

**The OSME Region List of Birds – Consultative Draft October 2007 – Hypothetical Taxa, non-passerines and passerines – occurrence unproven – until and unless adequate documentation provided and accepted. Likelihood of occurrence varies with individual species.**

The taxa in the Table below have not been documented sufficiently as occurring in the OSME Region. Some, especially the seabirds, probably have occurred in that part of the Indian Ocean above 10°N and west of the longitude of the Pakistan-Iran border at the coastline. Others have been suggested by knowledgeable observers as possible vagrants or wanderers. However, for quite a few species, the likelihood of such vagrancy is much reduced by shrinking distribution ranges. Furthermore, much habitat degradation has taken place in areas of specialist dry open forests, where population movements into and across these areas have seen the trees and bushes disappear as firewood. Moreover, the paucity of observations over much of the OSME Region means that former and present distributions often are poorly known, and often patchily at best. It is therefore vital that any sightings are recorded comprehensively and forwarded for scrutiny. On-line reports are insufficient evidence by themselves; many such reports have been examined and some claimed species are not mentioned here. To be accepted, records require authors to respond to genuine enquiry and to be prepared for often lengthy correspondence and discussion. For details of References cited, see the OSME Region Non-passerine or Passerine Lists. **Key:** H=Hypothetical. **NB1** IOC English names not used are placed in curly brackets {...}. **NB2** Green shading indicates likely former presence of a form in the OSME Region and **Red font** indicates added information since the previous version, and **Red font with yellow highlighting** usually indicates that further documentation is essential. **NB3** **PT=Parent Taxon** (used because many records will antedate splits, especially from recent research) – we use the concept **PT** with a degree of latitude, roughly equivalent to the formal term *sensu lato*, 'in the broad sense'. For explanations of other conventions, see [Ornithological Basis of the ORL](#).

**Please contact us if you have any further information that supports the presence of these or any other unlisted species in the OSME Region.**

<b>NON-PASSERINES, English Name</b>			<b>Family, Species or Taxon</b>			<b>Working Notes – this is usually additional information to standard references like Porter <i>et al</i> 1996.</b>		
			<b>Phasianidae</b>					
H1	Black-billed Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao parvirostris</i>				Unlikely any modern records due to severe range contraction, but has reached 86°30'E, 67°30'N in Krasnoyarsk Republic Rogacheva 1992.		
			<b>Anatidae</b>					
PT	Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhynca</i>				<b>NB Split to Indian Spot-billed Duck <i>A. (p.) poecilorhynca</i>, <i>qv</i>.</b>		
H2	Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas (poecilorhynca) zonorhynca</i>				Likely wanderer from western limit of eastern range. Often commensal. Possibly overlooked NE CA – similar to ♀ Mallard. See Shimba 2007.		
			<b>Phalacrocoracidae</b>					
H3	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>				Probably occurs or has occurred SE Iran, SE-NE Afghanistan, Nelson 2005. <b>Documentation?</b> R&A 2005 disagree. Historical?		
			<b>Procellariidae</b>					
H4	Barau's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma barau</i>				2 RNBWS reports Jul 64, at 3°S near Seychelles, so wanderers possible if species moves N in austral winter.		
H5	Mascarene Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria aterrima</i>				RNBWS reports (different observers) Sep (12:50:0.0N+45:0:0.0E) & Dec 57 (15:0:0.0N+65:0:0.0E) attributed to this species, originally identified in previous taxonomy as Réunion Petrel <i>Pterodroma aterrima</i> , but RNBWS database itself does not state how other species, such as Jouanin's Petrel <i>Bulweria fallax</i> , were eliminated		
H6	Bulwer's Petrel	<i>Bulweria bulweria</i>				RNBWS reports in Sep (10:55:0.0N+56:20:0.0E), Nov 83 (13:56:0.0N+51:0:0.0E) & Feb 01 (11:54:0.0N+51:42:0.0E) possible misidentification of Jouanin's Petrel <i>B. fallax</i> .		
			<b>Hydrobatidae</b>					
H7	Matsudaira's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma matsudairae</i>				RNBWS reports both just S of 10:00:00N (Mar 64) & E (Sep 87) of 61:24:00E (just outside OSME Region). O&S 2007 map to 10°N off Somalia		
			<b>Ardeidae</b>					
H8	Dimorphic Egret (Mascarene Reef-egret)	<i>Egretta dimorpha</i>				RNBWS report dark-morph May 95 Aden at 12:52:0.0N+45:1:0.0E, but database data do not eliminate Western Reef Heron <i>E. gularis</i> .		
			<b>Falconidae</b>					
H9	African Hobby	<i>Falco cuiverii</i>				2 RNBWS reports: Jun 73 Red Sea off Eritrea at 17:46:0.0N+40:26:0.0E & Nov 77 of bird on board for 2 days off Salalah at 15:12:0.0N+56:48:0.0E – misidentification?		
			<b>Accipitridae</b>					
H10	Japanese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>				<i>A. g sibiricus</i> breeds pine forests N of Kazakhstan W to c80°E (F-L&C 2005), uncommon-rare, but regular breeder Krasnoyarsk Republic (c85°E) Rogacheva 1992. Likely wanderer to easternmost Kazakhstan.		
			<b>Scolopacidae</b>					
H11	Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>				Very unlikely, but like congeners, capable of wandering long distances – worth checking warm water coasts. <b>Documentation?</b>		
H12	Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>				Notorious wanderer. Permanent breeding grounds known near 86°30'E, 67°30'N in Krasnoyarsk Republic Rogacheva 1992.		
			<b>'Sternidae'</b>					
H13	Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>				Off Socotra? Arabian Sea coast? Masirah? <b>Documentation?</b> Several RNBWS records S&E of 10:00:00N 61:24:00E (SE corner of OSME Region). One 1960 RNBWS report within OSME Region, Daimaniyat Islands at 23:55:0.0N+57:59:0.0E, but confirmed ID not possible from old description.		
H14	Angel Tern (White Tern, Fairy Tern)	<i>Gygis alba</i>				RNBWS record Mar 64 at Menai Island Seychelles at 9:24:0.0S+46:15:0.0E, S of OSME Region.		
			<b>Columbidae</b>					
H15	Speckled Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>				Possibly E Afghanistan, HBW4 map; likely very rare there R&A 2005, uncommon in west of range. A&M map range well into Gilgit, very close to Afghanistan. However, main habitat is dense temperate or tropical deciduous forest, which is now largely absent in E Afghanistan. Perhaps historical Bates & Lowther 1952. <b>Evidence? Documentation?</b> Subject to irregular movements, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998.		
H16	Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>				RNBWS report Farasan Islands Feb 82 at 16:15:0.0N+41:3:0.0E. <b>Misidentification?</b>		
			<b>Strigidae</b>					
H17	Oriental Scops Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>				Map in König <i>et al</i> (1999) covers E Afghanistan and Tadjikistan, Shimba (2007) map suggests S Kyrgyzstan, but R&A 2005 excludes it by some distance, as does Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998. <b>Documentation?</b>		
H18	Dusky Eagle Owl (Dusky)	<i>Bubo coromandus</i>				Map in König <i>et al</i> (1999) covers northeasternmost Afghanistan, also HBW5. Range in R&A 2005 much further to S. <b>Documentation?</b> Apparent		

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	Eagle-Owl}													'quarantine corridor' between this and <i>B. bubo</i> from coast mid-Pakistan N to Kashmir then SE to Nepal. R&A 2005 maps of the 2 spp are suspiciously parallel. However, map in R&A 2005 and in Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 suggest <i>coromandus</i> unlikely in OSME Region – well watered woodland now scarce in Afghanistan. Historical?
H19	Rock Eagle Owl {Dusky Eagle Owl}		<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>											Not IOC split. Taxonomy follows König <i>et al</i> (1999) & R&A 2005. Although map in König <i>et al</i> (1999) covers the SE quadrant of Afghanistan and Iranian Baluchistan, text does not support this; R&A 2005 map it quite close to the Khyber Pass in Pakistan. <b>Documentation?</b>
H20	Spot-bellied Eagle Owl {Spot-bellied Eagle-Owl} (Forest Eagle Owl)		<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>											Although map in König <i>et al</i> (1999) covers E Afghanistan, Uzbekistan and Tadjikistan, text does not support this, rather agreeing with R&A 2005, where mapped as remote even from Pakistan in C Himalayas.
H21	Brown Hawk Owl		<i>Ninox scutulata</i>											Map in Shimba 2007 suggests close to E Tadjikistan and S Kyrgyzstan borders.
			<b>Indicatoridae</b>											
H22	Yellow-rumped Honeyguide		<i>Indicator xanthonotus</i>											Reported on-line Afghanistan. Possible, but nearest documented population (NE Pakistan) thought extinct. <b>Documentation!!!</b> R&A 2005 say no.

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			<b>Campephagidae</b>											
H23	Rosy Minivet		<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>											Afghanistan - Asian Area Checklist (AAC). HBW10 maps only in India, but unusually for HBW, text differs – N Pakistan; R&A 2005 support text. Map in Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 for 'rare & local' in NE Pakistan, very close to W end of Afghanistan's 'China strip' (Wakhan panhandle). <b>Documentation?</b>
			<b>Laniidae</b>											
H24	Chinese Grey Shrike		<i>Lanius sphenocercus</i>											Map in Shimba 2007 suggests likely wanderer to E Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan & Tadjikistan.
			<b>Rhipiduridae</b>											
H25	White-throated Fantail		<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>											Occurs up to 2300m R&A 2005. Map (very small scale) in Arlott 2007 suggests; that in R&A just reaches Pakistan from E. Range of similar White-browed Fantail <i>R. aureola</i> (up to 1500m) actually much further W
			<b>Corvidae</b>											
H26	Azure-winged Magpie		<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>											Westward range expansion increases likelihood of vagrancy, probable vagrants noted at c100°E at 56°N Rogocheva 1992. Map M&P 2000 westernmost limit 200km E of Kazakhstan. Map in Shimba 2007 suggests likely wanderer to easternmost Kazakhstan.
H27	Yellow-billed Blue Magpie (Gold-billed Magpie)		<i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>											Occurs up to 3500m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests; R&A 2005 map almost reaches E to Pakistani Khyber. Indication of some support in M&P 2000.
H28	Rufous Treepie		<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>											Hills of SE Iran, E Afghanistan? M&B say Pakistani Hazara is western limit. <b>Documentation!!!</b>
H29	Biddulph's Ground Jay		<i>Podoces biddulphi</i>											Probably in dry valley areas on Kazakhstan-China border, E of Zharkerit area, where M&B 1994 map neatly stops. Perhaps coincidentally, M&P 2000 also map it to E end of Wakhan, but also ESE Kazakh border. <b>Documentation!!!</b>
			<b>Paridae</b>											<b>NB</b> <i>Sensu strictu</i> , the dismemberment of the genus <i>Parus</i> is premature, for confirmatory work has yet to be done in places.
H30	Green-backed Tit		<i>Parus monticolus</i>											Occurs locally above 3300m R&A 2005. Very similar appearance to European populations of Great Tit <i>P. major</i> . Map in Arlott 2007 suggests; R&A 2005 map easternmost limit exactly at Afghan border S of western end of Wakhan.
H31	Groundpecker [Hume's Ground-Jay] (alternatively Ground-tit)		<i>Parus humilis</i> (formerly <i>Pseodopodoces humilis</i> )											Previously classed as a small corvid. Possibly just in E Kyrgyzstan near Kara-Say on China border (up to 5300m M&B 1994, up to 5500m R&A 2005, who map up to 200km of E end of Wakhan). M&P 2000 map species within E end of Wakhan. Small-scale map Arlott 2007 supportive. <b>Documentation!!! NB1</b> Confusion possible between multiple Kara-says. <b>NB2 any record must establish taxon</b> , K Roselaar pers comm.
			<b>Aegithalidae</b>											
H32	White-throated Bushtit (White-throated Tit)		<i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i>											Occurs up to 4000m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests; R&A 2005 map westernmost limit of mid-Kashmir.
			<b>Alaudidae</b>											
H33	Mongolian Lark		<i>Melanocorypha mongolica</i>											On-line report for Kyrgyzstan, but more likely to be vagrant easternmost Kazakhstan, which is 750km nearer species' western range limit which lies another 400km further E). <b>Documentation?</b>
H34	Tibetan Lark		<i>Melanocorypha maxima</i>											Arlott 2007 map shows extensive area just SE of Wakhan, but <i>Melanocorypha</i> spp prone to wander widely. R&A map cut off just N of Afghanistan. M&P 2000 maps distribution as being S of Wakhan but probably on Pakistan-China border – a guess?
			<b>Cisticolidae</b>											
H35	Brown-flanked Bush Warbler (Brownish-flanked or Strong-footed Bush Warbler)		<i>Cettia fortipes</i>											Occurs up to 3300m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests narrow breeding area Afghanistan; R&A map westernmost limit W corner Kashmir.
H36	Chinese Hill Warbler		<i>Rhopophilus pekinensis</i>											Breeds westernmost China, may occur where Toxkan He river enters Kyrgyzstan, or on E slopes above river Dar' yoi Oqsu in Tadjikistan; extrapolate from Baker 1997. Map, Arlott 2007, suggests may breed close to E end of Wakhan; M&P 2000 map westernmost limit at E end Wakhan. Shimba 2007 map suggests resident along these borders but also in easternmost Kazakhstan. <b>Documentation!</b>
H37	Rufous-fronted Prinia		<i>Prinia buchanani</i>											On-line claim Afghanistan – not supported in Baker 1997, but mapped in Pakistan along border at Khyber Pass, R&A 2005, the same; mapped in Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 on NE Pakistan-Afghanistan border. <b>Documentation?</b>
			<b>Sylviidae</b>											
PT	Spotted Bush Warbler PT		<i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>											Recent split into <i>B. (t.) thoracicus</i> (extralimital, E of central Himalayas) and Baikal Bush Warbler <i>B. (t.) davidi</i> (IOC), latter the Siberian Bush Warbler of HBW11.

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H38	Baikal Bush Warbler (Siberian Bush Warbler)	<i>Bradypterus (thoracicus) davidi</i>	Northeasternmost breeding range near source of Ob, Altai S-C Russia, within reasonable distance of easternmost Kazakhstan, Flint <i>et al</i> 1984, also Sayan Mts Krasnoyarsk Republic Rogacheva 1992. Shimba 2007 map suggests in easternmost Kazakhstan (as Spotted Bush Warbler <i>B. thoracicus</i> ). <b>Documentation?</b>
H39	Chinese Bush Warbler	<i>Bradypterus taczanowskius</i>	Vagrant in Sayan Mts Krasnoyarsk Republic, reasonably close to easternmost Kazakhstan Rogacheva 1992. <b>NB</b> One wintering population crosses Himalayas to winter S Nepal, N India R&A 2005. Shimba 2007 map suggests westernmost range limit roughly at 90°E.
H40	Gray's Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella fasciolata</i>	Easternmost breeding range fairly close to NE Kazakhstan, Flint <i>et al</i> 1984, Shimba 2007. <b>Documentation?</b> Occurs Krasnoyarsk Republic Rogacheva 1992. <b>NB</b> Rare vagrant to WP, Harrop 2007. Arlott 2007 map tentatively suggests easternmost Kazakhstan.
H41	Tickell's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	Occurs up to 4800m R&A 2005. Western limit of breeding range depicted as exactly on N Pakistan-Afghanistan border (Wakhan – 'China strip'); strong likelihood of wandering, but habitat declining – occurs up to 5000m, Baker 1997. R&A 2005 & Arlott 2007 maps depict similarly. <b>Documentation?</b>
PT	Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	
H42	Eastern Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus (coronatus) coronatus</i>	Rare vagrant to WP, Harrop 2007 – almost certainly crosses the OSME Region. <b>NB</b> Sikkim Meinertzhagen record fraudulent (see history in Garfield 2007), also in Assam Meinertzhagen records misidentified Blyth's Leaf-Warbler <i>P. reguloides</i> – R&A 2005 (see also Garfield 2007).
H43	Grey-hooded Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i> (formerly <i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i> )	Occurs up to 2700m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests wintering area NE Afghanistan; R&A 2005 map westernmost limit W corner of Kashmir, similarly M&P 2000.
H44	Tristram's Warbler	<i>Sylvia deserticola</i>	Winters W Libya, Shirihi <i>et al</i> 2001. Possibly W Egypt. <b>NB</b> Balearic Warbler <i>Sylvia balearica</i> (formerly <i>S. sarda balearica</i> ) unlikely to reach OSME Region. <b>Documentation!</b>
PT	Marmora's Warbler PT	<i>Sylvia sarda</i>	
H45	Balearic Warbler	<i>Sylvia (sarda) balearica</i> (formerly <i>S. sarda balearica</i> )	Very unlikely to reach OSME Region from W Mediterranean, but very strong westerlies in Mediterranean not uncommon when depressions over northern Mediterranean countries. <b>Documentation!!</b>
		<b>Timilaidae</b>	
H46	White-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron albogularis</i> (formerly <i>Garrulax albogularis</i> )	Taxonomy follows R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests in ORL. Possible error of map swap in Arlott 2007 with Variegated Laughingthrush <i>T. [G.] variegatus</i> ( <i>qv</i> in ORL Passerines)? Arlott 2007 may have used maps or same source data as M&P 2000, whose texts agree with R&A texts but not with maps. R&A 2005 maps & species accepted as correct – westernmost limit isolated (& declining?) population NE Pakistan.
H47	Green Shrike-Babbler	<i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus</i>	Occurs up to 3350m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests narrow breeding area Afghanistan; R&A map westernmost limit S Kashmir.
		<b>Zosteropidae</b>	
H48	African Yellow White-eye (Senegal White-eye)	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	African species, reported on-line in Arabia. <b>Documentation?</b> No records Oman, Jens Eriksen pers comm.
		<b>Sturnidae</b>	
H49	Daurian Starling	<i>Sturnus sturninus</i>	Rare vagrant to WP, Harrop 2007 – must cross OSME Region. Vagrant N Pakistan near Wakhan R&A 2005. Commonly traded cagebird.
		<b>Turdidae</b>	
H50	Grey-winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>	NE Afghanistan – map Clement & Hathway 2002, likely habitat, ban oak <i>Quercus incana</i> , HBW10, but not supported R&A 2005. <b>Documentation?</b> Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 'common, but very local' in Pakistan.
		<b>Muscicapidae</b>	
H51	White-throated Bushchat {White-throated Bush Chat} (Hodgson's Bushchat)	<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	Assessed as vagrant (E) Kazakhstan (K-M&K 2005) & breeding easternmost Kazakhstan, HBW10. However, these conclusions appear based on skin (1928) in Leningrad, but the original label has been replaced without documented reason, Vladimir Arkhipov pers comm, W&O 2007). <b>Species now requires documentation!</b> R&A 2005 map wintering range as S slopes C & E Himalayas.
H52	Grey Bushchat {Grey Bush Chat}	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i> (formerly <i>Saxicola ferrea</i> )	Occurs up to 3000m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests narrow breeding area reaches Afghanistan; R&A 2005 map westernmost limit in Pakistan W of Kashmir.
H53	Mugimaki Flycatcher (Black-and-Orange Flycatcher)	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	Rare vagrant to WP, Harrop 2007 – almost certainly crosses the OSME Region. Breeds abundantly in southern taiga & Sayan Mts to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Map in Shimba 2007 covers easternmost Kazakhstan – error?
H54	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	Extreme W of wintering area to NE Afghanistan? - map in R&A 2005, some support Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 <b>Documentation?</b>
H55	Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher (Grey-headed Flycatcher)	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Occurs up to 2700m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests breeding area reaches Afghanistan; R&A 2005 map westernmost limit SE Kashmir.
		<b>Passeridae</b>	
H56	Père David's Snowfinch (Small Snowfinch)	<i>Pyrgilauda davidiana</i> (formerly <i>Montifringilla davidiana</i> )	Westernmost Russian breeding range, where scarce, very close to easternmost Kazakhstan, Flint <i>et al</i> 1984, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. M&P 2000 map close to NE Kazakhstan border. <b>Documentation?</b>
H57	Blanford's Snowfinch (Plain-backed Snowfinch)	<i>Pyrgilauda blanfordi</i> (formerly <i>Montifringilla blanfordi</i> )	Occurs up to 5500m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests resident close to E end of Wakhan; R&A 2005 map westernmost limit E of Kashmir. M&P 2000 map in China to Pakistan border just S of Wakhan.
		<b>Prunellidae</b>	
H58	Robin Accentor	<i>Prunella rubeculoides</i>	Occurs up to 5300m R&A 2005. Arlott 2007 map suggests breeding Afghanistan; R&A 2005 map westernmost limit C Kashmir. M&P 2000 map N of Kashmir.
		<b>Motacillidae</b>	
H59	White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	NE Afghanistan in map in A&M (2003); some indication of support in Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 ('summer visitor' above '1700m', 'resident, locally common' 'NW Pakistan') <b>Documentation?</b>
		<b>Fringillidae</b>	

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H60	Dark-breasted Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus nipalensis</i>		Apparently occurs up to 3300m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests breeding E Afghanistan; R&A map westernmost limit 200km E of easternmost Pakistan, as does M&P 2000.
H61	Pink-browed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rodochroa</i>		On-line reports for Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, unsupported Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Mapped Arlott 2007 in a narrow NE-SW breeding area Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan Afghanistan. To 3000m Pakistan, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998. <a href="#">Documentation?</a>
H62	White-browed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus thura</i>		On NE Afghanistan-Pakistan border R&A 2005 ( <i>C.t. blythii</i> ) ( <b>NB</b> no link to Blyth's Rosefinch, now <i>C. grandis</i> formerly <i>C. rhodochlamys grandis</i> ), NE Afghanistan, Clements <i>et al</i> 1993; Mapped E Afghanistan Arlott 2007 maps in band Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan Afghanistan: also by Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, as <i>C.t blythii</i> . However, distribution & allocation of populations variously treated as <i>blythii</i> not well documented. <b>NB</b> Despite above, no accepted <a href="#">documentation</a> of occurrence in Afghanistan, K Roselaar per comm.
H63	Orange Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula aurantiaca</i>		Occurs up to 3500m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests non-continuous band Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan, Afghanistan; R&A 2005 map almost reaches Afghani Wakhan.
		<b>Emberizidae</b>		
PT	House Bunting PT	<i>Emberiza striolata</i>		Not IOC split.
H64	House Bunting	<i>Emberiza (striolata) sahari</i>		Post-split <i>sahari</i> populations remote from OSME Region in NW Africa – very unlikely to occur.
H65	Yellow-browed Bunting	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>		Rare WP vagrant Harrop 2007 – must cross the OSME Region. Common mid-taiga Krasnoyarsk Republic to N of Region Rogacheva 1992.

### Forecast Hypothetical Taxa

Conspicuous by their absence from the OSME Region are a whole range of migratory Nearctic breeding taxa. Many Palearctic migratory species have demonstrated 180° misorientation (Berthold 1999), having taken an assumed Great Circle course, but the proof has been obtained largely through relatively high observer density. An example of an expected Nearctic taxon is American Pipit (IOC = Buff-bellied Pipit) *Anthus (r.) rubescens*, which if amongst Palearctic *A. (r.) japonicus* in a flock would not only would be easy to overlook, but also might not even be looked for by the very few birdwatchers and ornithologists in the vastnesses of the OSME Region. Doubtless readers can think of other candidates, but it would not be unreasonable to predict a *Vireo* sp or *Dendroica* sp occurring in the OSME Region in future, or even in the north of the Region, North American forest specialist species, because these have occurred as vagrants in Europe, and to do so they have crossed the Atlantic, probably often driven by strong westerly winds. There is no reason to suspect that Nearctic migrant passerines are immune to misorientation, which is well-documented amongst Palearctic passerines (Berthold 1999). The appearance of Nearctic taxa in the OSME Region is more likely than might be at first thought if the annual migration cycle of the Alaskan population of Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* is taken into account – these birds migrate across Asia to winter south of the Sahara. Both the outward and return migration routes cross the OSME Region.