

Anotated checklist of birds of Rajshahi University campus: An update

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Abstract: The result of bird watching at Rajshahi University (RU) campus during a period from March 2008 to July 2012 is presented in this article. A total of 159 species of birds under 102 genera, 36 families and 13 orders were observed. Highest number of species (76) and genera (41) are passerines, of which the highest number of species belongs to Corvidae family. Among the non-passerines (83 species) maximum number of species is under the family Ardeidae. Three species remained unidentified. Among the birds of RU campus 121 species are residents of Bangladesh; 38 species are migratory, of which 29 are winter visitors, 2 are summer visitors and 7 are passage migrants. Maximum of the bird species are habitants of the open woods.

Key words: Birds, Rajshahi University, habitat.

Introduction

The University of Rajshahi (RU) the second largest university of Bangladesh, was established in 1953 with a land of 743 acres. The university campus is renowned for her natural beauty, and was named as *Motihar Green*. Though a number of infrastructures have been constructed for the faculties, offices and residents, which altered the ecological condition of the campus, but still it conserves the diverse natural habitats to a large extent.

RU campus is inhabited by quite a good number of wild animals among which the avifauna is the most significant and rich in regard to its diversity (unpublished reports). Wildlife scientists have published reports on the wildlife and avifauna of Bangladesh, and different areas of the country. Most of these literature are Hussain (1969, 1975, 2008), Harvey (1990), Khan (2008b), Khan (1982, 2008a), Sarker & Sarker (1986), Siddique *et al* (2008). Karmakar *et al.* (2010) published a report on the birds of Joypurhat District; Sarker *et al* (2000a,b, 2001) reported the avifauna of St. Martin's island, Bagkhali of Cox's Bazar and Moheshkhali island respectively. The birds of two urban sites of Dhaka city was published by Sarker *et al* (2009), and the birds of Chittagong University campus was published by Ahsan and Khanom in 2005.

In 1976, for the first time a list of birds of the RU campus was published by Haque, who identified 76 species from the campus. At that time the university authority put on a ban on the wildlife hunting and poaching within the campus. The population of the wildlife including the birds became satisfactory until the late 1990's. A group of peoples residing the adjacent area of the campus are killing the wild reptiles and mammals, and poaching the water birds, which could not be stopped. Moreover, for the development of the infrastructures of the university, the natural

habitats are being destroyed. As a result the amphibian, reptilian and mammalian populations of the campus have been decreased.

In 2008, a list of birds of the RU campus was prepared, where number of the species was found as 85. Which depicted that compared to other wildlife fauna, the avifauna is quite rich (unpublished report). To update the bird list of the RU campus field study on bird watching was started since 2008. In this paper the updated list of birds up to July 2012 is presented.

Methodology

The present report is prepared based on field studies. Bird watching and some conservation efforts were conducted during a period from March 2008 to July 2012. The field studies were based on bird watching, and for such studies the bird watchers using the following instruments were used for bird watching and photographing:

- a) Digital Cameras: Still Camera; Video Camera
- b) A pair of binoculars.

Bird watching: During bird watching the birds were photographed. Habitats of those birds were also studied. Call or song and morphs of birds which vary with the season, bird's age and reproductive phases, were also recorded and identified species wise.

In the present work bird watching was designed in two categories; (a) routine bird watching, (b) casual bird watching.

Routine bird watching: A routine bird watching at RU campus was carried throughout the study period, and it is still continuing. Except in rainy morning, a regular visit was made to different areas of the campus, for 2-4 hours. In summer days bird watching started around 5.30 am and in the winter it was started from 6.30 am. Some times short visits were made for an hour to a definite site at 11.30 am or at 2 pm and at 5 pm.

During each visit a definite area of around one kilometre was selected. While walking, keen observation was made for every movement of branches and leaves of trees, moving objects nearby the water bodies and birds call. Every section of the habitats was screened in search of bird by keen watching. No study was carried at night.

Casual bird watching: While walking in the RU campus at any time looking for birds was continued randomly. Whenever a bird's call, or flight, or movements in the bushes and trees or besides the water bodies, roosting on trees or electric wires, were observed, and photographs were taken wherever possible.

Bird identification and habitat study

All the bird species presented in this report were photographed during the study period. The birds were then identified from their images and with the help of published literature, viz., Baker (1922-30), Ali (1961, 2002), Ali & Ripley (1968-1972), Khan R (2008b), Grewal *et al.* (1993), Siddique *et al.* (2008), and also using the documents from the internet. Not only the bird species, but their habitats were also confirmed from the literature published in different books and journals.

Habitats: Habitats of the RU campus were categorized as garden (G), cropland (CL), light forest having moderately high trees and bushes

underneath (LF), open woodland which includes trees of different height, bushes and vines on the trees, varieties of herbs and grasses underneath (OW), grassland (GL), wet land which includes all types of water bodies (WL) and human habitation, the buildings (HH).

Most of the agricultural lands are situated at the eastern and north-western parts of the campus. Faculty, administration buildings and most of the residents are present at the central and western part. All the roads and the infrastructures are surrounded by bushes and trees. The birds were seen to live and forage at the above mentioned niches of the campus. Continuous bird watching at the campus makes it possible to chalk out the route and definite sites of the birds of the campus.

Results and Discussion

During the study period of 52 months 159 species of birds of 13 orders, 36 families and 102 genera from the Rajshahi University campus were recorded (Table 1). Among the recorded birds one duck, one Bee-eater and a parakeet remained unidentified. Total 83 and 76 species of non-passerine and passerine species were recorded respectively.

Table 1. List of birds of Rajshahi University Campus

Order/Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Bengali Name	Sl. no. of species
1. Anseriformes 1) Anatidae (Ducks and Geese)	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Large Whistling-Duck	Boro Sarali	1
	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	Lesser Whistling-Duck	Choto Sarali	2
	<i>Aythya fuligula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Tufted Pochard	Choto Dubalu	3
	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> , Gmelin, 1789	Cotton Pygmy-Goose	Dhola Bali Hansh	4
	-	Duck (unidentified)	-	5
2. Turniciformes 2) Turnicidae	<i>Turnix suscitator</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Barred Buttonquail	Dagee Nataboter	6
3. Piciformes 3) Picidae (Woodpeckers)	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker	Kaththokra	7
	<i>Dinopium javanense</i> (Ljungh, 1797)	Common Golden-backed Woodpecker	Bormee Kaththokra	8
	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker, Pied Woodpecker	Pakra Kaththokra	9
	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i> (Gray & Gray, 1847)	Streak-throated Woodpecker	Doragola Kaththokra	10
4) Megalaimidae (Barbets)	<i>Megalaima asiatica</i> (Latham, 1790)	Blue Throated Barbet	Neelgola Bashanta Bouri	11

Order/Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Bengali Name	Sl. no. of species
	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i> (Muller, 1776)	Coppersmith Barbet	Shekra, Bhogiroth	12
	<i>Megalaima lineata</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Lineated Barbet	Dagee Boshonto	13
4. Upupiformes				
5) Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common, Hoopoe	Hoodhood	14
5. Coraciiformes				
6) Coraciidae (Rollers)	<i>Coracias bengalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Indian Roller	Nilkantha	15
7) Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)	<i>Alcedo atthis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Kingfisher/ Small Blue Kingfisher	Chhoto Machranga	16
	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White-breasted Kingfisher	Sadagola Machranga	17
8) Dacelonidae	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Stork-Billed Kingfisher	Meghau	18
9) Cerylidae	<i>Ceryle rudis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Lesser Pied Kingfisher	Pakra Machranga	19
10) Meropidae (Bee-eaters)	<i>Merops orientalis</i> Latham, 1802	Green Bee-eater	Shobuj Suichora, Banspata	20
	<i>Merops philippinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Blue tailed Bee-eater	Neelaj Suichora	21
	<i>Meropes leschenaultia</i> Vieillot, 1817	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	Patkile-matha Suichora	22
	<i>Merops spp.</i> (unidentified)	Bee-eater	-	23
6. Cuculiformes				
11) Cuculidae (Cuckoos)	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Asian Koel /Indian Koel	Kokil	24
	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Pied-crested Cuckoo	Pakra Papia	25
	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i> (Vahl, 1797)	Common Hawk Cuckoo	Pati Chokhgalo	26
	<i>Hierococcyx nasicolor</i> Horsfield, 1821	Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo	Hodgsoni Chokhgalo	27
	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i> Gould, 1837	Indian Cuckoo	Bou-kotha-kaio	28
	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Indian Plaintive Cuckoo	Karun Papia	29
12) Centropodidae (Coucals)	<i>Centropus sinensis</i> (Stephens, 1815)	Greater Coucal	Kanakua, Boro Kubo	30
	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Lesser Coucal	Chhoto Kubo	31
7. Psittaciformes				
13) Psittacidae	<i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Roseringed Parakeet	Konthi Tiya	32
	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i> (Hodgson, 1836)	Large Indian Parakeet	Chandona Tiya	33
	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Plum-headed Parakeet	Lalmatha Tiya	34
	<i>Psittacula sp.</i>	-	-	35
8. Apodiformes				
14) Apodidae	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i> Gray, 1829	Asian Palm- Swift	Tal Batashi	36
	<i>Apus affinis</i> (Gray, 1830)	House Swipt	Ghar Barashi	37
9. Strigiformes				
15) Tytonidae	<i>Tyto alba</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Barn Owl	Laksmi pencha	38
16) Strigidae	<i>Athene brama</i> (Temminck, 1821)	Spotted Owlet	Kutare pencha	39

Order/Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Bengali Name	Sl. no. of species
	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i> Hodgson, 1836	Collared Scops Owl	Nimpokh	40
	<i>Bubo bubo</i> (Franklin, 1831)	Indian Great-horned Owl	Hutum pencha	41
	<i>Ninox scutulata</i> Raffles, 1822	Brown Hawk Owl	Khoira hikrepencha	42
	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i> (Tickell, 1833)	Jungle Owlet	Chhoto Kalipencha	43
10. Columbiformes 17) Columbidae (Doves & Pigeons)	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Spotted Dove	Teela Ghughu, Teelima Ghughu	44
	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> (Hermann, 1804)	Red turtle Dove	Lal Ghughu, Jongla Ghughu	45
	<i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin, 1789	Rock Pigeon	Jalali Kabutor	46
11. Gruiformes 18) Rallidae (Crakes, Waterhen)	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> (Pennant, 1769)	White-breasted Waterhen	Dahuk	47
	<i>Amaurornis akool</i> (Sykes, 1832)	Brown Crane	Badami Jhilli	48
	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Moorhen	Jal Morog	49
	<i>Metopidius indicus</i> Latham, 1790	Bronze-winged Jacana	Dol Pipi	50
12. Ciconiiformes 19) Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa glareola</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Wood Sandpiper	Tila Cha Pakhi	51
	<i>Tringa ochropus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Green Sandpiper	Sabujavo Cha Pakhi	52
	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Bechstein, 1803)	Marsh Sandpiper	Bil Batan	53
	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Sandpiper	Cha Pakhi	54
	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Pontoppidan, 1763	Curlew Sandpiper	Gulinda Batan	55
	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> Brisson, 1760	Common Snipe	Kadakhocha	56
20) Accipitridae	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	Grey-headed Fish Eagle	Chhoto Mach-mural	57
	<i>Haliastur Indus</i> Boddaert 1783	Brahminy Kite	Shonkho Cheel, Lalchil	58
	<i>Accipiter badius</i> Gmelin, 1788	Shikra	Turkibaj	59
	<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Black Kite	Bhubanchil	60
	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Kestrel	Chhoto Shikari Baj	61
	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Tunstall, 1771	Peregrine Falcon	Peregrine Shahin	62
	<i>Falco chicquera</i> Daudin, 1800	Red-necked Falcon	Toormati	63
	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> (Desfontaines, 1789)	Black-shouldered Kite	Sada Chil	64
21) Podicipedae	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Little Grebe	Chhoto Dubalu	65
22) Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants, Garters)	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Great Cormorant	Boro Pankauri	66
	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> Vieillot, 1817	Little Cormorant	Chhoto Pankauri	67
	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> Stephens, 1826	Indian Cormorant, Shag	Majhari Pankauri	68
	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> (Pennant, 1769)	Darter or Snake bird	Sap Pakhi, Goyar	69

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23) Ardeidae Egrets, Bitterns, Hérons)	<i>Egretta intermedia</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Median Egret	Maijhla Bok	70
	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Little egret	Choto Sada bok	71
	<i>Casmerodius albus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Egret	Baro Sada bok	72
	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Cinnamon Bittern	Lal Bok, Nol Ghonga	73
	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Bittern	Boro Nol Ghonga	74
	<i>Ardea cinerea</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Grey Heron	Dhushor Bok	75
	<i>Ardea purpuria</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Purple Heron	Beguni Bok	76
	-	Heron (unidentified)	-	77
	<i>Butorides striatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Little Green Heron	Sabuj Bok	78
	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cattle heron	Go-Bok	79
	<i>Ardeola grayii</i> (Sykes, 1832)	Indian pond Heron	Kani Bok	80
	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Night Heron	Nishi Bok	81
24) Ciconiidae	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Open-bill Stork	Shamuk Khol	82
13. Passeriformes				
25) Lanidae	<i>Lanius cristatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Brown Shrike	Badami Koshai Pakhi	83
	<i>Lanius cristatus cristatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Brown Shrike	Badami Koshai Pakhi	84
	<i>Lanius vittatus</i> Valenciennes, 1826	Baybacked Shrike	Anjon	85
	<i>Lanius schach</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Rufous backed Shrike	Lenja Latora	86
26) Corvidae (Crows, Minivets, Orioles, and others)	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i> (Latham 1790)	Rufous Treepie	Harichacha	87
	<i>Corvus splendens</i> Vieillot, 1818	House Crow	Pati Kak	88
	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Jungle Crow	Danr Kak	89
	<i>Corvus corax</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Raven	-	90
	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Black-napped Oriole	Kajolchokh Benezhou	91
	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Golden Oriole	Sonabou	92
	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-Headed Oriole	Kalomatha Benezhou	93
	<i>Terpsiphone paradise</i> (Latham, 1758)	Paradise flycatcher	Asio Shabubuli, Dudhraj	94
	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i> (Raffles, 1822)	Ashy Minivet	Dhushor Sat Soheli	95
	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i> Vieillot, 1818	Rosy Minivet	Golapi Sat Soheli	96
	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Small Minivet	Chhoto Sat Soheli	97
	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i> Forster, 1781	Scarlet Minivet	Sindure Soheli, Altapari	98
	<i>Hemipus picatus</i> (Sykes, 1832)	Pied Flycatcher Shrike	Sada-kalo Latora	99
	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Common Woodshrike	Kabashi	100
	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i> (Raffles, 1822)	Large Woodshrike	Boro Kabashi	101
	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	White-throated Fantail	Lej nachuni	102
	<i>Coracina melanoptera</i> (Rupell, 1839)	Black-headed Cuckoo-shrike	Kalomatha Kabashi	103
	<i>Artamus fuscus</i> Vieillot, 1817	Ashy Woodswallow	Mete latora	104

Order/Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Bengali Name	Sl. no. of species
	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Iora	Fatikjal, Chatok	105
27) Dicruridae (Drongos)	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Black Drongo	Baro Fingey	106
	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i> Vieillot, 1817	Bronzed Drongo	Bronze Fingey/ Chhoto Fingey	107
	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i> (Hodgson, 1836)	Crow-billed Drongo	Kak-chonchu Fingey	108
	<i>Dicrurus ludwigii</i> A. Smith, 1834	Squared-tailed drongo	-	109
	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i> Vieillot, 1817	Ashy Drongo	Dhusharavo Fingey	110
	<i>Dicrurus caerulencens</i> Linnaeus, 1766	White-bellied Drongo	Sada-pet Fingey	111
28) Muscicapidae	<i>Zoothera citrine</i> (Latham, 1790)	Orange-headed Thrush	Komla Bou/ Komla Dama	112
	<i>Zoothera dauma</i> (Latham, 1790)	Scaly Thrush	Ashtey Dama	113
	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i> Pallas, 1811	Asian-brown flycatcher	Badami Chatok	114
	<i>Muscicapa muttui</i> (Layard, 1854)	Brown-breasted flycatcher	Lalbuk Chatok	115
	<i>Eumyias thalassina</i> (Swainson, 1838)	Verditer Flycatcher	Firoza Chatok	116
	<i>Cyornis pallipes</i> (Jerdon, 1840)	White-bellied Blue-Flycatcher	Dholapet Neelchotok	117
	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i> (Swainson, 1820)	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher	Zard Futki	118
	<i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Magpie Robin	Doel	119
	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> (Scopoli, 1788)	Shama	Shama	120
	<i>Saxicola leucura</i> (Blyth, 1847)	White-tailed Stone Chat	Sada Lej Fidda	121
	<i>Luscinia svecica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bluethroat	Neelgola Fidda	122
	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> Gmelin, 1774	Black Redstart	Kalo Girdi	123
29) Sturnidae (Starlings)	<i>Sturnus contra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Indian Pied Starling	Gubre Shalik, Pakra Shalik	124
	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Chestnut-tailed Starling	Kath Shalik	125
	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Brahminy Starling	Bamon Shalik	126
	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> , Linnaeus, 1758	Common Starling	Chitra Shalik	127
	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i> (Wagler, 1827)	White-vented Myna/ Jungle Myna	Jhunti Shalik	128
	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Common Myna	Bhat Shalik	129
	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Bank Myna	Gang Shalik	130
30) Paridae	<i>Parus major</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Great Tit, Grey Tit	Ramgangra	131
31) Picnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red Whiskered Bulbul	Sipahi Bulbul	132

Order/Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Bengali Name	Sl. no. of species
(Bulbuls)	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> Sub sp. <i>bengalensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Red Vented Bulbul	Bangla Bulbul, Kalo Bulbul	133
	<i>Pycnonotus xantholaemus</i> (Jerdon, 1845)	Yellow-throated Bulbul	Halud-gala Bulbul	134
32) Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i> (Rafinesque, 1810)	Zitting Warbler	Bhomra Soton	135
	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i> Blyth, 1844	Grey-breasted Prinia	Metebok Prina	136
	<i>Prinia socialis</i> Sykes, 1832	Ashy Prinia	Dhushor Prina	137
	<i>Prinia inornata</i> Sykes, 1832	Plain Prinia	Sadharon Prina	138
33) Sylviidae	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> (Pennant, 1769)	Common Tailor bird	Pati Tuntuni	139
	<i>Turdoides striatus</i> (Dumont 1823)	Jungle Babbler, Seven Brothers	Chatarey, Satbhaiya	140
	<i>Turdoides earlei</i> (Blyth, 1844)	Striated Babbler	Chhit Chhatarey	141
	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i> Blyth, 1849	Reed Warbler	Tikra	142
34) Alaudidae	<i>Alauda gulgula</i> Franklin, 1831	Oriental Skylark	Udoi Bhorot	143
	<i>Mirafra assamica</i> Horsfield, 1840	Bengal Bush Lark	Bangla Jharbhorot	144
35) Nectariniidae (Flower peckers)	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Purplerumped Sunbird	Begunikomor Moutushi	145
	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Purple Sunbird	Beguni Moutushi	146
	<i>Nectarina lotenia</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Loten's Sunbird	Moutushi	147
	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i> (Latham, 1970)	Tickell's Flowerpecker	Mete Thot Fuljhuri	148
	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i> (Latham, 1970)	Little Spiderhunter	Chhoto Makormar	149
36) Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	House Sparrow	Chorui	150
	<i>Motacilla citreola</i> Pallas, 1776	Citrine Wagtail	Holdematha Khonjon	151
	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758	White Wagtail	Sada Khonjon	152
	<i>M. a. leucopsis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White Wagtail	Sada Khonjon	153
	<i>M. a. personata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White Wagtail	Sada Khonjon	154
	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> Tunstall, 1771	Grey Wagtail	Dhusor Khonjon	155
	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i> Gmelin, 1789	Large Pied Wagtail	Pakra Khonjon	156
	<i>Anthus rufulus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Paddy field Pipit	Dhani Tulika	157
	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i> Richmond, 1907	Tree Pipit	Indian Tree Pipit	158
<i>Lonchura malacca</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Black-headed Munia	Kalomatha Munia	159	

Highest number of families (N=14) belonged to the order Passeriformes. The order includes 44 genera (43.04%) and 76 species (66.86%). Maximum number of passerine species was found in the family Corvidae, and the families like Artamidae and Paridae included only one species. Among the non-passerines the order Upupiformes included only one genus and species (0.63%). Among the non-passerines the maximum number of genus was found under the order Ardeidae (12, 8.28%).

Abundance of the observed birds is presented in Table 2. Among these species 30 were found very common (VC), 30 were common (C), 34 were fairly common (FC), 32 were seen few in number (F) and not every time during the study period, and 34 species were noticed rarely (R) (Table 2).

The RU campus had been divided into seven different habitats. Number of the bird species living or foraging

at these habitats, are shown in Table 3. Some of the species share more than one habitat, but their number was few. Birds of all other habitats were seen near the human habitations, but the exceptions were the grassland birds. The assessed status of the birds recorded from the RU campus, are shown in Table 4.

Among these bird species 121 were residents of Bangladesh and 38 were migratory. The number of winter visitors was 29, summer visitor was 2, and 7 species were passage migrants.

According to Haque (1976) the number of bird species of RU campus was only 76. At that time there were more wild habitats in the campus and the number of buildings and people was less. In 2012 the number of species increased to 159 when a large area of the campus has lost under

Table 2. Abundance of bird species under different families at RU Campus (by number).

Sl. no of family	Family	VC	C	FC	F	R	Total Species
1	Anatidae	-	-	-	-	5	5
2	Turnicidae	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	Picidae	2	1	2	-	-	5
4	Megalaimidae	-	2	-	1	1	4
5	Upupidae	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	Coraciidae	-	1	-	-	-	1
7	Alcenidae	2	-	-	-	-	2
8	Dacelonidae	-	-	1	-	-	1
9	Cerylidae	-	1	-	-	-	1
10	Meropidae	1	1	-	1	1	4
11	Cuculidae	2	1	2	1	1	7
12	Centropodidae	-	-	-	2	-	2
13	Psittacidae	-	1	1	-	2	4
14	Apodidae	2	-	-	-	-	2
15	Tytonidae	1	-	-	-	-	1
16	Strigidae	1	1	3	-	-	5
17	Columbidae	1	1	-	1	-	3
18	Rallidae	-	-	1	1	1	3
19	Scolopacidae	-	-	-	3	3	6
20	Accipitridae	1	1	1	3	2	8
21	Podicipedae	-	-	-	-	1	1
22	Phalacrocoracidae	-	1	1	2	-	4
23	Ardeidae	3	4	2	2	2	13
24	Lanidae	-	-	3	1	-	4
25	Corvidae	3	4	5	3	2	17
26	Dicruridae	1	2	-	2	1	6
27	Muscicapidae	1	1	4	2	4	12
28	Sturnidae	3	3	-	-	1	7
29	Paridae	1	-	-	-	-	1
30	Aegithinidae	-	-	1	-	-	1
31	Pycnonotidae	2	-	-	-	1	3
32	Cisticolidae	-	-	2	2	-	4
33	Sylviidae	1	1	-	1	1	4
34	Alaudidae	-	-	-	2	-	2
35	Nectariniidae	-	-	2	1	2	5
36	Passeridae	2	3	3	1	1	9
Total		30	30	34	32	34	159

the bricks and concrete. The reasons behind such a difference of bird species availability are: i) Haque in 1976 did not covered a wide area of the campus; ii) the tenure of study was only one year, where as the present study was carried for 52 months; iii) only binocular was used to see the birds, in the present study powerful camera lenses was used along with video camera, which provided a better chance to record the image of the birds sitting at far; iv) availability of books and internet with birds' photographs made easier to identify the uncommon birds which was not available at that time.

Table 3. Species diversity of birds at different habitats of RU campus

Habitats	G	CL	LF	OW	GL	WL	HH
G	20	1	6	11	2	-	5
CL	-	20	1	1	1	11	1
LF	-	-	24	35	-	2	1
OW	-	-	-	49	5	15	8
GL	-	-	-	-	10	5	-
WL	-	-	-	-	-	30	2
HH	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

Table 4. Assessed status of the recorded bird species of RU campus

Status	Non-Passerine		Passerine		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very Common	16	10.12	14	8.86	30	18.98
Common	16	10.12	14	8.86	30	18.98
Fairly Common	14	8.86	20	12.66	34	21.52
Few	16	10.12	15	8.86	30	18.98
Rare	21	13.29	13	8.23	34	21.52
Total	83		76		159	

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