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71	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Fringillidae	-	ST
72	Red-headed Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>	"	1	D
73	Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Emberizidae	2	OTS

Note:

1	=	Common TO	=	Thin / Open
2	=	Fairly common	T	= Thin
3	=	Occasional	ST	= Scrub / Thin
4	=	Uncommon	D	= Dense
5	=	Rare	OTS	= Open / Thin / Scrub
S1	=	Status		
+	=	Internationally significant breeding population		

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3. Birds of Itahari

Itahari municipality is one of the three municipalities of Sunsari district. It is situated in the Tarai region of Eastern part of Nepal. The main rivers are Sunsari, Tengra and Budhi. Besides that there are also few man-made and natural wetlands. Itahari is very near from the mixed type of jungle popularly known as 'Charkoshe Jhadi' on the north, which provides ideal shelter for the birds. This is the reason why many local migratory birds as well as other birds are found to come very commonly from the jungle.

It was the month of November 2000 when I went to Itahari to watch birds for the first time. Then I kept watching the birds at that place regularly till January 2001. During that period I visited different sites several times at least once a week regularly and also collected information from the locals.

The present report is the result of a study of about 14 months. Regular observations and local enquiry were also made. I tried my best to identify the birds correctly using available literature (Ali

and Ripley 1984, Fleming *et al.* 1984, Ali 1989, Ali 1990, Subba 1995a, Subba 1995b and Shrestha 2000) but still there

were some more birds, which I couldn't include in the present checklist.

Checklist of Birds of Itahari

Family : Podicipotidae

1. Little grebe *Podiceps ruficollis*

Family : Phalacrocoracidae

2. Little cormorant *Phalacrocorax niger*

Family : Ardeidae

3. Pond heron *Ardeola grayii*
4. Night heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*
5. Cattle egret *Bubulcus ibis*
6. Little egret *Egretta garzetta*
7. Intermediate egret *Egretta intermedia*
8. Chestnut bittern *Ixobrychus minutus*

Family : Ciconiidae

9. Open-billed stork *Anastomus oscitans*
10. Lesser-adjutant stork *Leptoptilos dubius*
11. White-necked stork *Ciconia episcopus*

Family : Threskiornithidae

12. Black ibis *Pseudibis papillosa*

Family : Accipitridae

13. White-backed vulture *Gyps bengalensis*
14. Sparrow hawk *Accipiter nisus*
15. Black kite *Milvus migrans migrans*

Family : Rallidae

16. White –breasted water hen *Amaurornis phoenicurus*

Family : Jacanidae

17. Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*

Family : Charadriidae

18. Red- wattled lapwing *Vanellus indicus*
19. Spur-winged lapwing *Vanellus spinosus*

Family : Columbidae

20. Spotted dove *Streptopelia chinensis*
21. Indian ring dove *Streptopelia decaocto*
22. Red turtle dove *Streptopelia tranquebarica*
23. Thick-billed green pigeon *Treron curvirostra*
24. Blue rock pigeon *Columba livia*

Family : Psittacidae

25. Rose ringed parakeet *Psittacula krameri*

Family : Cuculidae

26. Pied crested cuckoo *Clamator jacobinus*
27. Common hawk-cuckoo *Cuculus varius*
28. Indian koel *Eudynamis scolopacea*
29. Large coucal *Centropus sinensis*

Family : Strigidae

30. Barred owl *Glaucidium cuculoides*
31. Spotted owl *Athene brama*

Family : Caprimulgidae

32. Little night jar *Caprimulgus asiaticus*

Family : Apodidae

33. House swift *Apus affinis*
34. Palm swift *Cypsiurus parvus*

Family : Alcedinidae

35. White-breasted kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis*
36. Eurasian kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*
37. Blue-eared kingfisher *Alcedo meninting*
38. Lesser pied kingfisher *Ceryle rudis*

Family : Meropidae

39. Green bee-eater *Merops orientalis*
40. Blue-tailed bee-eater *Merops philippinus*

Family : Coraciidae

41. Indian roller *Coracias benghalensis*

Family : Upupidae

42. Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

Family : Rostratulidae

43. Fantail snipe *Capella gallinago*

Family : Capitonidae

44. Crimson- breasted barbet *Megalaima haemacephala*
45. Blue- throated barbet *Megalaima asiatica*
46. Blue-eared barbet *Megalaima australis*

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Family : Picidae

47. Brown- crowned pigmy woodpecker
48. Larger golden-backed woodpecker
49. Lesser golden-backed woodpecker

Dendrocopos nanus
Chrysocolaptes lucidus
Dinopium benghalense

Family : Alaudidae

50. Bush Lark

Mirafra assamica

Family : Hirundinidae

51. Barn swallow
52. Striated swallow

Hirundo rustica
Hirundo daurica

Family : Daniidae

53. Black-headed shrike
54. Rufous-backed shrike
55. Brown shrike
56. Lesser wood shrike

Lanius schach tricolor
Lanius schach
Lanius cristatus
Tephrodornis pondicerianus

Family : Oriolidae

57. Golden oriole
58. Blackheaded oriole
59. Blacknaped oriole

Oriolus oriolus
Oriolus xanthornus
Oriolus chinensis

Family : Dicruridae

60. Black drongo
61. Ashy or grey drongo

Dicrurus adsimilis
Dicrurus leucophaeus

Family : Sturnidae

62. Common myna
63. Grey-headed myna
63. Brahminy myna

Acridotheres tristis
Sturnus malabaricus
Sturnus pagodarum

Family : Corvidae

64. House crow
65. Jungle crow
66. Indian Tree pie

Corvus splendens
Corvus macrorhynchos
Dendrocitta vagabunda

Family : Campephagidae

67. Large cuckoo shrike

Coracina novaehollandiae

Family : Pycnonotidae

68. Red-vented bulbul
69. Red -whiskered bulbul
70. White-cheeked bulbul

Pycnonotus cafer
Pycnonotus jocosus
Pycnonotus leucogenys

Family : Muscicapidae

71. Large grey babbler
72. Jungle babbler

Turdoides malcolmi
Turdoides striatus

73. Red-breasted flycatcher
74. Verditer flycatcher

75. Grey-headed flycatcher
76. White- throated fantail flycatcher

77. Paradise flycatcher
78. Tailor bird
79. Clamorous reed warbler
80. Dusky leaf warbler

81. Crowned leaf warbler

82. Yellow-eyed leaf
83. Yellow-throated leaf warbler
84. Blue throat
85. Magpie-Robin
86. Black redstart

87. Eurasian rubythroat
88. Collard bush chat
89. Pied bush chat
90. Orange-headed ground thrush

91. Black-throated thrush

92. Red-throated thrush

Family : Paridae

93. Grey tit

Family : Motacillidae

94. Paddyfield pipit

95. Yellow-headed wagtail
96. Pied wagtail greybacked form
97. Pied wagtail black-backed form

Family : Dicaeidae

98. Plaincoloured flowerpecker

Family : Nectariniidae

99. Purple sunbird

Muscicapa parva

Muscicapa thalassina
Culicicapa ceylonensis
Rhipidura albicollis

Terpsiphone paradisi
Orthotomus sutorius
Acrocephalus stentoreus

Phylloscopus fuscatus
Phylloscopus reguloides
Seicercus burkii
Phylloscopus cantator

Erithacus svecicus
Copsychus saularis
Phoenicurus ochruros
phoenicuroides

Erithacus calliope
Saxicola torquata
Saxicola caprata
Zoothera citrina

Turdus ruficollis atrogularis
Turdus ruficollis ruficollis

Parus major

Anthus novaeseelandiae
Motacilla citreola

Motacilla maderaspatensis

Dicaeum concolor

Nectarinia asiatica

Family : Ploceidae

100. House sparrow *Passer domesticus*
 101. Baya weaver *Ploceus philippinus*
 102. Whitebacked munia *Lonchura striata*

103. Spotted munia *Lonchura malacca*

Family : Emberizidae

104. Yellow-breasted bunting *Emberiza aureola*

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4. Ecological Study of Helminth Parasites in Fishes

Parasites depend upon other organisms for food and shelter. The relationship between the parasite and the host is termed Parasite Ecology. Parasites choose the host and usually appear fewer hazards than a predator of its prey. However a host suffers from variety of parasites at the same time and also a parasite can use different host for nutrient materials plus shelter.

Helminthes parasite victimizes fishes. Chauhan (1943), Yamaguti (1971), Shrivastava (1985) contributed on fish helminth parasites. To observe fish helminthes parasite in peritoneal cavity and gut, a study was carried out in fishes of Morang and Sunsari districts during July 1994-June 1995, regarding the

period of occurrence, incidence and intensity of infection.

During the study 900 fishes of different species were collected and examined freshly as well as in preserved condition. The fishes were cut ventrally to open the body cavity and the parasites were collected carefully. After removing the parasites from the peritoneal cavity (body cavity), gut was cut into several pieces of convenient length and each was vigorously shaken in a dish of warm water. The smaller worms were left at the bottom of the dish. The pieces of gut were then cut open and the mucosa was scraped off into a dish of water to take out cestodes and other smaller worms if present. All the parasites recovered from each fish were collected and counted. The collected