumped Vulture	Shokun	R	F	G	O	L,U	NO	Fc	Uc	
51. <i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> (Pallas 1771)	Pallas's Fish Eagle	Kura	R	C	G	T,O	L,U	CR	O	r	
52. <i>Haliastur indus</i> (Boddaert 1783)	Brahminy Kite	Shankho Cheel	R	Vc	P,G	T,O	L,U	NO	C	C	
53. <i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert 1783)	Black Kite	Bhubon Cheel	R	C	P,G	T	L,U	NO	Vc	Uc	
54. <i>Circus melanoleucos</i> (Pennant 1769)	Pied Harrier	Pakra Patabaz	M	Fc	P,G	T	L,U	-	O	C	

Table 3 contd.

Family: Falconidae										
55. <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Common Kestrel	Pati Kestrel	M	Fc	P,G	O	L,U	-	F	C
Family: Phalacrocoracidae										
56. <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> (Vieillot 1817)	Little cormorant	Choto Paan-kowri	R	C	G	P,T	L,M	NO	C	Vc
Family: Ardeidae										
57. <i>Ardeola grayii</i> (Sykes 1832)	Indian pond Heron	Kani Bok	R	Vc	P,G	Re,P,O,We	L	NO	C	Vc
58. <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Cattle Egret	Go-bok	R	C	P,G	O,We	L	NO	Fc	C
59. <i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Little Egret	Choto Bok	R	Vc	P,G	P,We,O	L	NO	C	C
60. <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i> (Gmelin 1789)	Cinnamon Bittern	Lal Bok	R	Fc	P,G	Re,We,O	L	NO	F	C
61. <i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i> (Wagler 1829)	Intermediate Egret	Maijhla Bok	R	C	P,G	O,We	L	NO	Fc	Uc
Order: Passeriformes Family: Laniidae										
62. <i>Lanius cristatus</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Brown Shrike	Badami Koshai	M	Fc	P,G	T,O	L,M	-	C	Vc
Family: Corvidae										
63. <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> (Wagler 1827)	Large-billed Crow	Dar Kak	R	C	P,G	T,V	L,M,U	NO	C	Vc
64. <i>Corvus splendens</i> (Vieillot 1817)	House Crow	Pati Kak	R	Fc	P,G	T,V	L,M,U	NO	Vc	Vc
65. <i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> (Latham 1790)	Rufous Treepie	Harichacha	R	C	P,G	T,V	M,U	NO	Fc	Vc
66. <i>Aegithina tiphia</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Common Iora	Towfik	R	C	P,G	T,V,Bu	M,U	NO	Vc	Vc
67. <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> (Vieillot 1817)	Black Drongo	Fingey	R	Vc	P,G	T,O	L,M	NO	Vc	Vc
68. <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i> (Vieillot 1817)	Bronzed Drongo	Choto Fingey	R	C	P,G	T,O	L,M	NO	Fc	C
69. <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i> (Vieillot 1818)	White-throated Fantail	Lejnachani	R	Vc	P,G	T,V	M	NO	Fc	C
70. <i>Oriolus xanthornus</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Black-hooded Oriole	Holdey Pakhi	R	Vc	P,G	T,V	M,U	NO	C	Vc
Family: Muscicapidae										
71. <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> (Scopoli 1786)	White-rumped Shama	Shama	R	C	G	T,Bu	M	NO	F	C
72. <i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Oriental Magpie Robin	Doel	R	Vc	P,G	O,T	L,M	NO	Vc	Vc
73. <i>Luscinia calliope</i> (Pallas 1776)	Siberian Ruby Throat	Siberian Chunikonthi	M	F	P,G	O,Pf	L,M	-	-	C

Table 3 contd.

Family: Sturnidae										
74. <i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> (Wagler 1827)	Jungle Myna	Jhuti Shalik	R	Vc	P,G	T,O,V	L,M	NO	C	Vc
75. <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus 1766)	Common Myna	Bhat Shalik	R	Vc	P,G	T,V	L,M	NO	Vc	Vc
76. <i>Sturnus contra</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Asian Pied Starling	Gobrey Shalik	R	Vc	P,G	T,V,O	L,M	NO	C	Vc
77. <i>Sturnus malabaricus</i> (Gmelin 1789)	Chestnut-tailed Starling	Kath Shalik	R	Vc	G	T,V	M,U	NO	C	Uc
Family: Paridae										
78. <i>Parus major</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Great Tit	Tit Pockh	R	C	G	T,V,Bu	M,U	NO	C	Vc
Family: Pycnonotidae										
79. <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> (Linnaeus 1766)	Red-vented Bulbul	Bulbuli	R	Vc	P,G	T,V	L,M,U	NO	Vc	Vc
Family: Cisticolidae										
80. <i>Cisticola juncidis</i> (Rafinesque 1810)	Zitting Cisticola	Surela Cisticola	R	C	P,G	O	U	NO	F	C
81. <i>Prinia gracilis</i> (Lichtenstein 1823)	Graceful Prinia	Ruposhi Prinia	R	Fc	P,G	Bu,O	L,M	DD	Fc	r
82. <i>Prinia inornata</i> (Gmelin 1789)	Plain Prinia	Pati Prinia	R	Fc	P,G	O,Pf	M,U	NO	F	-
Family: Zosteropidae										
83. <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i> (Temminck 1824)	Oriental White-eye	Shet-ankhi	R	C	G	T,V	M,U	NO	C	C
Family: Sylviidae										
84. <i>Megaurus palustris</i> (Horsfield 1821)	Striated Grassbird	Jolar Warbler	R	C	P,G	O,Pf	M	NO	U	C
85. <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> (Pennant 1769)	Common Tailorbird	Tuntuni	R	C	P,G	V,Bu	L,M	NO	C	Vc
86. <i>Turtoides striatus</i> (Dumont 1823)	Jungle Babbler	Satbhai	R	C	G	V,Bu	M	NO	C	Vc
Family: Alaudidae										
87. <i>Alauda gulgula</i> (Franklin 1831)	Oriental Skylark	Bharat Pakhi	R	Fc	P,G	O	M	NO	F	Uc
88. <i>Ammomanes phoenicurus</i> (Franklin 1831)	Rufous-tailed Lark	Lal Bharat	M	F	G	O	M	-	-	-
89. <i>Eremopterix grisea</i> (Scopoli 1786)	Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark	Balu Chata	R	F	G	O	M	NO	C	C
90. <i>Mirafra assamica</i> (Horsfield 1840)	Rufous-winged Bushlark	Bharat Pakhi	R	Fc	G	Bu,O	M	NO	Fc	Vc

Table 3 contd.

Family: Nectarinidae										
91. <i>Arachnothera longirostra</i> (Latham 1790)	Little Spiderhunter	Choto Machorbhuk	R	Fc	G	Bu,V	L,M	NO	F	C
92. <i>Nectarinia asiatica</i> (Latham 1790)	Purple Sunbird	Niltuni	R	C	P,G	T,V	M,U	NO	Vc	Vc
93. <i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i> (Linnaeus 1766)	Purple-rumped Sunbird	Moutushi	R	C	P,G	T,V	M,U	NO	Fc	Vc
94. <i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i> (Latham 1790)	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	Fuljhuri	R	C	G	T,V	M,U	NO	Vc	Vc
Family: Passeridae										
95. <i>Lonchura malacca</i> (Linnaeus 1766)	Black-headed Munia	Kalomatha Munia	R	C	P,G	T,O	L,M	NO	F	Vc
96. <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Scaly-breasted Munia	Tila Munia	R	Vc	P,G	T,O	L,M	NO	C	Vc
97. <i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	House Sparrow	Charui	R	Vc	P,G	V,O	L,M	NO	Vc	Vc
98. <i>Ploceus philippinus</i> (Linnaeus 1766)	Baya Weaver	Babui	R	Vc	P,G	T,V,O	L,M,U	NO	C	Vc
99. <i>Anthus rufulus</i> (Gmelin 1789)	Paddyfield Pipit	Dhani Tulika	M	C	P,G	O,Pf	L	-	Vc	Vc
100. <i>Motacilla alba</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	White Wagtail	Sada Khonjan	M	Fc	P,G	V,O	L	-	C	Vc
101. <i>Motacilla flava</i> (Linnaeus 1758)	Yellow Wagtail	Halud Khonjan	M	F	P,G	V,Bu	L	-	Vc	C

Note: IUCN - IUCN (2000), SS - Sarker and Sarker (1988), RK - Khan (1982), R - Resident, M - Migratory, Distribution: G - Gajdhar, P - Pashukhali, Habitat: B - Beel, T - Tree, O - Open field, We - Water edge, V - Village, Bu - Bush, Pf - Paddy field, P - Pond, Re - River edge, Status: Vc - Very Common, C - Common, Fc - Fairly Common, F - Few, r - rare, NO - Not Threatened, DD - Data deficient, VU - Vulnerable, CR - Critically Endangered, O - Occasional, U - Uncertain, Uc - Uncommon, Canopy used: L - Lower Canopy, M - Middle Canopy, U - Upper Canopy

restricted only to Gajdhar and 6 (14.3%) to Pashukhali (Table 1). The study showed that Gajdhar supported more species, because it got more diversified and undisturbed bird's habitat than Pashukhali.

From the habitat analysis it was found that most of the birds were found to use more than one habitat (Table 2). Out of 101 species, the highest numbers of the species (78.2%) were recorded on land, such as; tree (41%), village area (16%), paddy field (12%), open field (7%), bush (2.2%), etc. Because it was more favourable habitat for feeding, breeding, resting and highly diversified than aquatic and semi-aquatic bodies. The lowest numbers (5%) of the birds were recorded from aquatic habitats (Table 2).

A brief analysis of canopy levels showed that most of the species (30.7%) were recorded in lower canopy. The lowest number of (3.9%) species used all three canopy levels. In case of migratory birds, most of the species (71.4%) were recorded in lower canopy while most resident (22.5%) bird species used both lower and middle canopies. The Gajdhar, Pashukhali were quite rich and diversified habitat for wildlife especially avifauna. During the monsoon the areas go under water and at late monsoon they become muddy with various feeding habitats, which rather invite waders and ducks in large groups.

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