

The Ornithological Society of the Middle East, the Caucasus and Central Asia (OSME)

The OSME Region List of Bird Taxa: Part C, Hypothetical Taxa, version 2.1, Summer 2009, listing non-passerines (prefixed by 'N') and passerines (prefixed by 'P') whose occurrence is unproven until and unless adequate documentation is provided and accepted.

We leave to others predictions of the likelihood of any of the taxa below occurring in the OSME Region.

We also append a small table of taxa that have been removed from this list after assessment of improved distributional evidence

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 61°37'03"E (longitude of Pakistan-Iran 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 human population movements across these areas have seen the trees and bushes disappear as firewood. Moreover, the paucity of observations over much of the OSME Region means former and present distributions often are poorly known, 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 - some claimed species are not included here. To be accepted, records require authors to respond to genuine enquiry and to be prepared for often lengthy correspondence and discussion. Details of References cited here are in the Reference Lists following the Non-passerine or Passerine sections of the ORL.

Key: In the first column of the Tables below, N = Non-passerine, P = Passerine.

Notes

- PT=Parent Taxon** (used because many records will antedate splits, especially from recent research) – we use the concept of **PT** with a degree of latitude, roughly equivalent to the formal term *sensu lato*, 'in the broad sense'.
 - The term 'reported' indicates the occurrence is unconfirmed.
 - English names:** unused IOC names appear in curly brackets {...}, alternative names in round brackets (...), superseded (re-allocated) names in square brackets [...].
 - Scientific names:** we use square brackets [...] to indicate superspecies that comprise two or more allospecies – we use the same convention for semispecies – and we use round brackets (...) where the status of a taxon is not entirely clear-cut; eg the evidence may not be wholly convincing and subject to debate, it may not yet fully available, we may have overlooked it or not found it, or the evidence on one part of a taxon's range may differ from that in another (Our 'don't know category').
 - Green shading eg Black-billed Capercaillie indicates likely former presence in the OSME Region. Red font indicates material added since the previous ORL version.
 - Distribution maps in many references are imprecise.
 - We also list separately those taxa that we have deleted from the Hypothetical List because the evidence does not support their candidacy.
- Other conventions adopted are explained in the [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.

NON-PASSERINES, English Name		Family, Species or Taxon	Working Notes – includes 'recent' material. NB secondary references often unvalidated.
		Phasianidae	
N1	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 Krasnovarsk Republic Rogacheva 1992. Mongolian population too remote?
N2	Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	Possibility of irruption from Mongolian population into Kazakhstan?
N3	Rain Quail (Black-breasted Quail)	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	Possible irregular late Jun early Jul irruptive overshoot into Afghanistan and Iran from regular (after rains) migrant breeders in Pakistan in years of exceptional monsoons; Roberts 1991, map in Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009. On Avibase website Afghanistan list Aug 08 without source cited
		Anatidae	
N4	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	On Avibase website Israel list Aug 08 as introduced. WCMC do not include feral/introduced/escaped domestic birds outside New World
PT	Spot-billed Duck Parent Taxon	<i>Anas poecilorhynca</i>	NB Split to Eastern <i>A.p. zonorhynca</i> (below) and Indian Spot-billed Duck <i>A. (p.) poecilorhynca</i> (see ORL Non-passerine List). IOC update v2.0 accepts split; also R&A 2005, AOU.
N5	Eastern Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas (poecilorhynca) zonorhynca</i>	Likely wanderer from western limit of eastern summer breeding range in W China and Mongolia (extrapolated from Brazil 2009). Often commensal. Possibly overlooked NE CA – similar to ♀ Mallard <i>A. platyrhynchos</i> . See Shimba 2007.
N6	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Status uncertain. North American vagrant, escape? One shot 1990 Egypt. On WBDB 2008 Egypt checklist as vagrant, but BinE 2009 vague.
N7	Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Single confirmed record from not too distant Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan, 1957 – skin in BMHH Roberts 1991
N8	Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	On Avibase website Kazakh list Aug 08. Suspect this is a resurrection of Zarudny's 1888 record of a shot specimen described as being near Orenburg; in Imperial Russia such records sometimes just refer to the nearest large city, even if distant from it. Orenburg lies over 50km north of modern westernmost Kazakhstan. G&G 2005 also rejected it as a Kazakh record.
		Procellariidae	NB Indian Ocean (boundaries: southern 10°N, eastern 61°37'03"E) seabird occurrence often correlates with phytoplankton concentrations (intensities vary seasonally), whose locations also affected by variation in annual pattern of ocean currents, hence birds sometimes absent, but may also occur unexpectedly.
N9	Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Possible vagrant, given one found dead at Lac Assal Djibouti in 1991 Redman <i>et al</i> 2009
N10	White-headed Petrel	<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	R&A 2005 note unconfirmed occurrence Sri Lanka. Highly unlikely in OSME Region.
N11	Trinidad Petrel	<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>	Probable Indian Ocean record of 30 at 10°S, 69°E 11 Jul 1958, E of OSME Region – <i>Sea Swallow</i> 12: 9 (1959): (Sighting Reports) – WRP Bourne pers comm. R&A 2005 treat as hypothetical in Indian Ocean & refer to 'recent unpublished report'.
N12	Barau's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma baraui</i>	2 RNBWS reports Jul 64, at 3°S near Seychelles, so misoriented wanderers possible in austral winter. No confirmed RNBWS records known by WRP Bourne (pers comm) in OSME Region. Two recorded 11°07'N, 63°44'E just beyond OSME Region van den Berget <i>al</i> 1991 & E to 100°E, see also Stahl & Bartle 1991. R&A 2005 note 'ranges to N Indian Ocean'.
N13	Mascarene Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria aterrima</i>	Exceptionally rare. 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 <i>Sea Swallow</i> Sighting reports sceptical, as ID character and status of Jouanin's Petrel <i>Bulweria fallax</i> became known. R&A 2005 treat as hypothetical in Indian Ocean. NB in 1950s, Réunion Petrel known only from four 19 th -century specimens – WRP Bourne pers comm.
N14	Tahiti Petrel	<i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i> (formerly <i>Pterodroma rostrata</i>)	Abundant species occurring of northern coasts of Western Australia, probably breeds in the Bismarck Sea & thus likely to occur in northern Indian Ocean (JA Bartle pers comm cited in van den Berget <i>al</i> 1991).
PT	Cory's Shearwater Parent Taxon	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	As Parent Taxon vagrant Iranian waters Scott & Adhami 2006; RNBWS Gulf of Suez. IOC update v2.0 accepts split of <i>edwardsii</i> only. Robb & Mullarney 2008 (including CD) document voice differences.
N15	Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris (diomedea) borealis</i>	Essentially Atlantic form, but at least one breeding colony W Mediterranean (Robb & Mullarney 2008) & regular in numbers past Gibraltar, likely wanders to E Mediterranean, HBW1. Egypt Avib, BE. NB records of 'Cory's Shearwater' in Red Sea, Arabian Sea & Gulf perhaps truly so: both <i>diomedea</i> & <i>borealis</i> could well fail to re-enter Atlantic from southern oceans and attempt to migrate via Indian Ocean.

N16	Short-tailed Shearwater	<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	Beached bird records: Ormara 64°30'E Pakistan w of Karachi (1889: Roberts 1991, Ali & Ripley 1968/1983, originally assigned as <i>chlororhynchus</i> ssp of Wedge-tailed Shearwater <i>P. pacificus</i> [<i>Procellaria pacifica</i>], actually Short-tailed Shearwater) & also Sri Lanka (Ali & Ripley 1968/1983) Michael Gallagher pers comm, Bourne 1960, R&A 2005.
N17	Bulwer's Petrel	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	RNBWS reports 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 & entries in <i>Sea Swallow</i> possible misidentifications of Jouanin's Petrel <i>B. fallax</i> (ID characters & status then unknown); wintering grounds shared? – full scrutiny of reports & records essential – WRP Bourne pers comm. Indian Ocean records all E of 100°E van den Berg <i>et al</i> 1985.
		Hydrobatidae	
N18	Matsudaira's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanodroma matsudairae</i>	Two 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. May share wintering grounds with Jouanin's Petrel <i>Bulweria fallax</i> – full scrutiny of reports and records essential, WRP Bourne pers comm.
		Ciconiidae	
N19	African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	One photographed 26 May 2009 Crocodile Island, Luxor, Egypt, 1st for WP if accepted.
		Ardeidae	
N20	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 entry does not eliminate Western Reef Heron <i>E. gularis</i> .
		Pelecanidae	
N21	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	On Avibase website Afghan list without citing source
		Accipitridae	
N22	Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	Possibly once irregular winter visitor to Iranian S Baluchestan (Baluchistan) Zarudny 1911.
N23	Red-headed Vulture (King Vulture)	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i> (formerly <i>Torgos calvus</i>)	Formerly recorded in Pakistani Balochistan, adjoining Iranian Baluchestan, pre-1950s, Roberts 1991. This region's pre-1950s characteristic open woodland has now largely disappeared due to human population increases causing deforestation. Zarudny 1911 sight records S Baluchestan Iran, status unknown. Occurred Tharparker Desert Pakistan 2002 (Nadeem <i>et al</i> 2007). Diclofenac poisoning renders current occurrence in OSME Region unlikely Chris Bowden Nov 2007 pers comm
N24	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucus</i>	One sight record of straggler in not too distant Salt Range in N-C Pakistan Dec 85, Mark Mallalieu <i>in litt</i> to TJ Roberts
N25	Eastern Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>	Given that its Horn of Africa distribution is wider than that of Dark Chanting Goshawk <i>M. metabates</i> (qv Non-passerine list) and that the two species closely resemble each other (Redman <i>et al</i> 2009), it may have been overlooked in Yemen.
N26	Japanese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	<i>A. g. sibiricus</i> breeds pine forests N of Kazakhstan W to c 80°E (F-L&C 2005), uncommon-rare, but regular breeder Krasnoyarsk Republic (c85°E) Rogacheva 1992. Likely wanderer to easternmost Kazakhstan from Mongolian population
PT	Buzzard/Common Buzzard Parent Taxon	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	IOC update v2.0 accepts Eastern Buzzard <i>Buteo japonicus</i> (see ORL Non-passerine List) and Himalayan Buzzard <i>B. refectus</i> as splits. Kruckenhauser <i>et al</i> 2004
N27	Himalayan Buzzard	<i>Buteo (buteo) refectus</i>	IOC update v1.7 elevates to full species. Throughout Himalayan chain
		Falconidae	
N28	Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	Recorded on Eritrean Dahlak Islands and in S Eritrea near Bab-el-Mandab Ash & Atkins 2009
N29	African Hobby	<i>Falco cuvierii</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 possible given the state of knowledge of identification criteria at the time. NB Common resident Eritrea & Ethiopia Ash & Atkins 2009.
PT	Peregrine Falcon PT	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Parent Taxon here includes <i>pelegrinoides</i> pro tem due to unclear status of this taxon
N30	Shaheen	<i>Falco (peregrinus) peregrinator</i>	Naorji 2006 notes <i>F. p. peregrinator</i> (Shaheen) is sedentary resident India, NE Pakistan, but Zarudny 1911 assessed it as then wintering in Persia's Kerman-Kohistan; in modern Iran, this could be S Khorasan, N Sistan-va-Baluchestan or E Kerman. Perhaps unlikely nowadays, but immature falcons prone to wander.
		Otididae	
N31	Nubian Bustard	<i>Neotis nuba</i>	May just wander from its distribution in northern Sudan, where now scarce
N32	Lesser Florican	<i>Sypheotides indicus</i>	Cited (entry 158) in Zarudny 1911 (as <i>Sypheotis aurita</i>) as irregular Iran; in SE (Baluchestan) and S-C (easternmost Mesopotamian plain). No known specimen, but typical grassy habitat patches then existed in both locations. Present westernmost range c 60°E. Former occurrence Afghanistan possible.
		Rallidae	
N33	Ruddy-breasted Crane	<i>Porzana fusca</i>	Bates & Lowther 1959 record as occurring "from the Afghan Frontier". Small breeding population in reed-choked waterbodies on Pakistani side, at Thal – worth checking similar habitats Afghan side, Taleban permitting? On WBDB 2008 Afghanistan country checklist as vagrant
		Gruidae	
N34	Black Crowned Crane	<i>Baelearica pavonina</i>	On WBDB 2008 Egypt checklist as vagrant. Various claims in Egypt, but authentication not possible to modern standards BinE 2009 NB Locally abundant Ethiopia, albeit W of 40°E Ash & Atkins 2009
		Turnicidae	
N35	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	Irregular after rains; possible overshoot to Afghan Kurram valley. See map Grimm <i>et al</i> 2009. NB Only female calls; polyandrous.
		Burhinidae	
PT	Eurasian Stone-curlew PT (Eurasian Thick-knee)	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Re Parent Taxon: IOC update v2.0 accepts split of Indian Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus indicus</i> - R&A 2005
N36	Indian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus (oedicnemus) indicus</i>	C Pakistan and eastwards, but may wander to ample suitable habitat Afghanistan or Iran; given ID difficulties, possibly missed already; UAE Checklist 2008 urges vigilance. NB Zarudny 1911 noted that his <i>B.(o.) oedicnemus</i> specimens collected in S&E Iran accorded with Salvadori's 'intermediate' form of <i>B.(o.) indicus</i> Salvadori 1865".
		Charadriidae	
N37	White-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	Coastal breeder, suspected by Ash & Atkins 2009 of breeding in low numbers along the Eritrean coast; not unlikely therefore along Yemen Red Sea coast.
PT	Lesser Sand Plover Parent Taxon	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Still not IOC split in update v2.0. NB All claimed records Cyprus up to 1996 and Turkey up to 1989 have been reviewed and rejected as smallest ssp, <i>columbinus</i> , of Greater Sandplover <i>C. leschenaultii</i> Flint <i>et al</i> 1997.
N38	Mongolian Sand Plover (Lesser Sand Plover)	<i>Charadrius [mongolus] mongolus</i>	Any OSME record of <i>stegmanni</i> or <i>mongolus</i> ? Documentation? No certain Pakistan <i>mongolus</i> records – black line separating white throat & chestnut breast never recorded there Roberts 1991. Wanderers possible on E OSME Region coasts. NB For Lesser Sand Plover <i>C.[m.] atrifrons</i> , see Non-passerine List
		Scolopacidae	
N39	Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Very unlikely, but like congeners, capable of wandering long distances – worth checking warm water coasts. Documentation?

N40	Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i> (formerly <i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>)	(Change of taxonomy Sangster <i>et al</i> 2007) Notorious wanderer. Permanent breeding grounds known near 86°30' E, 67°30' N in Krasnoyarsk Republic Rogacheva 1992. Migration through western Mongolia HBW 3.
		Glareolidae	
N41	Indian Courser	<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i>	Scarce resident eastern half of Pakistan, strongly nomadic after monsoon, well-adapted to fallow fields & desiccated wetland margins Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009; increase in irrigation ponds in general region would allow spread, perhaps vagrancy to Iran & Afghanistan.
		Laridae	IOC v2.0 places all noddies and skimmers at head of Laridae .
N42	White Noddy (White Tern) (Angel Tern, Fairy Tern)	<i>Gygis alba</i>	RNBWS record Mar 64 at Menai Island Seychelles at 9:24:00S+46:15:00E, S of OSME Region. Unlikely - strong possibility of misidentification, WRP Bourne pers comm. IOC v1.6 accepted DNA evidence that this taxon is a noddy and not a tern (subsequent to Bridgeet <i>et al</i> 2006).
N43	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	OBRC rejected Oman 2006 report, but surely will occur. NB DB 2009 call ssp <i>vetula</i> Cape Gull.
PT	American Herring Gull Parent Taxon	<i>Larus smithsonianus</i>	PT follows BOU here; see Sangster <i>et al</i> 2007, Collinson <i>et al</i> 2008 (who note that the case for <i>vegae</i> as a species awaits further research). Pierre Yésou (pers comm) is certain that the strong diagnostic phenotypical differences between these Asian and N American taxa recorded in Alaska demand a different conclusion, namely <i>L. vegae vegae</i> and <i>L. v. mongolicus</i> . For the present, we generally align with Collinson <i>et al</i> 2008, but we expect much remains to be discovered.
PT	East Siberian Gull Parent Taxon	<i>Larus (smithsonianus) vegae</i>	Here we agree with Yésou 2002 (pers comm) who advises taxonomic uncertainties in white-headed gulls will be long-standing; taxa are prime candidates for combined genetics/field/museum studies (including breeding biology & statistical analysis of phenotypical variations). Although Rogacheva 1992 suggested PT breeds as far W as Anabar River mouth in Arctic, 'clear hybrids not being uncommon', ID knowledge at this time was less clearcut - Pierre Yésou pers comm. NB1 separation from <i>L. argentatus</i> on mtDNA grounds alone, far from clear-cut (Sangster <i>et al</i> 2007), but other DNA criteria and morphology (Collinson <i>et al</i> 2008) make strong case. NB2 Sangster <i>et al</i> 2007 (BOU) and Collinson <i>et al</i> 2008 make a case for the PT for Vega Gull <i>L. (smithsonianus/vegae) vegae</i> and Mongolian Gull <i>L.(s.m.) mongolicus</i> (see Non-passerine List) to be American Herring Gull <i>L. smithsonianus</i> .
N44	Vega Gull	<i>Larus (smithsonianus/vegae) vegae</i>	No confirmed Region records. Variable leg colour; suggested nominate ssp of East Siberian Gull, Yésou 2002, now (Collinson <i>et al</i> 2008) regard it as a western ssp of American Herring Gull <i>L. smithsonianus</i> .
		'Sternidae'	We retain 'Sternidae' as a convenience
N45	Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	Off Socotra? Arabian Sea coast? Masirah? Documentation? Several RNBWS reports S&E of 10:00:00N 61:24:00E (SE corner of OSME Region). One 1960 RNBWS report in OSME Region, Daimaniyat Islands at 23:55:00N+57:59:00E, but old description inadequate; likely misidentified, WRP Bourne pers comm. May have occurred off Somali E coast Redman <i>et al</i> 2009. Likely vagrant off SW India R&A 2005.
N46	Black-bellied Tern	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	Given that River Tern <i>S. aurantia</i> , largely sharing the same distribution in Pakistan, has been recorded in Iran, occurrence in Region possible.
		Stercorariidae	NB South Polar (<i>maccormicki</i>) and particularly Brown (<i>antarcticus</i>), Chilean (<i>chilensis</i>), Tristan (<i>hamiltoni</i>) and Subantarctic (<i>lonnbergi</i>) Skuas have a relative lack of genetic differentiation, due to their relatively recent divergence as a group from Great (<i>skua</i>) and Pomarine (<i>pomarinus</i>) Skuas. Any treatment as separate species must recognise that their mobility and the extent of hybridisation will prevent many individuals from being identified by morphology, plumage characters, or at all
N47	Subantarctic Skua (Brown Skua)	<i>Stercorarius lonnbergi</i> (formerly <i>Catharacta (antarcticus) lonnbergi</i>)	Taxonomy follows Cohen <i>et al</i> (1997) and Andersson (1999), whom IOC updates do not acknowledge. Probably already recorded in the OSME Region but wrongly attributed to another 'large skua' sp. NB All Sri Lankan specimens this taxon De Silva 1989, 1991
		Pteroclididae	
N48	Painted Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles indicus</i>	On WBDB 2008 Afghanistan checklist as uncertain. However, in Ali & Ripley 1983, nominate ssp given as <i>indicus</i> occurs east of Pakistan's western mountains and very similar ssp <i>arabicus</i> (Close-barred Sandgrouse) from mountainous western Pakistan west to Afghanistan, Iran & Iraq, which taxon later assigned to Liechtenstein's Sandgrouse. <i>P. liechtensteinii</i> (Wells 1998, H&M4); this distribution covered by entry in ORL Non-passerine list. Ali & Ripley 1968-73 apparently intended to support this change (Steve Madge <i>in litt</i> to Mike Evans). Occurrence of Painted Sandgrouse in Afghanistan not impossible, but increasingly unlikely
		Columbidae	
N49	Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>	Resident Eritrea to Somalia; spreading rapidly; breeds both in open country & towns Redman <i>et al</i> 2009.
N50	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. Evidence? Documentation? Subject to irregular movements, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998. NB Scarce & irregular W Kashmir following fruit crop up to 3000m Roberts 1991.
PT	Rufous Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Parent Taxon reverts to early ornithologists' treatment; IOC update v2.0 does not
N51	Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	RNBWS report Farasan Islands Feb 82 (16:15:00N+41:3:00E) unconfirmed; report of breeding Sheikh Othman & Hussein (Aden) 1945 treated with caution in warr 1992; likely misidentification in both cases. NB Breeds Eritrea & Ethiopia Ash & Atkins 2009 all along Somali N coast Redman <i>et al</i> 2009, also Sudan HBW4
N52	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	Regular winterer E-C Pakistan, has increased wintering range to new irrigation projects (Roberts 1991), which now are common in OSME Region.
		Psittacidae	
N53	Yellow-collared Lovebird	<i>Agapornis personatus</i>	On Avibase website Israel list Aug 08 as introduced.
		Cuculidae	
N54	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Distribution of this common and adaptable species has increased, following irrigation projects, in Pakistan close to Afghan border, especially near Khyber Roberts 1991. May occur for that reason in OSME Region.
N55	African Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus gularis</i>	Given the likely lack of differentiation in records in Ethiopia between this taxon (an intra-tropical migrant and powerful flier) and Common Cuckoo <i>C. canorus</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009), overshoot into Yemen is possible; see also Redman <i>et al</i> 2009.
N56	Common Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	Westernmost Pakistan range near Khyber and Kunar river, Chitral; see map Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009. Possibly in Afghan Daryā-ye & Konar valleys.
		Strigidae	
PT	African Scops Owl Parent Taxon	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	K&W 2008 split Arabian Scops Owl <i>O.(s.) pamela</i> (qv), previously regarded as ssp. African Scops Owl <i>O.(s.) senegalensis sensu stricto novo</i> now relegated to ORL Hypothetical List: no evidence found of this taxon in Region.
N57	African Scops Owl	<i>Otus (senegalensis) senegalensis</i>	Post-split, absence of evidence of occurrence in Region; nearest population on African side of Bab-el-Mandab Straits, although Ash & Atkins 2009, not covering Djibouti, locate it more distantly.

N58	Oriental Scops Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	Older maps speculative eg König <i>et al</i> 1999 covering E Afghanistan and Tadjikistan, Shimba (2007) map suggesting S Kyrgyzstan, possibly because of mis-allocation of sssp to other <i>Otus</i> sp. R&A 2005 excludes from Region by some distance, as does Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998. K&W 2008 westernmost range NE Pakistan. However, may wander into remaining semi-open woodland Afghanistan or Iran. Avibase website Israel & Kazakhstan without citing status or source
PT	Eurasian Eagle Owl <i>Bubo bubo</i> Parent Taxon	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	IOC update v2.0 accepts split from Eurasian Eagle Owl <i>Bubo bubo</i> . Taxonomy follows König <i>et al</i> (1999), K&W 2008 & R&A 2005.
N59	Indian Eagle Owl (Rock Eagle Owl, Dusky Eagle Owl)	<i>Bubo [bubo] bengalensis</i>	Taxonomy follows König <i>et al</i> 1999, R&A 2005, IOC update v1.6, K&W 2008. Although maps in König <i>et al</i> 1999 & K&W 2008 cover the SE quadrant of Afghanistan and Iranian Baluchistan, texts do not mention these countries; R&A 2005 map it quite close to the Khyber Pass, Pakistan. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map to Pakistan/Iran border along Gokprosh and Makran Coastal Ranges. Documentation? NB Early references to occurrence in Afghanistan rejected by Whistler (1944-5): 'too pale'; assigned to <i>B. b. turcomanus</i> (Paludan 1959) but we know of no subsequent analysis of extant specimens. K&W 2008 aver sympatric with <i>turcomanus</i> in Kashmir; possibly also in SE quadrant of Afghanistan.
PT	Spotted Eagle Owl Parent Taxon	<i>Bubo africanus</i>	K&W 2008 suggest allopatric Arabian populations be elevated to species level on colour, size & vocalisation grounds, but more research needed. NB Although other <i>B. (b.) africanus sensu strictu novo</i> taxa highly unlikely in Region, K&W 2008 (also Ash & Atkins 2009, Redman <i>et al</i> 2009) have separated sub-Saharan Vermiculated Eagle Owl (Greyish Eagle Owl) <i>B. [a.] cinerascens</i> , monotypic, which occurs on African side of Bab-el-Mandab Straits, and may occur in Region.
N60	Vermiculated Eagle Owl (Greyish Eagle Owl)	<i>Bubo (africanus) cinerascens</i>	K&W 2008 elevate to species level; occurs on African side of Bab-el-Mandab Straits (Ash & Atkins 2009) and so may occur in Region. NB Ash & Atkins place nearest African Eagle Owl <i>B. (a.) africanus</i> just into Kenya.
N61	Dusky Eagle Owl	<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, & K&W 2008 seem to agree. Apparent 'quarantine corridor' still shown in K&W 2008 (also R&A 2005) between this and Eurasian Eagle Owl <i>B. bubo</i> from coast mid-Pakistan N to Kashmir then SE to Nepal. Maps in K&W 2008, R&A 2005, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 and Roberts 1991 suggest <i>coromandus</i> unlikely in OSME Region – well watered woodland now scarce in Afghanistan. However, species has adapted to plantations Roberts 1991. Historical?
PT	Little Owl Parent Taxon	<i>Athene noctua</i>	K&W 2008 make <i>A. (n.) lilith</i> specifically distinct (<i>qv</i>) as in Wink <i>et al</i> 2008; Wink's assessment in van Nieuwenhuysse <i>et al</i> 2009 differs in detail. However, the relationship between <i>Athene</i> taxa (particularly <i>glauca</i> , <i>lilith</i> & <i>indigena</i> ; <i>glauca</i> & <i>lilith</i> appear genetically close) has not been resolved in all details (Michael Wink pers comm June 2009); we therefore list separately the taxa occurring in the Region <i>pro tem</i> . K&W 2008 also suggest <i>A. (n.) plumipes</i> (<i>qv Non-passerine List</i>) too may be separable; it occurs from the Altai eastwards. Extralimital Ethiopian Little Owl <i>A. (n.) spilogastra</i> may also be species (See below). NB Other DNA research under way on <i>Athene</i> owls; more song data is being collected.
N62	Ethiopian Little Owl	<i>Athene (noctua) spilogastra</i>	K&W 2008 assign 2 sssp; <i>spilogastra</i> E Sudanese Red Sea along coastal hinterland S to Eritrea & <i>somaliensis</i> E Ethiopia to N Somalia; latter likely on African side (Djibouti) of Bab-el-Mandab Strait; Ash & Atkins 2009. Claim of specimen from Ha'laib triangle SW Egypt resembling <i>spilogastra</i> BinE 2009.
N63	Brown Hawk Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Map in Shimba 2007 suggests close to E Tadjikistan and S Kyrgyzstan borders. Relict population? On Avibase website Kazakh Aug 08 list without citing source. If relict population exists in or close to Region, likely related to <i>lugubris</i> ssp; extrapolated from K&W 2008
		Caprimulgidae	
N64	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	As an abundant breeding migrant to Pakistan almost to border near Thal (Roberts 1991), overshoots are likely at times.
		Apodidae	
N65	Nyanza Swift	<i>Apus niansae</i>	Occurs along N Somalia coast; prone to wandering Redman <i>et al</i> 2009.
		Meropidae	
N66	Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>	Widespread and common in Ethiopia Ash & Atkins 2009, Redman <i>et al</i> 2009; family are powerful fliers. NB Confusable with extralimital Blue-breasted Bee-eater <i>M. variegatus</i> (mostly W of 40°N Ethiopia) & Cinnamon Bee-eater <i>M. oreobates</i> , W & S of Ethiopia.
N67	Olive Bee-eater [Madagascar Bee-eater]	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	Occurs as intra-tropical breeder in NW Somalia & parts of Ethiopia and coastal Eritrea Redman <i>et al</i> 2009.
N68	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Westernmost Pakistan range close to Safed Koh & Khyber; spring overshoot to Afghanistan possible. See map Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009. Vagrant SE Iran?
		Megalaimidae	
N69	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	Formerly in Afghan Khyber? See map Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009; resident Pakistan. Unmistakeable loud call.
		Indicatoridae	
N70	Yellow-rumped Honeyguide	<i>Indicator xanthonotus</i>	Reported on-line Afghanistan. Possible, but nearest documented population (NE Pakistan) thought extinct. Documentation! R&A 2005 say no. In H&M3 corrigenda E Dickinson pers comm
		Picidae	
N71	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>	Probably once occurred in Afghan Khyber. See map Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009, where now uncommon Pakistan.
N72	Lesser Goldenback (formerly Black-rumped Woodpecker)	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	Resident in main vale of Peshawar Roberts 1991, which distribution area similar to Sind Woodpecker (Sind Pied) <i>Dendrocopos affinis</i> – (formerly?) in similar habitat on Afghan side of Khyber?
PASSERINES, English Name			Family, Species or Taxon
			Working Notes; includes 'recent' material. NB Secondary references often unvalidated
		Tephrodornithidae	
P1	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	Though sedentary in Pakistani wooded lowlands, does penetrate ravines & occurs close to Afghan border near Thal & at Khyber Roberts 1992
		Campephagidae	
P2	Rosy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	Afghanistan - Asian Area Checklist (AAC), probably based on the UN Food & Agriculture (FAO) 1981 Afghanistan Checklist, which is a doubtful source. 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 Wakhan panhandle. Documentation? In H&M3 Afghan corrigenda E Dickinson pers comm. On Avibase website Afghan list without citing source
		Laniidae	

PT	Isabelline Shrike Parent Taxon	<i>Lanius [crystalus] isabellinus</i>	IOC update v2.0 accepts split into 2 species (see below). NB1 the name <i>isabellinus</i> previously applied to N China birds, but these usually referred to <i>asarenarius</i> in the literature, <i>isabellinus</i> applying Central Asian birds. Pearson 2000 suggested that <i>speculigerus</i> is the correct name for those at present named <i>isabellinus</i> , but Panov 2009 refutes, synonymising <i>arenarius</i> with <i>isabellinus</i> and noting type specimen of <i>isabellinus</i> differs from long series of <i>speculigerus</i> . NB2 Scott & Adhami 2006 use PT for Iran, but <i>L. isabellinus</i> likely winterer Iran & <i>L. phoenicuroides</i> breeds & winters. NB3 HBW13 suggests that extralimital (breeding WC China) <i>arenarius</i> and <i>tsaidamensis</i> form separate group, raised to species status by some Russians, but after Panov 2009, this needs reviewing. See Passerine List.
P3	'Eastern Red-backed Shrike' ('Chinese Shrike')	<i>Lanius (isabellinus) tsaidamensis</i>	Both <i>arenarius</i> (\equiv <i>isabellinus</i> Panov 2009) and <i>tsaidamensis</i> from WC China winter in N India and Pakistan: two reported & photographed in Golestan, Iran Jan 2009 may be from this group (DB31 pp193 & 198) as may be one reported Syria Mar 2009 (Remco Hofland <i>in litt</i>). The taxon <i>tsaidamensis</i> is the largest in the <i>crystalus-collurio-isabellinus</i> complex, but is the least studied, perhaps being associated with saxaul and salt cedar habitat (from Przhvalsky's 1986 expedition); however, size decreases to N of breeding range until it approaches that of <i>speculigerus</i> (Evgeniy Panov <i>in litt</i>). From limited specimen data, intermediates with <i>isabellinus</i> (probably the population formerly attributed to <i>arenarius</i>) and <i>speculigerus</i> are likely (Evgeniy Panov <i>in litt</i>). NB English name 'Isabelline Shrike' here inappropriate, hence interim name informal @OSME.
P4	Chinese Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius sphenocercus</i>	Map in Shimba 2007 suggests likely wanderer to E Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan & Tadjikistan: if so, possibly 'Tibetan Grey Shrike' <i>L.s. tibetanus</i> (dark grey; possibly separable), from Brazil 2009
		Dicruridae	
P5	Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	Uncertain Yemen WBDB 2008 Checklist; Mike Evans pers comm. Seemingly occurs down to S Red Sea W coast Ash & Atkins 2009.
		Rhipiduridae	NB Rhipidura generally adaptable and inquisitive genus:
P6	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. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map in Pakistan, 3 small disjunct areas, Murree Hills, Gilgit & Kunar valley in NW; likely in Afghan Daryā-ye & Konar valleys (prefers damp shady ravines)
P7	White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	<i>Contra</i> Arlott 2007 map, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map extensively along riverine (including artificial) valleys, up to E end Safed Koh, close to Afghan Khyber.
		Corvidae	
P8	Azure-winged Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>	Westward range expansion increases vagrancy chance; probable vagrants noted E of Region atc 100°E at 56°N Rogocheva 1992. M&P 2000 map westernmost limit 200km E of Kazakhstan Shimba 2007 map suggests likely wanderer to easternmost Kazakhstan.
P9	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. However, likely map in Roberts 1992 (p420) has been misread – 2 species on 1 map, but shading densities not greatly different – Eurasian Magpie <i>Pica pica</i> is mapped to border, but <i>U. flavirostris</i> in only 3 small patches of moist temperate forest 150-300km from border. Although probably based on Bates & Lowther 1952, their 'Kashmir' comprised only 20% of 21st-century disputed area.
P10	Rufous Treepie (Indian Tree-pie)	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Hills of SE Iran, E Afghanistan? M&B say Pakistani Hazara is western limit. Roberts 1992 maps to Afghan border at S Kurram. Documentation?
P11	Biddulph's Ground Jay	<i>Podoces biddulphi</i>	Probably in dry valley areas on Kazakhstan-China border, E of Zharkent 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. Documentation!
P12	Cape Crow (Cape Rook)	<i>Corvus capensis</i>	Two reported Egypt 29 Nov 07 at Shalateen (notified to <i>Sandgrouse Around the Region</i>). Documentation? On Avibase website Israel list Mar 09 as Introduced. NB Breeds Eritrean Red Sea coast Ash & Atkins 2009 & Somali N coast Redman <i>et al</i> 2009.
P13	Dwarf Raven	<i>Corvus edithae</i>	Occurs in half-degree square containing Perim Island Ash & Atkins 2009.
		Stenostiridae	IOC update v2.0 places this species in new family Stenostiridae. Fairy Flycatchers.
P14	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, Roberts 1992 less optimistic. On WBDB 2008 Afghanistan checklist as uncertain; Steve Madge suggests error originates from Baker 1922-29.
		Paridae	NB Sensu strictu, the dismemberment of the genus Parus is premature, for confirmatory work has yet to be done in places.
P15	Green-backed Tit	<i>Parus monticolus</i>	Occurs locally above 3300m R&A 2005. Very similar appearance to European populations of Great TitP. <i>major</i> . Map in Arlott 2007 suggests occurrence; R&A 2005 map easternmost limit exactly at Afghan border S of western end of Wakhan, as does map in HBW 12. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map to border at Kunar river; Afghan occurrence in Daryā-ye & Konar valleys? Sedentary, little altitudinal migration, avoids drier Himalayan forests Roberts 1992.
P16	Fire-capped Tit	<i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i>	Summer visitor NE Afghanistan, R&A 2005, maps M&P 2000, Arlott 2007 suggest reaches Afghanistan, of which no mention in HBW13. Occurs up to 3000m on open mountain slopes with bushes and scattered deciduous trees & may well occur in such patches in Nurestan & Wakhan; however, Roberts 1992 sceptical of single previous 1924 claim for Afghanistan & R&A 2005 cite 1 record NE Afghanistan, Kandahar; best-known Kandahar is in S Afghanistan; Bates & Lowther record range from Afghan border of Pakistan eastwards. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map to Chinese, not Afghan border; spring overshoot to Wakhan?. Documentation! On WBDB 2008 Afghanistan checklist as uncertain
		Pseudopodociidae	From James <i>et al</i> 2003, perhaps best placed in own family pro tem, following Paridae, to which it is more closely related (Richard Klim <i>in litt</i>). However, degree of divergence shown (8-11% from other Parus tits, but about 14% from such as Sittidae and Sturnidae) is calculated solely from mtDNA, and so results from other DNA methods are needed to establish its relationships with other taxa
P17	Groundpecker [Hume's Ground-Jay] (alternatively Ground-tit or Ground Tit – HBW 12)	<i>Pseudopodoces humilis</i> (Formerly <i>Parus humilis</i>)	Previously classed as a small corvid. HBW 12 retain <i>Pseudopodoces</i> genus in Corvidae , but IOC update v2.1 includes in Paridae , locating it only in Tibet. 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 species to about 200km E of Wakhan). M&P 2000 map species in E end of Wakhan. Small-scale map Arlott 2007 supportive, as is HBW 12 map, but are errors compounding? Documentation! NB1 Confusion possible between multiple Kara-says. NB2 any record must address possibility of species being polytypic , K Roselaar pers comm.
		Alaudidae	
P18	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 in Mongolia). Documentation?
P19	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 just N of Afghanistan. M&P 2000 maps distribution as being S of Wakhan but probably on Pakistan-China border? NB Afghan citation in John Gould's <i>Birds of Asia</i> (vol 4 1867) in error - type locality was Sikkim (Hartert).

P20	Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes phoenicura</i>	On Avibase website Afghan list without citing source
		Cettidae	IOC v2.0 places in Cettidae, ahead of Aegithalidae
P21	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. Roberts 1992, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 maps suggests Afghan breeders most likely in Nurestan (Daryā-ye & Konar valleys), WSW of Chitral in Pakistan. As <i>Homochlamys pallidus pallidus</i> , Bates & Lowther 1959 assess it as patchily widespread, making no allusion to its 'Kashmir' distribution beyond their specified area. NB IOC update v2.0 places in Cettidae , ahead of Aegithalidae
		Aegithalidae	
P22	White-throated Bushtit (White-throated Tit)	<i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i>	Occurs up to 4000m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests occurs Afghanistan; R&A 2005 map westernmost limit of mid-Kashmir, largely according with Bates & Lowther 1952, whose area ended there.
P23	Black-throated Tit	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	On WBDB 2008 Afghanistan checklist as uncertain. H&E 1970 suggest the possibility.
		Phylloscopidae	IOC v2.0 removes <i>Phylloscopus</i> from Sylviidae and places with <i>Seicercus</i> in new family Phylloscopidae, ahead of Acrocephalidae sensu novo
P24	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; Nurestan-Badakhshan & E Wakhan Roberts 1992; Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map suggests that Afghan occurrence likeliest Daryā-ye & Konar valleys. Strong likelihood of wandering, but habitat declining; occurs up to 5000m, Baker 1997, to treeline Bates & Lowther 1952. R&A 2005 & Arlott 2007 maps depict similarly. Documentation?
PT	Crowned Warbler Parent Taxon	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	Split is from Western Crowned Warbler <i>P.(c.) occipitalis</i> ; see ORL Passerine List; IOC v2.0 accepts split
P25	Eastern Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus (coronatus) coronatus</i>	Rare vagrant to WP, Harrop 2007 – almost certainly crosses the OSME Region. NB 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).
P26	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. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 status resident or altitudinal migrant; any Afghan population therefore isolated
		Acrocephalidae	IOC v2.0 removes <i>Acrocephalus</i> & <i>Hippolais</i> from Sylviidae and place in new family Acrocephalidae following Phylloscopidae sensu novo. Some restructuring of genera within Acrocephalus likely from Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009.
PT	Reed Warbler Parent Taxon	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	NB Putative split for Caspian Reed Warbler <i>A.(s.) fuscus</i> and also for Mangrove Reed Warbler <i>A.(s.) avicenniae</i> within the revised African Reed Warbler <i>A.(s.) baeticus</i> . For the latter, see Ash <i>et al</i> 1989. IOC update v2.0 makes no mention; if accepted, taxonomy would accord with Leisler <i>et al</i> 1997, but we are not yet informed of morphological and ID conclusions. NB Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009 prefer not to adopt any change of genus yet.
P27	African Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus (scirpaceus) baeticus</i>	Taxonomic revisions appear to remove this taxon from the OSME Passerine List: now wholly (?) African species (see also BoA Vol V) if Mangrove Reed Warbler <i>A.(b.) avicenniae</i> is separated from this complex (Dickinson 2003 placed this taxon under <i>A. scirpaceus</i>). Did <i>A.(s.) baeticus</i> as now understood ever reach the Region? Documentation? NB1 Ash & Atkins 2009 omit any mention. NB2 may move to new genus <i>Notiocichla</i> as <i>N. baeticata</i> .
		Megaluridae	IOC v2.0 adds <i>Bradypterus</i> & <i>Locustella</i> to Megaluridae leaving Sylviidae sensu novo containing only <i>Sylvia</i>.
PT	Spotted Bush Warbler Parent Taxon	<i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>	Recent split into <i>B. (t.) thoracicus</i> (extralimital, E of central Himalayas), West Himalayan Bush Warbler <i>B.kashmirensis</i> and Baikal Bush Warbler <i>B. (t.) davidi</i> , which is Siberian Bush Warbler of HBW11 & IOC update v1.6.
P28	West Himalayan Bush Warbler	<i>Bradypterus (thoracicus) kasmirensis</i>	This W Himalayan taxon might well be a vagrant to suitable habitat in Wakhan valleys.
P29	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>). Documentation?
P30	Chinese Bush Warbler	<i>Bradypterus tacsanowskii</i>	Vagrant in Sayan Mts Krasnoyarsk Republic, not far from easternmost Kazakhstan Rogacheva 1992. NB A wintering population crosses Himalayas to winter S Nepal, N India R&A 2005. Shimba 2007 map suggests westernmost range limit roughly at 90°E.
P31	Gray's Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella fasciolata</i>	Easternmost breeding range fairly close to NE Kazakhstan, Flint <i>et al</i> 1984, Shimba 2007. Documentation? Occurs Krasnoyarsk Republic Rogacheva 1992. NB Rare vagrant to WP, Harrop 2007. Arlott 2007 map tentatively suggests easternmost Kazakhstan.
		Cisticolidae	
P32	Chinese Hill Warbler (Chinese Bush-dweller, HBW 12)	<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 Tadzhikistan; 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. HBW 12 suggests just reaches Region as above, but places in Timaliidae (Babblers), as does IOC v2.0. Documentation!
P33	Rufous-vented Prinia	<i>Prinia burnesii</i>	Widespread along water margins in Pakistan almost to the Khyber (Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009), where possibly extends irregularly into Afghanistan
P34	Rufous-fronted Prinia	<i>Prinia buchanani</i>	On-line claim Afghanistan not supported Baker 1997, but mapped Pakistan along border at Khyber; R&A 2005, the same; map Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 on NE Pakistan-Afghanistan border. Roberts 1992 maps into Afghanistan at Khyber and nearly so at Thal to S; Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map likewise. Documentation?
P35	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map in N Pakistan up to N Swat, dense scrub or dry forest, could well occur similar habitat Afghan Daryā-ye & Konar valleys
P36	Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Locally common along water margins in Pakistan almost to the Kurram (Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009), where possibly extends irregularly into Afghanistan
P37	Common Tailorbird (Formerly Indian Tailorbird)	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Roberts 1992 maps almost to Afghan border at Thal & Khyber, also Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009. Species adaptable to most deciduous habitats. IOC v2.0 places in Cisticolidae .
		Timaliidae	
P38	Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	Main habitat preference Pakistan cane grass, but adaptable to artificial habitats Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009; extensive range mapped close to Khyber; perhaps irregular on Afghan side
P39	Striated Babbler	<i>Turdoides earlei</i>	Mapped to Afghan border NE of Jalalabad Roberts 1992, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009; breeds up to 1800m & becomes dominant in irrigated forest plantations.

P40	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 T. [g.] <i>variegatus</i> (qv 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 here as correct – westernmost limit isolated (& declining?) population NE Pakistan. NB Remaining population Pakistan only in Poonch Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009; noisy & conspicuous species. H&E 1970 speculate Vaurie accepted 1 record in Safed Koh but this range is also in Pakistan under the same name (Roberts 1991); no confirmed record from Afghan territory (Steve Madge pers comm to Mike Evans). On WBDB Afghanistan checklist as uncertain - same error as above? We consider OSME Region occurrence now highly unlikely
P41	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 as does HBW 12 map. Roberts 1992 tends to support, but notes declining population of already rare sp.
		Sylviidae	
PT	Desert Warbler PT	<i>Sylvia [nana]</i>	Re Parent Taxon; HBW does not split, IOC update v2.0 does
P42	African Desert Warbler	<i>Sylvia [nana] deserti</i> (formerly <i>S. nana deserti</i>)	Resident W Libya. Claimed Egypt Avib. Documentation!
PT	Marmora's Warbler Parent Taxon	<i>Sylvia sarda</i>	Split is from Marmora's Warbler S.(s.) sarda; Bairlein et al 2006; see ORL Passerine List. IOC update v2.0 accepts split
P43	Balearic Warbler (Marmora's Warbler)	<i>Sylvia (sarda) balearica</i>	Very unlikely to reach OSME Region from W Mediterranean, but very strong spring westerlies in Mediterranean not uncommon when depressions over northern Mediterranean countries @g 35 days out of 42 Cyprus Apr-May 2008). Documentation!
P44	Tristram's Warbler	<i>Sylvia deserticola</i>	Winters W Libya, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001. Possibly W Egypt. Documentation!
		Zosteropidae	
P45	African Yellow White-eye (Senegal White-eye)	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	African species, at one time reported on-line in Arabia. Documentation? No records Oman, Jens Eriksen pers comm. NB Fairly common resident in W Ethiopia Ash & Atkins 2009.
PT	Abyssinian White-eye Parent Taxon	<i>Zosterops abyssinicus</i>	PT Putative split of Socotran form (see ORL Hypothetical List), but Kirwan 2007 suggests not.
P46	'Socotran White-eye' (Abyssinian White-eye, White-breasted White-eye)	<i>Zosterops (abyssinicus) ???</i>	Socotran form of African species (Hugh Buck pers comm). Case ending, David & Gosselin 2002. Does this form reach mainland Arabia?
		Certhidae	
PT	Eurasian Treecreeper Parent Taxon	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	IOC update v1.6 accepts split (Tietze et al 2006) of Hodgson's Treecreeper C. [familiaris] hodgsoni as does HBW13, distributed in Kashmir and N Pakistan (Dickinson 2003); see also ORL Passerine List
P47	Hodgson's Treecreeper	<i>Certhia [familiaris] hodgsoni</i>	Kashmir and N Pakistan: may also occur in neighbouring Afghan Nurestan
		Sturnidae	
P48	Daurian Starling (formerly Purple-backed Starling)	<i>Agropsar sturninus</i> (formerly <i>Sturnus sturninus</i>)	Change of genus follows Knox <i>et al</i> 2008. Rare vagrant WP Harrop 2007 – must cross OSME Region. Vagrant N Pakistan near Wakhan R&A 2005. Commonly traded cagebird.
P49	Black-collared Starling	<i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>	IOC v2.0 places in <i>Gracupica</i> . On Avibase website Israel list as Introduced
P50	Purple Glossy Starling	<i>Lamprotonis purpureus</i>	On Avibase website Israel list as Introduced
		Turdidae	
P51	Grey-winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus bouboul</i>	NE Afghanistan – map Clement & Hathway 2002, likely habitat, ban oak <i>Quercus incana</i> , HBW10, but not supported R&A 2005. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 'common, but very local' in Pakistan. Roberts 1992 text suggests unlikely, as it prefers Himalayan-type moist forest community.
PT	Eurasian Blackbird PT (Common Blackbird)	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Re Parent Taxon; IOC update v2.0 accepts splits of Tibetan Blackbird T.(m.) maximus and extralimital Indian Blackbird T.(m.) similimus (R&A 2005).
P52	Indian Blackbird	<i>Turdus (merula) maximus</i>	Breeds N Pakistan. Bates & Lowther 1952, accustomed to the UK <i>T.(m.) merula</i> , noted this taxon as commonplace 'not below 11 000 feet (3400m) while breeding', but otherwise overlooked it. Given its occurrence both sides of the Himalayas & apparently up to the Pakistan border with Afghanistan, likely occurs in the Wakhan Pamirs
		Muscicapidae	
P53	Golden Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>	Very diverse habitat preferences; up to 4600m Himalayas HBW11. Rare Pakistan Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009, where recorded for the first time at up to 3350m. On higher slopes of Afghan Daryā-ye & Konar valleys?
P54	Oriental Magpie-Robin (Indian Magpie-Robin)	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Recent expansion in Pakistan to Khyber Pass 2002 Anssi Kullbergin litt. Expected Afghanistan soon. Popular cagebird.
P55	White-bellied Redstart (Hodgson's Shortwing)	<i>Hodgsonius phaenicuroides</i> (formerly <i>H. phoenicuroides</i>)	Not recorded Afghanistan. However, Bates & Lowther were unusually emphatic "known breeding range extends from NW Frontier"; Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map disjunct population in Hindu Kush, c 60km NW of Chitral polo ground. Also, a known Pakistan breeding site at 3350m tree limit is very close to S side of Wakhan where much little-known land is at this altitude Roberts 1992
P56	White-throated Bush Chat (White-throated Bushchat, Hodgson's Bushchat)	<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	Assessed as vagrant (E) Kazakhstan (K-M&K 2005) & breeding easternmost Kazakhstan, HBW10, but these conclusions appear based on Leningrad (1928) skin, whose original label has been replaced without documented reason, Vladimir Arkhipov pers comm, W&O 2007. Suggest its presence on Avibase website Kazakhstan Aug 08 list is resurrection of this discredited record. Bates & Lowther 1952 confidently assess occurrence as "from borders of Afghanistan and Chitral" eastwards. Species now requires documentation. R&A 2005 map wintering range as S slopes C & E Himalayas.
P57	Jerdon's Bushchat	<i>Saxicola jerdoni</i>	On Avibase website Afghan list without citing source
P58	Grey Bush Chat (Grey Bushchat)	<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. Roberts 1992 map not too near Afghan border, E of Chitral, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 agrees; perhaps in Daryā-ye & Konar valleys. On WBDB 2008 Afghanistan checklist as uncertain. Vaurie vaguely cites 'from the Afghan border' - Steve Madge <i>in litt</i> to Mike Evans.
P59	Heuglin's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe heuglini</i>	Monotypic. Previously regarded as ssp of Red-breasted Wheatear <i>O. bottae</i> . May occur (may have occurred when treated as <i>O. bottae</i> ?) as vagrant in Arabia from SW Sudan.
PT	Black-eared Wheatear Parent Taxon	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	Still not IOC (update v2.0) split. For Eastern Black-eared Wheatear O.(h.) melanoleuca, see Passerine List. NB both taxa include pale- and dark-throated morphs
P60	Western Black-eared Wheatear (Black-eared Wheatear)	<i>Oenanthe (hispanica) hispanica</i>	Almost certainly individuals from Croatian population reach Turkey regularly (especially Aegean islands), Cyprus or Egypt. Documentation?
P61	Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	Common in scattered populations up to 3000m Pakistan Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009; any Afghan population in rocky terrain in moist temperate forest, possibly in Daryā-ye & Konar valleys.

P62	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?
P63	Kashmir Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula subruba</i>	Rare and local Pakistan Grimmert <i>et al</i> 2009, Neelum watershed, but only one record in S Chitral. Any Afghan occurrence might be spring overshoot from Sri Lanka winterers in deciduous temperate forest, Ineg Daryā-ye & Konar valleys.
P64	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	Extreme W of wintering area to NE Afghanistan? - map in R&A 2005, some support Grimmert <i>et al</i> 1998, none in Roberts 1992. Bates & Lowther 1952 note breeds Kashmir forests up to 3300m (3500m Grimmert <i>et al</i> 2009 [misprint 8500m]), but very secretive: altitudinal & short-distance migrant. Documentation?
		Passeridae	
P65	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. Documentation?
P66	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.
		Ploceidae	
P67	African Masked Weaver (Southern Masked Weaver)	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	On Avibase website Israel list as Introduced.
		Estrildidae	
P68	Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	Introduced Egypt WBDB 2008 checklist, on WCMC list as extirpated introduced breeder, but lacks reference
		Prunellidae	
P69	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. Roberts 1992 map suggests possibility of occurrence Afghan E Wakhan/China border, S side; Grimmert <i>et al</i> 2009 map 80km E of Wakhan. 'Uncertain' WBDB 2008 Afghanistan checklist; H&E 1970 suggest the possibility.
		Fringillidae	
P70	Himalayan Greenfinch (Yellow-breasted Greenfinch)	<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	Clement <i>et al</i> 1993 E Afghanistan, R&A 2005 maps small wintering area on E Afghanistan-Pakistan border, no certain obs Afghanistan yet, K Roselaar pers comm. Breeds 1500-3300m, unpredictably nomadic Roberts 1992, who maps up to S Chitral border and wintering near Khyber. Grimmert <i>et al</i> 2009 note residency; may occur Afghan Daryā-ye & Konar valleys. H&E 1970 query suggestion on Afghan-Iran border in Baluchestan. NB Late breeder, Jul-Oct. Documentation? On WBDB 2008 Afghanistan checklist as uncertain
P71	Spectacled Finch (formerly Red-browed Finch, Red-spectacled Finch)	<i>Callacanthus burtoni</i>	From NE Afghanistan-Pakistan border eastwards, R&A 2005 also, Grimmert <i>et al</i> 1998. Unproven as yet for Afghanistan, K Roselaar pers comm. Has loud ringing whistle, breeds 2750-3350m, Roberts 1992, who mapped it up to Kurram and Khyber border with Afghanistan, agreeing with Bates & Lowther 1959. Grimmert <i>et al</i> 2009 map Pakistan Safed Koh & Kurram valley, where probably also occurs Afghanistan. Documentation! On WBDB 2008 Afghanistan checklist as uncertain
P72	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 and also Roberts 1992, where scarce at c3000m.
P73	Pink-browed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rodochroa</i>	On-line reports for Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, unsupported Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Mapped Arlott 2007 narrow NE-SW breeding area Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan Afghanistan. To 3000m Pakistan Grimmert <i>et al</i> 1998 also Bates & Lowther 1959 who found it only on south-facing slopes, main Himalayan range Map Grimmert <i>et al</i> 2009 indicates isolated nature of any Afghan population. Documentation?
PT	White-browed Rosefinch Parent Taxon	<i>Carpodacus thura</i>	IOC update v2.0 accepts split of extralimital Chinese White-browed Rosefinch <i>C. (t.) dubius</i> On Avibase website Afghan list as PT without citing source
P74	Himalayan White-browed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus (thura) thura</i>	On NE Afghanistan-Pakistan border R&A 2005 (as <i>C. t. blythii</i> ; not linked 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 in band Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan Afghanistan: also by Grimmert <i>et al</i> 1998, as <i>C. t. blythii</i> after Roberts 1992; he & Grimmert <i>et al</i> 2009 map it in Pakistani N Kurram on Afghan border, likely on eastern Afghan Safed Koh range (western slopes) at 2400-3350m; H&E 1970 fairly emphatic about breeding 3000-5000m here; Bates & Lowther 1952 "reputed to occur in the N-W Frontier hills, Whitehead recording in the Safed Koh" (Pakistan?) as low as 2700m. However, distribution & allocation of populations variously treated as <i>blythii</i> not well documented. NB Despite above, no accepted documentation of occurrence in Afghanistan, K Roselaar pers comm, but on H&M3 corrigenda list E Dickinson pers comm. On WBDB 2008 Afghanistan checklist as uncertain
P75	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, N Chitral Roberts 1992; Grimmert <i>et al</i> 2009 reinforce. Bates & Lowther 1952 record breeding above 4000m & residency at altitude above Chitral. Likely in nearby Afghanistan
		Emberizidae	
P76	Crested Bunting	<i>Emberiza lathami</i> (Formerly <i>Melophus lathami</i>)	Known to breed up to 150km from Afghan border in Swat district, Pakistan. Closely associated with 'Chir' pine <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> tracts at 1000-1800m asl. Satellite IR-response analysis could identify <i>P. roxburghii</i> tracts in nearby Afghanistan. Not site-faithful during migration Bates & Lowther 1959
P78	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 – additional notes

1. Conspicuous by their absence from the OSME Region are a whole range of migratory Nearctic breeding taxa that have occurred as vagrants in Europe. Also, many eastern Palearctic migrants have demonstrated 180° misorientation (Berthold 1999). A Great Circle course brings them through the Region, where there is a very low observer density. Other vagrant migrant types expected in the Region are western (especially Alaskan) Nearctic taxa, such as American Pipit (IOC = Buff-bellied Pipit) *Anthus (r.) rubescens*, which if amongst Palearctic *A. (r.) japonicus* in a flock would not only be easy to overlook, but also might not even be searched 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. In the north of the Region, we might reasonably expect misoriented North American forest specialist species, because quite a number have occurred as vagrants in Europe, having crossed the Atlantic, probably often driven by strong westerly winds. Furthermore, the appearance of Nearctic taxa in the OSME Region is more likely than might be at first thought, taking as an example the annual migration cycle of the Alaskan population of Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* – these birds migrate across Asia to winter south of the Sahara (Bairlein 2008) and on their return. In any case, analysis of the stable-isotope ratios of feathers of vagrants might indicate accurately the breeding and wintering areas - see Fox & Bearhop (2008).
2. Radio-tagging Sociable Lapwing *Vanellus gregarius* from the eastern breeding grounds in E Kazakhstan has shown that this species uses the Wakhan and Khyber

Passes to reach the Indian Subcontinent (Rob Sheldon RSPB 2008 presentation). Other species (some not yet in the ORL?) may migrate this way across Afghanistan.
 3. Improvements in seabird ID criteria will increase accuracy of Indian Ocean sightings (ORL boundaries: southern 10°S, eastern 61°24'E), but numbers of potential observers have greatly reduced (fewer RN ships, fewer RNBWS members, automation reducing merchant ship crews) and so annual totals of such pelagic records will be greatly reduced. **This worldwide problem requires addressing by a specialist group – BirdLife International to lead?**

Species removed from Hypothetical List		
		Fregatidae
A	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>
		08/08. Vagrant Israel WBDB 2008 checklist; error, now deleted. Mike Evans pers comm
		Strigidae
B	Spot-bellied Eagle Owl {Spot-bellied Eagle-Owl} (Forest Eagle Owl)	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>
		11/08. Map in König <i>et al.</i> 1999 in error covering E Afghanistan, Uzbekistan and Tadjikistan, although text disagrees. Maps in R&A 2005 & K&W 2008 correct, showing species as remote even from Pakistan in C Himalayas.
		Campephagidae
C	Short-billed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>
		05/08. Paludan 1959 lists as summer visitor E Afghanistan, ssp <i>brevirostris</i> , 6 being collected Nurestan 1948, but subsequently only Long-tailed Minivet <i>P. ethologus</i> shown to occupy western range; earlier ID confusion now apparent. Bates & Lowther 1952 also in error for Kashmir.
		Muscicapidae
D	Rufous-breasted Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger hyperthurus</i>
		08/08. 'Uncertain', WBDB 2008 Afghanistan checklist. However, likely originated in misquoted 'Afghanistan' on Sayer's website; the Steve Madge record actually is from Nepal - Steve Madge <i>in litt</i> to Mike Evans. NB <i>Tarsiger</i> may yet be subsumed in <i>Luscinia</i> .
		Motacillidae
E	Long-legged Pipit	<i>Anthus pallidiventris</i>
		01/09. Web entry, as having bred in Egypt. Assessed as error instead of Long-billed Pipit <i>A. similis</i> .
The Ornithological Society of the Middle East, the Caucasus and Central Asia (OSME)		