

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

The OSME Region List of Bird Taxa: Part B, Passerines, version 2.3, Summer 2010

A fuller explanation is given in [Explanation of the ORL](#), but briefly, green shading (eg Common Ostrich) indicates former presence of a taxon in the OSME Region. For taxa that have unproven and probably unlikely presence, see the Hypothetical List. **Red font** indicates either added information since the previous version or that further documentation is sought. Not all synonyms have been examined. Serial numbers (SN) are merely an administrative convenience and may change. Please do not cite them as row numbers in any formal correspondence or papers. **Key:** Compass cardinals (eg N = north, SE = southeast) are used.

Rows shaded thus and with yellow text denote summaries of problem taxon groups in which some closely-related taxa may be of indeterminate status & being studied

Rows shaded thus and with white text contain additional explanatory information on problem taxon groups as and when necessary

The Passerine Reference List (including References for Hypothetical passerines [see Part C] and explanations of Abbreviated References) follows Part B

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 'report' or 'reported' indicates the occurrence is unconfirmed.
- English names.** We use the recommended names in the International Ornithological Congress World List (see www.worldbirdnames.org) with very few exceptions. **The OSME preference is always listed first.** We suggest that national lists for countries in the OSME Region adopt the OSME preference, but there is no compulsion to do so! Please note that **unused** IOC names appear in curly brackets {...}, alternative names in round brackets (...), superseded (re-allocated) names in square brackets [...]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. In its simplest form this is our 'Don't know' category. (Terms such as 'superspecies' are explained in the [Ornithological Basis of the ORL](#), where examples are given).
- As more information is received, the use of abbreviations for countries concerned will increase. See the [Country and Territory Abbreviations](#) for details.
- Many distributions will be diminished by continuing habitat loss, but note that many local extensions occur subsequent to construction of canal, dam and other irrigation works, and that the breeding and wintering distributions are likely to change, often radically, with climate change (Huntley *et al* 2007).

We seek information backed by references to develop and improve the three parts of the OSME Region List of bird taxa.

SN	English Name	Family, Species or Taxon	Working Notes; includes 'recent' material. NB secondary references often unvalidated.
		Malaconotidae	
557	Rosy-patched Bush-Shrike	<i>Rhodophoneus cruentus</i>	Egypt Avib, BE. SE Egypt ssp <i>cruentus</i> Clements 2007, probably Halaib triangle HBW14. NB Mapped in half-degree square including Perim Island Ash & Atkins 2009.
558	Black-crowned Tchagra (Black-crowned Bush-Shrike)	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i> (formerly <i>T. senegala</i>)	African species, ssp <i>percevali</i> HBW14. Breeds N Yemen Porter & Warr 1985, probably so S Yemen Warr 1992 & Oman Harris & Franklin (H&F) 2000.
		Campephagidae	
559	Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	NE Afghanistan, Roberts 1992, MacKinnon & Phillips (M&P) 2000, HBW10, R&A 2005. Common summer visitor to Pakistan up to NE Afghanistan border, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009. NB Old references eg Bates & Lowther 1952 & Paludan 1959 refer this species to <i>P. brevirostris</i> , Short-billed Minivet: ID separation criteria of the time inadequate; the latter's range does not reach Kashmir to the west.
		Laniidae	
560	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius [cristatus] cristatus</i>	4ssp HBW13. Very common breeder N of Kazakhstan in southern taiga (c56-60°N) Rogacheva 1992. Status as vagrant Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan (Kreuzberg-Mukhina & Kreuzberg (K-M&K) 2005 revised to very rare breeder Altai E Kazakhstan (W&O 2007, Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i> 2009), perhaps Kyrgyzstan, Lefranc & Worfolk (L&W) 1997, H&F 2000. Vagrant Oman , UAE winter Porter & Aspinall 2010. Original separation from PT <i>L. cristatus</i> by Voous (1977). Little hybridisation known Parkin & Knox 2010.
561	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius [cristatus] collurio</i>	Not Turkmenistan (K-M&K 2005), breeds (sspp from HBW13) N of Caucasus (<i>collurio</i>) Turkey, Cyprus, Israel (rare) where common migrant Perlman & Meyrav 2009, Iran Scott & Adhami 2006 (<i>kobylini</i>), N of Aral Sea in Kazakhstan L&W 1997, across mostly N Kazakhstan W&O 2007 (<i>pallidifrons</i> ; now included in <i>collurio</i>), N Kyrgyzstan (mostly), Ven 2002, occurs Afghanistan E Dickinson pers comm. Egypt Avib, BE
PT	Isabelline Shrike Parent Taxon	<i>Lanius [cristatus] isabellinus</i>	IOC update v2.0 & Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 accept split into 2 species (see below). NB1 the name <i>isabellinus</i> previously only applied to N China birds (since usually referred to as <i>arenarius</i> , <i>isabellinus</i> then applying to Central Asian birds). Pearson 2000 had suggested that the male type specimen of <i>isabellinus</i> was actually <i>speculigerus</i> , which name should apply to 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> actually differs from several long series of <i>speculigerus</i> , but the type location is not within the <i>isabellinus</i> breeding distribution. 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; pro tem, we treat <i>tsaidamensis</i> as potentially separable, but taxon is unstudied (qv 'Eastern Red-backed Shrike' <i>L. (i.) tsaidamensis</i> in ORL Hypothetical List.
562	Daurian Shrike (Isabelline Shrike) (Daurian Isabelline Shrike, Rufous-tailed Shrike)	<i>Lanius [isabellinus] isabellinus</i> (in some texts = <i>L. i. isabellinus</i>)	This & Turkestan Shrike full species in IOC update v2.0 & R&A 2005: we note the spatial separation of breeding areas (Panov 2009) and the apparent absence of gene flow between them in allopatric/parapatric zones (Panov 2009); we prefer geographical English names for these taxa to the present IOC names. Polytypic: in Panov's (2009) view, 3 ssp, <i>isabellinus</i> , (subsuming <i>arenarius</i>) <i>tsaidamensis</i> , <i>speculigerus</i> . Acceptance of Panov 2009 means breeding distributions of <i>isabellinus sensu novo</i> supersede that presented in L&W 1997, Ven 2002, K-M&K 2005, W&O 2007 & W&O 2008; absent from Kazakhstan and probably from Tadjikistan & Kyrgyzstan, but there is no specimen proof (see map in Panov 2009). Winters much of S CA, SE Iran, Afghanistan R&A 2005, some reaching Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Iraq, Kuwait, Arabia, perhaps E Africa. Rare migrant Israel (unsplit) Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Hybridises with <i>collurio</i> at range overlap. NB Regular vagrant to WP Fraser <i>et al</i> 2007.

563	Turkestan Shrike (Red-tailed Shrike) (Turkestan Isabelline Shrike, Rufous-tailed Shrike)	<i>Lanius [isabellinus] phoenicuroides</i> (in some older texts = <i>L. phoenicuroides</i>)	Monotypic Panov 2009. W Central Asia (K-M&K 2005); E & S of a line Aral-S Caspian (<i>karelini</i> -type [lowland] W&O 2007 (as <i>L. phoenicuroides</i> , largely beneath <i>collurio</i> range) including much Iran, Afghanistan, L&W 1997 (E Kandahar Roberts 1992), but also (<i>phoenicuroides sensu novo</i> Panov 2009) SE Kazakhstan (Terskey Alatau, C Tien Shan; W&O 2007 & 250km to NW W&O 2008) Tadzhikistan, Kyrgyzstan L&W 1997; likely this taxon (<i>sensu novo</i>) widespread Kyrgyzstan Ven 2002. (Note earlier <i>phoenicuroides</i> -type [montane Kazakhstan] W&O 2007) breeding Volga-Ural interfluvium Jun 2007 Wassink 2009 (first for Europe), Turkmenistan Bukreev 2005, courtship Thumrait Oman 2006 Jennings 2007c. Winters SE Iran, S Iraq, Kuwait, Arabia & E & W Africa, vagrant Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008. Hybridises with <i>collurio</i> at range overlap. Egypt Avib, BE birds this taxon. NB Regular vagrant to WP, Fraser <i>et al</i> 2007.
564	Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Only Turkmenistan in CA, K-M&K 2005. <i>L.v. nargianus</i> , also Iran (SE Jan 2009 Winkel <i>et al</i> 2010), Afghanistan, L&W 1997; 10 records Oman OBRC <i>in litt</i> , red UAE 2010 DB 32(2) . NB HBW13 suggestive of winter occurrence of <i>vittatus</i> in SE Iran.
565	Long-tailed Shrike (Black-headed Shrike)	<i>Lanius schach</i>	S CA (K-M&K 2005) <i>L.s. erythronotus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Irregular Tadzhikistan, Kyrgyzstan? Breeds mostly W Kyrgyzstan & Ferghana, Ven 2002, scarce, dry areas S-E Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Breeds N&E Afghanistan R&A 2005, possibly Bamiyan Busuttill & Ayé 2009. Rare winterer 11 records Oman OBRC <i>in litt</i> , vagrant Jordan Dufourny 2006, Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. NB1 Parasitised by Common Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i> in Kashmir Bates & Lowther 1952. NB2 the 8 other ssp are extralimital breeders HBW13.
566	Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>	Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, CA K-M&K 2005 Armenia Dahl 1954, widespread Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Also NW Iran, L&W 1997, SE Iran, N Afghanistan R&A 2005, possibly Bamiyan Busuttill & Ayé 2009. Migrant through Region, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE. NB <i>minor</i> breeds E to Caucasus & N Iraq, <i>turanicus</i> E & N from Armenia HBW13. Some treat as monotypic.

Relationships between large grey shrike taxa are complex; some taxa may be undefinable in terms of species or subspecies, yet include diagnosable populations: broader view is inevitable. Our earlier arrangement of **Parent Taxa** (ORL v2.1) misaligned with groupings (clades) in Olsson *et al* 2010 & with Bannikova (2010). Both papers clearly identify that much still has to be researched, but *pro tem* we suggest that using Vaurie 1959 as our basic **PT** is the safer option. We recognise that many will wish to retain 'traditional' nomenclature or opt for a more adventurous taxonomy - we acknowledge this below. We note support of our approach in the analysis of Poelstra 2010. We also suggest this kind of complexity occurs in other groups eg the *flava/citrea* wagtails and the white-headed gulls, which also merit taking the broader view

PT	Great Grey Shrike Parent Taxon (PT) reverts <i>sensu lato</i> to Vaurie 1959, Rand 1960; one Holarctic species covering all large grey shrike taxa, so that implications of Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010, Panov 2010 & subsequent research can be accommodated).	<i>Lanius excubitor</i> NB original identity of some specimens used in previous & current studies suspect: ID from inconsistent/insufficient criteria; prudent they be revalidated via agreed standard morphological criteria for provenance and ID conclusions; remaining areas of conflict then more clearly evident.	Previous morphological comparisons of the large grey shrikes anomalous to some degree (unquantified) with DNA studies of small groups. Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010 relate molecular data to non-molecular studies; anomalies between concepts apparent. Bannikova 2010 in Panov 2010 takes similar line. Many distributions poorly known or sampled, so Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010 avoid revising overall classification, but <i>pro tem</i> better we revert to a broader view to highlight uncertainties; doubtless radical changes will follow. Molecular evidence indicates that several taxa grade into each other, as in eg Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i> (<i>sensu lato</i>) complex, & that recent gene flow often evident (Bannikova 2010). Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010 also suggest as potential spp Somali Fiscal <i>L. somalicus</i> , (Hartlaub 1859), Loggerhead Shrike <i>L. ludovicianus</i> (Linnaeus 1766 [8 ssp]) (extralimital), Chinese Grey Shrike <i>L. sphenocercus</i> (Cabanis 1873) & 'Giant Grey Shrike' <i>L. giganteus</i> (Przevalski 1887) (<i>qv</i> Hypothetical List); relationships of these taxa to those below are not yet known. Some revision of our approach is inevitable: here we use round brackets (indicating uncertainty) to enclose completely some taxa names.
567	Great Grey Shrike (Northern Shrike)	<i>Lanius [excubitor] excubitor</i>	Clade A3 in Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010; comprises <i>excubitor</i> (Linnaeus 1758), <i>homeyeri</i> (Cabanis 1873) & <i>leucopterus</i> (Severtzov 1873; not recognised in Dickinson 2003). (SW France to N & E continental Europe between c 45°N & subarctic as far E as c 90°E). Migrant Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008; CA (K-M&K 2005), mostly migration, winter occurrence? NB1 <i>excubitor</i> scarce winter northernmost Kazakhstan (A Wassink pers comm, W&O 2007); <i>homeyeri</i> winter visitor & occasional breeder in N Kazakhstan, Qostanay Province, <i>contra</i> L&W 1997. NB2 validity of name <i>leucopterus</i> debated; <i>przewalskii</i> (Bogdanov 1881) has proponents, but possibly synonymous with <i>homeyeri</i> .
568	'Northern Grey Shrike' (to distinguish from earlier use of 'Northern Shrike' for Nearctic taxa)	<i>Lanius [excubitor] borealis</i> NB the 'appearance' of taxa of Nearctic ancestry east of c 120°E is far from unique (<i>qv eg</i> Mongolian Gull in Non-passerines)	Clade D1 in Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010; comprises Nearctic <i>borealis</i> (Viellot 1808), Sakhalin & Kurile Islands <i>bianchii</i> (Hartert 1907), Mongolian <i>mollis</i> (Eversmann 1853), eastern Siberian <i>sibiricus</i> (Bogdanov 1881), & N China <i>funereus</i> (Menzies 1894) (mostly extralimital breeders but two last taxa are migrants in OSME Region). Taxon <i>funereus</i> formerly bred southeastermost Kazakhstan (Dzhungarian Mountains, A Wassink pers comm) possibly still winter visitor easternmost Kyrgyzstan, but no recent records Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i> 2009; <i>sibiricus</i> vagrant; <i>funereus</i> may be taxon breeding in W&N Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002. NB1 unexpectedly close relationship of <i>borealis</i> with extralimital <i>L. meridionalis</i> (Clade D2 in Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010). NB2 N-S breeding distribution of <i>funereus</i> & <i>mollis</i> athwart that (W-E) of eastern <i>pallidirostris</i> (<i>qv</i>).

Of the *sensu lato* 'southern group' of Vaurie 1959 & Rand 1960, the following arrangement of taxa is probably best treated as evolutionarily indeterminate. **NB1** Clade D2 in Olsson *et al* 2010 comprises only extralimital *meridionalis* (Southern Grey Shrike *L.[e.] meridionalis sensu novo*, Iberia & S France), hence the presentation & map in Svensson *et al* 2009 (as 'Iberian Shrike'); some evidence of close ancestral relationship of *meridionalis* to Nearctic taxon *borealis* (Northern Shrike) Olsson *et al* 2010. **NB2** two taxa, *theresae* Meinertzhagen 1953; N Israel, S Lebanon) & *jebelmarrae* (Lynes 1923; W Sudan), both in Dickinson 2003, unsampled by Olsson *et al* 2010. **NB3** many geographical populations, particularly if remote, remain poorly known or unsampled, eg in Iran (Panov & Bannikova 2010 map) & many areas of intergradation also poorly known. Their resolution may require amalgamation or adjustment (surmised from Panov & Bannikova 2010 map) of the very provisional arrangements below. **NB4** the useful but limited overall conclusions of Klassert *et al* 2008 overtaken by Olsson *et al* 2010 & by Bannikova 2010 in Panov 2010. Below, we reluctantly find some long-established English names unsupportable.

569	'Saharan Grey Shrike' NB This informal name previously used with combinations of taxa listed in Notes at right	(<i>Lanius [excubitor] elegans</i>)	Clade B in Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010; comprises <i>elegans</i> (Swainson 1832), <i>leucopygos</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1833) (former reaches OSME Region in SE Egypt, latter possibly vagrant NE Egypt); <i>algeriensis</i> (Lesson 1839) & <i>koenigi</i> (Hartert 1901) (both extralimital) English name informal@OSME. Position of <i>jebelmarrae</i> (unsampled by Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010) uncertain; perhaps in <i>elegans</i> group, perhaps <i>ucheri</i> . Claim of Egypt-S Lebanon as <i>elegans</i> L&W 1997 now needs re-evaluation.
-----	---	---------------------------------------	--

570	'Mauryan Grey Shrike' (Mahajanapada federation & origin = <i>lahtora</i> & <i>pallidirostris</i> distribution) NB1 'Desert Grey Shrike' applied to another taxon; 'Sexual Grey Shrike' inadequate. NB2 'Steppe Grey Shrike' for <i>pallidirostris</i> is usage customary to UK birders, who may remain unpersuaded of change	(<i>Lanius [excubitor] lahtora</i>)	Clade A1 in Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010; comprises mostly sedentary <i>lahtora</i> (Sykes 1832) & migrant <i>pallidirostris</i> (Cassin 1852). Taxon <i>pallidirostris</i> breeds Iran, CA, L&W 1997. (rare across mid- & S Kazakhstan W&O 2007 as <i>L. pallidirostris</i> , resident SE Afghanistan, R&A 2005), winters as far as Egypt & Ethiopia Ash & Atkins 2009. Reported Dec 06 Oman IH pers comm. May wander to Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008. English name informal@OSME; possible alternatives 'Mughal' or 'Timur' Grey Shrike. Taxon <i>lahtora</i> largely Indian subcontinent, but W as far as SE Iran Evgeniy Panov <i>in litt</i> . Although earlier treatments often had <i>L.m. pallidirostris</i> as Steppe Grey Shrike (sometimes including <i>lahtora</i> or other taxa), the name <i>lahtora</i> has priority Panov & Bannokiva 2010; furthermore, <i>pallidirostris</i> characteristically occupies desert (Panov & Bannikova 2010), saxaul desert or dry rough ground, & not steppe-like grassland; moreover, the name 'Steppe Grey Shrike' was earlier applied to <i>L.(e.) homeyeri</i> Dement'ev & Gladkov 1968. Dutch Birding apply 'Desert Grey Shrike' to African <i>elegans</i> . NB1 Russian molecular data suggest <i>sensu novo</i> group valid Evgeniy Panov <i>in litt</i> . NB2 some view the link between this group and the next as close enough for amalgamation.
571	'Arabian Grey Shrike'	(<i>Lanius [excubitor] aucheri</i>)	Clade A2 in Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010; comprises <i>aucheri</i> (Bonaparte 1853) & <i>buryi</i> (Lorenz & Hellmayr 1901). English name informal@OSME. Distributions (Evegeniy Panov unpub map): <i>buryi</i> S Arabia; <i>aucheri</i> SW Iran, S Iraq, SE Syria, E&W Arabia. However, Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010 map also W of Red Sea supplanting previous mapping as <i>elegans</i> ; probably <i>aucheri</i> UAE Aspinall 1996, resident Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Previous suggestions of <i>aucheri</i> as NW Afghanistan resident R&A 2005 & also in Kyrgyzstan Ven 2002 now thought unlikely, but vagrancy possible; morphological accuracy of core reference descriptions best treated as suspect until revalidation; see Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010 for swathe of problematical specimens & descriptions. NB1 unsampled <i>theresae</i> may belong to this clade. NB2 some view the link between this group and the previous as close enough for amalgamation.
572	'Socotra Grey Shrike'	(<i>Lanius [excubitor] uncinatus</i>)	Clade C in Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010; comprises <i>uncinatus</i> (Sc Slater & Hartlaub 1881) only; Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010 support treatment as species. English name informal@OSME. Note that interpretation of molecular data strongly counters meticulous morphological conclusions of Kirwan 2007 (who suggested synonymy with <i>aucheri</i> on morphology). Olsson <i>et al</i> 2010 treatment makes <i>uncinatus</i> essentially a cryptic species.
573	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	W Turkey <i>L.s. senator</i> , Caucasus Dahl 1954, S Turkey, Levant, Syria, Iraq. Iran <i>niloticus</i> , L&W 1997 vagrant Afghanistan, R&A 2005, possibly scarce breeder Oman Jennings 2007c. Bred Kuwait 2004, Mike Jennings <i>in litt</i> . Egypt Avib, BE
574	Masked Shrike	<i>Lanius nubicus</i>	Breeds W & S Turkey, Levant, Syria, Iran-Iraq border, winters SW Arabia, L&W 1997, pair seen Armenia Adamian & Moffat 2009. Egypt Avib, BE
		Oriolidae	
PT	Eurasian Golden Oriole Parent Taxon	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	PT splits as per R&A 2005, Collar 2007, HBW13, split accepted in IOC v2.0 (v1.6 erroneously cited Collar 2005), but no relevant molecular studies Parkin & Knox 2010.
575	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus [oriolus] oriolus</i>	<i>O.o. oriolus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Breeds Turkey, uncommon Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, N Syria, N Iraq (male calls like Jay <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> Moore & Boswell 1941-46), Caucasus, W half of Iran, W CA, BWP VII; N-C & E Kazakhstan Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i> 2009, winters mostly sub-equatorial Africa. Egypt Avib, BE
576	Indian Golden Oriole (Eurasian Golden Oriole)	<i>Oriolus [oriolus] kundoo</i>	Taxonomy follows R&A 2005 HBW13. <i>O.o. kundoo</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Breeds E CA, Afghanistan (widely, Paludan 1959, supported in maps in Roberts 1992 & H&E 1970; possibly also Bamiyan Busuttill & Ayé 2009), (as <i>O. kundoo</i> , S&SE Kazakhstan, A Wassink pers comm, W&O 2007, ringed at Chokpak Gavrilov & Gavrilov 2001), (winters India, R&A 2005). Query this form Kyrgyzstan; Ven 2002 does not distinguish. Predicted for UAE once ID aspects absorbed. Zarudny 1911: rare to vagrant on passage Parapamis, Iran.
		Dicruridae	
577	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	SE Iran (currently passage vagrant Scott & Adhami 2006), E Afghanistan (E to Bali), Dickinson 2003; Zarudny 1911, breeds in low numbers S Baluchestan, Iran. Vagrant Oman – 4th report with OBRC Dec 06. Breeds NE Afghanistan R&A 2005, <i>albirictus</i> , widely, Paludan 1959; Roberts 1992 maps almost to Afghan border, H&E 1970 map most of Afghan E border.
578	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	NE Afghanistan (to E China), Dickinson 2003 ssp <i>longicaudatus</i> HBW14. Breeds NE Afghanistan R&A 2005 Paludan 1959. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009 support, as does Roberts 1992 (E Afghan Safed Koh, also H&E 1970). Vagrant UAE Dec 06 Moran 2008, Kuwait Apr 2010 Porter & Aspinall 2010.
		Monarchidae	
579	African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	African species, SW Arabia to S Oman, Dickinson 2003.
580	Asian Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	<i>T.p. leucogaster</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997 Afghanistan Paludan 1959. CA, Afghanistan, Dickinson 2003. N Afghanistan, S Tadjikistan R&A 2005. S (Karatau & W Tien Shan) and SE Kazakhstan (once Zialyskiy Alatau) (W&O 2007 Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i> 2009). Breeds W Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002.
		Corvidae	
581	Siberian Jay	<i>Perisoreus infaustus</i>	N Kazakhstan (K-M&K 2005), Madge & Burn (M&B) (1994). Rare breeder E Kazakhstan <i>opicus</i> (Altai) (A Wassink pers comm, W&O 2007)
582	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Asia Minor, Caucasus, Iraq (plumage so different from W European birds that initial ID difficult Moore & Boswell 1941-46), Iran, N&C Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. W Afghanistan? M&B 1994, scarce resident Gaza al-Safadi 2006. 9 of 34 ssp in Region HBW14. E Kazakhstan <i>brandtii</i> (rare W&O 2007); <i>brandtii</i> (with <i>pekingensis</i>) suggested as separable 'Brandt's Jay' (as are other eastern taxa) Brazil 2009.
583	Black-headed Jay (Lanceolated Jay)	<i>Garrulus lanceolatus</i>	E Afghanistan, M&B (1994), NE, R&A 2005 H&E 1970, resident Nurestan Paludan 1959, & northwards Roberts 1992, monotypic HBW14.
PT	Eurasian Magpie PT	<i>Pica pica</i>	Previous splits removed Nearctic Yellow-billed (<i>P. nuttalli</i>) and Black-billed (<i>P. hudsonia</i>) Magpies. The suggested split below occasioned by species account in HBW14 (Steve Madge), but extent of isolation unexamined; elevation may be premature. Species limits within PT need revising Parkin & Knox 2010.

584	Eurasian Magpie [Black-billed Magpie]	<i>Pica (pica) pica</i>	<i>P. p. bactriana</i> Turkmenistan Bukreev 1997 Kazakhstan W&O 2007 Afghanistan Paludan 1959. Resident Asia Minor (<i>pica</i>), Caucasus, CA, Iraq (<i>bactriana</i> voice as European ssp Moore & Chapman 1941-46), Iran, Afghanistan, SW Arabia, M&B 1994, 1 st record Oman Jan 05 (ship-assisted?) IH in press. NB1 Name Black-billed Magpie now applies only to <i>P. hudsonia</i> , <i>P. nuttali</i> being Yellow-billed Magpie (both Nearctic). NB2 <i>bactriana</i> may be separable Haring <i>et al</i> 2007, eastern taxa <i>camtschatica</i> & <i>sericea</i> both likely separable, but ranges & differences incompletely known Brazil 2009.
585	'Arabian Magpie'	<i>Pica (pica) asirensis</i>	Taxonomic status uncertain; population of possibly 500 birds in 2 locations Asir Massif SW Saudi Arabia HBW14. Conservation status uncertain. <i>Contra</i> HBW14, distinctive voice not much apparent; population restricted to highest & wettest Asir region, but not confined to Juniper; often in Acacia (prime nest habitat) & terraced fields with fruit trees Mike Jennings <i>in litt</i> .
586	Henderson's Ground Jay (Mongolian Ground Jay)	<i>Podoces hendersoni</i>	Easternmost Kazakhstan, near Zaysan, M&B (1994) – only 1 record (w Zaysan lake) 1962 (A Wassink pers comm, W&O 2007, HBW14, possibly former breeder).
587	Pander's Ground Jay (Turkestan Ground Jay)	<i>Podoces panderi</i>	Turkmenistan Bukreev 1997. Also Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan M&B 1994. NW Afghanistan? - R&A 2005. Ssp <i>panderi</i> breeds S Kazakhstan (rare Kyzyl Kum desert), ssp <i>ilensis</i> (sole Kazakh endemic taxon) breeds SE Kazakhstan (from Taukum desert to Aksu valley; rare & becoming rarer W&O 2007, 2008).
588	Pleske's Ground Jay (Iranian Ground Jay)	<i>Podoces pleskei</i>	C (Hamedanian 1997) to E Iran (near-?) endemic, M&B (1994), but probably in westernmost Afghanistan & Pakistan, R&A 2005.
PT	Eurasian Nutcracker PT {Spotted Nutcracker}	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	Re Parent Taxon, IOC update v2.0 accepts split.
589	Eurasian Nutcracker {Spotted Nutcracker}	<i>Nucifraga (caryocatactes) caryocatactes</i>	Kazakhstan (usually slightly further S winter), but irruptive to Iran (currently vagrant without recent records Scott & Adhami 2006), Caucasus, M&B 1994 – superseded by <i>macrorhynchos</i> in E Kazakhstan (Altai) & <i>rothschildi</i> in SE Kazakhstan (Tien Shan & Dzhungarians) (W&O 2007 Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i> 2006-9). Resident N Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002. English name used retained as reversion to better description after R&A 2005 split, which recognised by HBW14.
590	Large-spotted Nutcracker (Kashmir Nutcracker)	<i>Nucifraga (caryocatactes) multipunctata</i>	Taxonomy follows R&A 2005. Resident NE Afghanistan into Kashmir, R&A 2005, HBW14; Roberts 1992 maps at Afghan border in Kurram, H&E 1970 state eastern Afghan Safed Koh, also Paludan 1959. HBW14 treats as separate species.
591	Red-billed Chough (Chough)	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	W Turkey-Afghanistan, scarcer to S; <i>docilis</i> , <i>brachypus</i> Turkmenistan Bukreev 1997, <i>docilis</i> Afghanistan Paludan 1959. Caucasus, Iraq, Iran, CA (E&SE Kazakhstan W&O 2007), Afghanistan, M&B 1994, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE
592	Yellow-billed Chough {Alpine Chough}	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>	Well within distribution of <i>P. pyrrhocorax</i> in Region: Turkey, Caucasus, Iraq, Iran, SW, SE&E CA (E&SE Kazakhstan W&O 2007), Afghanistan, M&B 1994, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, but less widespread than <i>P. pyrrhocorax</i> ; E Afghanistan only (Paludan 1959), <i>digitatus</i> . English name used to align with that of <i>P. pyrrhocorax</i> .
593	Western Jackdaw (Eurasian Jackdaw)	<i>Coloeus monedula</i> (Formerly <i>Corvus monedula</i>)	Turkey (<i>sommerringii</i> Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008) - Afghanistan; Caucasus, Iraq, Iran, SW SE&E CA, Afghanistan, M&B 1994, very common resident N&C Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009; (<i>sommerringii</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007, Afghanistan Paludan 1959 [<i>soemeringii</i> (<i>sic</i>)], migrant in N. Egypt Avib, BE. Reversion to <i>Coloeus</i> supported Brazil 2009, IOC update v2.0; both jackdaws are only distantly related to the <i>Corvus</i> genus, which now probably becomes monophyletic (Corvid systematic discussion HBW14). NB separation of monedula & dauuricus emphasised in Haring et al 2007
594	Daurian Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus dauuricus</i> (Formerly <i>Corvus dauuricus</i>) (<i>C. daurica</i> in some references)	Vagrant Kazakhstan Uzbekistan, K-M&K 2005 M&B 1994; rare winter visitor Kazakhstan Andrei Gavrilov <i>in litt</i> ; 2 hybrid <i>dauuricus/monedula</i> spring 1980 Markakol lake; known now to wander widely W, BWPC. NB adults & some young in pied form, many young in dark form, which confusable with hybrid <i>monedula</i> W&O 2007. Reversion to <i>Coloeus</i> supported Brazil 2009, IOC update v2.0
595	House Crow (Indian House Crow)	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Ship-assisted migrant in Indian Ocean (& beyond); Gulf, Red Sea, commensal M&B 1994 (up to 4100m asl Kashmir Sangha & Naoroji 2003); colonised N Yemen c 1980 Porter & Warr 1985 (extirpated Socotra 2009 Suleiman & Taleb 2010), common Eilat Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, resident SE Iran (currently 'introduced' Scott & Adhami 2006), R&A 2005. Likely only <i>zugmayeri</i> in Region HBW14. Recorded Jul 1964 near Afghan Khyber Niethammer & Niethammer 1967. in <i>Afghanistan Sayer & van der Zon 1981</i> ; Roberts 1992 maps to Afghan border at W Kurram & N Khyber, H&M3 corrigenda admit to Afghanistan E Dickinson pers comm. Egypt S to Safaga on Red Sea Bonser 2006.
596	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Resident Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Caucasus, CA <i>frugilegus</i> (widespread) & <i>pastinator</i> (E) Kazakhstan W&O 2007 (partly migratory) mostly (some resident) wintering Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, M&B 1994 (also China (?) Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i>); N&C Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, has reached Kuwait (1956, 1963) Bundy & Warr 1979. Egypt Avib, BE. NB PT aspect: <i>pastinator</i> possibly merits elevation to full species HBW14, Haring <i>et al</i> 2007.
PT	Carrion Crow Parent Taxon	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Most earlier records will not separately mention the next four taxa: eg Scott & Adhami 2006 (Iran) include <i>C. (corone) orientalis</i> , <i>C. cornix</i> & <i>C. (cornix) capellanus</i> , & IOC v2.3 omits mention. NB1 although Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 accept split of <i>C. cornix</i> , their map of <i>cornix</i> includes 'black crow' taxon <i>orientalis</i> (<i>qv</i>) and <i>C. corone</i> map's easternmost distribution aligns with River Oder (German-Polish border); they align with reductionist conclusions (single 'species' W of Central Asia) of Haring <i>et al</i> 2007 only in part. <i>Pro tem</i> , we prefer approach of Parkin & Knox 2010, of <i>C.[c.] cornix</i> geographically separating <i>C.[c.] corone</i> and <i>C.(corone) orientalis</i> , but see distribution summaries of following 4 taxa.
597	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus [corone] corone</i>	Vagrant to OSME Region from W Europe, eg Turkey, M&B 1994. Flint <i>et al</i> 1984 (despite incorrect caption Map 297) attribute <i>corone</i> up to E of Kara Kum desert S of Aral; N&E of Aral, <i>corone</i> occupies semi-desert N to tundra & E to easternmost Kazakhstan. However, W&O 2007 attribute <i>orientalis</i> to Kazakh resident birds (see below). Also, note <i>corone</i> resident Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002, distinguished from wintering <i>cornix</i> . Occasional winter NE Iran, Derek Scott pers comm. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Haring <i>et al</i> 2007 note that molecular data inconclusive on separation from <i>cornix</i> & <i>orientalis</i> , possibly because post-glaciation secondary contacts did not have consistent consequences across distributions (cv case of Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i> taxa?).

598	Oriental Crow {Carrion Crow}	<i>Corvus (corone) orientalis</i>	<i>Ibis</i> , 144, 707–710, incipient species. Haring <i>et al</i> 2007 note that extralimital (E China) <i>orientalis</i> very distinct from western populations, which contain both <i>corone</i> & <i>cornix</i> ancestry and inhabit hybridisation zone in which 'grey' plumage genes may be recessive. IOC v2.3 proposed species. Iran, Lebanon (Richard Prior <i>in litt</i>). E CA, Afghanistan M&B 1994, breeding & winterer Paludan 1959 Roberts 1992. <i>C. c. orientalis</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Kazakhstan W&O 2007; hybrids with <i>cornix</i> known, but only 2 trapped Chokpak Andrei Gavrilov <i>in litt</i> . NB1 This form is either a subspecies of Carrion Crow or a separate semispecies within the <i>Corvus corone</i> superspecies; nearest <i>orientalis</i> breeding area (W of Aral Sea) c3000km from <i>corone</i> (C Poland) HBW14. NB2 Known hybridisation zone with <i>cornix</i> prone to shift (as per <i>corone/cornix</i> in UK) W&O 2007 <i>contra</i> M&B 1994. NB3 Zarudnyi 1911 does not distinguish from <i>corone</i>
599	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus [corone] cornix</i>	<i>C. cornix sharpii</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Winters Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002. Asia Minor, Cyprus <i>sardonius</i> Caucasus, Iran <i>sharpii</i> , Iraq, N CA, little breeding overlap with <i>C.(c.) orientalis</i> , but intermixing in winter, M&B 1994; W&O 2007 assign <i>sharpii</i> to Kazakh breeding birds (<i>cornix</i> winter) & define sizeable & shifting hybridisation zone with <i>orientalis</i> . Flint <i>et al</i> 1984 assign <i>cornix</i> to CA S&E of Aral. Turkey ssp <i>sharpii</i> (subsuming <i>sardonius</i>) Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, resident Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Resident NW Afghanistan (<i>sharpii</i> Paludan 1959 Roberts 1992), also winters elsewhere in the country, R&A 2005. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Zarudny 1911 distinguishes <i>cornix</i> & <i>sharpii</i> geographically, the former as a rare breeder in S Caspian & rare in N Khorasan and the latter everywhere else except in Baluchestan & the Gulf littoral.
600	Mesopotamian Crow {Hooded Crow} (Pied Crow)	<i>Corvus (cornix) capellanus</i>	IOC update v2.5 omits mention. Lowland Tigris-Euphrates interfluvium SE Iraq, SW Iran, M&B 1994 Zagros and Mesopotamian Persia Zarudny 1911. Common lowlands Iraq, Tigris to Iran border Moore & Boswell 1956; 1983 near Baghdad & towards Babylon Rasmussen 1992a. Certainly separated Iran from Hooded Crow <i>C. cornix</i> , Derek Scott pers comm; large-billed & almost black-and white appearance in Iraq & SW Iran supports speciation case HBW14. Extent of intergradation at range limits unknown. NB this form is either a subspecies of Hooded Crow or a separate semispecies within the <i>Corvus corone</i> superspecies.
601	Large-billed Crow (Large-billed Jungle Crow)	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos (C.(m.) japonicus) (C. japonensis [OBC])</i>	NE Afghanistan M&B 1994, R&A 2005-alternative taxonomy. M & P 2000 map hints ESE Afghanistan, Paludan 1959 <i>intermedius</i> resident E, confirmed HBW14 as Region's only taxon. Zarudny 1911 recorded as nesting in Parapamis & Seistan, Iran. NB <i>macrorhynchus</i> complex may actually comprise up to 7 spp HBW14.
602	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	African species (M&B 1994), Recorded Socotra Ahmed Saeed 2003/4, notes with Richard Porter. First EI Gouna Egypt Apr 2010. NB1 Very common Eritrean coast Ash & Atkins 2009. NB2 mtDNA, nuclear microsatellite & additional nuclear DNA sequences show this taxon to be sister to Holarctic clade of Northern Raven <i>C.(corax) corax</i> Feldman & Omland 2005, Parkin & Knox 2010.
603	Brown-necked Raven	<i>Corvus ruficollis</i>	Arabian peninsula, S Iraq, S Iran (status uncertain, no recent records Scott & Adhami 2006), CA, M&B 1994, S Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, NW & S Afghanistan Paludan 1959 R&A 2005. Breeds, rare & widespread, SW & S Kazakhstan (A Wassink pers comm, W&O 2007); breeds desert areas Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002. Egypt Avib, BE
PT	Northern Raven (Raven) Parent Taxon	<i>Corvus corax</i>	NB1 Re future PT, Kerr <i>et al</i> 2007 reinforce case (Omland <i>et al</i> 2000) for splitting Nearctic <i>C. corax</i> into 2 (one Idaho/California only) or perhaps more lineages; Parkin & Knox 2010 advise that molecular data require revision of <i>corax</i> -related species limits. NB2 Use of <i>subcorax</i> as ssp of <i>C. corax</i> in error; priority requires this name confined to ssp of <i>C. ruficollis</i> ; Richard Klim <i>in litt</i> .
604	Northern Raven (Common Raven)	<i>Corvus (corax) corax</i>	Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008; <i>corax</i> & <i>tibetanus</i> rare residents Kazakhstan W&O 2007, but <i>subcorax</i> twice invalid name; wrongly applied to <i>laurencei</i> (<i>qv</i> next row) populations, and name already within <i>C. ruficollis</i> (<i>qv</i> above); species absent from C&NW. In OSME Region, above Tropic of Cancer, Caucasus, CA Iraq, Iran, M&B 1994, very rare S Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, <i>C. c. tibetanus</i> N Afghanistan, R&A 2005. Egypt Avib, BE
605	Punjab Raven {Northern Raven}	<i>Corvus (corax) laurencei</i>	<i>C. c. laurencei</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Turkey Roselaar 1995, Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, <i>laurencei</i> rare resident Kazakhstan W&O 2007. IOC update v2.3 omits mention. Resident SE Afghanistan (Paludan as <i>C. corax subcorax</i>), no range overlap with other ssp, R&A 2005. NB HBW14 distribution E Greece & Cyprus to E Kazakhstan.
606	Fan-tailed Raven	<i>Corvus rhipidurus</i>	Taxon <i>stanleyi</i> (HBW14) Israel S to most of Arabian peninsula, M&B 1994. Egypt Avib, BE; taxon <i>rhipidurus</i> likely SE Egypt on occasion HBW14. One record Turkey Welch & Welch 2006.
		Bombycillidae	
607	Bohemian Waxwing (Waxwing)	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Kazakhstan (András Schmidt pers comm), may breed N Kazakhstan but no records Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i> , irruptive S to mid-OSME Region, HBW10; W&O 2007 assign passage status Kazakhstan. Winters E Afghanistan R&A 2005 vagrant winter Iran (Scott & Adhami 2006, Ahmadzadeh & Khaleghizadeh 2006), Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (winter?) AAC. Winters N & W Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002. NB batches of Cedar Waxwing <i>B. cedrorum</i> imported to Kuwait Gregory 2002.
		Hypocoliidae	IOC update v2.0 places this species in its own family
608	Hypocolius (Grey Hypocolius)	<i>Hypocolius ampelinus</i>	Iraq, Iran, S Turkmenistan, W Afghanistan, winters further S, HBW10, eg SE Iran R&A 2005, uncommon Oman eg Dec 06 IH pers comm, UAE PH pers comm, very rare Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. NB imported in batches Kuwait from Iran Gregory 2002.
		Paridae	NB1 <i>Sensu stricto</i> , the dismemberment of the genus <i>Parus</i> is premature, for confirmatory work has yet to be done in places. However, we follow Gill <i>et al</i> 2005, as do Dutch CSNA in Sangster <i>et al</i> 2009. Scott & Adhami 2006 retain <i>Parus</i> throughout. NB2 although some regard <i>Poecile</i> as feminine, JJ Kaup, the originator of the genus name did not specify it as such, and by default under ICZN rules, it is masculine: case endings of species names follow suit.
609	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i> (formerly <i>Parus palustris</i>)	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147: 821–826. In OSME Region, W population breeds N Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008 (W Caucasus?), E population possibly reaches easternmost Kazakhstan, Harrap & Quinn (H&Q). 1996 now known rare breeder in E Kazakhstan (Altai) (A Wassink, K Roselaar pers comm, W&O 2007). Egypt Avib, BE accidental. Region ssp <i>stagnatilis</i> , <i>kabardensis</i> & possibly <i>brevirostris</i> (SC Siberia) HBW12.
PT	Sombre Tit Parent Taxon	<i>Poecile lugubris</i> (formerly <i>Parus lugubris</i>)	Scott & Adhami 2006 treat <i>lugubris</i> and <i>hyrcanus</i> as full species, but IOC update v2.3 omits mention, as do HBW, H&M3 & BirdLife, but H&M 1996 & Clements 2007 split. Much still not known about <i>hyrcanus</i> populations Kees Roselaar <i>in litt</i> .

610	Sombre Tit	<i>Poecile (lugubris) lugubris</i>	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Resident Turkey, Caucasus, Iraq, W Iran, H&Q 1996, uncommon local resident Lebanon Ramadan-Jaradi <i>et al</i> 2008, Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, Mt Hermon Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. NB Apparent lack of response to playback in some populations suggestive of potential split of this taxon; playback method to be repeated after double-checking validity of recording used (Vasil Ananian pers comm).
611	'Caspian Tit' {Sombre Tit}	<i>Poecile (lugubris) hyrcanus</i>	= <i>Parus hyrcanus</i> Iran (Clements 2000). <i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Resident SE Azerbaijan, NW Iran (scarce Scott & Adhami 2006), H&Q 1996. Habitat differences. Geographically distinct Iran from <i>lugubris</i> , Derek Scott pers comm (Morphologically distinct SE Azerbaijan/N Iran, but darker plumage characteristic shared by many other wetter region ssp; no records <i>hyrcanus</i> E of Dasht, NE Iran or of southern <i>dubius</i> E of Kerman, K Roselaar pers comm). HBW 12, IOC v2.0 retain as ssp of <i>lugubris</i> ; unclear relationship to 'songarus group' of <i>P. montanus</i> . NB1 <i>Poecile</i> used by Zarudny 1911. NB2 Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 omit mention of taxon <i>hyrcanus</i> .
PT	Willow Tit Parent Taxon	<i>Poecile montanus</i> (formerly <i>Parus montanus</i>)	IOC update v2.3 still lumps <i>songarus</i> in <i>montanus</i> , but note extralimital split (Collar 2007) of Sichuan Tit <i>P. weigoldicus</i> . Until species limits, distribution limits and taxa composition within them are fully established, we retain the two taxa below. NB Parkin & Knox 2010 note that the DNA work of Kvist <i>et al</i> 2001 & Salzburger <i>et al</i> 2002a delineates within PT 4 groups, all of which are intermediate between species and subspecies! Research in more traditional fields may clarify, but <i>pro tem</i> , we will list the next two taxa accurately as 'don't know'!
612	Willow Tit	<i>Poecile (montanus) montanus</i>	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Resident N Kazakhstan, H&Q 1996. Occurs N & NE Kazakhstan (Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i> 2009) E to SW Altai; <i>suschkini</i> of Saur Mountains, status uncertain (also Tarbagatay?) intermediate between <i>songarus songarus</i> & <i>montanus baicalensis</i> , K Roselaar pers comm, hybrid (?) HBW12. W&O 2007 refer only to ssp <i>uralensis</i> . NB Most numerous tit of Central Siberia Rogacheva 1992.
613	'Songar Tit' (Tien Shan Willow Tit) {Willow Tit}	<i>Poecile (montanus) songarus</i>	= <i>Parus songarus</i> . Kazakhstan (Clements 2000). <i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. HBW 12 retains as ssp of <i>montanus</i> . Resident SE Kazakhstan (widespread, E limit Dzhungarian Alatau, but see <i>suschkini</i> above, K Roselaar), W&O 2007, Shimba 2007, treat as <i>P. songarus</i> , Kyrgyzstan (vagrant? -KR, possibly occurs NE Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002), H&Q 1996, Kyrgyzstan (K-M&K 2005), (N Tadjikistan?).
614	Siberian Tit (Grey-headed Chickadee)	<i>Poecile cinctus</i> (formerly <i>Parus cinctus</i>)	Kazakhstan (K-M&K 2005), wintering birds Altai Kazakhstan some years, H&Q 1996. Breeds E Kazakhstan (A Wassink pers comm, ssp <i>sayanus</i> W&O 2007).
615	Rufous-naped Tit (formerly Black-breasted Tit, Simla Tit, Black Tit, Dark-grey Tit)	<i>Periparus rufonuchalis</i> (formerly <i>Parus rufonuchalis</i> , <i>Parus rubidiventris</i>)	(<i>Ibis</i> etc). Resident W&S (KR) Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, Afghanistan Paludan 1959; uncommon Afghanistan (R&A 2005), E (KR) Uzbekistan (Turkmenistan Zarudny? - KR)-H&Q 1996. Breeds S Kazakhstan (W Tien Shan) (rare A Wassink pers comm, W&O 2007). NB1 Päckert & Martens 2008 warn genetic clades of the extralimital Rufous-vented Tit <i>P. rubidiventris sensu novo</i> do not coincide with plumage differentiation. NB2 Kashmir birds invariable ground-nesters in holes, unlike next taxon Bates & Lowther 1952.
616	Spot-winged Tit (Black-crested Tit, Crested Black Tit)	<i>Periparus melanolophus</i> (formerly <i>Parus melanolophus</i>)	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Resident NE Afghanistan, H&Q 1996, R&A 2005, H&E 1970, E Paludan 1959. Local E Afghanistan, K Roselaar pers comm. NB Molecular analysis & morphological & cross-breeding studies (Eck & Martens 2006, Martens <i>et al</i> 2006, Päckert & Martens 2008) suggest that separation from <i>P. ater</i> not supportable on these grounds, and that hybridisation area larger than first thought, but distinctiveness (at short range, double row spots on wing coverts Bates & Lowther 1952) of plumage remains. IOC update v1.6 (Eck & Martens 2006, Collar 2007) subsumed <i>melanophus</i> in <i>ater</i> . Yet another case requiring broad assessment of evidence from all fields to be considered neutrally rather than deciding on a partial basis? We retain this taxon for the time being.
617	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i> (formerly <i>Parus ater</i>)	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Kirwan & Grieve 2010 propose <i>gaddi</i> synonymous with <i>phaenotus</i> in Iran, but <i>phaenotus</i> doubtfully distinct from <i>chorassanicus</i> , which in Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, <i>ater</i> (E&W) & <i>rufipectus</i> (SSE) Kazakhstan W&O 2007, 2008. Resident Turkey, Caucasus, N Kazakhstan, E CA, isolates in Cyprus & Syria/Lebanon H&Q 1996, Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Extralimital Black-bibbed Tit <i>Periparus hypermelaenus</i> is proposed as split (Collar 2007).
618	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i> (formerly <i>Parus cristatus</i>)	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. No confirmed record Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, but may wander from S Bulgaria to European Turkey. Possibility of breeding NW Kazakhstan (H&Q) 1996 now discounted due to wrongly labelled skin (A Wassink pers comm). Vagrancy SE Kazakhstan & Caucasus in H&Q 1996 discounted Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i> 2009, through lack of proof K Roselaar pers comm.
PT	Great Tit Parent Taxon	<i>Parus major</i>	Scott & Adhami 2006 (Iran) omit mention of <i>P.m. intermedius</i> . Note alternative PT approach of Päckert <i>et al</i> 2005 & Eck & Martens 2006 of <i>P. major</i> 'Northern Great Tit' (including <i>bokharensis</i>), <i>P. minor</i> 'Eastern Great Tit' {Japanese Tit} and <i>P. cinereus</i> 'Southern Great Tit'; see Collar & Pilgrim 2007; IOC v1.7 accepted that arrangement, as did Brazil 2009. However, although that view eventually may prevail, until the strong morphological differences of some populations can be better explained, we retain <i>bokharensis</i> and <i>intermedius pro tem</i> .
619	Great Tit	<i>Parus (major) major</i>	<i>P.m. karelini</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. <i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Resident Turkey, Caucasus, Iraq, Iran, CA, Afghanistan, H&Q 1996, Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. <i>P.m. major</i> breeds N Kyrgyzstan/SE Kazakhstan, where introduced 1960s, K Roselaar pers comm. NB small numbers of 'pale' naturally resident form still exist Kyrgyzstan Ven 2002. Egypt Avib, BE
620	Turkestan Tit (Bokhara Great Tit, Grey Tit)	<i>Parus (major) bokharensis</i> (<i>bocharensis</i> by some)	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826, also HBW 12; but IOC update v2.0 subsumed this taxon in <i>P. major</i> ; Päckert <i>et al</i> 2003, Päckert & Martins 2008 state <i>major</i> & <i>bokharensis</i> are more closely related than to the similarly closely-related pair, <i>minor</i> & <i>cinereus</i> (= <i>intermedius</i> - <i>qv</i>); Parkin & Knox 2010 counsel caution until other work (vocal studies?) done. <i>P.b. bokharensis</i> & <i>ferghanensis</i> Turkestan: these & <i>turkestanicus</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007; Uzbekistan Atadjanov <i>et al</i> 2003. NB <i>ferghanensis</i> hybridises with <i>P. major</i> in Tien Shan foothills. Many <i>bokharensis</i> populations have strong morphological differences from <i>P. major</i> (pre- & post-PT) but strong genetic & vocal similarities; status of quite extensive hybridisation zones not known Collar & Pilgrim 2007. Parkin & Knox 2010 'prudent to retain' this group in <i>major pro tem</i> . Resident Uzbekistan (Kreuzberg-Mukhina <i>et al</i> 2005), NE Iran (scarce Scott & Adhami 2006), CA, N Afghanistan, H&Q 1996. Widespread oases Turkmenistan, K Roselaar pers comm.

621	Cinereous Tit ('Grey Tit') (Great Tit)	<i>Parus (major) cinereus intermedius</i>	Taxon <i>cinereus</i> Vieillot 1818 has priority over <i>intermedius</i> Zarusny 1890. Treatment as <i>P. intermedius</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997 in absence of knowledge of relationship with <i>P.m. cinereus</i> , East Indies ssp (<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147: 821–826). IOC update v1.6 denotes Cinereous Tit as <i>P. cinereus</i> (formerly <i>P. m. cinereus</i>); = <i>P. intermedius</i> of older records. Päckert & Martins 2008 state <i>minor</i> & <i>cinereus</i> (including <i>intermedius</i>) are more closely related than to the similarly closely-related pair, <i>major</i> & <i>bokharensis</i> . Resident SW Turkmenistan, NE Iran, resident Afghanistan Raffaël Ayé <i>in litt</i> , Anssi Kullberg <i>in litt</i> , confirming H&E 1970 query, H&Q 1996. HBW 12 retain as ssp of <i>major</i> . Position of <i>caschmirensis</i> , <i>decolorans</i> , <i>ziaratensis</i> uncertain. We accept that clarifying present uncertain affinities may require further revision, possibly to 'Intermediate Tit' <i>P. (minor) intermedius</i> (monotypic?) and Cinereous Tit <i>P. (minor) cinereus</i> to include the 3 above unplaced taxa, but position of extralimital (<i>sensu Ibis</i> 147) East Indies taxon would first require redefining.
PT	Blue Tit Parent Taxon	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> PT (formerly <i>Parus caeruleus</i>)	IOC update v2.0 accepts split of African Blue Tit <i>C. (c.) teneriffae</i> , under which all related North African sssp appear to be grouped, the split arising from Salzburger <i>et al</i> 2002b.
622	Eurasian Blue Tit (European Blue Tit)	<i>Cyanistes (caeruleus) caeruleus</i>	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147: 821–826. <i>C. c. raddei</i> Turkmenistan Bukreev 1997. Resident Turkey-Iran, N Syria, Iraq: Caucasus, N&W Kazakhstan W&O 2008, NW Iraq, Iran, SW Turkmenistan, H&Q 1996.
PT	Azure Tit Parent Taxon	<i>Cyanistes cyanus</i> (formerly <i>Parus cyanus</i>)	Formerly listed Iran as <i>P. cyanus</i> Scott & Adhami 2006. Yellow versus non-yellow minor step in evolution? cv other taxa that also differ only in the same way, eg <i>Emberiza cineracea/semenovii</i> , <i>Passer moabiticus yatii/mesopotamicus</i> , <i>Hippolais icterina/borisi</i> , <i>Motacilla beema/lutea</i> , or <i>M. flava/flavissima</i> . "In any case, juvenile <i>cyanus</i> does have some yellow on breast & worn adult or juvenile of <i>flavipectus</i> may be quite pale yellow there. Records of 'hybrids' seem rather doubtful, unless juveniles can be excluded because of season", K Roselaar pers comm. IOC update v2.0 omits mention of <i>flavipectus</i> .
623	Azure Tit	<i>Cyanistes (cyanus) cyanus</i> (formerly <i>Parus (cyanus) cyanus</i>)	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147: 821–826. Kyrgyzstan, N (<i>koktalensis</i> W&O 2007), E (<i>yeniseensis</i> W&O 2007) & SE (<i>tianschanicus</i> W&O 2007) Kazakhstan, irruptive, H&Q 1996, also <i>hyperhiphaeus</i> W Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Local Krasnoyarsk Republic to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Also Afghanistan E Dickinson pers comm.
624	'Yellow-breasted Tit' (Azure Tit) (Yellow-breasted Azure Tit)	<i>Cyanistes (cyanus) flavipectus</i>	Often inadequately described previously; <i>C. c. carruthersi</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Clements 2000. <i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147: 821–826. Resident CA, N Afghanistan, H&Q 1996 = <i>Parus flavipectus</i> , R&A 2005, N Afghanistan, scarce Iran Scott & Adhami 2006 (<i>flavipectus</i>) which breeding S Kazakhstan (W&O 2007), not sympatrically with <i>cyanus</i> (sympatry with <i>koktalensis</i> Zhambyl Province?). 1 hybrid record N Tien Shan, where <i>C. cyanus</i> non-breeder (A Wassink pers comm). W&O 2007 admit 4 Kazakh <i>C. cyanus</i> sssp: <i>hyperhiphaeus</i> (NW, N, C&E), <i>yeniseensis</i> & <i>tianschanicus</i> (E&SSE) & <i>koktalensis</i> (SE). Roselaar advises: <i>C. cyanus tianschanicus</i> morphology = <i>flavipectus</i> (incl. all measurements & distribution of white on wing & tail) but adults differ only in presence/absence of yellow on breast. Likely morphs of one taxon (both in Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002)? Hence HBW 12 retain <i>flavipectus</i> as ssp of <i>cyanus</i> , admitting hybridisation with <i>tianschanicus</i> is limited; further study needed. Disjunct population C China (?) M&P 2000. NB Päckert & Martins 2008: <i>C. c. flavipectus</i> adequately classifies taxon.
		Remizidae	
PT	Eurasian Penduline Tit Parent Taxon	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	Scott & Adhami 2006 include <i>macronyx</i> & <i>coronatus</i> . NB1 Shimba 2007 treats extralimital <i>consobrinus</i> as sp, Chinese Penduline Tit, but Eck & Martens 2006 do not (Collar & Pilgrim 2007). NB2 HBW13, IOC v2.0 split <i>pendulinus</i> , <i>coronatus</i> & extralimital <i>consobrinus</i> . Bot & van Dijk 2009 conclude that current data neither supports nor counters lumping or splitting unequivocally Eurasian & Black-headed Penduline Tits.
625	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz (pendulinus) pendulinus</i>	Breeds W-E Kazakhstan (<i>caspius</i> & <i>jaxarticus</i> W&O 2007), Turkey <i>pendulinus</i> & <i>menzbieni</i> HBW13, S Turkmenistan, S Uzbekistan, S Tadjikistan, Caucasus, Iraq, Iran, winters there or further afield (eg Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009), Afghanistan (passage [winter?] Paludan 1959), Arabia, H&Q 1996. Egypt Avib, BE
626	Black-headed Penduline Tit (Eurasian Penduline Tit)	<i>Remiz (pendulinus) macronyx</i>	<i>R. (m.) p. macronyx</i> & <i>neglectus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Clements 2000. Local resident CA, not Kyrgyzstan (K-M&K 2005) (Ven 2002 suggests otherwise), NW Iran (passage N&E Iran Zarusny 1911), (SW Afghanistan?), H&Q 1996; winters SW Afghanistan R&A 2005. <i>R. (m.) p. macronyx</i> breeds in W & S Kazakhstan, <i>R. (m.) p. ssaposhnikowi</i> in E&SE Kazakhstan (A Wassink pers comm, W&O 2007). Eck & Martens 2006 support <i>R. macronyx</i> . IOC update v2.0 accepts split. NB1 previously treated inconsistently. NB2 Bot & van Dijk 2009 confident taxon <i>ssaposhnikowi</i> (Topar Lakes only) is separate species from <i>coronatus</i> (feathering, morphology & molecular genetics), but on limited sample size suspect the former may be identical (feathering, habitat & structure) to <i>R. p. caspius</i> , nearest known population 1000+km to west.
627	White-crowned Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz (pendulinus) coronatus</i>	Breeds CA, N Afghanistan (R&A 2005; Badakhshan Paludan 1959), northeasternmost Iran, (R&A 2005), winters Iran (also passage Zarusny 1911), Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, H&Q 1996. In Kazakhstan ssp <i>coronatus</i> breeds in S, SE&E and ssp <i>stoliczkae</i> in SE&E (A Wassink pers comm, W&O 2007), M&P 2000 map. Eck & Martens 2006 support <i>R. coronatus</i> .
		Panuridae	IOC v2.0 places this species in its own family
628	Bearded Reedling (Bearded Tit, Bearded Parrotbill HBW 12)	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	<i>P. b. russicus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Turkey (locally Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008), W Caucasus, CA, NW Afghanistan, BWP VII; Zarusny 1911 records resident Iran Seistan & S Caspian, scarce breeder Parapamis & Baluchestan, vagrant winterer now Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. NB HBW 12 places all parrotbills in Paradoxornithidae.
		Alaudidae	NB Since 1990s, large-scale revision worldwide of lark taxonomy has occurred, here mainly of <i>Calandrella</i> and incorporating recent Russian rationalisation of their disparate earlier treatments.
629	Singing Bush Lark	<i>Mirafra cantillans</i>	Resident SW Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, HBW9 (Distributed W Africa - E India).
630	Greater Hoopoe-Lark (formerly Bifasciated Lark or Desert Lark)	<i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>	Resident Jordan, Syria, Arabia, Iraq, Iran, HBW 9, UAE Aspinall 1996, S Israel (rare) Perlman & Meyrav 2009, SW Afghanistan R&A 2005 (<i>doriae</i> Paludan 1959), mostly S of Eurasian Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i> . (Distributed NW Africa to W India). Egypt Avib, BE
631	Thick-billed Lark	<i>Ramphocoris clotbey</i> (Some formerly used <i>Ramphocorys clot-bey</i>)	Resident C Jordan, N Saudi Arabia, HBW9, rare breeder Kuwait Spencer <i>et al</i> 2007, rare migrant Israel (rare still irruptive breeder) Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Main population NW Africa. Syria (vagrant [?] Murdoch & Betton 2008), Kirwan <i>et al</i> 1999, Serra <i>et al</i> 2005. Egypt Avib, BE
632	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	<i>M. c. psammochroa</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997 N Afghanistan Paludan 1959, this & <i>calandra</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Resident Turkey, Caucasus, CA (NE Kazakhstan & SE - W&O 2007), S Turkmenistan, & Uzbekistan; W (?) Tadjikistan & Kyrgyzstan Flint <i>et al</i> 1984), Iran, Afghanistan, HBW9. Some migration to S. Egypt Avib, BE

633	Bimaculated Lark	<i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	In OSME Region, mostly well within distribution of <i>M. calandra</i> except for E Afghanistan; <i>M.b. torquata</i> Turkmenistan Bukreev 1997, Afghanistan Paludan 1959. Breeds W-C Turkey, S Caucasus, N Israel (rare) Perlman & Meyrav 2009, resident Iran (Scott & Adhami 2006), CA, Afghanistan HBW9. 55 reported Oman Dec 06 IH pers comm. Egypt Avib BE. NB1 imported Kuwait from Iran Gregory 2002. NB2 ssp <i>torquata</i> known as Eastern Calandra Lark.
634	White-winged Lark	<i>Melanocorypha leucoptera</i>	Breeds (resident in W) Kazakhstan, perhaps northernmost Uzbekistan (?), some winter Issyk Kul Kyrgyzstan (van der Ven 2002) , Caucasus, N Iran, S Turkmenistan, HBW9, E Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002, on occasions C Kazakhstan (Tengiz-Korgalzhyn Region) Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i> 2009. Scarce winterer S Caspian Schüz 1959.
635	Black Lark	<i>Melanocorypha yeltoniensis</i>	Resident Kazakhstan, perhaps northernmost Uzbekistan, some winter Caucasus, N Iran (rare Scott & Adhami 2006), S Turkmenistan, locally CA, HBW9, rare migrant Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002, vagrant Tazhikistan Ivanov 1940. Vagrant Lebanon Porter & Aspinall 2010.
636	Bar-tailed Lark (Formerly Bar-tailed or Black-tailed Desert Lark)	<i>Ammomanes cinctura</i>	Local resident S Israel, Jordan, Iraq, Arabian peninsula, E Iran (E&C Zarudny 1911, ssp <i>zarudnyi</i>), Afghanistan, HBW9, Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, Kuwait 2006 Jennings 2007c. (Distributed disjunctly Cape Verde Islands-Pakistan). Egypt Avib, BE
637	Desert Lark (formerly Desert Finch Lark)	<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>	Uzbekistan, Tazhikistan, Turkmenistan K-M&K 2005; <i>parvirostris</i> & <i>orientalis</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Levant (occasionally SE Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008), Middle East, Iran, Afghanistan HBW9, UAE Aspinall 1996. Afghanistan resident <i>iranica</i> SW&W, <i>orientalis</i> N, <i>phoenicuroides</i> E Paludan 1959. Commensal behaviour recorded Abu Dhabi Cowan 2008. Egypt Avib, BE
638	Greater Short-toed Lark (formerly Rufous Short-toed Lark in E)	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i> (= earlier authors including Russian as <i>C. cinerea</i>)	As <i>C. cinerea longipennis</i> , given as Red-capped Lark (which name now, HBW9, solely African [not Egyptian] species) in Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997; Uzbekistan (K-M&K 2005) which reference also employs earlier treatment. Breeds Turkey-Levant-Afghanistan; Caucasus, Iraq, Iran, CA, NW Afghanistan R&A 2005 (where Paludan suggests <i>artemisiana</i> in SW & <i>longipennis</i> elsewhere), resident Iran, winters Arabian peninsula, HBW9, but breeding, probably resident population C Arabia amongst irrigation Jennings 2004a, UAE Aspinall 1996. <i>C.b. dukhunensis</i> has occurred Israel, Colston & Shirihai 1986, breeds up to 3900m Roberts 1992 (as Rufous Short-toed Lark). Egypt Avib, BE
639	Blanford's Short-toed Lark ('Arabian' Red-capped Lark)	<i>Calandrella blanfordi</i> (once subsumed in <i>C. cinerea</i>)	IOC, HBW; probably superspecies with <i>C. brachydactyla</i> , <i>C. cinerea</i> [<i>sensu novo</i> solely African species], <i>C. acutirostris</i> , <i>C. erlangeri</i> (latter not in ME or OSME Region), HBW9 p584. <i>C. blanfordi</i> resident Ethiopia, Somalia & SW Arabia, HBW9, N Yemen (as <i>C. cinerea</i>) Porter & Warr 1985..
640	Hume's Short-toed Lark (Formerly Slender-billed Lark by some Russian authors)	<i>Calandrella acutirostris</i>	Breeds NE Iran, S CA (E of Aral, possibly up to SW Kyrgyzstan Flint <i>et al</i> 1984), breeds only Kharzantau range W Tien Shan Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i> 2009, Afghanistan Paludan 1959 (Niethammer 1973 recorded at 7900m Wakhan 4 Aug 1972), vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, winters India, HBW9.
641	Sand Lark (Indian Sand Lark) (Indian Short-toed Lark)	<i>Calandrella raytal</i>	Resident westernmost population SE Iran, HBW9; first record Jalalabad Sep 1977 Inskipp & Inskipp 1979, NE Afghanistan (also Inskipp & Inskipp in R&A 2005). Other populations resident Pakistan, some near Thal on Afghan border, Roberts 1992, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009.
PT	Lesser Short-toed Lark Parent Taxon	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	NB Roselaar 1995 referred <i>persica</i> and the endemic Turkish taxon <i>niethammeri</i> to Asian Short-toed Lark <i>C. cheleensis</i> (<i>qv</i>); the latter convincingly contradicted by new evidence discussed in Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, with the rider that many problems remain with this complex; solutions likely will require further revision.
642	Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella (rufescens) rufescens</i> (= earlier Russian <i>C. leucophaea</i> & <i>C. pispoletta</i>)	<i>C.r heinei</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Rare breeder S Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Here includes <i>niethammeri</i> (Turkey) & <i>persica</i> (C&E Iran, W&S Afghanistan), Dickinson <i>et al</i> 2001. Breeds N Caucasus, resident Iran, Iraq (Moore & Boswell 1941-46), Afghanistan (<i>heinei</i>), summer breeders <i>persica</i> Paludan 1959) HBW9, small numbers UAE Aspinall 1996. Egypt Avib, BE. Note ' <i>pispoletta</i> ' now invalid; see <i>cheleensis</i> below.
643	Asian Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella (rufescens) cheleensis</i>	As <i>C rufescens leucophaea</i> (HBW9), breeds W&S Kazakhstan (uncertain status W&O 2007 [many misidentified skins], no sightings despite searches Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i> 2009, but status of migrant in rest of CA). Shimba 2007 map suggests E Kazakhstan, but no breeding records Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i> 2009; two ringed Chokpak by 1999; Demjatin 2005 . Winters Arabia, but no definite records Middle East Porter & Aspinall 2010 , Pakistan. Single Pakistan specimen that has been attributed to <i>cheleensis</i> (Roberts 1992) differs from wintering <i>rufescens</i> (possibly <i>persica</i> ? MB). NB ssp Uzbekistan K-M <i>et al</i> 2005 may be attributable as <i>rufescens/brachydactyla</i> ssp.
644	Dunn's Lark	<i>Eremalauda dunnii</i>	S Jordan, S Israel (rare irruptive breeder Perlman & Meyrav 2009), N & C Saudi Arabia, SW Oman, HBW9, Syria Serra 2005, Kuwait-Iraq border 2006 Jennings 2007c. Egypt Avib, BE. NB DB WP List Jul 10 names African Dunn's Lark (E.d. dunnii) and Arabian Dunn's Lark (E.d. eremodites).
645	Dupont's Lark	<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>	Resident W Egypt, HBW9. Egypt Avib, BE. Vagrant Cyprus Porter & Aspinall 2010. NB DB 2009 call ssp margaritae Koenig's Lark.
PT	Crested Lark Parent Taxon	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Guillaumet <i>et al</i> 2008 (open-source pre-publication) show that extralimital Maghreb endemic <i>G. [cristata] randonii</i> 'Maghreb Lark' should be split; accepted in IOC v2.3..
646	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida [cristata] cristata</i>	Guillaumet <i>et al</i> 2006 (cited in Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008) indicate the need for caution in over-assigning ssp status. <i>G.c. caucasica</i> & <i>ivanowi</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997 (<i>ivanowi</i> now thought invalid), <i>tenuirostris</i> & <i>magna</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Turkey-Levant-Afghanistan; resident Caucasus, Iran, C & S CA, Afghanistan (<i>magna</i> Afghanistan Paludan 1959), HBW9, UAE Aspinall 1996. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Extralimital Maghreb Lark <i>G. randonii</i> elevated IOC v2.3 Guillaumet <i>et al</i> 2008.
647	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>	Guillaumet <i>et al</i> 2008 show that extralimital Malabar Lark <i>G. malabarica</i> of India does not form a superspecies with <i>G. theklae</i> , but instead is closely related to the <i>G. cristata</i> complex. They also suggest that the evidence is now overwhelming for a split between Thekla Lark populations north and south of the Sahara into two cryptic species. Only their small sample sizes from the Horn of Africa prevent them from concluding that populations there are even more distant from those north of the Sahara; the Horn of Africa is a region supporting many endemic species in other bird families, so further splits within this complex could be expected (Redman <i>et al</i> 2009 suggest possibility of highland races being a separate species). Egypt Avib, BE, WBDB 2008 Egypt checklist
648	Woodlark (Wood Lark)	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	<i>L.a. pallida</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008. Breeds Caucasus, NW Iraq, N Iran, SW Turkmenistan, vagrant (?) Kazakhstan W&O 2007 (one record of territorial singing Wassink 2010a), winters to W, HBW9, Afghanistan Smith 1974 , E Iran R&A 2005. Egypt Avib, BE

649	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	<i>A.a. cantarella</i> Turkmenistan Bukreev 1997, <i>arvensis</i> & <i>dulcivox</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Resident much of Turkey, particularly in E, Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Caucasus, N Iran, S CA, breeds N CA, winters Israel, Iran, Gulf, HBW9 <i>dulcivox</i> Afghanistan Paludan 1959, supported Roberts 1992 (H&M3 Afghanistan corrigenda E Dickinson pers comm) Egypt Avib, BE
650	Oriental Skylark (Small Skylark)	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	<i>A.g. inconspicua</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Breeds Uzbekistan (K-M <i>et al</i> 2005), S & E CA, E Iran, Afghanistan (<i>Ihamarum</i> Badakhshan, <i>inconspicua</i> elsewhere Paludan 1959), winters India HBW9; rare Kazakhstan W&O 2007, rare winterer Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE
651	Chestnut-headed Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix signatus</i>	1983 vagrant Israel Shirihai 1996, Perlman & Meyrav 2009; skin comparison Tring.
652	Black-crowned Sparrow-Lark (Black-crowned Finch Lark)	<i>Eremopterix nigriceps</i>	Resident S Arabia, S Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, HBW9, abundant UAE Aspinall 1996, very rare winter Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, mostly summer visitor SE Iran Scott & Adhami 2006 (Afghanistan?). (Distributed disjunctly Cape Verde Islands-NW India). Egypt Avib, BE
653	Horned Lark (Shorelark)	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Ssp <i>brandti</i> , <i>albigula</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, these & <i>flava</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007, resident Turkey, Caucasus, S & C CA, Iran - <i>penicillata</i> ? - Afghanistan (abundant Afghan Pamirs Niethammer 1973); <i>albigula</i> lower elevations cv <i>longirostris</i> in NE? Roberts 1992, HBW9, rare resident Mt Hermon Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. NB1 DB call sssp <i>flava</i> Shore Lark and <i>penicillata</i> Caucasian Horned Lark. NB2 PT likely to be a complex of allopecies, with boundaries yet to be worked out Steve Preddy <i>in litt</i> .
654	Temminck's Lark (Temminck's Horned Lark)	<i>Eremophila bilopha</i>	Resident Jordan, S Israel, W Iraq, N Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, HBW9. Egypt Avib, BE
		Pycnonotidae	
655	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Popular cagebird & singing contestant; escapes thrive warmer climes HBW10, but not urban areas, preferring woodland Aspinall 2010 ; introduced UAE after 1974 Aspinall 1996, Lever 2005, clinging on Aspinall 2010 .
PT	White-cheeked Bulbul (Himalayan Bulbul) PT	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	Parent Taxon: split into 2 species, losing 'humii' ssp (NW Pakistan) as invalid; IOC update v2.0 splits as below. Old records of ssp leucotis under this PT. NB H&E 1970 treated as 2 species
656	White-cheeked Bulbul (Himalayan Bulbul)	<i>Pycnonotus (leucogenys) leucogenys</i>	Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan (K-M&K 2005), (some may actually be introduced <i>P. leucotis</i>), HBW10 NE Afghanistan R&A 2005, Bates & Lowther 1952. Former English name (see Paludan 1959) retained for ID differentiation from that of <i>P. (l.) leucotis</i> .
657	White-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus (leucogenys) leucotis</i>	Round Gulf, Oman, S Iran, S Afghanistan (ssp <i>leucotis</i> Paludan 1959), HBW 10, Bates & Lowther 1952, S&C Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956, Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008. Widely introduced Arabia Jennings (2004), but likely recorded as <i>P. leucogenys</i> eg UAE Aspinall 1996, Kuwait Gregory 2002. Natural distribution ssp <i>mesopotamia</i> W of S Iran, <i>leucotis</i> to E.
658	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Rain-follower, so may breed irregularly SE Iran, E Afghanistan, HBW10 (occurs up to Afghan border in Pakistan Khyber region Roberts 1992, mapped quite extensively Grimmer <i>et al</i> 2009. NB hybridises with <i>P. leucogenys (leucotis?)</i> Pakistan & with <i>leucotis</i> UAE Bundy & Warr 1979). Popular cagebird. Introduced UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lever 2005, Iran Azin <i>et al</i> 2008.
659	White-spectacled Bulbul (Yellow-vented Bulbul) (Black-capped Bulbul)	<i>Pycnonotus xanthopygos</i>	SW Turkey to SW Arabia, Oman, HBW 10. Iraq, Rasmussen 1992b, Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, UAE since early 1970s Bundy & Warr 1979. NB The name Yellow-vented Bulbul once applied to 3 unrelated taxa now solely applies to extralimital <i>P. goiavier</i> . Egypt Avib, BE
660	Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	Egypt Avib, BE. NB Abundant on African side of Bab-el-Mandab Straits Ash & Atkins 2009, 4 taxa Redman <i>et al</i> 2009.
661	Black Bulbul (Himalayan Black Bulbul)	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i> (formerly <i>Microscelis madagascariensis</i> or <i>M. psaroides</i>)	NE Afghanistan, HBW10, R&A 2005, supported Grimmer <i>et al</i> 1998. Paludan 1959 cites 1 record as <i>M. psaroides</i> , but was this Meinertzhagen? As <i>M. madagascariensis</i> , winters, resident in Pakistan Chitral region on Afghan border Roberts 1992, Grimmer <i>et al</i> 2009, suggesting presence in Afghan Daryā-ye & Konar valleys. NB change of genus contemporaneous with split of extralimital <i>H. madagascariensis</i> , confined to Madagascar Anderson <i>et al</i> 2009
		Hirundinidae	
PT	Brown-throated Martin (Plain Martin) PT	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Re Parent Taxon, IOC update v2.0 accepts split.
662	Brown-throated Martin (Plain Martin)	<i>Riparia (paludicola) paludicola</i>	Occurs Arabia. Scarce winterer Oman eg Dec 06 IH pers comm, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009.
663	Grey-throated Martin (Brown-throated Martin) (formerly Indian Sand Martin)	<i>Riparia (paludicola) chinensis</i>	Isolated population S Turkmenistan-Uzbekistan, Turner 1989; E Afghanistan population in Turner & Rose (T&R) 1989 as <i>R. paludicola</i> ; irregular elsewhere, vagrant Scott & Adhami 2006; dispersal/migration poorly understood T&R 1989. R&A 2005 treat as species, also H&E 1970. IOC update 2.0 occurrence C Asia eg including S Tadjikistan, Afghanistan.
PT	Sand Martin PT	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Re Parent Taxon IOC update 2.0 accepts split.
664	Sand Martin (Bank Swallow Russia & USA)	<i>Riparia (riparia) riparia</i>	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Summer breeder CA (<i>riparia</i> & <i>innominata</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007), Iran, Afghanistan, latterly some perhaps breed, winters Africa, T&R 1989. Egypt Avib, BE. Population size directly linked to Sahel droughts Zwarts <i>et al</i> 2009. NB <i>innominata</i> = <i>dolgushini</i> .
665	Pale Martin (Pale Sand Martin)	<i>Riparia (riparia) diluta</i>	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Breeds W CA (<i>diluta</i> & <i>gavrilovi</i> E&SE Kazakhstan W&O 2007), N Iran, T&R 2001, NE Afghanistan Paludan 1959 R&A 2005, probably Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002.
666	Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>	African species, vagrant Yemen (Mar 82 N Yemen Cornwallis & Porter 1982), Porter <i>et al</i> 1996. Vagrant Saudi Arabia, Saunders & Webbon 1998. Egypt, Andy Clements 1990.
667	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Widespread breeder and migrant in Region, T&R 1989. Egypt Avib, BE. Negative population trend in much of Europe probably due to local farming practices (insect reduction, fewer nest sites) Zwarts <i>et al</i> 2009. NB1 Parkin & Knox 2010 note that DNA separation of Nearctic & Palearctic populations equivalent to that between species: unexpectedly, Lake Baikal area birds near-identical to Nearctic birds; further work needed to establish PT limits. NB2 DB 2009 call ssp <i>savignii</i> Egyptian Barn Swallow
668	Ethiopian Swallow	<i>Hirundo aethiopica</i>	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. African species, vagrant Israel, Porter <i>et al</i> 1996; reported Egypt (alluded to in Bonser 2006).
669	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. <i>H.s. bobrinskoi</i> (<i>filifera</i> , T&R 1989). Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. S & E CA, Afghanistan (<i>filifera</i> Paludan 1959), E Iran (?), T&R 1989, 4 records Oman OBRC <i>in litt</i> , vagrant Porter & Aspinall 2010 ; Egypt Rosier 1996.
670	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i> (formerly <i>Hirundo rupestris</i>)	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Breeds Turkey, N Syria, Caucasus, S CA (E&SE Kazakhstan W&O 2007), Iran, Afghanistan, migrant, T&R 1989, winters Red Sea. Egypt Avib, BE

PT	Rock Martin Parent Taxon	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i> (formerly <i>Hirundo fuligula</i>)	IOC update v2.0 accepts split; no proven records of <i>P. (f.) fuligula sensu novo</i> in Region, but weather-system-driven vagrants likely Egypt, Yemen or SW Saudi Arabia (see Hypothetical List); surprisingly, Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 remain with <i>P. fuligula sensu lato</i> , the related map liable to misinterpretation of distribution of <i>fuligula sensu novo</i> .
671	Pale Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne (fuligula) obsoleta</i> (formerly <i>Hirundo (fuligula) obsoleta</i>)	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. S Levant-E Iran, S Afghanistan, R&A 2005. As <i>H. fuligula obsoleta</i> (T&R 1989), in Iran (partly resident Scott & Adhami 2006), Iraq & Afghanistan, possibly southernmost CA, breeds UAE Aspinall 1996. HBW9 gives 4 of 7 ssp occurring in Region, <i>obsoleta</i> , <i>perpallida</i> , <i>pallida</i> & <i>arabica</i> ; Redman <i>et al</i> 2009 agree (extralimital ssp of <i>P. obsoleta</i> are: <i>spatzi</i> , <i>presaharica</i> , <i>buchanani</i>). HBW9 & Redman <i>et al</i> list <i>arabica</i> in Socotra. Egypt Avib, BE
PT	House Martin Parent Taxon	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	IOC update v2.0 accepts split, for which evidence is very strong Parkin & Knox 2010.
672	Common House Martin (Northern House Martin)	<i>Delichon (urbicum) urbicum</i>	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Mostly thinly spread or local in CA (away from semi-desert Flint <i>et al</i> 1984), Turkey- Iran, possibly into Afghanistan, commoner elsewhere in OSME region, T&R 1989. Egypt Avib, BE. (Case change, David & Gosselin 2002). All 3 ssp recorded Chokpak Andrei Gavrilov <i>in litt</i> , <i>urbicum</i> breeder, <i>meridionalis</i> migrant, <i>lagopodum</i> migrant (2 trapped).
673	Asian House Martin (Asiatic House Martin)	<i>Delichon (urbicum) dasypus</i>	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Vagrant from India (?), T&R 1989, NE Afghanistan, Roberts 1992, R&A 2005. Migrant autumn Chokpak Andrei Gavrilov <i>in litt</i> . Vagrant UAE Porter & Aspinall 2010.
674	Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i> (formerly <i>Hirundo abyssinica</i>)	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. African species. Vagrant Oman, but many reported winter 2005/6. Change of genus follows Sheldon <i>et al</i> 2005, Sangster <i>et al</i> 2009.
675	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i> (formerly <i>Hirundo daurica</i>)	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. <i>H.d. rufula</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, this & <i>daurica</i> E&SE Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Local to widespread breeder mostly S & SE CA, Armenia Adamian & Klein 1999, Iran, Afghanistan, and throughout OSME Region, T&R 1989. Egypt Avib, BE. Change of genus follows Sheldon <i>et al</i> 2005, Sangster <i>et al</i> 2009. NB1 Parkin & Knox 2010 note species limits need evaluation, <i>rufula</i> & <i>daurica</i> possibly separable. NB2 DB WP List Jul 10 names <i>C.d. japonica</i> Amur Red-rumped Swallow
676	Streak-throated Swallow (Indian Cliff Swallow)	<i>Petrochelidon fluvicola</i> (formerly <i>Hirundo fluvicola</i>)	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Breeds NE Afghanistan, R&A 2005 (T&R 1989). 4 records Oman OBRC <i>in litt</i> ; UAE, Porter & Aspinall 2010.
		Cettidae	IOC v2.0 places in Cettidae , ahead of Aegithalidae . NB family name may be invalid on priority grounds Ed Dickinson <i>in litt</i> .
677	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	<i>C.c. albiventris</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Afghanistan Paludan 1959, this (C-SE) & <i>orientalis</i> (C-NW) Kazakhstan W&O 2007, breeds Turkey, Levant, Iraq, Iran, CA, Afghanistan, Baker 1997. Egypt Avib, BE.
		Aegithalidae	
678	Long-tailed Tit (Long-tailed Bushtit)	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	<i>A.c. alpinus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Resident Turkey, Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, Caucasus, N&W Iran, SW Turkmenistan, NW & E half of Kazakhstan (Arend Wassink <i>in litt</i> 2009), H&Q 1996, NE Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956, since 1980s E Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002. English name used customary.
679	White-cheeked Tit (White-cheeked Bushtit)	<i>Aegithalos leucogenys</i>	Resident NE Afghanistan, H&E 1970, H&Q 1996, R&A 2005, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009 (Nurestan Paludan 1959, to Kandahar in isolated populations Roberts 1992). English name used customary.
680	White-browed Tit-warbler (Severtzov's Tit-warbler)	<i>Leptopoeile sophiae</i>	Resident CA (rare SE Kazakhstan W&O 2007), not Turkmenistan (K-M&K 2005), wider range than Baker 1997 cites. S & SE CA Flint <i>et al</i> 1984. Roberts 1992, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map along Afghan E Wakhan border, breeds above 3000m
		Phylloscopidae	IOC update v2.0 removes Phylloscopus from Sylviidae and places with Seicercus in new family Phylloscopidae , ahead of Acrocephalidae sensu novo . NB family name may be invalid on priority grounds Ed Dickinson <i>in litt</i> .
681	Brown Woodland Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus umbrovirens</i>	African species with population in SW Arabia, Baker 1997, resident N Yemen Porter & Warr 1985.
682	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Ubiquitous open deciduous forests to N of Region (Rogacheva 1992), breeds N Kazakhstan & further E (<i>acredula</i> , rare W&O 2007 <i>yakutensis</i> passage), migrates to southern Africa through Region, Baker 1997. Egypt Avib, BE
PT	Common Chiffchaff Parent Taxon	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Stable isotope ratio studies (Inger & Bearhop 2008) have shown that breeding <i>collybita</i> in Sweden have a migratory divide to widely-separated African wintering areas, possibly indicating a future potential split. NB IOC v2.3 also accepts extralimital split Canary Islands Chiffchaff <i>P.[c.] canariensis</i> .
683	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus [collybita] collybita</i>	Breeds Turkey (<i>brevisrostris</i>) Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, ubiquitously so open deciduous and dark-coniferous forests to N of Region (Rogacheva 1992), breeds N Kazakhstan <i>abietinus</i> in W, W&O 2000), <i>P.c. menzibieri</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Caucasus, N Iran, migrant Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002; wintering complex, some S Caspian, Iran, Arabia, Levant, India, sub-Saharan Africa, Baker 1997. Ringed Egypt Hilgerloh & Raddatz 2009. Occasional winter Oman, vagrant C desert IH pers comm.
684	Siberian Chiffchaff (Common Chiffchaff)	<i>Phylloscopus (collybita) tristis</i>	IOC update v2.3 omits mention, although reasonable case made by Martens & Eck 1995. Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 admit possibility of being incipient species. Breeds N of Region towards E. Kazakhstan, common on passage W&O 2000, passage Paludan 1959 & winters Afghanistan R&A 2005. Uncommon winterer UAE Checklist 2008. Ringed Egypt Hilgerloh & Raddatz 2009. NB1 Clements 2007 retains as ssp. Shimba 2007, Brazil 2009 as <i>P. tristis</i> , Siberian Chiffchaff. NB2 Parkin & Knox 2010 suggest that if breeding in the area of overlap of <i>tristis</i> & <i>abietinus</i> is assortive, then <i>tristis</i> might best be regarded as polytypic species (to include <i>fulvescens</i>). NB3 Stepanyan (1990) suggests <i>fulvescens</i> may also be full sp.
685	Mountain Chiffchaff (formerly Caucasian Chiffchaff)	<i>Phylloscopus [collybita] sindianus</i>	<i>P.s. lorenzii</i> breeds Caucasus, NE Turkey, NW Iran, <i>sindianus</i> S&E CA (Kazakh reports lack documentation) & skins W&O 2007, unconfirmed Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002), Afghanistan, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, winters S Iran, Oman (?) to India, Baker 1997, probably not Afghanistan R&A 2005 (Claimed collected, Meinertzhagen, Ghorband Afghanistan), cited by Whistler 1945 & probably Paludan 1959. NB Treated as separate (Caucasian Chiffchaff) from <i>lorenzii</i> (Sind Mountain Chiffchaff) by some with some but not emphatic justification eg Roselaar 1995, Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008 & Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009.
686	Plain Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus neglectus</i>	Mountain breeder; Iran, S & E CA (SW Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002), Afghanistan (W&NE Paludan 1959), winters Oman, S Iran, Arabia, Baker 1997, S Tadjikistan, S Turkmenistan R&A 2005.
PT	Bonelli's Warbler PT	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	Parent Taxon: split now generally accepted. Parkin & Knox 2010 emphasise that molecular divergence between the two taxa (independent evolutionary lineages) is at least as great as between either taxon and Wood Warbler <i>P. sibilatrix</i> .

687	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus [bonelli] bonelli</i> (formerly <i>P. b. bonelli</i>)	Passage Egypt Avib, BE (less common than <i>orientalis</i>) Goodman & Meininger 1989
688	Eastern Bonelli's Warbler (Balkan Warbler)	<i>Phylloscopus [bonelli] orientalis</i> (formerly <i>P. bonelli orientalis</i>)	SW, SC Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, W Iran (status unconfirmed as yet Scott & Adhami 2006), 4 records Oman OBRC <i>in litt</i> , probably winters Sudan, Baker 1997, Egypt Goodman & Meininger 1989
689	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Breeds NW Caucasus, E most Kazakhstan (rare W&O 2007), winters sub-Saharan Africa, migrant in Region-Baker 1997. Egypt Avib, BE
690	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Locally common in thickets, pine-tea tree <i>Caragana</i> sp mixes in forest-steppe & subalpine belt to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Breeds easternmost Kazakhstan (rare W&O 2007) to Far East, winters SE Asia, vagrant W&S of range Baker 1997. Egypt Avib BE. NB Regular vagrant to WP, Harrop 2007, also N Yemen Porter & Warr 1985.
691	Sulphur-bellied Warbler (Olivaceous Leaf Warbler)	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	Breeds C, S&SE Kazakhstan (scarce W&O 2007), E Kyrgyzstan, E Tadzhikistan, E Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, K-M&K (2005), Baker 1997. CE & NE Afghanistan (Paludan 1959 H&E 1970 Roberts 1992, R&A 2005), Bamiyan Busuttii & Ayé 2009. Winters India.
692	Radde's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	Breeds NE Kazakhstan & eastwards, winters SE Asia, Baker 1997 <i>contra</i> Gavrilo & Gavrilo (G&G) 2005 & W&O 2007, 'rare vagrant', who reinforce Flint <i>et al</i> 1984. Breeds fairly near northeasternmost Kazakhstan HBW11, in Sayan Mts & southern taiga, at density 300 birds/km ² some years Rogacheva 1992. Vagrant Afghanistan Paludan 1959 & in most of Region, passage E Dickinson pers comm.
693	Pallas's Leaf Warbler (Pallas's Warbler)	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Breeds to N of Region from subtaiga zone S to Sayan Mts Rogacheva 1992. Likely in NE-most OSME Region (Clements 2000, Shimba 2007), E Kazakhstan, inferred from Baker 1997, rare passage W&O 2007. H&E 1970 suggest eastern Afghan Safed Koh vagrant elsewhere - 3 Israel records this taxon Yoav Perlman in litt Nov 09 ; Rheindt 2006 suggests from map possibly scarce breeder NE-most OSME Region – winters SE Asia, has occurred Afghanistan E Dickinson pers comm..
694	Lemon-rumped Warbler (Simla Leaf Warbler)	<i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147 : 821–826. Probably wanders to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tadzhikistan. <i>P.c simlaensis</i> Afghanistan (Clements 2000), Baker 1997, winters India. Vagrant elsewhere. Rheindt 2006 supports <i>P.c. simlaensis</i> ('Ticehurst's Willow Warbler'), known breeder Chitral up to 2700m, close to similar Afghan Nurestan habitats Roberts 1992.
695	Brooks's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus subviridis</i>	Turkmenistan (?), breeds NE Afghanistan (incl Wakhan), winters lower Pakistan, Baker 1997; vagrant Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002. NE Afghanistan Roberts 1992 (eastern Afghan Safed Koh Paludan 1959 H&E 1970), mapped S Tadzhikistan R&A 2005.
696	Yellow-browed Warbler (Inornate Warbler)	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Abundant in forest-tundra to N of Region, NB mimics Coal Tit <i>Periparus ater</i> song, Rogacheva 1992. Breeds NE Kazakhstan, Baker 1997 – Rheindt 2006 suggests not, <i>humei</i> now separated (qv) – occurrence on migration or as vagrant, supported by W&O 2007, (Scott & Adhami 2006 agree for Iran), only 8 records Oman OBRC <i>in litt</i> – winters SE Asia. Wanders widely. Egypt Avib, BE
697	Hume's Leaf Warbler (Hume's Warbler, Hume's Yellow-browed Warbler)	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	Breeds also to N of Region in E Sayan Mts Rogacheva 1992. <i>P.h. humei</i> breeds SE & E CA (common, SE&E Kazakhstan W&O 2007, Afghanistan (Paludan 1959 [Badakhshan, also passage], H&E 1970 Roberts 1992, R&A 2005), winters S Iran, UAE, Oman (7 records OBRC <i>in litt</i>), Rare S Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, Pakistan to Thailand, Baker 1997. Overview – Rheindt 2006.
698	Arctic Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	Ubiquitous Russian northern open forests to N of Region Rogacheva 1992, breeds N Kazakhstan (irregularly? Vagrant only W&O 2007), winters SE Asia, wanders widely, Baker 1997. NB extralimital taxa <i>xanthodryas</i> (Far E Siberia) & <i>kennicotti</i> (Alaska) split Reeves <i>et al</i> 2008, but all previous morphological ID criteria of all 3 taxa found to need revision.
PT	Green/Greenish Warbler Parent Taxon	<i>Phylloscopus nitidus/P. trochiloides</i>	Scott & Adhami 2006 (Iran) retain as full species – Green = <i>P. nitidus</i> , Greenish <i>P. trochiloides</i> . IOC update v2.0 retains 3 separate species, but Rheindt 2006 made a strong case for retention as single species. However, Knox <i>et al</i> 2008, having considered vocalisation and additional mtDNA data make the case for <i>nitidus</i> at least be an allospecies with <i>trochiloides</i> , ie removed from the ring species.
699	Green Warbler (Green Leaf Warbler)	<i>Phylloscopus [trochiloides] nitidus</i>	Breeds N Turkey, Caucasus, SE CA, NE Iran, winters India, Sri Lanka, Baker 1997 vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Breeds W Afghanistan (Paludan 1959 also passage), resident E Afghanistan R&A 2005. Rheindt 2006, ring sp.
700	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus [trochiloides] trochiloides</i>	<i>Ibis</i> , 144 , 707–710. Locally common Russian dark-coniferous forest clearings to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Breeds E half Kazakhstan (W&O 2007), Tadzhikistan Pamirs, E Afghanistan; intergrades with <i>ludlowi</i> (qv) of S Afghanistan, winter vagrant Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, winters India, SE Asia, Baker 1997. Vagrant Saudi Arabia, Ostrowski & Guinard 2002. No <i>Sandgrouse</i> breeding records Middle East. Has bred Baluchistan (Pakistan); Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009. Rheindt 2006 ring sp. NB <i>P.[t.] viridanus ludlowi</i> distributed C&E Afghanistan in Region, extraliminally to N Pakistan & NW Himalayas to S India. Paludan 1959 gives <i>ludlowi</i> as summer breeder Afghan Badakhshan; NE Afghanistan R&A 2005.
701	Two-barred Warbler (Two-barred Leaf Warbler)	<i>Phylloscopus [t.] trochiloides plumbeitarsus</i>	IOC, HBW treat as full species, but if ring species (Rheindt 2006, Newton 2003), would be <i>P. viridanus plumbeitarsus</i> . Baker 1997 & HBW11 distributions (Himalayas E of <i>ludlowi</i> & eastwards) makes it vagrant in OSME Region (misorientation Berthold 1999). Does wander to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Report Oman Jan 07 IH pers comm.
702	Large-billed Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	Breeds Kashmir & N of Thal along tributaries of Kurram river, which flows from Paktiā in Afghanistan Roberts 1992. Bates & Lowther 1959 note thinly widespread Kashmir, known western breeding limit Safed Koh. Isolated breeding record on NE Afghanistan-Pakistan border; map R&A 2005. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 'scarce & local summer visitor up to 3200m' & note confusable with <i>P.t. trochiloides</i> , but Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map entire Pakistan Safed Koh to Afghan border. Documentation needed for Afghanistan on-line reports. In H&M3 corrigenda E Dickinson pers comm.
703	Tytler's Leaf Warbler (Formerly Slender-billed Leaf Warbler)	<i>Phylloscopus tytleri</i>	Breeds NE Afghanistan (Nurestan Paludan 1959 Roberts 1992 Rasmussen 1998), Pakistan, winters S India, Baker 1999, R&A 2005, HBW11.
PT	Crowned Warbler Parent Taxon	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	NB1 See ORL Hypothetical List for Eastern Crowned Warbler <i>P.(c.) coronatus</i> . (IOC update v2.0 accepts split.) NB2 Vaurie in 1950s treated <i>occipitalis</i> as full species
704	Western Crowned Warbler (Western Crowned Leaf Warbler)	<i>Phylloscopus (coronatus) occipitalis</i>	S Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan, S Uzbekistan, (possibly Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002), NE Afghanistan (also Paludan 1959 H&E 1970 R&A 2005), winters S India, Baker 1997. Rheindt 2006 in general support.

		Acrocephalidae	IOC v2.0 removes <i>Acrocephalus</i> & <i>Hippolais</i> from Sylviidae & places with some African genera in new Acrocephalidae , after Phylloscopidae sensu novo . Restructuring of <i>Acrocephalus</i> genus inevitable from Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009; details per taxon, but 2 alternative taxonomic approaches outlined, the broader (<i>sensu lato</i> , or <i>sl</i> below) providing less phylogenetic information than the other (<i>sensu stricto</i> : <i>ss</i>), the 2nd option has some conclusions inevitably based on reduced range of DNA samples. Further work may clarify.
705	Basra Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus griseldis</i>	Lower Tigris-Euphrates interfluvium, migrant Arabia-Rift Valley Baker 1997 S to Mozambique via Ethiopia Ash & Atkins 2009; breeder & common passage Kuwait Cleere & Kelly 2009, breeds (irregularly?) Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, probably so C Arabia Jennings 2004a, uncertain status Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, recent rare breeder Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Vagrant Cyprus Flint & Stewart 1992. 1st Oman Dec06 Ian Harrison pers comm. NB Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009: <i>griseldis</i> remote from other large <i>Acrocephalus</i> warblers, but exact relationship unclear, hence genus left unchanged (<i>sl</i> & <i>ss</i>).
PT	Great Reed Warbler PT	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Parent Taxon: in H&M3; IOC update v2.0 accepts split.
706	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus [arundinaceus] arundinaceus</i>	Turkey-Caucasus Roselaar 1995, N Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, CA, Baker 1997; fairly common migrant rare breeder Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. One Afghan record (Meinertzhagen?) <i>zarudnyi</i> Paludan 1959, but breeding distribution SE European Russia to Xinjiang & W Mongolia, migrant Azraq Jordan Wallace 1982. Egypt Avib BE. Origin Kuwait (?) Lever 2005 App B Egypt Avib, BE. NB genus maintained Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009.
707	Oriental Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus [arundinaceus] orientalis</i>	2 Israel Shirihai 1996, descriptions Shirihai 1999; 4 possibly intermediate <i>A. arundinaceus zarudnyi</i> × <i>A. orientalis</i> ; currently treated as vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, Kuwait List, G Gregory pers comm. Vagrant OSME Region likely misorientation (Berthold 1999); irregular easternmost Kazakhstan? Breeds N Szechwan (Xinjiang) border with OSME Region, Baker 1997, Shimba 2007; winters W India to SE. May wander from Mongolia to E Kazakhstan HBW11. NB genus maintained Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009.
PT	Clamorous Reed Warbler Parent Taxon	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Scott & Adhami 2006 (Iran) include <i>A.s. brunnescens</i> as ssp, which taxon breeds and is scarce winterer. IOC v2.3 omits mention; R&A 2005 proposal. Israel records referable to pre-split status except one (see below) Yoav Perlman <i>in litt</i> Nov 09.
708	Clamorous Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus (stentoreus) stentoreus</i>	Resident Egypt, occurs Levant to Red Sea (also UAE Jennings 2007b), breeding Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008. NB genus maintained Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009, but genetic links to Australasian taxa.
709	Indian Reed Warbler {Clamorous Reed Warbler} (formerly Indian Great Reed Warbler)	<i>Acrocephalus (stentoreus) brunnescens</i>	Breeds Arabia, Afghanistan (breeding, passage Paludan 1959; breeding Bamiyan Busuttil & Ayé 2009) E Iran (also SE Caspian Schüz 1959), SE Turkmenistan, S Uzbekistan Atadjanov et al 2003 , S Tadjikistan, (C&S Kazakhstan W&O 2007 (<i>A.st. brunnescens</i>), winters India, R&A 2005, HBW11. <i>A.st. brunnescens</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, occurs Kyrgyzstan (<i>A.st. brunnescens</i>), Ven 2002. Only one Israel record (1984) identified to this taxon level Yoav Perlman in litt Nov 09. Taxonomy follows R&A 2005. HBW don't split, nor yet IOC v2.3. NB genus maintained Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009, but genetic links to Australasian taxa.
710	Moustached Warbler (formerly Moustached Sedge Warbler by some)	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon (Luscinola melanopogon by some)</i>	<i>A.m mimica</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Afghanistan Paludan 1959. Breeds Turkey, CA, resident N Iran (partly resident confirmed NW Kazakhstan HBW11), S Iraq, S Iran, NE Afghanistan, Baker 1997; uncommon winter Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009; W&O 2007 give <i>mimicus</i> , W, C, S-C&SE Kazakhstan). Winters SE Afghanistan R&A 2005, Tigris-Euphrates interfluvium HBW11, rare UAE <i>eg</i> reported Dec 06 PH pers comm. Origin Kuwait (?) Lever 2005 App B Egypt Avib, BE. NB1 DB 2009 name ssp <i>mimicus</i> as Eastern Moustached Warbler. NB2 Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009 favour retention in <i>Acrocephalus (sl) pro tem</i> , but adoption of <i>Calamodus</i> genus (<i>ss</i>) may be justifiable.
711	Aquatic Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Breeds NW Kazakhstan, pockets further NE, otherwise vagrant to OSME Region, Baker 1997. Egypt Avib BE. The species' recently-discovered African wintering area, the Djoudj National Park in the Senegal Delta (Zwarts <i>et al</i> 2009), was found from predictions from a stable-isotope ratio study, which also predicted their migration route (BLI 2007, Inger & Bearhop 2008), Vagrant Jordan Wallace 1982. NB Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009 favour retention in <i>Acrocephalus (sl) pro tem</i> , but adoption of <i>Calamodus</i> genus (<i>ss</i>) may be justifiable.
712	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Breeds Caucasus, W CA, NW Iran (scarce, Scott & Adhami 2006), Baker 1997 (CA except S Flint <i>et al</i> 1984) (not SE Kazakhstan W&O 2007) not uncommon Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, migrant through Region, winters W-S Africa. Egypt Avib, BE. Population fluctuations relate to extent of Sahel flooding the year before; despite being breeding habitat generalist, species dependent on specialist winter habitats Zwarts <i>et al</i> 2009. NB Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009 favour retention in <i>Acrocephalus (sl) pro tem</i> , but adoption of <i>Calamodus</i> genus (<i>ss</i>) may be justifiable.
713	Blunt-winged Warbler (ssp <i>haringtoni</i> formerly known as Harington's Reed Warbler)	<i>Acrocephalus concinens</i>	Western population N Afghanistan, Baker 1997 (ssp not known R&A 2005, <i>haringtoni</i> Paludan 1959 HBW11), Arlott 2007, migrates to SE Asia. NB Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009 favour retention in <i>Acrocephalus (sl) pro tem</i> ; others previously have suggested adoption of <i>Notiocyclus</i> genus (<i>ss</i>), which may be justifiable, but the name <i>Calamodus</i> has priority over <i>Notiocyclus</i> .
714	Large-billed Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orinus</i>	In American Natural History Museum, 10 specimens found; skin of juvenile collected 17 Aug 1900 at Zharkent (now in Almaty province modern Kazakhstan); 4 of the specimens were collected in what is now Afghanistan, Svensson <i>et al</i> 2008. Wakhan breeding sites found 2009 Timmins et al 2010; also found breeding in Tadjikistan 2009 Raffael Ayé in litt Apr 10, Ayé et al 2010. NB Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009 favour retention in <i>Acrocephalus (sl) pro tem</i> ; others previously have suggested adoption of <i>Notiocyclus</i> genus (<i>ss</i> as <i>N. orina</i>), which may be justifiable, but the name <i>Calamodus</i> has priority over <i>Notiocyclus</i> .
715	Paddyfield Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	<i>A.a. 'brevipennis'</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Breeds E Turkey, Caucasus Petrosyan & Petrosyan 1997, Adamian & Klein 1999, CA except SE, NE Iran (scarce Scott & Adhami 2006), Afghanistan, winters Iran & to E, Baker 1997; spreading west Zehindjiev et al 2010 in press, SE Iran Jan 2010 Winkel et al 2010 ; vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, 9 records Oman OBRC <i>in litt</i> . Migrant Afghanistan Paludan 1959 R&A 2005; probably breeds Bamiyan Busuttil & Ayé 2009. NB1 Abundant N of Kazakhstan Rogacheva 1992. NB2 Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009 favour retention in <i>Acrocephalus (sl) pro tem</i> ; others previously have suggested adoption of <i>Notiocyclus</i> genus, which may be justifiable, but the name <i>Calamodus</i> has priority over <i>Notiocyclus</i> .
716	Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Breeds CA (except semi-desert & drier) (N, C&E Kazakhstan W&O 2007), N Iran (scarce, Scott & Adhami 2006), Afghanistan (breeds & passage Paludan 1959), migrates through Iran to India, Baker 1997, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009 favour retention in <i>Acrocephalus (sl) pro tem</i> ; others previously have suggested adoption of <i>Notiocyclus</i> genus (<i>ss</i> as <i>N. dumetora</i>), which may be justifiable, but the name <i>Calamodus</i> has priority over <i>Notiocyclus</i> .

PT	Reed Warbler Parent Taxon	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Whole complex in need of comprehensive re-analysis Parkin & Knox 2010. NB1 Putative split of Caspian Reed Warbler <i>A.(s.) fuscus</i> and also for Mangrove Reed Warbler <i>A.(s.) avicenniae</i> from within the revised African Reed Warbler <i>A.(s.) baeticatus</i> . For the latter two, see Ash <i>et al</i> 1989 & Hering <i>et al</i> 2009, 2010. IOC update v2.5 omits mention of both splits; if accepted, taxonomy would accord with Leisler <i>et al</i> 1997, but Helbig & Siebold 1999 drew opposite conclusions from other DNA techniques; Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008 note individual variations may blur morphological and ID conclusions. NB2 African Reed Warbler now removed to ORL Hypothetical List (qv) until evidence of occurrence in OSME Region emerges. NB3 Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009 prefer not to adopt any change of genus vet.
717	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus (scirpaceus) scirpaceus</i>	Migrates through W of Region, breeding W Turkey Roselaar 1995 & further N, wintering sub-Saharan Africa, initially in inter-tidal mangroves, then in rain- or flood-matured grass or scrub, largely independent of Sahel conditions; breeding habitat specialist, wintering habitat generalist Zwarts <i>et al</i> 2009. Origin Kuwait (?) Lever 2005 App B Egypt Avib, BE. NB1 Helbig & Seibold (1999) noted <i>avicenniae</i> clustered with <i>scirpaceus</i> more closely than with <i>baeticatus</i> . NB2 Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009 favour retention in <i>Acrocephalus (sl) pro tem</i> ; others previously have suggested adoption of <i>Notiocichla</i> genus (ss as <i>N. scirpacea</i>), which may be justifiable, but the name <i>Calamodus</i> has priority over <i>Notiocichla</i> .
718	Caspian Reed Warbler (Eastern Reed Warbler)	<i>Acrocephalus (scirpaceus) fuscus</i>	IOC update v2.3 omits mention of split; BLI consideration of Leisler <i>et al</i> 1997? <i>A.sc. fuscus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Paludan 1959, Armenia (Ananian 2006). Breeds Turkey except W Roselaar 1995, Cyprus Flint & Stewart 1992, NE, SE Iran (but also thinly SE Caspian Schüz 1959), CA but not N Kazakhstan Baker 1997 (contra W&O 2007, not northernmost Kazakhstan), migrates through Region (refuels in irrigation Egypt Hilgerloh & Raddatz 2009) to sub-Saharan Africa, the Sudan zone/Sudd, Ethiopian highlands & E Africa Zwarts <i>et al</i> 2009, & now C Arabia at irrigation dams Jennings 2004a, likely this taxon (under <i>scirpaceus</i>) UAE Aspinall 1996. Breeds N Afghanistan R&A 2005. NB Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009 favour retention in <i>Acrocephalus (sl) pro tem</i> ; others previously have suggested adoption of <i>Notiocichla</i> genus (ss as <i>N. fusca</i>), which may be justifiable, but the name <i>Calamodus</i> has priority over <i>Notiocichla</i> . NB Haplotype distance <i>scirpaceus-fuscus</i> greater than <i>dumetorum-orinus</i> (Blyth's Reed Warbler-Large-billed Reed Warbler) Aye <i>et al</i> 2010
719	Mangrove Reed Warbler (Red Sea Warbler)	<i>Acrocephalus (scirpaceus) avicenniae</i> (<i>A. baeticatus avicenniae</i> by some)	Leisler <i>et al</i> 1997 appear to have previously grouped under <i>baeticatus</i> , but Dickinson 2003 placed under <i>scirpaceus</i> . Breeds & semi-resident in mangroves along central Red Sea; found breeding Hodeidah, Yemen 31 Mar 98 Hansbro & Sargeant 2000. IOC update v2.0 omits mention. See Ash <i>et al</i> 1989, & for occurrence in W Egypt oases, Hering <i>et al</i> 2009, 2010. NB1 Brian Meadows long championed habitat selection differences merited speciation. Jennings 2008d treats Arabian breeding birds as Red Sea Warbler <i>A. avicenniae</i> . NB2 Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009 favour retention in <i>Acrocephalus (sl) pro tem</i> ; others previously have suggested adoption of <i>Notiocichla</i> genus, which may be justifiable, but the name <i>Calamodus</i> has priority over <i>Notiocichla</i> .
720	Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Breeds Caucasus, NW & E Turkey (Roselaar 1995), NW Iran (scarce, Scott & Adhami 2006), Baker 1997, NW Kazakhstan Flint <i>et al</i> 1984, N-C&NW W&O 2007, winters sub-equatorial eastern Africa; common passage Kuwait Cleere & Kelly 2009, uncommon migrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009 favour retention in <i>Acrocephalus (sl) pro tem</i> ; others previously have suggested adoption of <i>Notiocichla</i> genus, which may be justifiable, but the name <i>Calamodus</i> has priority over <i>Notiocichla</i> .
721	Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Iduna aedon</i> (formerly <i>Acrocephalus aedon</i> or <i>Phragmaticola aedon</i>).	Likely on NE Kazakhstan border, Baker 1997. Flint <i>et al</i> 1984 map easternmost breeding area near Kazakh NE border, also Shimba 2007. Vagrant Egypt, Grieve 1992, 2 records Oman OBRC in litt. Egypt Avib, BE. NB1 Rare vagrant to WP, Harrop 2007. NB2 Scarce to locally abundant breeder Krasnoyarsk Republic below 60°N Rogacheva 1992. NB3 Reasonably strong case to consider this taxon as sister to <i>Iduna</i> taxa; equally could be placed in monotypic <i>Phragmaticola</i> genus (Dickenson 2007) pending resolution (both ss), but some may prefer to leave in <i>Acrocephalus (sl)</i> Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009.
PT	Booted Warbler Parent Taxon	<i>Iduna caligata</i> (formerly <i>Hippolais caligata</i>)	Old records may include <i>H. rama</i> or <i>I. rama</i> . Castell & Kirwan 2005 make case for separation; Scott & Adhami 2006 separate in their footnote (as <i>Hippolais</i>). Position of <i>Iduna</i> genus reinforced Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009, now accepted in IOC v2.2.
722	Booted Warbler	<i>Iduna caligata</i> (= <i>Acrocephalus caligatus</i> by some)	Breeds Caucasus, N Caspian, Kazakhstan (much overlap with <i>rama</i> W&O 2007), perhaps just S to some other CA countries, migrates through Region (passage Afghanistan Paludan 1959) to India, Baker 1997; abundant some forest belts of tea-tree <i>Caragana</i> sp & forest-steppe of Krasnoyarsk Republic Rogacheva 1992; vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, migrant Afghanistan R&A 2005. Egypt BE. NB1 Range expansion in NW distribution into S Finland, Fraser <i>et al</i> 2007. NB2 genus maintained (<i>sl</i> & <i>ss</i>); closely related to next taxon Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009.
723	Sykes's Warbler	<i>Iduna rama</i> (= <i>Acrocephalus rama</i> by some)	Breeds Transcaspia, CA (Kyrgyzstan as <i>caligata</i> , Ven 2002), Iran, Afghanistan (& passage Paludan 1959), UAE Aspinall 1996, Jennings 2007b (tiny isolate or relict E Arabian population perhaps cryptic species or intermediate with <i>caligata</i> ? [Castell <i>et al</i> 2005]), vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, winters India, Baker 1997. Kazakhstan, much sympatry with <i>caligata</i> W&O 2007. NB genus maintained (<i>sl</i> & <i>ss</i>); closely related to previous taxon Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009.
PT	Olivaceous Warbler Parent Taxon	<i>Iduna pallida</i> (formerly <i>Hippolais pallida</i>)	Position of <i>Iduna</i> genus reinforced Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009, now accepted in IOC v2.2. Further rearrangement of taxa within PT possible Parkin & Knox 2010.
724	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler (Olivaceous Warbler HBW11)	<i>Iduna pallida</i> (= <i>Acrocephalus pallidus</i> by some)	Breeds Egypt (<i>I.p. pallida</i>), Turkey (<i>W elaeica</i> , <i>C tamaraceti</i>), Cyprus, Iraq, Iran (Zarudny 1911 suggests rare passage & winterer Zagros, Iran for 'opaca', but possible mis-reference), CA, Baker 1997, Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, N Afghanistan R&A 2005 (all <i>tamaraceti</i>). <i>I.p. elaeica</i> , UAE Aspinall 1996, Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Armenia Ananian 2006, Afghanistan Paludan 1959. Origin Kuwait (?) Lever 2005 App B Egypt Avib, BE. Several ringed on weight-gain stopover Hurgada Egypt Hilgerloh & Raddatz 2009. NB1 DB 2010 adopt <i>Iduna</i> , adopting informal English names for ssp <i>reiseri</i> 'Saharan' and <i>pallida</i> 'Egyptian' Olivaceous Warblers. NB2 Leisler <i>et al</i> 1997 had suggested slightly closer to <i>Acrocephalus</i> , hence W&O treated as <i>A.p. elaicus</i> (rare S Kazakhstan). NB3 position of <i>Iduna</i> genus reinforced Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009, now accepted in IOC v2.2; remarkably, next taxon not as closely related as had been assumed.
725	Western Olivaceous Warbler (Isabelline Warbler HBW11)	<i>Iduna opaca</i> (= <i>Acrocephalus opacus</i> by some)	Vagrant migrant, Egypt Goodman & Meininger 1989; see distribution in Baker 1997. Egypt Avib. NB1 Precise relationship of <i>Iduna</i> to <i>Hippolais</i> or <i>Acrocephalus</i> uncertain, hence placed here between them; Leisler <i>et al</i> 1997 suggest closer to <i>Acrocephalus</i> . NB2 position of <i>Iduna</i> genus reinforced Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009, now accepted in IOC v2.2, DB 2010; remarkably, previous taxon not as closely related as had been assumed.

726	Upcher's Warbler	<i>Hippolais languida</i>	Breeds Levant, C&S-C & SE Turkey (HBW11), mid-Caucasus, SW, SE Iran (R&A 2005), C S & SW CA (scarce S belt Kazakhstan W&O 2007), Afghanistan (Paludan 1959), Baker 1997 (probably Durani, Kandāhar Roberts 1992); 1st for Cyprus 04 Sep 02 Corso 2004, scarce N&C Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE. NB closely related to next taxon Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009.
727	Olive-tree Warbler	<i>Hippolais olivetorum</i>	Breeds W&SE Turkey, Syria, Levant, migrates southern Africa, Baker 1997; Zarudny 1911 records as passage vagrant NW Iran and rare breeder S Caspian. Egypt Avib, BE. NB closely related to previous taxon Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009.
728	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	Vagrant to Region from western Europe, Baker 1997, 1 record Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008. NB closely related to next taxon Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009.
729	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	Breeds Kazakhstan (disjunctly in NW [West Kazakhs Province] & N-C [Aqmola Province], but only occasionally W&O 2007) very scarce Turkey Roselaar 1995, probably S Iran (confirmed Scott & Adhami 2006), migrates through Region to southern Africa, Baker 1997. Egypt Avib, BE. NB closely related to previous taxon Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009.
		Megaluridae	IOC v2.0 removes <i>Bradypterus</i> & <i>Locustella</i> from Sylviidae and places in existing Megaluridae , which follows new families of Phylloscopidae and Acrocephalidae .
730	Long-billed Bush Warbler (formerly Large-billed Bush Warbler)	<i>Bradypterus major</i>	Vagrant Tadjikistan K-M&K 2005 & anywhere in E CA. NB a breeding area (in N Pakistan) is 50km S (Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map) of Afghanistan's Wakhan & other is slightly NE of Wakhan in China R&A 2005. Suitable habitat exists in the Wakhan & in S Tadjikistan (up to 3600m), Baker 1997; wintering areas unknown, R&A 2005. Globally threatened, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998. Mapped E Afghanistan M&P 2000. Bates & Lowther 1952 assert breeds up to 3500m, also in 'Eastern Turkestan'.
731	Lanceolated Warbler	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	N Kazakhstan K-M <i>et al</i> 2005, Baker 1997, NNE Flint <i>et al</i> 1984, vagrant only W&O 2007. Passage to NE India via CA HBW 11
732	Common Grasshopper Warbler (Western Grasshopper Warbler)	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Caucasus, Kazakhstan (C belt W&O 2007, <i>straminea</i> & in E <i>mongolica</i>), Kyrgyzstan (likely breeds in N, Ven 2002), Tadjikistan, Iran, Afghanistan (passage Afghanistan Paludan 1959), Baker 1997, has bred E Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, 11 records Oman OBRC <i>in litt</i> , vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE. NE Turkey HBW11. NB DB 2009 separate <i>straminea</i> as Seebohm's Grasshopper Warbler.
733	Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler (Rusty-rumped Warbler)	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	Kazakhstan (K-M&K 2005), in E & rare W&O 2007 - <i>centralasiae</i> . Kyrgyzstan (possibly breeds E Kyrgyzstan Ven 2002 confirmed NE 09 Jul 03 Roth & Jalilova 2004), Tadjikistan, possibly Afghanistan (Paludan 1959 uncertain status of <i>centralasiae</i> & <i>rubescens</i> ; occasional H&E 1970), Baker 1997. E Kazakhstan Flint <i>et al</i> 1984. Confirmed breeds NE Kyrgyzstan HBW11. Vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. NB Numerous breeder southern taiga N of Kazakhstan Rogacheva 1992. In H&M3 Afghan corrigenda – E Dickinson pers comm.
734	River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	Breeds (?) W Kazakhstan (Flint <i>et al</i> 1984 show W&N Kazakhstan) (confirmed NW Kazakhstan HBW11, but rare W&O 2007), migrates Turkey (uncommon Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009), W CA, Caucasus, to SE Africa, Baker 1997, narrow passage window Cleere & Kelly 2009. Passage vagrant Iran Scott & Adhami 2006. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Locally numerous breeder N of Kazakhstan Rogacheva 1992.
735	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	NW&C Turkey (<i>fusca</i> Roselaar 1995), Caucasus-Armenia Ananian & Busuttill 2002, Levant, CA, Baker 1997, now known widespread breeder Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, rare Israel where common migrant Perlman & Meyrav 2009, probably NW Afghanistan, R&A 2005; W Kazakhstan <i>sarmatica</i> , rest <i>fusca</i> W&O 2007). Origin Kuwait (?) Lever 2005 App B, reported there 2006 Jennings 2007c, Egypt Avib, BE
		Cisticolidae	
736	Zitting Cisticola (Fan-tailed Warbler)	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	S Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Israel, SE Iraq, W Iran, E Afghanistan, Baker 1997 HBW11, reported Yemen 2006, Jennings 2007c. Egypt Avib, BE
737	Socotra Cisticola (Island Cisticola)	<i>Cisticola haesitatus</i>	Socotra endemic, Porter <i>et al</i> 1996, IOC. Habitat generalist Štaštný & Bejček 2002.
738	Socotra Warbler	<i>Cisticola incanus</i> (=C. <i>inquieta</i>) (<i>Incana incana</i>)	Affinity uncertain HBW11 (has characteristics of <i>Prinia</i> or <i>Sylvia</i> Redman <i>et al</i> 2009): Socotra endemic, Porter <i>et al</i> 1996, IOC. NB IOC v2.3 still retains in <i>Incana</i> .
739	Scrub Warbler (Streaked Scrub Warbler)	<i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>	<i>S.i. playura</i> & <i>montana</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, former in SW&S Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Breeds Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, S Israel, Jordan, Sinai (disjunct), Iran, CA, N Afghanistan (<i>platyura</i> NE & <i>striata</i> S Paludan 1959), Baker 1997, S&SW CA Flint <i>et al</i> 1984, N, W&S Afghanistan R&A 2005. Egypt Avib, BE. NB DB 2009 call ssp <i>theresae</i> West Saharan & <i>inquieta</i> Levant Scrub Warblers.
740	Striated Prinia (formerly Brown Hill Warbler)	<i>Prinia crinigera</i>	NE Afghanistan, Baker 1997, IOC supported Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009 Paludan 1959 presumes breeding Nurestan, map Roberts 1992 on border W of Chitral. Breeds E Afghanistan HBW11
741	Graceful Prinia (formerly Streaked Longtail Warbler <i>inter alia</i>)	<i>Prinia gracilis</i>	Scattered through ME, S Turkey-Iran-Afghanistan, Baker 1997, S Afghanistan (<i>epida</i> Paludan 1959), R&A 2005, increasing UAE Aspinall 1996. Origin Kuwait (?) Lever 2005 App B Egypt Avib, BE
742	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	E Pakistan, R&A 2005, first record Jalalabad Sep 1977 Inskipp & Inskipp 1979, mapped E Afghanistan Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009, <i>terricolor</i> HBW 11, Roberts 1992 maps to Afghan border at Khyber and Thal to S.
		Timaliidae	
743	Iraq Babbler	<i>Turdoides altiostriis</i>	Resident lower Tigris-Euphrates BWP VII; now known upper Euphrates into Syria, Murdoch 2005; small numbers near Birecik SE Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, scarce breeder Iran Scott & Adhami 2006.
PT	Common Babbler Parent Taxon	<i>Turdoides caudata</i>	IOC update v1.6 noted proposed split from R&A 2005, but should perhaps have cited Collar 2006 instead? IOC v2.0 accepts split, Collar 2006 calls for more distributional sampling. Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 lump.
744	Common Babbler	<i>Turdoides (caudata) caudata</i>	Indian species, ssp <i>caudata</i> reaching just into E Afghanistan R&A 2005, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 perhaps (map Roberts 1992) just S of Khyber. However, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map extensively on Afghan border W of Quetta.
745	Afghan Babbler (Common Babbler)	<i>Turdoides (caudata) huttoni</i>	Taxon <i>salvadorii</i> C Iraq-SW Iran resident lower Tigris-Euphrates E through S Iran, <i>huttoni</i> S Afghanistan (probably Shorawak, S Kandahar – map in Roberts 1992, H&E 1970, Paludan 1959), BWP VII; (Taxonomy here follows Collar 2006, not R&A 2005. Population forms a <i>huttoni-caudata</i> cline with <i>eclipses</i> [N Pakistan] in the middle Collar 2006). HBW 12 retain (with <i>salvadorii</i>) as ssp of <i>caudata</i> , asserting variation predominantly clinal. Bred Kuwait 2007; Gregory 2008
746	Arabian Babbler	<i>Turdoides squamiceps</i>	Resident Levant S round exterior of Arabia as far as UAE (where common in E Aspinall 1996), BWP VII. Egypt Avib, BE

747	Fulvous Babbler (formerly Fulvous)	<i>Turdoides fulva</i>	Egypt Avib, BE
748	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009 map into NE Afghanistan from Pakistan, possibly also HBW 12.
749	Variegated Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron variegatum</i> (formerly <i>Garrulax variegatus</i>)	Afghanistan, Dickinson 2003, R&A 2005 (Taxonomy here follows R&A 2005). Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 claims endemic to subcontinent; no such claim in short Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 text. Ariotti 2007 map does not reach Afghanistan: probable erroneous map swap with White-throated Laughingthrush <i>T. [Garrulax] albogularis</i> ; R&A maps & species accounts correct. HBW 12 cites ssp <i>nuristani</i> in Region, as did Paludan 1959 & H&E 1970 in Nurestan province. NB IOC v2.5 still retains in <i>Garrulax</i> .
750	Streaked Laughingthrush	<i>Trochalopteron lineatus</i> (formerly <i>Garrulax lineatus</i> & <i>Strophocinclia lineata</i>)	Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, S Tadjikistan, Afghanistan (M&P 2000) Dickinson 2003, R&A 2005, summer breeder N&E Afghanistan Paludan 1959 H&E 1970. (Taxonomy here follows R&A 2005, who separate from Bhutan Laughingthrush <i>T. imbricatus</i>, as does Collar 2006). NB Collar 2006 retained in <i>Garrulax</i> , as does IOC v2.5.
		Sylviidae	Considerable body of convincing evidence requires rearrangement of Sylviidae sensu lato , separating new Phylloscopidae & Acrocephalidae and placing <i>Locustella</i> & <i>Bradypterus</i> in existing Megaluridae ; see eg Alström <i>et al</i> 2006; IOC v2.0 has adopted this major revision.
751	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Breeds Turkey, Caucasus, NW Iran, northernmost Kazakhstan accidental (?) & passage W&O 2007, some migrants overwinter OSME Region, most to Sudan, Ethiopia, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001. Egypt Avib, BE. IOC update v2.0 limits Sylviidae to only <i>Sylvia</i> (including former <i>Parisoma</i>) and places after Timaliidae and before Zosteropidae
752	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Abundant in Russian forest-steppe zone to N (Rogacheva 1992), breeds N Turkey, Caucasus, NW Iran, (N Kazakhstan Flint <i>et al</i> 1984, NW&W W&O 2007, <i>woodwardi</i>) winters sub-Saharan Africa, migrates through OSME Region, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001. Egypt Avib, BE
753	Barred Warbler	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i>	Ancient lineage with no close <i>Sylvia</i> relatives Parkin & Knox 2010. Breeds Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran (scarce Scott & Adhami 2006), N Afghanistan (<i>merzbacheri</i> Paludan 1959) S&E CA, most Kazakhstan, migrant OSME Region, winter E Africa Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001. Egypt Avib, BE. NB odd mention of 'red-eyed' individuals Iraq Moore & Boswell 1941-46.
PT	Lesser Whitethroat Parent Taxon	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Parkin & Knox 2010 note two clades in PT: <i>margelanica</i> , <i>minula</i> & <i>althaea</i> separate (but distant from each other) from <i>curruca/halimodendri</i> . NB1 allegiance unclear of <i>halimodendri</i> (Svensson & Shirihai may cite as 'Kazakh Lesser Whitethroat - in litt from Simon Aspinall), but Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 treat as ssp!, but we treat as stabilised hybrid for the present. NB2 Vaurie treated <i>minula</i> & <i>althaea</i> as separate species in 1950s; now IOC update v2.0 agrees
754	Lesser Whitethroat (Northern Lesser Whitethroat)	<i>Sylvia [curruca] curruca</i>	Abundant in Russian open forest & forest-steppe zones to N (Rogacheva 1992), breeds Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Caucasus, N & SW Iran, <i>S. curruca</i> & <i>S.c. xhalimodendri</i> in most Kazakhstan & northernmost Uzbekistan, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001, migrant Afghanistan (<i>blythii</i> & <i>halimodendri</i> Paludan 1959) R&A 2005, winters India. Egypt Avib, BE. Only <i>Sylvia</i> to migrate SE from breeding grounds; although some European populations linked to Sahel conditions, overall population dynamics far from clear Zwarts <i>et al</i> 2009. NB taxon <i>caucasica</i> may yet be closer to <i>althaea</i> .
755	'Central Asian Lesser Whitethroat'	<i>Sylvia [curruca]xhalimodendri</i>	<i>S. curruca</i> & <i>S. [c.]xhalimodendri</i> in most Kazakhstan & northernmost Uzbekistan, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001, passage Iran Zarudny 1911, migrant Afghanistan (<i>blythii</i> & <i>halimodendri</i> Paludan 1959; but note Jul 1972 record Afghan N Badakshan Niethammer 1973) R&A 2005, winters India. Egypt Avib, BE
756	Desert Whitethroat (Desert Lesser or Small Whitethroat)	<i>Sylvia [curruca] minula</i> (formerly <i>S. curruca minula</i>)	Synonymous with <i>S.c. 'jaxartica'</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Breeds NE Iran (<i>contra</i> Scott & Adhami 2006), SW Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, C & W Uzbekistan, parts S Kazakhstan (W&O 2007 as <i>S.c. minula</i>), Kyrgyzstan (Ven 2002). Our present understanding is that the extralimital <i>margelanica</i>, may be full species HBW11: proposed as such by Shirihai is 'Margelanic' Whitethroat (IOC v2.2 proposed splits; accepted in Clements 2009 v6.4. However v6.4 distribution annexes <i>minula</i> populations in Uzbekistan & Kyrgyzstan, leaving <i>minula</i> distribution confined to W China deserts), vagrant Kazakhstan W&O 2007) NW China, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, winterer N Yemen Porter & Warr 1985. Passage Afghanistan Paludan 1959 R&A 2005.
757	Hume's Whitethroat (Hume's Lesser Whitethroat) (Mountain Whitethroat)	<i>Sylvia [curruca] althaea</i> (formerly <i>S. curruca althaea</i> or <i>S.c. affinis</i>)	Breeds N Iran-Turkmenistan border, C Afghanistan (Busuttil & Ayé 2009) (& NE Afghanistan R&A 2005; Paludan collected <i>althaea</i> widely in Afghanistan, as did Zarudny 1911 in Iran), easternmost Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan, Kyrgyzstan, SE&E Kazakhstan (W&O 2007), extralimital Pakistan, Kashmir, parts of westernmost China, , Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001.
PT	Orphean Warbler PT	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	Re Parent Taxon , HBW does not split. IOC v1.6 follows Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001. Parkin & Knox 2010 note the lack of published DNA evidence: <i>balchanica</i> (NE Iraq, SE Turkmenistan, SE Iran) & <i>jerdoni</i> seemingly has not yet undergone molecular analysis.
758	Western Orphean Warbler (Orphean Warbler)	<i>Sylvia [hortensis] hortensis</i> (formerly <i>S.h. hortensis</i>)	One ringed Israel Shirihai 1996. May wander Egypt during migration or from NE Libya breeders, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001, Jeremy Gaskell, pers comm, HBW11. Egypt Avib
759	Eastern Orphean Warbler (Orphean Warbler)	<i>Sylvia [hortensis] crassirostris</i> (formerly <i>S. hortensis crassirostris</i>)	Breeds Turkey, Levant, S Caucasus, SW Turkmenistan, Afghanistan (& passage Paludan 1959), E CA (E&SE Kazakhstan scarce <i>jerdoni</i> W&O 2007), Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, W Kyrgyzstan Ven 2002, <i>jerdoni</i> breeds E Afghanistan Paludan 1959 Roberts 1992, winters S Iran, Oman, UAE. SW Yemen, India, sub-Saharan Africa, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001. Egypt? BE
760	Arabian Warbler (Red Sea Warbler)	<i>Sylvia leucomelaena</i>	Resident, 4 ssp from Negev both sides Red Sea to Somalia, Yemen, Oman, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001. Egypt Avib, BE, extralimital W Red Sea coast, N Horn of Africa HBW11.
PT	Desert Warbler PT	<i>Sylvia nana</i>	Re Parent Taxon , HBW does not split, IOC update v2.0 does to African Desert Warbler <i>S. deserti</i> . Parkin & Knox 2010 note the lack of published DNA evidence (believed to show wide separation).
761	Asian Desert Warbler (Desert Warbler)	<i>Sylvia [nana] nana</i> (formerly <i>S.n. nana</i>)	Breeds CA (scarce but widespread C&S belts Kazakhstan W&O 2007), NE Iran, N Afghanistan, winters S Afghanistan, S Iran, Middle East including Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, rare Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009; from Iraq southwards, Red Sea coast to Somalia, E Egypt, Sudan, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001. Egypt Avib, BE
762	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	<i>S.c. icterops</i> & <i>rubicola</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, latter & <i>volgensis</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Breeds Turkey, Caucasus, N Iraq, N Iran, N Afghanistan (<i>icterops</i> passage Paludan 1959), S, E & N CA, winters sub-Saharan & eastern Africa, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001. Egypt Avib, BE. Mortality of Sahel winterers strongly linked (probably especially females) to prevalent conditions, although recovery almost as fast as decline, but present numbers likely below pre-1960s levels Zwarts <i>et al</i> 2009.
PT	Marmora's Warbler Parent Taxon	<i>Sylvia sarda</i>	PT: Bairlein <i>et al</i> 2006 split to extralimital Balearic Warbler <i>S.(s.) balearica</i> (on morphology, vocalisation & genetics, Anderson <i>et al</i> 2009) BLI disagreed (see ORL Hypothetical List), but IOC update v2.0 supports

763	Marmora's Warbler	<i>Sylvia (sarda) sarda</i> (formerly <i>S.s. sarda</i>)	Winters NW Libya, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001. Egypt Avib, BE (Accidental).
764	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>	<i>S.c. conspicillata</i> breeds Turkey (SE Anatolia) Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Cyprus, winters there & N Egypt, <i>orbitalis</i> resident NW Libya, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001. Egypt Avib, BE
PT	Subalpine Warbler Parent Taxon (Taxa morphologically very similar, esp. ♀♀; syntopic populations consequential of pre-mating isolation (Brambilla <i>et al</i> 2008) in winter quarters? cf <i>Ficedula</i> females Sætre & Sæther 2010)	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	PT history: eg 1 sp (4 ssp) <i>inornata</i> (NW Africa) <i>albistriata</i> (W form: Trieste area down Dalmatian coast. E form: continuously to Greece, Crete, Tyrrhenian islands & W Turkey) <i>cantillans</i> (W form: Iberia & S France. E form Italy) & (the then doubtful) <i>moltonii</i> (= <i>subalpina</i> ; often subsumed in <i>cantillans</i>) of W Mediterranean islands. Later, split into E & W groups (as in ORL to v2.2) arbitrary, less evidence-based. Breeding dynamics (Italian mainland, mostly), DNA & song research supports 3 main mt lineages (but across previous concepts): <i>moltonii</i> (Balearics, Sardinia, Corsica & NW Italy [formerly partly within <i>cantillans</i> continuity]); western <i>cantillans</i> Iberia/S France; Italian (southern) <i>cantillans</i> & <i>albistriata</i> (data lacking <i>inornata</i> assessment Brambilla <i>et al</i> 2008). Although <i>moltonii</i> partly cryptic (Brambilla <i>et al</i> 2009), thus occupies different distribution to any ever described under ' <i>subalpina</i> '; warrants species status? IOC v2.3 agree as Moltoni's Warbler (see Hypothetical List). Research of relationships in 3 lineages (& <i>inornata</i>) may bring further splitting and revision of identity of taxa (Brambilla <i>et al</i> 2008).
765	Eastern Subalpine Warbler {Subalpine Warbler}	<i>Sylvia (cantillans) albistriata</i>	Breeds Dalmatian coast, Greece, Aegean islands, W & SW Turkey, perhaps also Turkey-Syria W border, winters Sahara or sub-Saharan Africa, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001, uncommon migrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt BinE. NB Future research may group this taxon and southern (mainland Italy) populations of cantillans together as an allospecies separate from those described in the row below (Brambilla <i>et al</i> 2008), thus becoming sensu novo, S.c. albistriata.
766	Western Subalpine Warbler {Subalpine Warbler}	<i>Sylvia (cantillans) cantillans</i>	One collected Israel 1968 Shirihai 1996. Very likely occurs irregularly in Egypt, especially if westernmost populations perform loop migration (Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001). NB Pro tem , while not including here the populations of taxon <i>moltonii</i> of NW Italy & W Mediterranean islands (see Hypothetical List), we admit those <i>cantillans</i> of C Italy under our classification, but future research may group western (Iberia & S France) populations of <i>cantillans</i> and all <i>inornata</i> (NW Africa) together as an allospecies separate from those described in the row above (Brambilla <i>et al</i> 2008).
767	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	Breeds, or resident N, W & S Turkey (Roselaar 1995), Levant, Cyprus, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001. Range expansion northwards reaching Switzerland & S-C Turkey. 1 st record Oman 2004 IH in press. Egypt Avib, BE NB taxon <i>momus</i> SC Turkey through to Sinai sometimes treated separately; Zarudny recorded as winterer Iran Gulf littoral and Mesopotamian edge, breeding Zagros
768	Ménétriés's Warbler {Menetries's Warbler}	<i>Sylvia mystacea</i>	<i>S.m. turcménica</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Breeds SE Turkey, N Syria, Iraq, Iran, Caucasus, CA (breeds Kyrgyzstan, W Ferghana, Ven 2002) (scarce S-C Kazakhstan W&O 2007), Afghanistan (Paludan 1959 [& passage] NW & SE R&A 2005), winters S Iran, Arabia, Red Sea coasts, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001. Egypt Avib, BE. NB1 Once lumped with <i>melanocephala</i> . NB2 No reason to omit French accents in English name; note its finally correct spelling (3 acute accents): <i>qv</i> Parkin & Knox 2010 and Jobling 2010.
769	Rüppell's Warbler	<i>Sylvia ruppelli</i> (<i>Sylvia rueppelli</i>)	Breeds W to SC Turkey, NW Syria, winters Sudan, Chad, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001, rare vagrant Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, no records since 1950s. Egypt Avib, BE. NB change of spelling in scientific name is reversion to original description (H&M4, IOC2.4).
770	Cyprus Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanothorax</i>	Breeds Cyprus (any decline since expansion of Sardinian Warbler <i>S. melanocephala</i> imperceptible Pomeroy & Walsh 2000), winters around head of Red Sea, along Red Sea W coast, Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001, uncommon S Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE
771	Yemen Warbler (formerly Arabian Tit-Warbler)	<i>Sylvia buryi</i> (= <i>Parisoma buryi</i>)	Taxonomy as per Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2001, p517, HBW1, IOC update v2.0. SW Arabian endemic, Baker 1997, resident N Yemen Porter & Warr 1985.
		Zosteropidae	
772	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	NE Afghanistan, Dickinson 2003, R&A 2005 – Paludan 1959 <i>egregia</i> , status uncertain; eastern Afghan Safed Koh H&E 1970. NB <i>palpebrosus</i> includes <i>occidentis</i> , which is a synonym for <i>egregius</i> . Oman 1999 Eriksen <i>et al</i> 2001. Recorded Iran Reynolds 1978, may breed or be resident Scott & Adhami 2006, recorded Jan 2009 Winkler <i>et al</i> 2010, reported July 2005, Hamidi 2006.
PT	Abyssinian White-eye Parent Taxon	<i>Zosterops abyssinnicus</i>	PT Putative split of Socotran form (see ORL Hypothetical List), but Kirwan 2007 suggests not.
773	Abyssinian White-eye (White-breasted White-eye)	<i>Zosterops (abyssinnicus) abyssinnicus</i> (formerly <i>Z. abyssinica</i>)	African species, Socotra, SW Saudi Arabia, S Oman, Dickinson 2003, N Yemen Porter & Warr 1985. Case ending, David & Gosselin 2002. If split, which form reaches mainland Arabia?
		Regulidae	Likely PT case (Parkin & Knox 2010), after further research (including playback experiments), for Goldcrest taxa <i>tristis</i> [Tadzhikistan]+ <i>japonensis</i> [extralimital to E] as full species (3.6-5% cyt-b genetic divergence, Martens & Päckert 2003), similarly elevation likely of <i>himalayensis</i> [Afghanistan], vocal analyses (Päckert <i>et al</i> 2003) supportive.
774	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Resident Caucasus, N Turkey, Baker 1997, Egypt Avib, BE. Case ending, David & Gosselin 2002.
775	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Largely resident Caucasus, Turkey, S & SE CA, rare winterer to S (<i>coatsi</i> & <i>tristis</i> resident Kazakhstan, <i>regulus</i> winter W&O 2007, Iran (<i>contra</i> Scott & Adhami 2006, scarce winterer), Afghanistan, Baker 1997, <i>himalayensis</i> breeds NE Afghanistan, <i>tristis</i> winters W Afghanistan Paludan 1959 R&A 2005, Egypt Avib, BE
		Troglodytidae	Re future PT consideration, Kerr <i>et al</i> 2007 reinforce case for splitting Nearctic <i>T. troglodytes</i> into 6 lineages.
776	Winter Wren (Wren)	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	<i>T.t subpallidus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, rare winter <i>troglodytes</i> (<i>subpallidus</i> ?) & resident <i>tianschanicus</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Present all N CA, & Turkey-Afghanistan (<i>tianschanicus</i> N, <i>magrathi</i> SE & <i>neglectus</i> Nurestan Paludan 1959), HBW10, Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, also SE CA Flint <i>et al</i> 1984. Egypt Avib, BE
		Sittidae	
PT	Eurasian Nuthatch Parent Taxon	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	IOC update v2.0 accepts split as supported by Collar & Pilgrim 2007 (proposed by Redkin & Konovalova 2006, suggested in Zink <i>et al</i> 2006) for <i>S. arctica</i> 'Siberian Nuthatch', although better English name probably 'Arctic Nuthatch' (Richard Kilim <i>in litt</i>): some populations previously assessed as <i>S.e. asiatica</i> grouped by some under ' <i>S. arctica</i> '; informal name 'Siberian Nuthatch' probably should apply only to ' <i>asiatica</i> ' <i>sensu stricto</i> populations, but heed cautionary note in HBW13 that too many populations remain unsampled; allotting of taxa within species & extent of further speciation uncertain until that is resolved.

777	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta (europaea) europaea</i>	Resident montane W to NE Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, Caucasus, NE Iraq, N, W-C Iran, N Kazakhstan, H&Q 1996 ssp <i>asiatica</i> ('Siberian Nuthatch') NE Kazakhstan only W&O 2007. NB1 - <i>asiatica</i> strongly linked to <i>Pinus sibirica</i> seeds Rogacheva 1992. NB2 Overlap between <i>europaea</i> , <i>asiatica</i> & <i>arctica</i> and separation from <i>baicalensis</i> awaits analysis.
778	Siberian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta (europaea) arctica</i>	In extreme N of region, possibly only in hard winters. H&Q 1996 suggest normally S to only 57°N. Relationships to other eastern taxa grouped in H&Q 1996 under <i>S. europaea</i> uncertain.
779	Kashmir Nuthatch (formerly Brook's Nuthatch)	<i>Sitta cashmirensis</i>	Resident NE Afghanistan, H&Q 1996, R&A 2005, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009, E Afghanistan Paludan 1959, Roberts 1992, suggested by Bates & Lowther 1952. Once considered a relict of <i>S. europaea</i> in E Afghanistan H&E 1970.
780	Krüper's Nuthatch	<i>Sitta krueperi</i>	Resident Turkey, NW Caucasus, H&Q 1996. Probably confined to Asia Minor distribution of Calabrian Pine <i>Pinus brutia</i> ; largely responsible for continued spread of 'abnormal' (wingless) <i>P. brutia</i> seeds by remotely caching them Frankis 1991.
PT	White-cheeked Nuthatch (formerly Przevalski's or Przewalski's Nuthatch)	<i>Sitta leucopsis</i>	Re Parent Taxon , IOC update v2.0 accepts split of extralimital Przewalski's Nuthatch <i>S. (l.) przewalskii</i> (R&A 2005), supported by HBW13
781	White-cheeked Nuthatch	<i>Sitta (leucopsis) leucopsis</i>	Resident NE Afghanistan, H&Q 1996, R&A 2005, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998: Roberts 1992 – Nurestan & N side of eastern Safed Koh in Afghanistan, also H&E 1970, <i>leucopsis</i> E Paludan 2009.
782	Western Rock Nuthatch (Neumayer's Nuthatch)	<i>Sitta neumayer</i>	Resident Turkey, Lebanon, Israel (common Mt Hermon Perlman & Meyrav 2009), S Caucasus, NE Iraq, Iran, H&Q 1996, Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008. 5 of 6 ssp in Region (not <i>neumayer</i>)
783	Eastern Rock Nuthatch (Great Rock or Persian Nuthatch)	<i>Sitta tephronota</i>	<i>S. t. tephronota</i> S Kazakhstan W&O 2007, that & <i>iranica</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Resident SE Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, NW Iraq, Iran, S CA, Afghanistan (Paludan 1959; Darwaz Badakhshan Niethammer 1973; not uncommon C Afghanistan Redman 1981, Bamiyan Busuttill & Ayé 2009), H&Q 1996. All 4 ssp in Region HBW13
		Tichodromidae	IOC v2.0 places in its own family Tichodromidae
784	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	Resident or breeds mountains Turkey (<i>muraria</i>) Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, NW Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956, Caucasus, Iran, S&E CA (K-M&K 2005) rare in SE&E Kazakhstan (<i>nepalensis</i>) W&O 2007, rare winter Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009; Afghanistan, altitudinal or short-distance migrant, H&Q 1996, R&A 2005, not uncommon Redman 1981.
		Certhiidae	
PT	Eurasian Treecreeper (Parent Taxon)	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	IOC update v1.6 accepts split (Tietze <i>et al</i> 2006) of Hodgson's Treecreeper <i>C. [familiaris] hodgsoni</i> , as does HBW13, distributed in Kashmir and N Pakistan (Dickinson 2003), which taxon has been added to the ORL Hypothetical List
785	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia [familiaris] familiaris</i>	Widespread in Russian forest belt Rogacheva 1992. Rare resident E&SE Kazakhstan <i>tianshanica</i> & <i>daurica</i> W&O 2007- <i>familiaris</i> rare winter, N Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran (scarce Scott & Adhami 2006), Kyrgyzstan, H&Q 1996, SE CA (E&N Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002). NB interbreeding with <i>brachydactyla</i> found in Sweden Anderson <i>et al</i> 2009; due to niche pressures?
786	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	Resident W half of Turkey (not centre) Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, W Caucasus, H&Q 1996.
787	Bar-tailed Treecreeper (Himalayan Treecreeper)	<i>Certhia himalayana</i>	<i>C. h. taenuria</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997 & vagrant Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Resident parts S CA; Kazakhstan accidental resident G&G 2005, K-M&K 2005, W&S Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002, Afghanistan (NW <i>taenuria</i> , E <i>limes</i> (subsumed in <i>himalayana</i>) Paludan 1959, H&Q 1996; NW & E Afghanistan, S Tadzhikistan R&A 2005. NB Possibly this taxon ' <i>Certhia spec ?</i> ' in Zagros Iran cited in Zarudny 1911.
		Sturnidae	
788	Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i> (formerly <i>Sturnus ginginianus</i> by some)	Colonial, near-commensal; vagrant to Region F&C 1998 (Old specimen SE Afghanistan: Meinertzhagen?) R&A 2005. Favours rice-cultivation & irrigation schemes Roberts 1992. Certainly introduced UAE (100+ Abu Dhabi Island mid-1970s Bundy & Warr 1979), Kuwait, Oman, Lever 2005; Kuwait, Gregory & al-Nasrallah 2001; C Arabia Jennings 2004a; Qatar 2007 Martin Vestergaard pers comm.
789	Common Myna (Indian Myna)	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common cagebird & commensal resident SE Iran, Afghanistan (<i>tristis</i> resident/migrant Paludan 1959; H&E 1970) & S CA (Kazakh migrant Chokpak, breeds C-E, S-SE W&O 2007), F&C 2001, Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002, seemingly increasing Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008. Introduced Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, UAE, Kuwait, Oman, Lever 2005. Iraq, Salim 1998, Egypt, Millington 2000, N&C Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Kazakhstan G&G 2005. Egypt Avib, BE
790	Vinous-breasted Starling (Vinous-breasted Myna)	<i>Acridotheres burmannicus</i> (formerly <i>Sturnus burmannicus</i>)	IOC v2.0 places in <i>Acridotheres</i> . Introduced Israel; uncommon in Tel Aviv region Perlman & Meyrav 2009; invasive.
791	Pied Myna (Asian Pied Starling)	<i>Gracupica contra</i> (= <i>Sturnus contra</i>)	New English name deconflicts with Pied Starling <i>Spreo bicolor</i> . Popular cagebird; perhaps in Afghanistan, E Iran naturally (F&C 2001 note range extension to W through Pakistan). First recorded UAE 1989 Aspinall 1996; origin (?) Lever 2005 App B. IOC update v2.0 adopts <i>Gracupica</i>
792	Brahminy Starling (formerly Brahminy Myna, Black-headed Starling)	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i> (= <i>Sturnus pagodarum</i> ; formerly <i>Temenuchus pagodarum</i>)	Summer breeder E Afghanistan, IOC, (range expanding W in Pakistan), F&C 2001, R&A 2005. Origin suspect in Gulf UAE, Lever 2005, App B; small population Dubai Aspinall 2010 , 9 records Oman OBRC <i>in litt</i> . NB H&E 1970 use <i>Sturnus</i> , IOC update v2.0 erects <i>Sturnia</i>
793	Rose-coloured Starling (Rosy Starling) (Rosy Pastor)	<i>Pastor roseus</i> (reversion from <i>Sturnus roseus</i>)	Reversion to <i>Pastor</i> Lovette & Rubenstein 2007, Lovette <i>et al</i> 2008, Knox <i>et al</i> 2008, accepted in Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 . Locust-dependent nomadic breeder, in CA, Turkey, Syria, Iran. Afghanistan, F&C 2001, winters S to India, occasional Oman eg Dec 06 IH pers comm, uncommon migrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE
794	Common Starling (European Starling)	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	<i>S. v. nobilior</i> , <i>caucasicus</i> & <i>porphyronotus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, latter two + <i>vulgaris</i> & <i>poltaratskyi</i> breed Kazakhstan W&O 2007, not vulgaris & <i>caucasicus</i> Afghanistan Paludan 1959; however in W, populations are mostly <i>vulgaris/caucasicus</i> intergrades; <i>poltaratskyi</i> across C& N belts, <i>porphyronotus</i> C-E & S-SE. Resident NW OSME Region, incl Turkey, Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, breeder in N, migrant & winterer further S, F&C 2001, all CA save SE. Breeds N Afghanistan, winters to S, R&A 2005. Breeds UAE; <i>nobilior</i> , <i>porphyronotus</i> (?) Aspinall 1996; <i>minor</i> ? C Richardson pers comm. Egypt Avib, BE
795	Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	Winters in Yemen, Oman irregularly in small numbers, F&C 2001.
796	Superb Starling	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>	Breeds SE Sudan, E Ethiopia & N Somalia HBW14. Introduction: breeding Sharjah UAE since at least 2006, Jennings 2008. On Avibase website Israel list Aug 08
797	Violet-backed Starling (Amethyst Starling)	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	African species, migrant breeder N Yemen Porter & Warr 1985, SW Arabia littoral, F&C 2001, vagrant Israel Shirihai 1999.

798	Somali Starling (Somali Red-winged Starling)	<i>Onychognathus blythii</i>	Somalia, Ethiopia, Socotra, F&C 2001; Socotra moult differences, separate ssp <i>creaghi</i> ? More evidence needed for elevating, Kirwan 2007.
799	Socotra Starling (Socotra Red-winged Starling)	<i>Onychognathus frater</i>	Socotra endemic, F&C 2001. Relationship to Socotra form of <i>O. blythii</i> ?
800	Tristram's Starling (Tristram's Grackle)	<i>Onychognathus tristramii</i>	N & E Red Sea hinterland, W to near Oman, increasingly commensal, F&C 2001, resident Dead Sea area Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE
		Buphagidae	IOC v2.0 places in new genus, <i>Buphagidae</i>, following Lovette & Rubenstein 2007.
801	Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	African species. Recorded Yemen, Hansbro & Sargeant 1999.
		Turdidae	Voelker & Outlaw 2008 show genus <i>Geokichla</i>, comprising some dozen taxa, is much older than <i>Zoothera</i> and originates from an earlier radiation when present-day Arabia was forested.
802	Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i>	Resident SE Kazakhstan (scarce W&O 2007), Kyrgyzstan (widespread, Ven 2002), Tadzhikistan, Afghanistan HBW10; rare or vagrant in winter N Khorasan Iran Zarudny 1911. Occurs Turkmenistan (K-M&K 2005). NB this genus mis-spelt historically as <i>Myiophonus</i> .
803	Siberian Thrush	<i>Geokichla sibirica</i> (<i>Zoothera sibirica</i>) (<i>Turdus sibiricus</i> in some Russian literature)	Vagrant OSME Region, HBW10. In Yenisey valley Krasnoyarsk Republic to N of Region, common, but scarce elsewhere Rogacheva 1992. DB 2009 erect <i>Geokichla</i> , which Parkin & Knox 2010 support, citing 3 recent evolutionary studies; IOC v2.5 omits mention of this genus.
804	White's Thrush (Scaly, or Common Scaly Thrush)	<i>Zoothera [dauma] aurea</i>	R&A 2005 & IOC2.3 agree English name White's Thrush, although other names offered eg Parkin & Knox 2010 support Scaly Thrush as <i>Z. aurea</i> , which rare & local Krasnoyarsk Republic to N of Region Rogacheva 1992, breeds SE Kazakhstan, migrant E OSME Region, vagrant elsewhere HBW10; Zarudny 1911 noted Blanford & St John had seen this taxon earlier NW Iran. We consider R&A 2005 sound in limiting <i>Z. dauma</i> to just Small-billed Scaly Thrush - breeds Himalayas winters to S; taxon in our Region is <i>aurea</i> . NB1 Inskipp <i>et al</i> 1996 note similar songs of <i>dauma</i> & <i>aurea</i> , treat Scaly Thrush as <i>Z. dauma</i> as do Inskipp <i>et al</i> 2001, W&O 2007 & Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009, whereas Clements 2007 calls Scaly Thrush <i>Z.d. aurea</i> ; Shimba 2007 has White's Thrush as <i>Z. aurea</i> . NB2 prime <i>aurea</i> habitat <i>Picea</i> -dominated taiga very vulnerable to climate change; many bird taxa likely to undergo reduction & northward movement of breeding areas Huntley <i>et al</i> 2007. NB3 Mention of both <i>Z. dauma</i> & <i>Z. aurea</i> on Avibase website Kazakhstan Aug 08 list likely refer to old records of same taxon under <i>dauma</i> & later <i>aurea</i> .
805	Yemen Thrush	<i>Turdus menachensis</i>	Resident N Yemen Porter & Warr 1985, SW Saudi Arabia, W Yemen, HBW10.
806	Tickell's Thrush	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	Winters E Afghanistan Smith 1974, R&A 2005, also map in HBW 10. Roberts 1992 map suggests breeds Afghanistan above Bashqul river, Nurestan (WSW of Chitral in Pakistan).
807	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	<i>T.t. amicornum</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, vagrant Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Widespread passage Turkey, scattered breeder Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Caucasus, N Iran (scarce, Scott & Adhami 2006), SW Turkmenistan, HBW10, possibly winters NW-most Afghanistan R&A 2005, rare Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE. Rare winter Oman eg Dec 06 IH pers comm. NB DB 2009 call sssp <i>alpestris</i> Southern & <i>amicornum</i> Caucasian Ring Ouzels.
PT	Eurasian Blackbird PT (Common Blackbird)	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Re Parent Taxon; IOC update v2.0 accepts splits of extralimital Tibetan Blackbird <i>T.(m.) maximus</i> & Indian Blackbird <i>T.(m.) similimus</i> (R&A 2005) (see ORL Hypothetical List)..
808	Eurasian Blackbird (Common Blackbird)	<i>Turdus (merula) merula</i>	<i>T.m syriacus</i> & <i>intermedius</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, <i>intermedius</i> Afghanistan Paludan 1959. Turkey, Levant, SE CA, Iran, Afghanistan, HBW10. Egypt Avib, BE. English name used better describes distribution.
809	Chestnut Thrush	<i>Turdus rubrocanus</i>	NE-most Afghanistan, Sayer & van der Zon 1981, IOC, HBW10, R&A 2005, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, H&E 1970 eastern Afghan Safed Koh, Roberts 1992 (Thal). Tadzhikistan?
810	Eyebrowed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	N of Region, breeds W to 78°E, rare to locally common Rogacheva 1992. Breeds E Kazakhstan, vagrant elsewhere in Region, HBW10.
PT	Dark- (Black- or Red-) throated Thrush PT	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	Parent Taxon recorded Egypt Avib, BE before split. Scott & Adhami 2006 (Iran) do not split, nor do Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Split supported by Knox <i>et al</i> 2008, Sangster <i>et al</i> 2009, Brazil 2009, IOC v2.0 & Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009; we treat as semispecies <i>pro tem</i> . Old records Arabia of PT likely refer to <i>atrogularis</i> .
811	Red-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus [ruficollis] ruficollis</i>	In Krasnoyarsk Republic, mostly in higher forest belts Sayan Mts Rogacheva 1992. Occurs Kazakhstan (vagrant W&O 2007), Uzbekistan (K-M&K 2005), may breed easternmost Kazakhstan (hybrid <i>ruficollis</i> × <i>atrogularis</i> caught may have been wrongly attributed W&O 2007), vagrant elsewhere eg Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, HBW10 winters just in NE Afghanistan, R&A 2005. Winters Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002.
812	Black-throated Thrush (Dark-throated Thrush)	<i>Turdus [ruficollis] atrogularis</i>	N of Region, usually N of <i>ruficollis</i> Rogacheva 1992. Breeds NE Kazakhstan (E only W&O 2007: NB black-headed morph ' <i>relicta</i> ' (taxonomy speculative) repeatedly seen S & E Kazakhstan; wintery, migrant Iraq, S CA, Iran (widespread but scarce passage Zarudny 1911, ' <i>relicta</i> ' only in S Caspian), Afghanistan, HBW10 Wakhan Sep 2006 Ayé 2007b. Winters Kyrgyzstan, common spring migrant, Ven 2002 vagrant Oman Nov 06 IH pers comm; all Israel records this taxon Yoav Perlman <i>in litt</i> Nov 09. NB Some variations have 'Dark' and not 'Black' throats in breeding plumage.
PT	Naumann's Thrush (Dusky Thrush) PT	<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	Re Parent Taxon: split supported by Knox <i>et al</i> 2008, Sangster <i>et al</i> 2009, Brazil 2009, IOC v2.0 & Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009; we treat as semispecies.
813	Naumann's Thrush	<i>Turdus [naumanni] naumanni</i>	Locally abundant in N Krasnoyarsk Republic to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Vagrant to Kuwait, Israel (but categorised as lumped <i>T. naumanni</i> in Perlman & Meyrav 2009, Yoav Perlman <i>in litt</i> Nov 09), Cyprus. Oman, Porter <i>et al</i> 1996. Vagrant Kazakhstan W&O 2007.
814	Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus [naumanni] eunomus</i> (formerly <i>T. naumanni eunomus</i>)	Rare to common in small area E-C Krasnoyarsk Republic to N of region Rogacheva 1992. Migrant in easternmost OSME Region, vagrant elsewhere, HBW10. Vagrant Kazakhstan W&O 2007.
815	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Breeds N & NE Kazakhstan, winters locally further S, HBW10, migrant in N Kyrgyzstan & winters, Ven 2002, vagrant Afghanistan Smith 1974. Egypt Avib, BE
816	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i> (= Russian <i>T. musicus</i>)	Breeds far N Kazakhstan (& far E W&O 2007, 1st wintering records W&O 2008), winters S Caspian, widespread on migration, HBW10, uncommon Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, vagrant Afghanistan Reeb 1977. Egypt Avib, BE. Report Oman (1 st) Nov 06 IH pers comm. NB This taxon originated in a New World clade, unlike all others in Eurasia Voelker <i>et al</i> 2007
817	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Breeds N Kazakhstan (E only W&O 2007), resident N Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran (scarce Scott & Adhami 2006), winters to S, HBW10, occasional Oman eg Dec 06 IH pers comm. Egypt Avib, BE
818	Mistle Thrush (old spelling Missel Thrush)	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	<i>T.v. viscivorus</i> & <i>bonapartei</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Breeds CA (C&E Kazakhstan W&O 2007), Turkey, Iran (scarce Scott & Adhami 2006), Afghanistan, winters mid-OSME Region, HBW10, rare Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE

		Muscicapidae	NB Disappointingly, Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 declined to accord with the not-so-recent revision that placed <i>eg Luscinia, Phoenicurus, Saxicola, Oenanthe & Monticola</i> into Muscicapidae from Turdidae ; their policy of 'author's choice' of taxonomy vague option.
819	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Breeds N Kazakhstan (<i>rubecula</i> W&O 2007, but <i>tataricus</i> passage & winter), resident N half Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, vagrant Afghanistan Smith 1974 , winters to S above 23°N, HBW10. Egypt Avib, BE
PT	Bluethroat PT	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Re Parent Taxon ; IOC v2.3 does not split. NB Hilgertoh & Raddatz 2009 declined to assign ssp identity to those ringed Hurgada on grounds of lack of DNA-identified series of sufficient sizes.
820	Red-spotted Bluethroat (Bluethroat)	<i>Luscinia (svecica) svecica</i>	Breeds CA (<i>L. (s.) svecica svecica & pallidogularis</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007), Iran (<i>pallidogularis</i> breeding suggested only for N Khorasan Zarudny 1911; possibly, Scott & Adhami 2006), Afghanistan (<i>abbotti</i> Paludan 1959 Roberts 1992; passage <i>svecica, pallidogularis, saturator & kobdensis</i>), sp recorded Wakhan Sep 2006 Ayé 2007b; <i>svecica, pallidogularis</i> passage Turkey Roselaar 1995, winters to S and Africa, HBW10. Egypt Avib, BE. NB English name not ideal due to extent of local individual variation. Other <i>L. (s.) svecica</i> taxa in this group uncertain at present, but provisionally all ssp save <i>cyanecula, namnetum</i> and <i>magna</i> in this group.
821	White-spotted Bluethroat (Bluethroat)	<i>Luscinia (svecica) cyanecula</i>	<i>L. (s.) cyanecula cyanecula</i> probably rare on migration through Egypt (BWP V), but <i>L. (s.) cyanecula magna</i> breeds Turkey Roselaar 1995. Extent of occurrence of other <i>L. (s.) cyanecula</i> taxa in OSME Region to be established: provisionally, <i>cyanecula, namnetum</i> (extralimital) and <i>magna</i> (usually lacks any spot) in this group; likely <i>magna</i> passage Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956. NB1 English name not ideal due to extent of local individual variation. NB2 DB 2009 call ssp <i>magna</i> Turkish Bluethroat.
822	Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Locally very common to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Breeds easternmost Kazakhstan (common W&O 2007), vagrant elsewhere, winters SE Asia, HBW10. Egypt Avib, BE
823	White-tailed Rubythroat (Himalayan Rubythroat)	<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	SE Kazakhstan (common W&O 2007), Kyrgyzstan (widespread, Ven 2002), Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan (<i>bailloni</i> Paludan 1959), (not Turkmenistan K-M&K 2005), noted Wakhan Sep 2006 Ayé 2007b, HBW10.
824	Indian Blue Robin (formerly Indian Bluechat)	<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	NE Afghanistan (Thal Roberts 1992, Nurestan H&E 1970 ssp <i>brunnea</i> Paludan 1959), HBW10, R&A 2005. 'Local summer visitor, locally common in Himalayas' in Pakistan, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 maps occupying entire Pakistan Safed Koh, along Afghan border.
825	Siberian Blue Robin	<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	NB1 Westward range expansion to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Kazakhstan, K-M&K 2005, breeds easternmost Kazakhstan (NB2 vagrant only W&O 2007), vagrant most of OSME Region, winters SE Asia, HBW10.
826	Rufous-tailed Robin (Swinhoe's Red-tailed Robin)	<i>Luscinia sibilans</i>	Rare to locally abundant S Krasnoyarsk Republic (near westernmost limit) Rogacheva 1992. Breeds (?) easternmost Kazakhstan, vagrant rest of Region, winters China HBW10. NB1 Rare WP vagrant Harrop 2007. NB2 placed in <i>Erithacus</i> by some, others suggest a new genus Parkin & Knox 2010.
827	Thrush Nightingale (Sprouser)	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	Breeds Caucasus, N Kazakhstan, N Afghanistan (R&A 2005) migrant in rest of OSME Region (Zarudny 1911 assessed as rare winterer Iran Gulf littoral), winters E to S Africa, HBW10. Egypt Avib, BE
PT	Common Nightingale PT	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Parent Taxon case not yet complete; IOC v2.3 still not split. Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 mention ID differences of <i>golzii</i> , but do not split.
828	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia (megarhynchos) megarhynchos</i>	Breeds Turkey-Iran including Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, migrates through E Mediterranean HBW 10. Egypt Avib, BE. NB1 Dickinson 2003 assigns eastern breeding populations to <i>L. megarhynchos baehrmanni</i> , but Croatian population of nominate also migrate through E Mediterranean (<i>eg</i> perhaps in general passage Egypt Steve Moldován <i>in litt</i>). NB2 <i>baehrmanni & africana</i> breed Turkey <i>megarhynchos</i> passage Roselaar 1995
829	Eastern Nightingale (Common Nightingale)	<i>Luscinia (megarhynchos) golzii</i> (grouped with <i>L. (m.) africana</i>)	NB <i>golzii</i> has priority over <i>hafizi</i> Dickinson 2008, Knox <i>et al</i> 2008. Taxa <i>africana</i> (<i>L. (m.) megarhynchos</i> ssp) & <i>hafizi</i> Turkmenistan Bukreev 1997, <i>hafizi</i> Armenia (Ananian 2006), much of Kazakhstan W&O 2007, as far E as 57°26' E Kovshar <i>et al</i> 2007, W&O 2008, passage (as <i>hafizi</i>) Turkey Roselaar 1995. Breeds C & S CA (away from deserts Flint <i>et al</i> 1984), Caucasus, Iraq Moore & Boswell 1941-46 & Caspian Iran (<i>africana</i> although Zarudny 1911 notes <i>hafizi</i> widespread breeding & passage), possibly this taxon N Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956, Afghanistan (<i>hafizi</i>), migrant to sub-Saharan Africa, HBW10.
PT	Red-flanked Bluetail Parent Taxon	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	IOC update v1.7 accepts split (R&A 2005, Knox <i>et al</i> 2008) of <i>T. (c.) rufilatus</i> and changes English name to Himalayan Bluetail. We treat as allospecies. NB Additional PT aspect – subsume <i>Tarsiger</i> in <i>Luscinia</i> ? If so, next 2 taxa placed before <i>L. megarhynchos</i> ; see Shimba 2007, Clements 2007, H&M3 corrigenda & Brazil 2009.
830	Red-flanked Bluetail (Orange-flanked Bluetail)	<i>Tarsiger [cyanurus] cyanurus</i> (= <i>Luscinia cyanura</i>)	Breeds to NE & NW of Region (locally common to N Rogacheva 1992), occurs only as migrant or vagrant in Region, HBW10 <i>contra</i> W&O 2007 assessment as common migrant breeder E Kazakhstan W Altai.
831	Himalayan Bluetail (Himalayan Red-flanked Bluetail, Red-flanked Bluetail, Himalayan Red-flanked Bush-Robin)	<i>Tarsiger [cyanurus] rufilatus</i> (formerly <i>T. cyanurus rufilatus</i>)	Breeds on NE Afghanistan-Pakistan border Roberts 1992, eastern Afghan Safed Koh H&E 1970, taxonomy follows R&A 2005.
832	White-throated Robin (formerly White-throated Irania, Persian Robin)	<i>Irania gutturalis</i>	Turkey, Levant E to Iran, S CA less Turkmenistan, (common migrant breeder S-C&SE Kazakhstan W&O 2007), E Afghanistan, HBW10, NW, C, & NE Afghanistan, R&A 2005. Egypt Avib, BE
833	Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin (formerly Rufous-tailed Bush Robin, Rufous Bush-chat, Rufous Warbler Grey-backed Warbler)	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i> (<i>Erythropgia galactotes</i>)	<i>C.g. familiaris</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Afghanistan Paludan 1959, Kazakhstan W&O 2007, breeds S CA, Turkey (Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008), Levant (UAE Aspinall 1996), Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan (possibly breeds Kyrgyzstan Ven 2002), winters EC Africa, HBW10. Origin Kuwait (?) Lever 2005 App B. Egypt Avib, BE. IOC v2.0 reverts to <i>Erythropgia</i> for all <i>Cercotrichas</i> bar <i>podobe</i> .
834	Black Scrub Robin (formerly Black Bush Robin)	<i>Cercotrichas podobe</i>	Sub-Saharan species, ssp <i>melanoptera</i> in Arabian peninsula, HBW10 seemingly scarce Kuwait Jennings 2007c. Egypt Baha el-Din & Baha el-Din 2001, rare migrant winterer S Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, but now breeds C Arabia in irrigation Jennings 2004a, part of range expansion Jordan? (Grieve <i>et al</i> 2004). NB1 IOC v2.0 now presents as sole species in genus <i>Cercotrichas</i> . NB2 DB 2009 call ssp <i>familiaris & syriacus</i> Eastern Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin.
835	Indian Robin (formerly Indian Black Robin)	<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i>	One Afghanistan specimen record (mentioned in Paludan 1959) lacking full verification, R&A 2005. Breeds very close to Afghanistan-Pakistan border, Roberts 1992 (Thal & N) Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, Arlott 2007, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009.

836	Eversmann's Redstart (formerly Rufous-backed Redstart)	<i>Phoenicurus erythronotus</i>	Common N of Region in Sayan Mts Rogacheva 1992. E Kazakhstan (common W&O 2007), Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan (perhaps E Uzbekistan) E Afghanistan, HBW10, winter visitor to Iran (Scott & Adhami 2006) & much of Afghanistan Paludan 1959 R&A 2005, occasionally Oman IH pers comm, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009.
837	Blue-capped Redstart (formerly Blue-headed Redstart)	<i>Phoenicurus caeruleocephala</i> (<i>P. coeruleocephalus</i> in some older texts)	SE Kazakhstan (common W&O 2007), Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, HBW10, breeds NE Afghanistan R&A 2005, eastern Afghan Safed Koh H&E 1970.
PT	Black Redstart PT	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Re Parent Taxon; not split in IOC v2.3; Ertan 2006 suggested groups below, but data give no molecular justification Parkin & Knox 2010.
838	Western Black Redstart (Black Redstart)	<i>Phoenicurus (ochruros) ochruros</i>	Breeds SW & SE CA (Flint et al 1984), Levant, Turkey-Iran, NW Afghanistan R&A 2005, (vagrant W Kazakhstan W&O 2007), winters to S (& Syria R. Porter pers comm), HBW10. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Group contains <i>ochruros</i> , <i>gibraltariensis</i> , <i>aterimus</i> & <i>semirufus</i> (one suggested English name for this last taxon is Levant Black Redstart, but surely inadequate in relation to range). Alternatively, DB 2009 suggest name Western be limited to ssp <i>gibraltariensis</i> , remaining ssp being called Caucasian Black Redstart.
839	Eastern Black Redstart (Black Redstart)	<i>Phoenicurus (ochruros) phoenicuroides</i>	The <i>phoenicuroides</i> group includes <i>rufiventris</i> ; <i>rufiventris</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, <i>phoenicuroides</i> common migrant breeder W-C, E&SE Kazakhstan W&O 2007, NE Afghanistan Paludan 1959 Roberts 1992, Bamiyan Busuttil & Ayé 2009; NW Iran (?) H&E 1970, winters UAE; UAE Checklist 2008; mention of migration Iraq Moore & Boswell 1941-46.
840	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	<i>P.p. samamisticus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, breeds N Kazakhstan (<i>samamisticus</i> vagrant W&O 2007), Hissar Alai & Kugitang mountains Uzbekistan (Elena Kreuzberg-Mukhina in litt), S CA (Flint et al 1984), Turkey & Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008 to Iran, Levant, migrant possible breeder Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002, Afghanistan Vielliard 1969, Edward Dickinson pers comm, winters SW Arabia, HBW10. Egypt Avib, BE. Drastic & relentless decline due to severe Sahel droughts before & during 1980s; full recovery unlikely because wintering habitat, Sahelian woodland, now remnant & still degrading Zwarts et al 2009. NB <i>samamisticus</i> long-known as Ehrenberg's Redstart, but extent of cline with <i>phoenicurus</i> now thought large, possibly unstable.
841	Daurian Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	Misorientation (?) (Berthold 1999) migrant Uzbekistan K-M et al 2005, vagrant OSME Region, HBW10. vagrant breeder Krasnoyarsk Republic to N of Region Rogacheva 1992.
842	Güldenstädt's Redstart (White-winged Redstart)	<i>Phoenicurus erythrogastrus</i>	Rare in Sayan Mts to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Caucasus, SE&E Kazakhstan (rare W&O 2007, <i>grandis</i>), Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, perhaps E Uzbekistan, HBW10 breeds E-C & NE Afghanistan (Roberts 1992, H&E 1970, <i>grandis</i> passage Paludan 1959), Wakhan Sep 2006 Ayé 2007b, Tadjikistan, R&A 2005, status Iran uncertain, latest records 1950s Scott & Adhami 2006.
843	Blue-fronted Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	NE Afghanistan, (presumably breeds Paludan 1959) Roberts 1992, IOC, HBW10, R&A 2005 (S Tadjikistan?); from Grimmett et al 2009 map, may breed Afghan Daryā-ye & Konar valleys.
844	Plumbeous Water Redstart (Plumbeous Redstart)	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosa</i>	NE Afghanistan Paludan 1959 Roberts 1992, eastern Afghan Safed Koh only H&E 1970, R&A 2005, HBW10 – SE Tadjikistan? Vagrant Tadjikistan (K-M&K 2005), breeding Ayé 2007a. Vagrant and probable rare resident Ferghana, Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002.
845	White-capped Redstart (White-capped River Chat)	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan (K-M&K 2005); likely Kazakhstan near Taraz, HBW10, confirmed Sep 2008 Almaty province (Wassink 2009) resident NE Afghanistan Paludan 1959 H&E 1970, S Tadjikistan R&A 2005. Probable breeder Ferghana, Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002.
846	Little Forktail	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	S Kazakhstan accidental breeder W&O 2007, Kyrgyzstan (Rare resident Ferghana, Ven 2002), resident Tadjikistan, E Uzbekistan, E Afghanistan, HBW10, NE Afghanistan R&A 2005, H&E 1970 Paludan 1959.
847	Spotted Forktail	<i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	E Afghanistan-IOC, HBW10, NE R&A 2005, Nurestan Roberts 1992, H&E 1970 <i>maculatus</i> Paludan 1959.
848	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Breeds E Turkey, Caucasus, N&E Kazakhstan, rare W&O 2007, scarce breeder Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, migrant Region to SW Arabia, sub-Saharan Africa, HBW10, sight records EC Afghanistan, R&A 2005. Egypt Avib, BE
849	White-browed Bush Chat (White-browed Bushchat) (Stoliczka's Bushchat)	<i>Saxicola macrorhynchus</i>	Resident Afghanistan, IOC, Urquhart (2002), SE Afghanistan (isolated), R&A 2005, H&E 1970.
PT	Eurasian/Common/ European Stonechat Parent Taxon	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i> (formerly <i>torquata</i>) covering 23 ssp, but see Working Notes at right	Inclusive of <i>S.t maura</i> . (now <i>maurus</i>) eg see Kirwan & Bates 2008. Taxonomic revision, Wittmann et al 1995 Urquhart 2002, IOC-adopted (update v1.6), not BLI, increasingly accepted; presents superspecies <i>S. torquatus</i> of four species. The two European taxa come under <i>rubicola</i> , the new <i>torquatus</i> group (13 taxa) being distributed south of the Sahara as far as South Africa (<i>torquatus</i> type locality Cape of Good Hope), hence the the name African Stonechat (only one ssp <i>felix</i> (<i>qv</i>) in OSME Region). Eastern taxa (6) are brought under <i>maurus</i> (<i>qv</i>) Consequent PT revision for the OSME Region is as shown in next 4 rows. Kirwan & Bates 2008 also support the same superspecies group, but some English names differ: <i>S. rubicola</i> as European Stonechat, <i>S. maurus</i> as Asian (Siberian being a misnomer), <i>S. torquatus</i> as African and <i>S. tectes</i> (extralimital to Region) as Réunion (monotypic). However, the superspecies' lineal descent may not yet be settled (eg Wittmann et al 1995 suggest <i>S. axillaris</i> for African Stonechat), outline evidence suggesting <i>maurus</i> as priority for superspecies name (Martin Collinson pers comm).
850	European Stonechat (formerly Eurasian or Common Stonechat)	<i>Saxicola [torquatus] rubicola</i> (formerly <i>Saxicola torquatus</i>) <i>torquatus/hibernans</i>)	This taxonomy adopted by Urquhart (2002) via Sangster et al 1998 slow to be accepted (Clements 2007 supports), but refusal is difficult to defend - see Wittman et al 1995 and Wink et al 2002, with whom IOC v2.0 now complies. Only ssp are <i>rubicola</i> and <i>hibernans</i> . In our Region, <i>rubicola</i> breeds Asia Minor & Cyprus, winters Middle East to Iran. NB1 Disappointingly, Svensson et al 2009 avoid any taxonomic commitment, "Regardless of the taxonomy adopted...", but provide separate text for <i>maurus</i> as ssp! NB2 Parkin & Knox 2010 note that <i>rubicola</i> , <i>maurus</i> & <i>stejnegeri</i> are not each others' closest relatives.
PT	Siberian Stonechat Parent Taxon	<i>Saxicola [torquatus] maurus</i>	PT IOC v2.2 recognises separation of <i>maurus</i> via Illera et al 2008. The extralimital Stejneger's Stonechat <i>S.(m.) stejnegeri</i> accepted as split from <i>S. maurus</i> Zink et al 2009, IOC v2.5, as summarised in Parkin & Knox 2010.

851	Western Siberian Stonechat {Siberian Stonechat} (Eurasian, Asian or Eastern Stonechat)	<i>Saxicola [torquatus] maurus</i>	Known taxa in Region <i>maurus</i> , <i>armenicus</i> (qv) and <i>variegatus</i> (qv); <i>indicus</i> (see NB4 below) probably occurs rarely, but <i>stejnegeri</i> vagrant, <i>przewalskii</i> less likely; <i>maurus</i> winterer in S of Region Urquhart 2002. CA (Turkmenistan Bukreev 2005), HBW10, E Afghanistan (Summer breeder, passage & winterer Paludan 1959; probably breeds Bamiyan Busuttil & Ayé 2009), S Tadzshikistan R&A 2005, ssp <i>variegatus</i> (W), <i>maurus</i> niche migrant breeders Kazakhstan W&O 2007. NB1 <i>maurus</i> common breeder N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Widespread breeder, some resident, treated variously S. (t./r./ <i>maurus</i>) <i>armenicus</i> , winters to S, HBW10, rare Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE. NB2 case ending changes, David & Gosselin 2002. NB3 The English name Siberian Stonechat is well-entrenched, but we note that the proposed name Asian Stonechat has much merit, being geographically more accurate, the distribution mostly being outside Siberia. NB4 <i>indicus</i> possible split Illera <i>et al</i> 2008. Parkin & Knox 2010 note <i>rubicola</i> , <i>maurus</i> & <i>stejnegeri</i> are not each others' closest relatives.
852	'Byzantine Stonechat' {Siberian Stonechat} (Eurasian Stonechat)	<i>Saxicola [torquatus] maurus armenicus</i>	Urquhart 2002 maps <i>armenicus</i> Caucasus, E Turkey (E Turkey-Caucasus Roselaar 1995), E Iraq W & NE Iran & southern Caspian. Winters Africa, possibly UAE; UAE Checklist 2008. NB One former practice was to assign name 'Caspian' to both ssp. Because the two ssp are rather different, we assign a row to each. The mapped distribution in Urquhart 2002 of <i>armenicus</i> suggests worthwhile English name to cover <i>armenicus</i> 'Armenian' or 'Byzantine' Stonechat: we favour the latter as informal@OSME.
853	'Caspian Stonechat' {Siberian Stonechat} (Eurasian Stonechat)	<i>Saxicola [torquatus] maurus variegatus</i>	Urquhart 2002 maps <i>variegatus</i> Azerbaijan & Russian W Caspian N just into Kazakhstan at easternmost Volga Delta. Winters Africa, possibly UAE; UAE Checklist 2008. NB Because <i>armenicus</i> & <i>variegatus</i> are so different, we assign a row to each, retaining the name 'Caspian' for only <i>variegatus</i> .
854	'Eastern Siberian Stonechat' {Stejneger's Stonechat} (Siberian Stonechat)	<i>Saxicola [torquatus] stejnegeri</i>	Rare in winter or on passage Jordan; one 24 Nov 95, one 25 Apr 97 Andrews <i>et al</i> 1999. Zink <i>et al</i> 2009 show that although <i>maurus</i> & <i>stejnegeri</i> appear to be very similar, they differ strongly in their mtDNA patterns (as strongly as <i>rubicola</i> & <i>torquatus</i> groups & island taxa), making it unlikely that any subsequent nuclear loci investigation will weaken conclusion of separation. Parkin & Knox 2010 note that <i>rubicola</i> , <i>maurus</i> & <i>stejnegeri</i> are not each others' closest relatives.
PT	African Stonechat Parent Taxon	<i>Saxicola [torquatus] torquatus</i>	PT ; The extralimital Madagascar Stonechat <i>S. (t.) sibililla</i> has been split from <i>S. [t.] torquatus</i> Woog <i>et al</i> 2008; lack of specimens of the described but unvalidated Madagascar taxa <i>ankaratrae</i> & <i>tsaratananae</i> prevented their evaluation. NB Wittmann <i>et al</i> 1995 suggest <i>S. axillaris</i> as name for African Stonechat
855	African Stonechat (Eurasian Stonechat)	<i>Saxicola [t.] torquatus felix</i>	Of the 13 ssp of African Stonechat, only <i>felix</i> occurs (as resident) in our Region. All other ssp are either in isolated sub-Saharan pockets or are distributed much further S in Africa Urquhart 2002. SW Arabia, W Yemen, HBW10. NB The English name 'Arabian Stonechat' we note would well describe the sole & sedentary range of <i>felix</i> in northern Yemen and SW Saudi Arabia.
856	Pied Stonechat {Pied Bush Chat}	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	<i>S.c. rossorum</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Afghanistan Paludan as summer breeder & passage, perhaps winterer, rare Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Breeds S-C & S CA (Kyrgyzstan (?), Ven 2002), NE Iran (& rare resident Scott & Adhami 2006), Afghanistan, HBW10; vagrant to Cyprus Flint & Stewart 1992, Egypt Gauger & Völlm (2008a, b); Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Rare breeder Kazakhstan G&G 2005. NB Illera <i>et al</i> 2008 notes <i>rossorum</i> distinct enough from <i>bicolor</i> (SE Iran, Pakistan, N India; SW Afghanistan?) to treat as spp, but distinctions from other, non-island, ssp <i>burmanicus</i> & <i>nilgiriensis</i> further E yet unsampled.
857	Red-rumped Wheatear (formerly Buff-rumped Wheatear)	<i>Oenanthe moesta</i>	Resident Sinai, S Syria S to NW Arabia - vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009 - (W Iraq? Panov 2005 disagrees - re ID, small individuals more likely to be <i>xanthopyrmyna</i> or hybrid <i>xanthopyrmyna</i> × <i>chrysopygia</i>), non-breeders inland W Gulf, HBW10. Egypt Avib, BE
858	Red-breasted Wheatear (Botta's Wheatear)	<i>Oenanthe bottae</i>	Sequence reflects likely superspecies with Isabelline <i>O. isabellina</i> & Heuglin's Wheatear <i>O. heuglini</i> (qv Hypothetical List). African species, population <i>O.b. bottae</i> SW Saudi, W Yemen, HBW10, N Yemen Porter & Warr 1985.
859	Isabelline Wheatear (formerly Isabelline Chat)	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Breeds Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Caucasus, CA, Iran, Afghanistan Panov 2005, uncommonly Israel plains Perlman & Meyrav 2009, winters widely to S, HBW10. Egypt Avib, BE
860	Northern Wheatear (formerly Wheatear, Common Wheatear)	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Common N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Breeds Turkey, S Syria, Caucasus, Iran, CA Panov 2005, Mt Hermon Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, (N Afghanistan, R&A 2005), migrant through Region (Alaskan population winters in Africa Bairlein 2008; perhaps some, like some non-passerines, may be trans-oceanic migrants boreal autumn India-E Africa preying on dragonflies exploiting ITCZ movement described by Anderson 2009). Wintering populations N Gulf, mostly sub-Saharan Africa, HBW10. Egypt Avib, BE. NB DB 2009, Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 separate extralimital <i>seebohmi</i> as Seebohm's Wheatear (mountains NW Africa) on unstated grounds, although it lacks any molecular divergence from <i>O.o. libanotica</i> Aliabadian <i>et al</i> 2007; IOC v2.3 do not split.
PT	Red-tailed Wheatear PT	<i>Oenanthe xanthopyrmyna</i>	Re Parent Taxon ; Scott & Adhami 2006 (Iran) do not separate; IOC v1.7 did..
861	Kurdistan Wheatear (formerly Chestnut-rumped, Rufous-tailed & Kurdish Wheatear)	<i>Oenanthe [xanthopyrmyna] xanthopyrmyna</i>	English name from Panov 2005: it makes better distinction between the two now separate taxa. Sequence reflects likely superspecies Panov 2005. Breeds SE Turkey & Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008 (as 'Red-tailed Wheatear' <i>O. xanthopyrmyna</i>) to SW Iran, rare breeder Uzbekistan (Elena Kreuzberg-Mukhina in litt), has occurred Afghanistan E Dickinson pers comm, winters Red Sea, S Arabia, N E Somalia, HBW10. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Found breeding sympatrically with <i>O.[x.] chrysopygia</i> in N Iraq 2009 Richard Porter pers obs. <i>cummingsi</i> ?
862	Red-tailed Wheatear (formerly Red-tailed Chat) (Persian Wheatear)	<i>Oenanthe [xanthopyrmyna] chrysopygia</i> (=O. <i>xanthopyrmyna chrysopygia</i>)	Tadzshikistan, Turkmenistan, K-M&K 2005. Breeds, Armenia, N Iran, Turkmenistan, S Uzbekistan, S Tadzshikistan, N & E Afghanistan (Paludan 1959) R&A 2005, C Afghanistan (Bamiyan) Busuttil & Ayé 2009, winters to S & S Arabia, HBW10 (save NW Afghanistan R&A 2005). May breed E Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008. NB Found breeding sympatrically with <i>O.[x.] xanthopyrmyna</i> in N Iraq 2009 Richard Porter pers obs.
863	Pied Wheatear (formerly Siberian Chat)	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i> (Obsolete taxonomy <i>O. leucomela</i>)	Breeds E Turkey, N Caucasus, CA, Iran, N Afghanistan, winters EC Africa, some SW Arabia, HBW10, rare migrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. NB1 White-throated 'vittata' occurs only in a few eastern populations, at a very low & unpredictable density (Panov 2005), probably via recessive genes. NB2 hybrid <i>pleschanka/hispanica</i> populations around Caspian Panov 2005, the 2 taxa appearing genetically close Outlaw <i>et al</i> 2010. Egypt Avib, BE
864	Cyprus Wheatear (Cyprus Pied Wheatear)	<i>Oenanthe cyprica</i>	Migrant from Cyprus through Levant, then S to winter interior Sudan, Ethiopia, HBW10. Panov 2005 suggests <i>O. cyprica</i> is ancestor of <i>O. pleschanka</i> & that separation borderline. 1 st record Oman IH in press. Egypt Avib, BE

PT	Black-eared Wheatear Parent Taxon	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	IOC v2.3 do not split: no published molecular analysis (as of Aug 2010). Almost certainly individuals of Western Black-eared Wheatear <i>O.(h.) hispanica</i> (see Hypothetical List) from Croatian population pass through W Turkey regularly (especially Aegean islands), Cyprus or Egypt. NB1 both taxa include pale- and dark-throated morphs. NB2 Outlaw <i>et al</i> 2010 find in passing that <i>hispanica</i> and <i>pleschanka</i> genetically are very close. We retain as separate entities pro tem.
865	Eastern Black-eared Wheatear {Black-eared Wheatear}	<i>Oenanthe (hispanica) melanoleuca</i>	Breeds (<i>melanoleuca</i>) Turkey, Levant, Caucasus, SW Caspian, N Iraq, N & SC Iran, (CA Flint <i>et al</i> 1984), probably breeds in small numbers irregularly Cyprus Randler & Crabtree 2010; winters sub-Saharan Africa, HBW10, Panov 2005; Panov notes hybrid <i>pleschanka/hispanica melanoleuca</i> populations around Caspian; occasional Oman OBRC <i>in litt.</i> NB W&O 2007 also elevate <i>melanoleuca</i> to species, rare W Kazakhstan Mangghystau Province. Egypt Avib, BE
866	Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	<i>O.d. salina</i> (?) Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Breeds E Caucasus, C & S CA (confirmed only as Kyrgyzstan migrant, but may breed dry open areas, Ven 2002), Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956, Iran, N Afghanistan (<i>atrogularis</i> passage & winter but ' <i>oreophila</i> ' also breeder Paludan 1959; juvenile 12 Aug 72 4000m Wakhan Niethammer 1973; probably breeds Bamiyan Busuttill & Ayé 2009), winters widely to S, HBW10. Panov 2005 has <i>O.d. deserti</i> breeding N Saudi, S Syria, E Israel & <i>atrogularis</i> elsewhere in OSME Region; uncommon resident S Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE
PT	Mourning Wheatear Parent Taxon	<i>Oenanthe lugens</i>	The species list (Simon Aspinall <i>in litt</i>) for forthcoming Photographic Handbook of the Birds of the Western Palearctic (Svensson & Shirihai) radically treats taxon <i>halophila</i> as ' <i>Maghreb</i> ' (Western Mourning) Wheatear, and <i>lugens</i> (presumably also <i>persica</i>) as (Eastern) Mourning Wheatear. We anticipate a paper from Shirihai. IOC v2.0 accepts split of <i>lugentoides</i> as Arabian Wheatear, but sequences after extralimital Abyssinian Wheatear <i>O. lugubris</i> . IOC v2.3 does not split <i>halophila</i> ..
867	Eastern Mourning Wheatear (save 'Basalt Wheatear' morph, <i>qv</i>)	<i>Oenanthe [lugens] lugens</i>	Local resident NW Africa (Egyptian birds E of Nile Baha El Din & Baha El Din 2000), Syria S to Sinai S Oman; breeds WC-SE Iran, probably this taxon Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956, winters Arabian Peninsula, SE Iran HBW10. Suggested relict S & SW CA populations likely <i>O picata</i> variants/hybrids Panov 2005?
868	'Basalt Wheatear' ('Black-bellied Wheatear') (once included in Variable Wheatear)	<i>Oenanthe [l.] lugens</i> black morph (treated thus <i>pro tem</i> : see Notes)	NE Jordan, S Syria, perhaps SW-most Iraq & N-most Saudi Arabia where black basalt predominant land feature, to which taxon is tied Khoury <i>et al</i> 2010. Mechanism of retention of 'black' plumage uncertain, but juveniles also dark, suggesting adaptation to dark environment Khoury <i>et al</i> 2010; no recorded cline to standard <i>O.[l.] lugens</i> plumage confirmed Khoury <i>et al</i> 2010 (part-albino recorded Andrews <i>et al</i> 1999). Vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Previously placed in Variable (Eastern Pied) Wheatear <i>O. picata</i> under <i>opistholeuca</i> (eg Ferguson-Lees 1968, Wallace 1983), but Wallace (1988: BWP 5) accepted view of Lindon Cornwallis (also Andrews 1994) that it was melanistic morph of Eastern Mourning Wheatear (Panov 2005). Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 suggested further study; morph has white, not buff undertail coverts of <i>lugens</i> . Khoury <i>et al</i> 2010 suggest best to treat black morph as having independent taxonomic status. NB1 size range of 'black' wheatears: Basalt smallest; Variable (<i>opistholeuca</i>) medium, Black <i>O.leucura</i> largest. NB2 Tve 1994 correctly identified 2 BMNH specimens (1881 & 1926) as basalt morph.
869	Western Mourning Wheatear ('Maghreb Wheatear')	<i>Oenanthe [lugens] halophila</i>	Known to breed thinly widespread in Egypt W of 29°29' E to c 26°30' E, & likely to Libyan border, in narrow band between 30°N & 31°N in transition zone between true desert & coastal plain Baha El Din & Baha El Din 2000. Main breeding distribution Libya west to Morocco; Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 include as ' <i>Maghreb Wheatear</i> '.
870	Arabian Wheatear (South Arabian Wheatear)	<i>Oenanthe (lugens) lugentoides</i>	(HBW10 treats as <i>O. lugens lugentoides</i>). Resident SW Saudi Arabia, Yemen, & isolated in S Oman (as <i>O. lugentoides boscaweni</i> Panov 2005). IOC v2.0 accepts split from <i>lugens</i> .
871	Finsch's Wheatear (formerly Black-necked Wheatear, Barnes' Chat)	<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>	C to E Turkey, Levant, Panov 2005, E Caucasus, southernmost Kazakhstan (& Qostenay Province in N W&O 2007), Tadzkhikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan (<i>barnesi</i> Paludan 1959), W & NE Iran, Iraq, winters mostly to S, often locally, HBW10, eg Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, where rare breeder Mt Hermon. Egypt Avib, BE
PT	Variable Wheatear PT	<i>Oenanthe picata</i>	Re Parent Taxon; still not split in IOC update v2.3
872	Variable Wheatear (Eastern Pied Wheatear, Pied Chat)	<i>Oenanthe (picata) picata</i>	<i>O.p. picata</i> & <i>capistrata</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997 Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Breeds CA, Iran, N Afghanistan, winters mostly Pakistan, India, HBW10 (eg also Iran Scott & Adhami 2006), presumably this taxon vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009; reported Qatar 27 Nov 2008 SG 32(2). Zarusdny 1911 recorded <i>capistrata</i> passage only Khorasan-N Baluchestan Iran. Panov 2005 doubts <i>capistrata</i> sufficiently distinct because stabilised hybrid <i>capistrata</i> × <i>opistholeuca</i> occupies most of <i>capistrata</i> distribution, whereas <i>opistholeuca</i> remains distinct across most of historical distribution. W&O 2007 record as breeding migrants both <i>capistrata</i> & <i>opistholeuca</i> only in South Kazakhstan Province.
873	'Black-bellied Wheatear' (once considered to include 'Basalt Wheatear' <i>qv</i> above)	<i>Oenanthe (picata) opistholeuca</i>	= <i>O. opistholeuca</i> Turkmenistan (K-M&K 2005). Panov 2005 suggests what we now call <i>capistrata</i> may originate from ancestral <i>capistrata</i> × <i>opistholeuca</i> hybrids, two lines of ancestry (<i>qv</i> yellow wagtails, large grey shrikes). E Afghanistan R&A 2005, Kyrgyzstan, Tadzkhikistan Panov 2005, rare passage N Khorasan, Parapamis Iran Zarusdny 1911. Panov also notes that gene-flow is dominant from <i>opistholeuca</i> to <i>picata</i> where distributions adjoin – <i>picata</i> perhaps at long-term risk as separate identity but <i>opistholeuca</i> remains distinct across most of historical distribution. NB size range of 'black' wheatears: Basalt smallest; Variable (<i>opistholeuca</i>) medium, Black <i>O.leucura</i> largest.
874	Hume's Wheatear (formerly Hume's Chat)	<i>Oenanthe albonigra</i>	W Iraq (& E Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956), S Iran, SW Afghanistan, HBW10, S & E Afghanistan R&A 2005, Panov 2005, E UAE Aspinall 1996, occasional Kuwait Cowan & Pilcher 2003.
875	White-crowned Wheatear (White-crowned Black or White-tailed Wheatear)	<i>Oenanthe leucopyga</i>	African species. Resident Egypt, S Israel, Sinai, (Levant?), SE to Arabian peninsula (ssp <i>ernesti</i> Panov 2005), HBW10. Egypt Avib, BE. Occasional Oman winter, 3 records Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, 3 records up to 1974 Cyprus Flint & Stewart 1992, 7 records OBRC <i>in litt.</i> , rare vagrant Iran (even to Zarusdny 1911 Iranian Mesopotamia) Scott & Adhami 2006, no records since 1950s, 1st record Iraq Feb 2010 Salim 2010.
876	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>	One Na'ama Sinai Egypt Jan 79 Meininger & Mullié 1979, Meininger & Mullié 1981, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib. NB size range of 'black' wheatears: Basalt smallest; Variable (<i>opistholeuca</i>) medium, Black <i>O.leucura</i> largest.
877	Hooded Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe monacha</i>	Egypt, local Sinai (uncommon S Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009), Arabian peninsula eg E UAE Aspinall 1996, resident S Iran SW Afghanistan, HBW10, SE Iran R&A 2005, vagrant Cyprus Panov 2005. Reported winter UAE (also ♀ Oman Dec 06 IH pers comm). Egypt Avib, BE
878	Familiar Chat (Red-tailed Chat)	<i>Oenanthe familiaris</i> (<i>Cercomela familiaris</i>)	African species, rare visitor to SW Arabia, likely following rains, HBW10, vagrant S Yemen Warr 1992. Oddly, although IOC v2.5 changes to <i>Oenanthe</i> for next species, following Outlaw <i>et al</i> 2010, it does not for taxon <i>familiaris</i> , yet no other reference proposes the changes. See next row

879	Blackstart	<i>Oenanthe melanura</i> (<i>Cercomela melanura</i>)	Local Sinai to Arabian peninsula, HBW10, does breed Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008. Egypt Avib, BE. NB IOC v2.5 amends genus to <i>Oenanthe</i> , in line with Outlaw <i>et al</i> 2010, who note that taxonomic history of <i>Cercomela</i> has never been congruent; 5 of investigated taxa are closer to <i>Oenanthe</i> , the rest being nearer to other existing genera or become new monotypic genera.
880	Rufous-tailed Rock Thrush (Common Rock Thrush)	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	Turkey Levant, Caucasus, Iran, Iraq, S Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, HBW10, widespread Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002, E Kazakhstan, SE CA Flint <i>et al</i> 1984. Egypt Avib, BE
881	Little Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rufocinereus</i>	African species, resident N Yemen Porter & Warr 1985, S Yemen Warr 1992, population in SW Arabia, HBW10.
882	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	<i>M.s. pandoo</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, SE Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Summer breeder Turkey, Levant, Caucasus, S & SE CA, Afghanistan (<i>longirostris</i> W, N&C <i>pandoo</i> Nurestan Paludan 1959), Iraq, Iran, HBW10. Egypt Avib, BE
883	Blue-capped Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	NE Afghanistan-IOC, Paludan 1959 H&E 1970 E & E Safed Koh, Roberts 1992, HBW10, R&A 2005. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009 maps support strongly.
884	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	<i>M.s. neumanni</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997 Afghanistan Paludan 1959, this, <i>striata</i> & <i>sarudnyi</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Breeds Turkey, Levant, Cyprus, Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956, Iran, Caucasus, CA BWP VII, NE Afghanistan R&A 2005. (largely absent C CA, Flint <i>et al</i> 1984) Egypt Avib, BE
885	Gambaga Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa gambagae</i>	African species, SW Arabia, Dickinson 2003, breeds (resident?) N Yemen Porter & Warr 1985.
886	Dark-sided Flycatcher (Sooty Flycatcher)	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	To N of Region, rare to locally common southern taiga to Sayan Mts Rogacheva 1992. Breeds E Kazakhstan K-M&K 2005, rare W&O 2007, E Afghanistan (<i>gulmergi</i> Paludan 1959) Dickinson 2003, NE Afghanistan R&A 2005. NB Although Zarudny 1911 did record <i>M. sibirica</i> as breeding in Iran, the taxon involved is actually <i>M. striata sarudnyi</i> (named by Snigirewsky 1928)
887	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i> (<i>M. latirostris</i> in Russian & other literature)	To N of Region, rare open forest & common taiga Rogacheva 1992. Tadjikistan vagrant K-M&K 2005, Uzbekistan (K-M&K 2005). NB Rare vagrant to WP, Harrop 2007. 1st record Oman Oct 06 Moran 2008. RNBWS report on board ship Kuria Muria Is.
888	Rusty-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa ruficauda</i>	Kazakhstan, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan (E Paludan 1959) Dickinson 2003 (NE R&A 2005), Safed Koh to Chitral Kashmir Bates & Lowther 1952. Rare breeder Ferghana, W Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002.
889	Eurasian Pied Flycatcher (European Pied Flycatcher)	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Breeds N Kazakhstan BWP VII, passage migrant only W&O 2007, winters W Africa, passage Turkey, Levant to Iran (Iran Scott & Adhami 2006. 1 st record Oman 2004 IH in press. Egypt Avib, BE. English name used better describes distribution. NB1 IOC v2.3, Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 split extralimital <i>speculigerus</i> as Atlas Flycatcher <i>F. speculigera</i> (?). NB2 The 4 European <i>Ficedula</i> taxa are genetically very distinct but occupy near-identical ecological niches, Sætre & Sæther 2010 suggest speciation via (probably very rarely in birds) non-ecological 'reinforcement', particularly prolonged periods of allopatric isolation and reinforcement of premating barriers, rather than by adaptive radiation.
890	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Spring overshoot or vagrant to W Kazakhstan, BWP VII, W&O 2007. Migrant W of Region. Egypt Avib, BE. Old reports Iran now attributed to <i>F. semitorquata</i> , formerly thought ssp of <i>F. albicollis</i> , Scott & Adhami 2006.
891	Semi-collared Flycatcher (Semicollared Flycatcher)	<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	Breeds Caucasus, N Iran, largely local Turkey, uncommon spring migrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, vagrant Kazakhstan W&O 2007 (2 nd & 3 rd records [nine birds] 2009 Wassink 2010a), winters E Africa, BWP VII. Egypt Avib, BE. NB1 Older Russian records under <i>albicollis</i> . NB2 some males & many females unidentifiable in the hand, due to morphological cline between this and preceding taxon, which aspect unmentioned in Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009.
PT	Red-breasted/-throated Flycatcher PT	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Scott & Adhami 2006 (Iran) cite both English names, but make no comment as to taxa. RE Parent Taxon, split in IOC update v1.7, Svensson <i>et al</i> 2005, Brazil 2009, Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009.
892	Red-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula [parva] parva</i>	Breeds Caucasus, N Iran, NW Kazakhstan Dickinson 2003, rare W&O 2007, scattered along Turkish Black sea coast Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, presumably this taxon uncommon migrant winterer Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, migrant Afghanistan (Paludan 1959 R&A 2005) winters India, SE Asia. Egypt Avib, BE
893	Taiga Flycatcher (Red-throated Flycatcher)	<i>Ficedula [parva] albicilla</i>	To N of Region, breeds S taiga to Sayan Mts, locally common & adaptable Rogacheva 1992; also breeds N-C-E Kazakhstan, Dickinson 2003 (as <i>F.p. albicilla</i>) passage Afghanistan Paludan 1959; E only, rare W&O 2007, reported UAE, winters NE India - Greater Sundas. Extent, intergradation stability zone uncertain HBW11. NB1 As <i>Siphia hyperthya</i> (Cabanis; also Hartert?) in Kashmir, known to breed mountain forests near Chitral, near Afghan border Bates & Lowther 1952. NB2 Breeding areas & density uncertain, but see Rogacheva 1992 (habitat & behaviour). 1st report Oman Nov 06 IH pers comm
894	Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula supercilialis</i>	Breeds E Afghanistan (to China), Dickinson 2003, IOC, R&A 2005; Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009 support; HBW 11, one Afghan breeding record Nurestan on border Paludan 1959; E Safed Koh Roberts 1992, <2700m H&E 1970, up to 3300m Kashmir Bates & Lowther 1952. Recorded NE Iran 25 Apr 09 Cheraghi and Tohdifar 2010.
895	Blue-and-white Flycatcher	<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i> (formerly <i>Muscicapa cyanomelana</i>)	Vagrant to Oman (2 records Pedersen & Aspinall 2010), UAE, Porter <i>et al</i> 1996. Reported Oman Nov 06 IH pers comm.
896	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i> (formerly <i>Muscicapa thalassina</i>)	Vagrant SE Iran, Roth <i>et al</i> 2005, Scott & Adhami 2006, likely Afghanistan local in summer, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998
		Cinclidae	
897	White-throated Dipper (White-bellied Dipper) (Dipper)	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	Resident in much of OSME Region, HBW10 incl Turkey-N Afghanistan, R&A 2005, Wakhan Ayé 2007b. Caucasus, S & SE CA (continuous streams) Flint <i>et al</i> 1984 <i>leucogaster</i> & <i>baicalensis</i> SE&E Kazakhstan W&O 2007. NB The name White-bellied Dipper properly applies only to <i>leucogaster</i> .
898	Brown Dipper	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	E Kazakhstan, rare, <i>tenuirostris</i> , W&O 2007. Kyrgyzstan (N&W, Ven 2002), Tadjikistan, N Afghanistan, HBW10, Wakhan Ayé 2007b. Uzbekistan (K-M <i>et al</i> 2005). Mapped NE Afghanistan Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998.
		Nectariniidae	
899	Nile Valley Sunbird	<i>Anthodiaeta metallica</i> (formerly <i>Hedydipna metallica</i> & <i>Anthreptes metallicus</i>)	<i>Anthodiaeta</i> takes priority – Mann & Cheke 2006, H&M4, DB WP 2010; IOC slow to accept (not in update v2.5) as are Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009. Large part of SW Arabia, Cheke <i>et al</i> 2001. Egypt Avib, BE

900	Socotra Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra balfouri</i> (formerly <i>Nectarinia balfouri</i>)	Endemic to Socotra & Abd el Kuri, Cheke <i>et al</i> 2001.
901	Palestine Sunbird (Orange-tufted Sunbird)	<i>Cinnyris osea</i> (formerly <i>Nectarinia osea</i>)	Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008 & Lebanon S to N Red Sea, along W Red Sea littoral, then E to S Oman, Cheke <i>et al</i> 2001. Egypt Avib, BE
902	Shining Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris habessinicus</i> (formerly <i>Nectarinia habessinica</i>)	N Yemen Porter & Warr 1985. S Red Sea, W to S Oman, Cheke <i>et al</i> 2001, (Suggestion of E Hormozgan Iran Jan 2009). Egypt Avib, BE
903	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i> (formerly <i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>)	SE Iran (also Zarudny 1911), N & E Oman, E Saudi Cheke <i>et al</i> 2001, E UAE Aspinall 1996, NE Afghanistan R&A 2005, Paludan 1959 likely breeds E; likely N slopes E Afghan Safed Koh H&E 1970 Roberts 1992. NB Zarudny used <i>Cinnyris</i> 1911, & Vaurie in 1950s
		Passeridae	
904	Saxaul Sparrow	<i>Passer ammodendri</i>	Disjunct in SW & mid-CA (<i>ammodendri</i> (S-C) & <i>nigricans</i> (SE) scarce Kazakhstan W&O 2007) not Kyrgyzstan (K-M&K 2005), occurs NW Iran (may breed Scott & Adhami 2006), Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Possibly winters northeasternmost Afghanistan R&A 2005; old reports there (Hari Rud), One recent record - Raffael Ayé, Derek Scott pers comm.
PT	House Sparrow Parent Taxon	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Scott & Adhami 2006 (Iran) omit mention of <i>bactrianus</i> taxon (=indicus); note comment below. IOC update v2.3 omits mention
905	House Sparrow	<i>Passer (domesticus) domesticus</i>	Abundant resident OSME Region Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, 5 ssp Turkey Roselaar 1995. Egypt Avib, BE. Reported Dec 06 Qitbit, S Oman IH pers comm. NB In N&E OSME Region & in Russia to N, species less strongly commensal with human settlement than Tree Sparrow <i>P. montanus</i> Rogacheva 1992.
906	'Indian House Sparrow' {House Sparrow} (Oriental Sparrow)	<i>Passer (domesticus) indicus</i> (= <i>P. indicus bactrianus</i>)	= <i>P. indicus bactrianus</i> Turkmenistan, <i>P.d. hyrcanus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, as <i>P.d. bactrianus</i> breeding migrant Kazakhstan W&O 2007, <i>persicus</i> , <i>persicus/indicus</i> intergrades, <i>bactrianus</i> Paludan 1959. Resident CA (more migrant in Kyrgyzstan, Ven 2002), Afghanistan, N Iran, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Likely separation in Iran of <i>bactrianus</i> on morphology fraught with uncertainty at present, Derek Scott, pers comm (Zarudny 1911 records as nesting across much of Iran, but does not note <i>bactrianus</i> or 1911 equivalent), S Kazakhstan G&G 2005, across C& S belts W&O 2007.
907	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	<i>P.h. transcaspicus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, rare resident Kazakhstan W&O 2007, migrant breeder Afghanistan Paludan 1959, abundant migrant. Resident Asia Minor, Lebanon, W Caucasus, NW Iraq, N Iran, C, S&SE CA, Afghanistan (N,R&A 2005), Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, rare UAE Aspinall 1996, locally common Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. S Kazakhstan G&G 2005, S-E W&O 2007. Bred 2006 Saudi Arabia, Kuwait Jennings 2007c. Some migration to India, R&A 2005, reaches Oman IH pers comm. Egypt Avib, BE. NB hybrids with <i>domesticus</i> , <i>bactrianus</i> & <i>montanus</i> known at Chokpak.
908	Jungle Sparrow {Sind Sparrow} {Sind Jungle Sparrow}	<i>Passer pyrrhonotus</i>	SE Iran S Baluchestan Zarduny 1911 (nesting?), scarce Scott & Adhami 2006, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, Porter <i>et al</i> 1996. HBW14 omits mention Afghanistan, but suggests old Iran records are 'small' <i>P. domesticus</i> & occasional movement to Oman (not on official Oman Checklist). On WBDB 2008 Afghanistan checklist as uncertain.
909	Russet Sparrow (Cinnamon Sparrow)	<i>Passer rutilans</i>	NE Afghanistan, IOC, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993 H&E 1970, <i>cinnamomeus</i> Paludan 1959, HBW14; possibly former resident R&A 2005. See maps Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009, likely in Afghan Daryā-ye & Konar valleys.
PT	Dead Sea Sparrow PT	<i>Passer moabiticus</i>	Parent Taxon: NB Scott & Adhami 2006 (Iran) include <i>yatii</i> taxon. IOC update v2.5 does not split.
910	Dead Sea Sparrow	<i>Passer (moabiticus) moabiticus</i>	Breeds discontinuously SE Turkey Roselaar 1995 (<i>mesopotamicus</i>), Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, Israel, Jordan, Iraq (Moore & Boswell 1956), Iran, occurs Gulf, UAE, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Has bred Cyprus. Egypt Avib, BE
911	Afghan Scrub Sparrow {Dead Sea Sparrow} (formerly Yate's Sparrow)	<i>Passer (moabiticus) yatii</i> (= <i>P. yatii</i>)	See Kirwan 2004. Resident E Iran, SW Afghanistan (Seistan Paludan 1959), H&E 1970, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, Kirwan 2004, R&A 2005; winters inland Baluchistan (W Pakistan & SE Iran) Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009.
PT	Great Sparrow (African Rufous Sparrow) (Southern Rufous Sparrow) PT	<i>Passer motitensis</i>	Re Parent Taxon: BLI (Jul 08) retain lumping of Dowsett & Forbes-Watson 1993. IOC v2.3 recognises splits of Socotra Sparrow, <i>P. insularis</i> and Abd al-Kuri Sparrow <i>P. hemileucus</i> . NB HBW14 refers to previous lumping with other African <i>Passer</i> isolates (even the numerous <i>P. motitensis sensu novo</i> is remote in southern Africa).
912	Socotra Sparrow (formerly African Rufous Sparrow)	<i>Passer [motitensis] insularis</i> (formerly subsumed in <i>P. motitensis</i>)	Breeds Socotra. Compelling evidence for elevation to species rank in Kirwan 2008; Redman <i>et al</i> 2009 agree.
913	Abd al-Kuri Sparrow (formerly African Rufous Sparrow)	<i>Passer [motitensis] hemileucus</i> (formerly subsumed in <i>P. motitensis</i>)	Breeds Abd al-Kuri island. Compelling evidence for elevation to species rank in Kirwan 2008; Redman <i>et al</i> 2009 agree.
PT	Desert Sparrow PT	<i>Passer simplex</i>	Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2009 separate <i>zarudnyi</i> on various grounds, including relative lack of sexual dimorphism, but call for DNA investigation to finalise status. IOC v2.5 retains <i>simplex</i> covering both forms
914	African Desert Sparrow	<i>Passer (simplex) simplex</i>	Egypt, Avib, BinE. Two ssp: <i>simplex</i> recorded southeasternmost Egypt (in line with Dickinson 2003 'NW Sudan'), but <i>saharae</i> not known in OSME Region, although Dickinson 2003 places nearest population 'W Libya'. NB1 some suggestion of intergrades Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2009. NB2 English name informal@OSME
915	Asian Desert Sparrow (Zarudny's Sparrow) {Desert Sparrow}	<i>Passer (simplex) zarudnyi</i>	<i>P.s. zarudnyi</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, CA K-M&K 2005, Uzbekistan (NW Afghanistan?), Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Possibly NW Afghanistan, R&A 2005. Recorded in Khorasan Zarudny 1911 (see Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2009, in which English name Zarudny's Sparrow suggested), not Kerman in the Daht-e Lut sand deserts (Vaurie 1956, in error), thus <i>contra</i> Derek Scott pers comm, giving rise to 'status uncertain' in Scott & Adhami 2006. NB English name informal@OSME
916	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	<i>P.m. dilutus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Afghanistan Paludan 1959, this & <i>montanus</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007; also Turkey (<i>transcaucasicus</i> Roselaar 1995), Caucasus, Iraq (2 records Moore & Boswell 1941-46) to Afghanistan, CA, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE. NB In N&E OSME Region & in Russia to N, where more strongly commensal with human settlement than House Sparrow <i>P. domesticus</i> Rogacheva 1992.
917	Sudan Golden Sparrow	<i>Passer luteus</i>	Egypt Avib, BE. NB Locally very common in N Eritrea, NE Ethiopia; SE Range limit close to northward-advancing Arabian Golden Sparrow <i>P. euchlorus</i> Ash & Atkins 2009.
918	Arabian Golden Sparrow	<i>Passer euchlorus</i>	E Ethiopia (where spreading N towards Sudan Golden Sparrow <i>P. luteus</i> Ash & Atkins 2009), SW Arabia, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993.

919	Pale Rockfinch (Pale Rock Sparrow)	<i>Carpospiza brachyactyla</i> (formerly <i>Petronia brachyactyla</i>)	Turkmenistan (K-M&K 2005), semi-nomadic migrant wintering SW Arabia, Eritrea Kirwan 1998 (Pakistan?), breeds Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956, SE Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, uncommon E UAE Aspinall 1996, Mt Hermon Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, Iran Porter <i>et al</i> 1996, W Afghanistan Vielliard 1969, R&A 2005. Flock of 200 Kuwait 2006 Jennings 2007c. Winters Egypt (Avib, BE) S to Ethiopia Ash & Atkins 2009.
920	Rock Sparrow (Common Rock Sparrow)	<i>Petronia petronia</i>	W&S CA (K-M&K 2005), Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, resident/summer visitor also Turkey, Levant, Caucasus, Iraq, Iran NW Afghanistan. <i>P.p. intermedia</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Afghanistan Paludan 1959; <i>kirhizica</i> (rare resident, common breeding migrant in W) & <i>intermedia</i> (cbm)in SE&E Kazakhstan W&O 2007.
921	Bush Petronia (Lesser Rock Sparrow)	<i>Gymnoris dentata</i> (formerly <i>Petronia dentata</i>)	Resident sub-Saharan African species, population tip of SW Arabia, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. NB1 Contradiction here between English name of Petronia and removing it from <i>Petronia</i> genus? NB2 HBW 14 uses English name 'Bush-sparrow' for <i>Gymnoris</i> taxa.
922	Yellow-throated Sparrow (Chestnut-shouldered Petronia) (Yellow-throated Petronia)	<i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i> (formerly <i>Petronia xanthocollis</i>)	Breeds SE Turkey (small populations <i>transfuga</i> Roselaar 1995) through Syria, Iraq, UAE, Oman, continuous SW Iran, E Afghanistan (<i>xanthocollis</i> Paludan 1959) winters India, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993; breeding status confirmed Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009.
923	White-winged Snowfinch (Snow Finch)	<i>Montifringilla nivalis</i>	S&E Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, W Caucasus, SE CA not Turkmenistan (K-M&K 2005) <i>contra</i> Bukreev 1997 re Turkmenistan (<i>alpicola</i>) which resident SE Kazakhstan W&O 2007 (scarce), Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956, N Iran, N Afghanistan Paludan 1959 & C (Bamiyan) Busuttill & Ayé 2009, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. 1st reported Cyprus 3 Jan 2010 SG 32(2) . Egypt Avib, BE. NB long-isolated populations may deserve consideration of elevation HBW14.
924	Afghan Snowfinch (Theresa's or Bar-tailed Snowfinch)	<i>Pyrgilauda theresae</i> (formerly <i>Montifringilla theresae</i>)	Turkmenistan K-M&K 2005 (perhaps winter only), Afghanistan Clement <i>et al</i> 2003, R&A 2005, C Afghanistan Paludan 1959 H&E 1970 Busuttill & Ayé 2009 (breeding Bamiyan Busuttill <i>et al</i> 2010). (Winter only SE Uzbekistan & Tadzhikistan winter – K Roselaar pers comm). NB HBW14 uses English name of 'Ground-sparrow' for <i>Pyrgilauda</i> taxa.
		Ploceidae	
925	Rüppell's Weaver	<i>Ploceus galbula</i>	African species, resident Arabia S Red Sea hinterland to Yemen, S Oman, Porter <i>et al</i> 1996.
926	Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>	African species, range includes S Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Dickinson 2003. Feral breeder, R Porter pers comm introduced UAE Lever 2005.
927	Vitelline Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus vitellinus</i>	Reported pair Qurm Park, Oman 13 Dec 07 (Dave Seargeant <i>in litt</i>)
928	Village Weaver (Black-headed Weaver)	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	African species, range includes Sudan, Eritrea, W&C Ethiopia, Dickinson 2003. Small colony of escapes Dubai Zoo for some years after 1999 . Long introduction history around world, Lever 2005.
929	Bengal Weaver	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	Introduced; breeds UAE Porter & Aspinall 2010.
930	Golden-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus jacksoni</i>	African species, range includes SE Sudan, Dickinson 2003. Introduced UAE, Lever 2005.
931	Streaked Weaver	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>	Indo-SE Asian species, range includes Pakistan, Dickinson 2003, Roberts 1992, R Porter pers comm. Colonises new reedbeds along irrigation channels Roberts 1992. Introduced Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Lever 2005, probably Kuwait Gregory 2002. Introduced Egypt Avib, BE
932	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Introduced Saudi Arabia, Lever 2005, App B citing Jennings 2004b (<i>Phoenix</i> 20: 2-4). Now breeds UAE.
933	Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	Regularly recorded escape in Oman at same sites
934	Red Fody (Madagascan Red Fody)	<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar & other S Indian Ocean islands, Dickinson 2003. R Porter pers comm. Introduced Bahrain, Lever 2005.
935	Yellow-crowned Bishop	<i>Euplectes afer</i>	Recorded 52 times in groups of up to 3 in 3 locations Oman, near Muscat 1998-2005 (IH pers comm). Probably bred UAE since 2005 Jennings 2007a
936	Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	SW Kenya nearest range limit to OSME Region, Dickinson 2003. Feral breeder, UAE, Jennings 2005. NB Northern Red Bishop <i>E. franciscanus</i> natural range includes Somalia & Ethiopia – more likely vagrant Yemen or introduction?
		Estrilidae	
937	Crimson-rumped Waxbill	<i>Estrilda rhodopyga</i>	Introduced Egypt Robel 1997
938	Arabian Waxbill	<i>Estrilda rufibarba</i>	SW Arabian endemic, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, but also traded as cagebird eg UAE 1970s Bundy & Warr 1979..
939	Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	Introduced Arabian peninsula, Porter <i>et al</i> 1996. Introduced Bahrain, Israel, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Egypt, Lever 2005, Iran Scott & Adhami 2006. Mapped Pakistan-E Afghanistan border, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009 (persecuted by cagebird trade), where breeds Pishin & N Waziristan Roberts 1992. Egypt Avib, BE
940	Orange-breasted Waxbill (Zebra Waxbill)	<i>Amandava subflava</i>	African species, SW Yemen, Porter <i>et al</i> 1996.
941	African Silverbill	<i>Lonchura cantans</i> (<i>Euodice cantans</i>)	SW Arabia, S Oman, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Introduced Egypt Avib, BE, Robel 1997. IOC update v2.5 retains <i>Euodice</i>
942	Indian Silverbill (White-throated Munia)	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i> (<i>Euodice malabarica</i>)	Common cagebird; possibly established Afghanistan, <i>contra</i> R&A 2005, who map to border, also Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009. Resident S Iran (Scott & Adhami 2006), H&E 1970 cite Ticehurst collecting 2 near Hormoz 1921, but note even then the popularity as cagebird, Oman (reported Masirah Dec06, IH pers comm), Abu Dhabi, UAE, E Saudi Arabia Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, Porter <i>et al</i> 1996, Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Introduced Bahrain, Lever 2005, Egypt Pedersen 2001, Kuwait Gregory 2002. IOC update v2.5 retains <i>Euodice</i>
943	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Introduced UAE, Saudi Arabia, Lever 2005. Recorded E Afghanistan R&A 2005. Breeds up to 1800m Pakistan Roberts 1992.
		Prunellidae	
944	Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>	<i>P.c. rufilata</i> Turkmenistan Bukreev 1997 Afghanistan Paludan 1959 rare resident SE Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Resident S, SE & E CA, S-E Turkey-Caucasus, Iran, Afghanistan (NE R&A 2005), HBW10, rare winter N Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Breeds sympatrically (at least a week earlier) with Altai Accentor <i>P. himalayana</i> Salang Pass Afghanistan 1970 Madge 1978. NB Known to breed up to at least 5000m Bates & Lowther 1952.
945	Altai Accentor (Rufous-streaked Accentor, formerly Himalayan Accentor)	<i>Prunella himalayana</i>	S&E Kazakhstan (common migrant breeder W&O 2007), Kyrgyzstan, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan (breeds NE, R&A 2005, Badakhshan Paludan 1959), & N Iran, HBW 10 map. Breeds sympatrically (at least a week later) with Alpine Accentor <i>P. collaris</i> Salang Pass Afghanistan 1970 Madge 1978.

946	Rufous-breasted Accentor (formerly Jerdon's Accentor)	<i>Prunella strophiata</i>	Breeds NE Afghanistan (<i>jerdoni</i> Paludan 1959) R&A 2005; up to 3600m N Pakistan Himalayas, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 2009 (Safed Koh range).
947	Siberian Accentor	<i>Prunella montanella</i>	Breeds E Kazakhstan (vagrant only W&O 2007), migratory, some vagrancy to OSME Region, HBW 10.
948	Brown Accentor	<i>Prunella fulvescens</i>	SE&E Kazakhstan (ssp <i>fulvescens</i> & <i>dahurica</i> resident W&O 2007), Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan (also R&A 2005), K-M&K 2005, HBW 10, mapped Wakhan Afghanistan, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, Bamiyan Busuttil & Ayé 2009.
949	Radde's Accentor	<i>Prunella ocularis</i>	Mountain tops S-C & E Turkey Roselaar 1995, Caucasus, N Iran (Rogers 2001), S Turkmenistan, winters N Levant, N Gulf, S Iran, HBW 10, Afghanistan R&A 2005, 1 st record Oman 2004 IH in press.
950	Arabian Accentor (Yemen Accentor)	<i>Prunella fagani</i>	N Yemen Porter & Warr 1985, SW Arabia only, Porter <i>et al</i> 1996.
951	Black-throated Accentor	<i>Prunella atrogularis</i>	SE Kazakhstan (<i>atrogularis</i> rare passage, winter, <i>huttoni</i> resident W&O 2007), Tadjikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan (mostly wintering, R&A 2005), partly migratory, winters Iran (vagrant Iran Scott & Adhami 2006), HBW10, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, Oman Alström 1991.
952	Dunnock (Hedge Accentor, Hedge Sparrow)	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Breeds NW Kazakhstan (rare, passage & winter only W&O 2007), resident Turkey, Caucasus, scarce resident Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, winters around S Caspian Iraq, HBW 10, uncommon Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE
		Motacillidae	
953	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Map (error?) Garagum Canal A&M 2003 Uzbekistan, winter; vagrant UAE, Oman, Alström & Mild (A&M) 2003. 4 records Oman OBRC <i>in litt</i> , 4 ringed Nov 06, IH pers comm. Rare migrant Abu Dhabi Island UAE, vagrant elsewhere UAE (8 records) Pedersen & Aspinall 2010
The relationships between the <i>flava/citreola</i> wagtail taxa are complex. Some taxa may be undefinable in terms of species or subspecies, but nevertheless include diagnosable populations, suggesting a broader view is inevitable. Our arrangement of Parent Taxa highlights the complexities discussed by such as Pavlova <i>et al</i> 2003, but so far not all taxa that occur in the OSME region have been included in such studies <i>eg calacurata</i> . We suggest that to some extent the <i>alba</i> white wagtail taxa also display this kind of complexity, and note that similar complexity occurs in other groups <i>eg</i> the large grey shrikes and the white-headed gulls), which also merit taking the broader view			
PT	Yellow Wagtail Parent Taxon	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	The unknown extent and the undefined stability of many intergradation areas plague definitions of <i>flava (sensu lato)</i> taxa; they seem likely candidates for stable-isotope ratio studies as per Fox & Bearhop 2008. For diagnosability difficulties, see also Kehoe 2006, but many individuals either unidentifiable or cannot be assigned with confidence to any taxon. IOC v2.0 accepts split into Eastern & Western Yellow Wagtails, but note subtler conclusions of Pavlova <i>et al</i> 2003 from molecular studies. Some taxa listed below may later be shown to be unreportable, but note adventurous DB 2009 treatment of <i>flava</i> & <i>alba</i> taxa. Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 text avoids discussion.
PT	Western Yellow Wagtail Parent Taxon	<i>Motacilla [flava] flava</i>	Eastern Yellow Wagtail is <i>M. [f.] tschutschensis (qv)</i> IOC v2.2. 'English' names of Yellow Wagtail taxa informal@OSME. Unrelenting range contractions & decline in numbers of western populations mostly due to farming intensification Zwarts <i>et al</i> 2009. NB1 ' <i>dombrowskii</i> ', ' <i>superciliaris</i> ', ' <i>xanthophrys</i> ' & ' <i>perconfusus</i> ' invalid spp. provenance of ' <i>melanogrisea</i> ' uncertain. NB2 CA/Siberian wagtail ssp scientific names can differ, as can published descriptions of extent of separation of taxa. NB3 the <i>flava</i> group and the <i>tschutschensis</i> group do not share recent common ancestry; their separation probably occurred at the same time as the Citrine Wagtail taxa, <i>M.[citreola] citreola</i> & <i>werae</i> , the <i>flava</i> group sharing some DNA history with <i>citreola</i> , & the <i>tschutschensis</i> group with <i>werae</i> , implying that glaciations separated their ancestral stock taxa. & that present populations arose from secondary contact Pavlova <i>et al</i> 2003.
954	'Blue-headed Wagtail' (Western Yellow Wagtail, Yellow Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (flava) flava</i>	We follow A&M 2003 who map breeding: <i>M.f. flava</i> W Kazakhstan, <i>beema</i> C-E Kazakhstan, <i>thunbergi</i> perhaps northernmost Kazakhstan, <i>leucocephala</i> vagrant from W China, for others see below. Winter areas India, Africa, some in N Saudi Arabia, Oman, UAE, SW Arabia. This taxon occurs widely during migration. Egypt Avib, BE. Some (Including W&O 2007) treat as full species <i>M. flava</i> , Blue-headed Wagtail.
955	'Iberian Wagtail' ('Spanish Wagtail')	<i>Motacilla (flava) iberiae</i>	Vagrant Israel Porter & Aspinall 2010.
956	'Ashy-headed Wagtail' (Western Yellow Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (flava) cinereocapilla</i>	Scarce east Mediterranean, accidental Saudi Arabia.
957	'Egyptian Yellow Wagtail' (Western Yellow Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (flava) pygmaea</i>	Egypt (Dickinson 2003).
958	'Sykes's Wagtail' (Western Yellow Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (flava) beema</i>	Breeds N Kazakhstan to N Altai, migrant through OSME Region including Afghanistan. W&O 2007 subsume this in 'Blue-headed Wagtail <i>M. (f) flava (qv)</i> , following Sangster <i>et al</i> 1999.
959	'White-headed Wagtail' (Western Yellow Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (flava) leucocephala</i>	Breeds around Great Lakes Basin of western Mongolia Bräunlich 2002, only 8° to E of Region, not far at that latitude. Rare on passage S Khorasan & Parapamis Iran Zarusny 1911, now vagrant NE Iran, rare non-annual passage (as <i>M. leucocephala</i>) Kazakhstan W&O 2008, UAE Checklist rare spring, migrant to E Africa.
960	'Grey-headed Wagtail' (Western Yellow Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (flava) thunbergi</i>	Common breeder northern taiga C Siberia (Rogacheva 1992), common migrant through OSME Region incl Afghanistan (Kazakhstan W&O 2007 as <i>M. thunbergi</i>), some winter Arabia.
961	'Black-headed Wagtail' (Western Yellow Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (flava) feldegg</i>	= <i>M. feldegg melanogrisea</i> in many accounts (Although ' <i>melanogrisea</i> ' individuals often diagnosable, degree of inheritability of markings elusive; thought to intergrade east of Turkmenistan). CA (including only W&S Kazakhstan), Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan. Winter, migration as above. A&M 2003. G&G 2005, W&O 2007 treat as <i>M. feldegg</i> & map in most of Kazakhstan. Although intermediate forms exist to N & E (<i>eg 'melanocephalus'</i> Zarusny 1911), note lack of intergradation of <i>feldegg</i> in S&E expansion (A&M 2003), lending support to species status on same basis as some gull taxa (75% rule?).
962	'Eastern Black-headed Wagtail' ('White-chinned Wagtail') (Western Yellow Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (flava) 'melanogrisea'</i>	Although ' <i>melanogrisea</i> ' individuals often diagnosable, degree of inheritability of markings elusive. Breeds S Kazakhstan, Iran, Afghanistan, migrant through Region to NE Africa. Note no DNA-based separation from <i>feldegg</i> (A&M) 2003.

963	Eastern Yellow Wagtail (also Alaska Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla [flava] tschutschensis</i>	Easternmost Kazakhstan <i>taxon tschutschensis</i> , A&M 2003, common breeder W&O 2007, winters SE Asia. NB <i>taxon taivana</i> , 'Green-headed Wagtail' Brazil 2009, <i>may merit elevation (as M. [tschutschensis] taivana) Pavlova et al 2003, including M.(f.) lutea sensu lato</i> .
964	'Yellow-headed Wagtail' ('Yellow-backed Wagtail') (Western Yellow Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (flava/taivana) lutea</i>	(= <i>M. lutea</i>) Azerbaijan Checklist. CA (K-M&K 2005) W-most & E Kazakhstan (rare) W&O 2008, migrates via Caucasus, Caspian region, winters as above. A&M 2003. G&G 2005 & Flint <i>et al</i> 1984 & W&O 2007 treat as <i>M. lutea</i> , rare in disjunct Kazakh provinces- habitat-dependent. Flint <i>et al</i> 1984 map taxon in semi-desert and steppe belts of Kazakhstan & in disjunct Russian Far East on Sakhalin N to 70°N. NB <i>this taxon probably relates to taivana group Pavlova et al 2003, while possessing flava lineage also (see next row), hence its placement here</i> .
PT	Citrine Wagtail PT	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Re Parent Taxon : IOC update v2.0 does not split. NB1 Further to A&M 2003, Pavlova <i>et al</i> 2003 (subsequent to final edit of A&M 2003) reveal that the <i>flava</i> group and the <i>tschutschensis</i> group do not share recent common ancestry; their separation probably occurred at the same time as the Citrine Wagtail taxa, <i>M. [citreola] citreola</i> & <i>werae</i> , the <i>flava</i> group sharing some DNA history with <i>citreola</i> , & the <i>tschutschensis</i> group with <i>werae</i> , implying that glaciations separated their ancestral stock thus, & that present populations arose from secondary contact; <i>pro tem</i> , we 'lump' as ssp. NB2 Pavlova <i>et al</i> 2003 do not cover <i>calcarata</i> . NB3 BirdLife Checklist v2.0 treats <i>werae</i> as 'Western Citrine Wagtail' and <i>taivana</i> as 'Green-headed Wagtail, but within <i>flava</i> group! Although <i>taivana</i> not recorded in OSME Region, best sequence <i>lutea</i> and <i>taivana</i> consistently and place at end of <i>flava</i> group before <i>citreola</i> group.
965	Citrine Wagtail (Formerly Yellow-headed or Yellow-hooded Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (citreola) citreola</i>	Breeds (ssp <i>citreola</i>) S Caucasus Ananian & Busuttil 2002, N Iran, Afghanistan (perhaps passage only here, Paludan 1959), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, winters S Caspian, Iran (also Zarudny 1911), Oman UAE, wanders, occurs widely on migration (mostly India), A&M 2003. NB1 ssp <i>werae</i> passes through Region (breeds Turkey Porter & Aspinall 2010; recorded Wakhan Afghanistan Niethammer 1973; Cyprus May 2008; MB own notes) to northernmost breeding grounds; may breed N Kazakhstan. NB2 G&G 2005 elevate <i>calcarata</i> , Black-backed Citrine Wagtail (<i>qv</i>).
966	Black-backed Citrine Wagtail (Citrine Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (citreola) calcarata</i>	G&G 2005 elevate <i>calcarata</i> to full species <i>contra</i> W&O 2007; recently spread to breed in S Kazakhstan's N&C Tien Shan & Kyrgyzstan & Uzbekistan Tien Shan (Elena Kreuzberg-Mukhinain <i>litt</i>). Koblik <i>et al</i> 2006 remove <i>M. calcarata</i> from Russian Checklist - border changes from USSR. Breeds NE Afghanistan Paludan 1959 & C (Bamiyan) Busuttil & Ayé 2009, maps H&E 1970 Roberts 1992, & Afghan Pamirs Niethammer 1973). NB <i>extralimital ssp weigoldi resident China A&M 2003</i> .
967	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	<i>M.c. cinerea</i> & <i>melanope</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, subsumed into <i>cinerea</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007, iaw A&M 2003. Resident Turkey, Caucasus, N & S Iran, S Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan (Ven 2002), Afghanistan E CA, summer breeder Iraq, winters widely to S, A&M 2003. Egypt Avib, BE
PT	White Wagtail PT	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	IOC v2.0 omits mention of any degree of separation. NB <i>breeding distributions and extent of any interbreeding or clines not known for many taxa here listed A&M 2003</i> .
968	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (alba) alba</i>	Breeds Asia Minor, N Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan (Ven 2002), <i>alba</i> × <i>personata</i> W Iran, A&M 2003, Kazakh Altai W&O 2007; E Kazakhstan migrants may be <i>dukhunensis</i> Rogacheva 1992, winters S of Caucasus-N Afghanistan line; ' <i>dukhunensis</i> ' (<i>intergrade baicalensis</i> & <i>alba</i> A&M 2003) passage & winterer Afghanistan Paludan 1959, Iran Zarudny 1911 (' <i>orientalis</i> '). Egypt Avib, BE. NB1 <i>baicalensis</i> rare vagrant Chokpak Andrei Gavrilov <i>in litt</i> . NB2 (African) Pied Wagtail = <i>M. aguimp</i> , (<i>qv</i>).
969	'Himalayan Wagtail' (Hodgson's Pied Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (alba) alboides</i>	Treatment here follows Sangster <i>et al</i> 1999. 1st record E Kazakhstan 43:12N+76:37E W&O 2008. Breeds Pakistan N Chitral to Baltistan, along border with Afghanistan Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009, therefore likely breeds Wakhan. NB forms clade with <i>personata</i> and <i>leucopsis</i> A&M 2003: if these 3 taxa separated from <i>alba</i> , new species name would be <i>M. alboides</i> .
970	'Masked Wagtail' (White Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (alba) personata</i>	≡ <i>M. personata</i> (K-M <i>et al</i> 2005) <i>M.(a.) personata</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997 & 2005, breeds Uzbekistan (Atadjanov <i>et al</i> 2003; Elena Kreuzberg-Mukhina <i>in litt</i>) (as Masked Wagtail Kazakhstan G&G 2005, [C&E] W&O 2007; 2nd winter record 2008 Belyalov & Karpov 2009, Wassink 2010a). CA, N Iran (also Zarudny 1911), SE Iran Jan 2009 Winkel <i>et al</i> 2010, Afghanistan, A&M 2003, Paludan 1959, also Bamiyan breeder Busuttil & Ayé 2009 & Wakhan Niethammer 1973; summer visitor, passage & winterer. Occurs UAE; UAE Checklist 2008. NB forms clade with <i>alboides</i> and <i>leucopsis</i> A&M 2003.
971	'Amur Wagtail'	<i>Motacilla (alba) leucopsis</i>	Vagrant Oman; One record (as 'White-faced Wagtail') Oman 2005 Sandgrouse 29 (2) IH in press. NB1 forms clade with <i>personata</i> and <i>alboides</i> A&M 2003. NB2 DB 2009 separate <i>M. leucopsis</i> as Amur Wagtail.
972	Pied Wagtail (White Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (alba) yarrellii</i>	Recorded Cyprus 13 May 07 Colin Richardson pers comm. NB Photos Cyprus Oct 07 of another bird (John Waterbury) were not of this taxon (Ghassan Ramadan-Jaradi pers comm)
973	'East Siberian Wagtail' (White Wagtail)	<i>Motacilla (alba) ocularis</i>	W&O 2007 elevate to species – vagrant Kazakhstan (likely scarce passage migrant E Kazakhstan Wassink 2010b) from Yenisei westernmost range limit. 3rd record in 2007 Hendricks 2007, W&O 2008; rare winterer Seistan Iran Zarudny 1911.
974	African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	Egypt, Goodman & Meininger 1989. Continuing records Aswan (African Bird Club).
975	White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i> (also <i>madaraspatensis</i> ; spelling priority uncertain)	E Afghanistan in map in A&M (2003); support in Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 ('summer visitor' above '1700m', 'resident, locally common' 'NW Pakistan'), Roberts 1992 maps at or close to Pakistan/Afghan border Kurram & Khyber as do Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009. Probably this taxon uncommon all along Kabul River & in Kabul 2002 Anssi Kullberg <i>in litt</i> .
976	Golden Pipit	<i>Tmetothylacus tenellus</i>	NW Somalia to E Kenya, HBW9; vagrant Oman, Porter <i>et al</i> 1996, Yemen Porter & Aspinall 2010.
PT	Richard's Pipit PT	<i>Anthus novaseelandiae</i>	Many older records refer only to Parent Taxon ; beware inconsistency. IOC update v2.0 supports split, which includes extralimital Australian <i>A.(n.) australis</i> and New Zealand <i>A.(n.) novaseelandiae</i> Pipits.
977	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus (novaseelandiae) richardi</i>	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147: 821–826 cites Voelcker 1999 <i>Mol. Phylog. Evol.</i> 11:84-94. A&M 2003. <i>A. richardi</i> breeds E Kazakhstan (scarce W&O 2007), E Kyrgyzstan (irregular migrant, Ven 2002), E Tadjikistan, winters mostly SE India, SE Asia, with widely scattered 'outliers', eg SW Iberia, Nile delta, SE Oman; wanders widely, A&M 2003. Group comprises <i>richardi</i> , & extralimital <i>dauricus</i> , <i>centralasiae</i> , <i>ussuriensis</i> & <i>sinensis</i> HBW9. Egypt Avib, BE
978	Paddyfield Pipit (Oriental Pipit)	<i>Anthus (novaseelandiae) rufulus</i> (= <i>A. richardi rufulus</i>)	<i>Ibis</i> (2005), 147: 821–826. Likely breeds NE Afghanistan Alström & Mild 2003, breeds E Afghanistan (<i>waitei</i> , Paludan 1959), R&A 2005, post-breeding joins resident Pakistan, India population. Group comprises <i>waitei</i> & extralimital <i>rufulus</i> , <i>malayensis</i> , <i>lugubris</i> , <i>albidus</i> & <i>medius</i> HBW9.
979	African Pipit (Grassveld Pipit)	<i>Anthus (novaseelandiae) cinnamomeus</i> (= <i>A. richardi cinnamomeus</i>)	African species, with resident population SW Arabia, A&M 2003.

980	Blyth's Pipit	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	Possibly breeds just inside easternmost Kazakhstan, winters India, otherwise vagrant. A&M 2003. Recorded UAE James 1994, Bahrain Skakuj & Stawarczyk 1997; 4 records Oman OBRC <i>in litt</i> . Uncommon/locally fairly common migrant/winter visitor UAE Pedersen & Aspinall 2010.
981	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	<i>A.c. boehmi</i> & <i>griseus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Breeds Turkey, Levant, Caucasus, N Iran, CA, Afghanistan (<i>griseus</i> Paludan 1959), <i>campestris</i> widespread on passage, winters Arabian peninsula, S Iran, India, sub-Saharan Africa, A&M 2003. Egypt Avib, BE
982	Long-billed Pipit (formerly Persian or Brown Rock Pipit)	<i>Anthus similis</i> (obsolete taxonomy, <i>A. sordidus</i>)	Levant mountains including Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, S Iran, resident E Afghanistan (R&A 2005) (<i>decapitus</i> SE, <i>jerdoni</i> E Paludan 1959), Oman, Yemen, SW Arabia, winter Iran coast (?), A&M 2003, UAE Aspinall 1996, uncommon dispersive resident/rare winter migrant UAE Pedersen & Aspinall 2010. Migrates past Kuwait- Bourne 1991. Egypt Grieve <i>et al</i> 2001. NB1 Resident (A&M 2003) Socotra form, <i>socotranus</i> ('Socotra Pipit'), candidate for elevation after further research: NB2 Hartert 1917 named it <i>sokotrae</i> , as now does H&M3
983	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Caucasus, winters there, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, E Turkmenistan SE Uzbekistan, perhaps breeds northernmost Kazakhstan (scarce passage W&O 2007, 1st wintering record [15 birds] Karakol Wassink 2010a), common migrant from E Russia, A&M 2003. Egypt Avib, BE
984	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Breeds N Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan (away from semi-desert Flint <i>et al</i> 1984; <i>trivialis</i> & <i>haringtoni</i> W&O 2007), passage <i>schlüteri</i> (now treated as invalid), 'sibiricus' <i>haringtoni</i> Afghanistan Paludan 1959, winters Chitral area Pakistan (<i>haringtoni</i> ? Afghanistan?), India, sub-Saharan Africa, sometimes Yemen, Oman, UAE, common migrant A&M 2003, Afghanistan R&A 2005. Egypt Avib, BE
985	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Breeds SE Kazakhstan, A&M 2003, easternmost Kazakhstan Flint <i>et al</i> 1984, rare W&O 2007, & Wakhan Afghanistan Sep 65 Niethammer & Niethammer 1967, vagrant Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 1999, winter vagrant Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, UAE 2006 winter PH pers comm, first record Bahrain Skakuj & Stawarczyk 1997, Afghanistan E Dickinson pers comm.
986	Pechora Pipit	<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	Uzbekistan on migration K-M&K 2005. Breeds Arctic Urals to E, winters Philippines, Greater Sundas, A&M 2003.
987	Rosy Pipit (Formerly Vinaceous or Rose-breasted Pipit; see Working Notes at right)	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	Breeds NE Afghanistan (eastern Afghan Safed Koh H&E 1970), SE Tadzhikistan, possibly S Kyrgyzstan (not recorded Kyrgyzstan but possible migrant Ven 2002), winters to S, A&M 2003; common in Pakistan Himalayas to 4275m in summer, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, up to 13 000ft Bates & Lowther 1952. On WBDB Afghanistan checklist as uncertain. This taxon referred to as Hodgson's Pipit in some old texts – possible duplication of English name or confusion/conflation with <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i> , Olive-backed Pipit?
988	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i> (<i>A. cervina</i> in some Russian references)	Palaearctic Arctic breeder, winters SE Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, some Syria, UAE, Sinai, migrant through OSME Region (including Afghanistan Paludan 1959), vagrant Kazakhstan W&O 2007, A&M 2003, some winter Iran Scott & Adhami 2006. Egypt Avib, BE. NB often regarded as monotypic, well-supported case for ssp <i>rufulus</i> (W of C Taymyr) & <i>cervinus</i> (E of Taymyr) Stepanyan 1990.
989	Buff-bellied Pipit (Siberian Buff-bellied Pipit, American Pipit)	<i>Anthus (rubescens) japonicus</i>	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan (K-M&K 2005), breeds NE of Region (W&O 2007 vagrant(?); likely much commoner than records (all trapped birds) suggest), winters SE Asia also regular SE CA in winter: vagrant Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, Turkey Atahan & Atahan 2009, Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, a few reported winter Oman 2006/7 (IH), 18 records UAE Pedersen & Aspinall 2010 ; A&M 2003, straggler Afghanistan Paludan 1959, Pakistan Roberts 1992. Egypt Avib, BE. On WBDB 2008 Afghanistan database as vagrant. INB OC update v2.3 mentions only as <i>rubescens</i> .
990	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	<i>A.s. coutellii</i> , <i>blakistoni</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997; both also widespread passage Iran Zarudny 1911. NB CA 'Dark Pipit' <i>blakistoni</i> ; not in Rock Pipit <i>A. petrosus</i> group. Breeds NE Afghanistan (R&A 2005), Uzbekistan (Elena Kreuzberg-Mukhina <i>in litt</i>) rare E&SE Kazakhstan W&O 2007, resident Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, S, E CA, winters Afghanistan & to S, A&M 2003. Egypt Avib, BE
991	Upland Pipit	<i>Anthus sylvanus</i>	Probably resident Pakistan border A&M (2003), N side of Thal Roberts 1992, breeds NE Afghanistan (resident Paludan 1959) R&A 2005 H&E 1970; map Afghan-Pakistan border Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, but Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map only isolated populations, none on border. On WBDB Afghanistan database as uncertain
Fringillidae			
992	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	<i>F.c. transcaspicus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997 (now <i>transcaspica</i>), <i>coelebs</i> Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Resident Turkey, Caucasus, S Turkmenistan, N Iraq, N Iran, breeds N Kazakhstan, sparingly CA, winters to S and Afghanistan (NW Paludan 1959), Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Egypt Avib, BE. Only distinct ssp is <i>solomkoi</i> , S slopes W Caucasus NW Georgia, K Roselaar pers comm.
993	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Breeds (rare) NNE Kazakhstan (Kazakh Altai), SE G&G 2005K Roselaar pers comm, W&O 2007. Winters Asia Minor, Caucasus S CA, Iraq-Iran-Afghanistan, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, uncommonly Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009; vagrant Gulf. Egypt Avib BE
994	Red-fronted Serin (formerly Fire-fronted Serin, Gold-fronted Serin, or Finch)	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	Resident disparate areas Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, Turkey, Caucasus, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, Tien Shan G&G 2005. Also Tadzhikistan, Kyrgyzstan, S&E Kazakhstan NE to Tarbagatay & Saur Mountains, K Roselaar pers comm, W&O 2007; rare winter Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Egypt Avib, BE
995	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	Resident Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, (E Caucasus?), W Syria, W Jordan, K Roselaar pers comm. (Vagrant Iran Scott & Adhami 2006), N migrants winter Levant, N Africa, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, irregularly UAE Pedersen & Aspinall 2010. Egypt Avib, BE
996	Syrian Serin (formerly Tristram's Serin)	<i>Serinus syriacus</i>	S Syria, N Israel, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, SW Jordan K Roselaar pers comm. Egypt Avib, BE
997	Arabian Serin (Olive-rumped Serin)	<i>Crithagra rothschildi</i> (formerly <i>Serinus rothschildi</i>)	SW Arabian endemic, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, to at least 26°N (well above <i>menachensis</i>), K Roselaar pers comm.
998	Yemen Serin	<i>Crithagra menachensis</i> (formerly <i>Serinus menachensis</i>)	SW Arabian endemic, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, W Yemen, has occurred Oman (photos Hanne & Jens Eriksen); K Roselaar pers comm.
PT	Socotra Golden-winged Grosbeak PT	<i>Rhynchostruthus socotranus</i>	Parent Taxon case: Kirwan & Grieve 2007. Endemic to SW Arabia, N Somalia, Socotra, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. NB IOC v1.6 split includes extralimital Somali Golden-winged Grosbeak <i>R.[s.] louisae</i> .
999	Socotra Golden-winged Grosbeak	<i>Rhynchostruthus [socotranus] socotranus</i>	Endemic to Socotra

1000	Arabian Golden-winged Grosbeak	<i>Rhynchostruthus [socostranus] percivali</i>	Endemic to SW Arabia
1001	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	<i>C.c. bilkevitchi</i> & <i>turkestanicus</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997 (now <i>turkestanica</i>) S&E Kazakhstan W&O 2007; <i>chloris</i> in NW. Breeds Turkey, Levant, Caucasus, discontinuously CA, Iraq, Iran, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, spreading in Kazakhstan, K Roselaar, pers comm. Winters N Afghanistan, R&A 2005. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Some earlier literature (eg Russian) placed in <i>Chloris</i> ; AOU Checklist Supp 50 cites Arnaiz-Villena <i>et al</i> 2008 to raise <i>Chloris</i> subgenus to genus: BOU response awaited; this taxon not on AOU Checklist.
1002	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Breeds N Turkey, Caucasus, N&N-C Kazakhstan (rare W&O 2007), N Iran Mountains (K Roselaar pers comm) (scarce Scott & Adhami 2006), winters across C OSME Region to Iran, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, uncommon Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, vagrant Afghanistan Reeb 1977, R&A 2005. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Some earlier literature (eg Russian) placed in <i>Spinus</i> ; AOU Checklist Supp 50 cites Arnaiz-Villena <i>et al</i> 2008 to raise <i>Spinus</i> subgenus to genus: BOU response awaited.
PT	Goldfinch, Common or European Goldfinch PT	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Re Parent Taxon: Scott & Adhami 2006 (Iran) include <i>caniceps</i> (qv). IOC update v2.3 does not split. Likely some populations indeterminate status, but diagnosable.
1003	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis (carduelis) carduelis</i>	Resident Turkey, Levant, Caucasus, CA (summer in N), Iran, Iraq (<i>nieddecki Moore & Boswell 1941-46</i>), Caspian, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, breeds arc round E Med, N Kazakhstan, K Roselaar pers comm. W&O 2007 place <i>frigoris</i> In NE-E, <i>subulata</i> (<i>paropanis</i> group) in E, some intergrades in E; <i>carduelis</i> in winter: see <i>paropanis</i> text below.. Egypt Avib, BE
1004	'Eastern Goldfinch' ('Grey-headed Goldfinch') (European Goldfinch)	<i>Carduelis (carduelis) caniceps</i>	As <i>C. caniceps paropanis</i> breeds Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. CA (K-M&K 2005) Tadjikistan Ivanov 1940, <i>C. can. paropanis</i> NE Iran, W, SW&E Turkmenistan, N&C Afghanistan (<i>subulata</i> Paludan 1959), W Tadjikistan, E Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan S&E Kazakhstan N to Dzhungarian Alatau & Tarbagatay & Saur Mountains, <i>C. can. subulata</i> Kazakh Altai, <i>C. can. ultima</i> SE Iran (<i>C. can caniceps</i> SE/E Afghanistan?), K Roselaar pers comm. Abundant SE&E Kazakhstan G&G 2005, common W&O 2007. Paludan 1959 <i>paropanis</i> & <i>subulata</i> winter Afghanistan. NB Many authors refer to <i>C. paropanis</i> .
1005	Common Redpoll (≡ Mealy Redpoll some sources)	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Parkin & Knox 2010 suggest best treat <i>rostrata</i> & <i>flammea</i> (& ' <i>islandica</i> ') jointly. Winters N CA, Caucasus, sometimes further S, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, rare resident E Kazakhstan W&O 2007. NB1 extralimital Lesser Redpoll <i>C. cabaret</i> is third species. Knox <i>et al</i> 2001. NB2 Some earlier literature (eg Russian) placed in <i>Acanthis</i> ; AOU Checklist Supp 50 cites Arnaiz-Villena <i>et al</i> 2008 to raise <i>Acanthis</i> subgenus to genus: BOU response awaited. NB3 IOC v2.3 lists only <i>flammea</i> & <i>hornemanni</i> . NB4 Marthinsen <i>et al</i> 2008 found no molecular differentiation between <i>hornemanni</i> , <i>flammea</i> & <i>cabaret</i> .
1006	Coues' Arctic Redpoll {Arctic Redpoll} (Hoary Redpoll); see Working Notes at right	<i>Carduelis (hornemanni) exilipes</i>	Parkin & Knox 2010 suggest best treated as sspp pair, <i>hornemanni</i> & <i>exilipes</i> . CIS, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, likely irregular NW Kazakhstan (<i>exilipes</i> vagrant W&O 2007. Individuals wander widely to S in winter. Korelov's records lump <i>hornemanni</i> & <i>flammea</i> in Kazakhstan, K Roselaar pers comm. Some former English names not easily alignable with present understanding of genetic overview eg <i>C.h. hornemanni</i> = 'Hornemann's Arctic Redpoll' & <i>C. hornemanni</i> = Arctic Redpoll. NB1 Persuasive case made for <i>hornemanni</i> to be confined to High Nearctic & <i>exilipes</i> assigned to circumpolar lower-latitude populations (eg as in Fraser <i>et al</i> 2007). NB2 wintering population (claimed <i>exilipes</i>) to S of E Kazakhstan in China M&P 2000. NB3 Some earlier literature (eg Russian) placed in <i>Acanthis</i> as <i>A. flammea hornemanni</i> ; AOU Checklist Supp 50 cites Arnaiz-Villena <i>et al</i> 2008 to raise <i>Acanthis</i> subgenus to genus: BOU response awaited. NB IOC v2.3 lists only <i>flammea</i> & <i>hornemanni</i> .
1007	Twite	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	Resident S&E Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Caucasus, N Iran (<i>brevirostris</i> ?), N & SE CA, Afghanistan (<i>korejevi</i> Paludan 1959), N birds winter CA, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, <i>contra</i> K Roselaar – N breeders winter Ukraine S Russia. Shukorov 1962 records, summer SW&W Turkmenistan, K Roselaar, pers comm – (also E&S Turkey, N&NW Iran). W&O 2007 Kazakh ssp <i>kirghizorum</i> E-W, <i>korejevi</i> E. NB Some earlier literature (eg Russian) placed in <i>Acanthis</i> ; AOU Checklist Supp 50 cites Arnaiz-Villena <i>et al</i> 2008 to raise <i>Acanthis</i> subgenus to genus: BOU response awaited - this taxon not on AOU Checklist.
1008	Common Linnet (Eurasian Linnet)	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	<i>C.cann. fringillirostris</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997 (<i>fringillirostris</i> now treated as invalid). Resident or breeder Turkey, Levant, Caucasus, Kazakhstan (<i>bella</i> W&O 2007 S-E, <i>cannabina</i> migrant), SW & SE CA, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan (<i>bella</i> Paludan 1959; N, R&A 2005), winters CA (K Roselaar pers comm) & to S, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Some earlier literature (eg Russian) placed in <i>Acanthis</i> ; AOU Checklist Supp 50 cites Arnaiz-Villena <i>et al</i> 2008 to raise <i>Acanthis</i> subgenus to genus: BOU response awaited - this taxon not on AOU Checklist.
1009	Yemen Linnet	<i>Carduelis yemenensis</i>	SW Arabian endemic, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993.
1010	Plain Mountain Finch (formerly Hodgson's Rosy Finch, Stolicka's Mountain Finch – <i>altaica</i> only?)	<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	Scarce Sayan Mts to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Kazakhstan (<i>altaica</i> S-E W&O 2007), Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan (<i>altaica</i> resident NE, Paludan 1959 R&A 2005, Badakhshan H&E 1970), (E Turkmenistan – occurrence Kuhitangtau on Uzbek border needs confirmation, K Roselaar pers comm) – map in Clement <i>et al</i> 1993; up to at least 4700m Bates & Lowther 1959.. E Afghanistan, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, Roberts 1992.
PT	Brandt's Mountain Finch Parent Taxon	<i>Leucosticte brandti</i>	NB PT Putative separation of <i>L.b. margaritacea</i> , above 3000m (see below). IOC update v2.0 omits mention of split
1010	Brandt's Mountain Finch (Black-headed Mountain Finch)	<i>Leucosticte (brandti) brandti</i>	Kazakhstan (rare breeder in E W&O 2007), Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan (<i>pamirensis</i> Paludan 1959, NE R&A 2005 H&E 1970), Turkmenistan – map in Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, E Afghanistan, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, Roberts 1992.
1012	'Nacreous Mountain Finch' {Brandt's Mountain Finch} ('Margarit's Mountain Finch')	<i>Leucosticte (brandti) margaritacea</i>	Very different from <i>L. brandti</i> & probably separate species, K Roselaar pers comm, rare breeder above 3000m in Tarbagatay & Saur Mountains (E Kazakhstan & extralimital NW Xinjiang) & Kazakh Altai to extralimital SE Russian Altai (S-E Kazakhstan W&O 2007 as <i>L.b. margaritacea</i>). NB Change of English name from 'Margarit's' to 'Nacreous' (both informal@OSME) because former is not an eponym; latter reflects meaning (pearl-like) of <i>margaritacea</i> Jobling 2010, Richard Klim in litt.
1013	Asian Rosy Finch (Arctic Rosy Finch)	<i>Leucosticte arctoa</i>	Scarce Sayan Mts to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Kazakhstan (K-M&K 2005), SE Kazakh highlands G&G 2005. <i>L.a. arctoa</i> breeds only in extreme E Kazakh Altai at c2200-2300m K Roselaar pers comm, W&O 2007 – <i>brunneonucha</i> vagrant.
PT	Crimson-winged Finch Parent Taxon	<i>Rhodopechys sanguineus</i>	IOC update v2.2 accepts split (Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2006); BLI may consider. Extralimital taxon in Africa is African Crimson-winged Finch <i>R.(s.) alienus</i>

1014	Eurasian Crimson-winged Finch (Asian Crimson-winged Finch)	<i>Rhodopechys (sangineus) sanguineus</i>	See Kirwan & Gregory 2005, Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2006 for insight into complexity of relationships between next 4 taxa and between them and <i>Carpodacus</i> . Breeds C-CE Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, Caucasus, SE CA (Rare resident E Kazakhstan W&O 2007), Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, Paludan 1959 Roberts 1992, uncommon resident Mt Hermon Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009.
1015	Trumpeter Finch (formerly Trumpeter Bullfinch)	<i>Bucanetes githagineus (=Rhodopechys githagineus)</i>	<i>B.g. crassirostris</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, Afghanistan Paludan 1959, vagrant Kazakhstan W&O 2007. Breeds mid-Caucasus, Iraq (Moore & Boswell 1956; small colony near Saudi border Moore & Boswell 1941-46), Iran, S Turkmenistan, S Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan (Kyrgyzstan?), Afghanistan, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, locally S&E Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, common S Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. H&E 1970 Sinai-Afghanistan; Roberts 1992 suggests usually occurs lower than <i>B. mongolicus</i> (<i>qv</i>) in Pakistan & Afghanistan & less in near-desert areas than <i>Rhodospiza obsoletus</i> (<i>qv</i>). NB Are all records C Uzbekistan, & E Uzbekistan & E Kyrgyzstan actually <i>B. mongolicus</i> ? K Roselaar pers comm (Ven 2002 generally supports); Documentation! Egypt Avib, BE
1015	Mongolian Finch (Mongolian Trumpeter Finch)	<i>Bucanetes mongolicus (=Rhodopechys mongolicus)</i>	Resident Caucasus-Armenia Beddard <i>et al</i> 2002, Ananian & Busuttill 2003, Iran, S CA (rare resident abundant migrant breeder C, SE&E Kazakhstan W&O 2007), Afghanistan (Paludan 1959), Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, also E Turkey (Roselaar 1995), S Transcaucasia (in Azerbaijan, only in Nakhichevan), K Roselaar, pers comm. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Presence in <i>Rhodospiza/Bucanetes</i> possibly more of a convenience than a good fit - the genus <i>Eremopsaltria</i> has been proposed Kirwan & Gregory 2005.
1017	Desert Finch (Black-billed Finch, Lichtenstein's Finch, Pink-winged Rosefinch, Quetta Rosefinch)	<i>Rhodospiza obsoleta (=Rhodopechys obsoleta)</i>	Resident S & SE CA (rare resident, but common Kazakh breeding migrant W&O 2007), Iraq (Moore & Boswell 1941-46), Iran, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, uncommon E&S Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, N Afghanistan (disjunct SW) R&A 2005 SE Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, now breeds C Arabia Jennings 2004a, reported wandering to Qatar 2007 Jennings 2007. Not Caucasus, K Roselaar pers comm. Egypt Avib, BE
1018	Long-tailed Rosefinch	<i>Uragus sibiricus</i>	Scarce to locally common forest river valleys Krasnoyarsk Republic to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Breeds E Kazakhstan Tolvanen <i>et al</i> 2005 (rare resident W&O 2007 likely irruption to S Kazakhstan Nov 2008 Wassink 2009) recorded Chokpak Dermjatin 2005 , winters Tadjikistan (Kyrgyzstan?), Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, winter N&E Kyrgyzstan, occasionally to Tashkent, K Roselaar pers comm. Vagrant Uzbekistan (K-M&K 2005)
1019	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Breeds NE Turkey, Caucasus, N, S & SE CA, N Iran, Afghanistan, passage through Region, winters India, SE Asia, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Kazakhstan <i>erythrinus</i> (C&N) & <i>ferghanensis</i> (SE-E) (Afghanistan Paludan 1959) common migrant breeders W&O 2007. Egypt Avib, BE
1020	Pink-browed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rodochroa</i>	Recorded Chokpak Kazakhstan before 2000 Dermjatin 2005. On-line reports for Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, but unsupported in Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Mapped Arlott 2007 narrow NE-SW breeding area Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan Afghanistan. To 3000m Pakistan Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 also Bates & Lowther 1959 who found it only on south-facing slopes, main Himalayan range. Map Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 indicates isolated nature of any Afghan population.
1021	Sinai Rosefinch (Pale Rosefinch)	<i>Carpodacus synoicus</i>	Resident discontinuously Negev, Sinai deserts, NE Afghanistan (<i>contra</i> Paludan 1959 who limits to C (<i>salimalii</i>) & is supported by Busuttill & Ayé 2009, SE Turkmenistan (<i>salimalii</i> winter only?), S Uzbekistan (<i>salimalii</i> winter only?), SE Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan (not recorded Kyrgyzstan but perhaps above 3000m Ven 2002), Tadjikistan, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Also NW Saudi (Mike Jennings <i>in litt</i>). Incipient split to separate species? K Roselaar suggests not - pers comm (plumage similarities).. Egypt Avib, BE
1022	Pallas's Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus roseus</i>	Scarce to locally common Sayan Mts to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Winters N & E Kazakhstan, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Breeds Altai G&G 2005, also winters Kazakh Altai, K Roselaar pers comm, W&O 2007. NB1 Flint <i>et al</i> 1984 places westernmost breeding ground just E of easternmost Kazakhstan. NB2 Commonly traded cagebird Harrop 2007.
PT	Red-mantled Rosefinch Parent Taxon	<i>Carpodacus rhodochlamys</i>	IOC v2.3 lists split.
1023	Red-mantled Rosefinch (Tien-Shan Red-mantled Rosefinch)	<i>Carpodacus [rhodochlamys] rhodochlamys</i>	Kazakhstan (SE&E, common W&O 2007), Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, Afghanistan (NW? see <i>grandis</i> NB1 below), Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, NE Iran, map Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Mapped E Afghanistan (?), Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998. Breeds NE Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan (except SW) S&E Kazakhstan, not Tadjikistan, winter spread to Tadjikistan, SE Uzbekistan, vagrant Iran? - K Roselaar pers comm. NB2 some <i>C. rhodochlamys</i> × <i>C. grandis</i> hybrids occur
1024	Blyth's Rosefinch (Greater Red-mantled Rosefinch)	<i>Carpodacus [rhodochlamys] grandis</i>	CA not Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan (?) (K-M&K 2005). On NE Afghanistan-Pakistan border R&A 2005. Breeds E Turkmenistan, SE Uzbekistan, SW Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan (but not E Pamirs) Afghanistan eastwards, K Roselaar pers comm. Winter, more widespread. Mapped NE Afghanistan in Clements <i>et al</i> 1993. Mapped E Afghanistan, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998. NB1 Paludan 1959 gives <i>C.r. grandis</i> as resident E & NW Afghanistan. Suggest NW residents refer to above taxon (formerly <i>C.r. rhodochlamys</i>) and E to <i>grandis</i> , but note discordancy of following comment. NB2 In Pakistan <i>grandis</i> is heavy-billed, originally a characteristic claimed for <i>rhodochlamys</i> as differentiating it from the former - Roberts 1992. NB3 There is no connection between the name 'Blyth's Rosefinch' & <i>C. thura blythii</i> .
PT	Great Rosefinch PT	<i>Carpodacus rubicilla</i>	Parent Taxon: IOC update v2.0 accepts split (R&A 2005)
1025	Caucasian Great Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus (rubicilla) rubicilla</i>	Rare Sayan & Altai Mts to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. CA less Turkmenistan (K-M&K 2005), also Caucasus, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. See also below. Mapped E Afghanistan, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 (& Paludan 1959 assigns <i>diabolica</i> to NE residents), but is this <i>severtzovi</i> ? Rare winter visitor, perhaps resident (nest in Pamirs at 4100m) G&G 2005. Split remains problematical, because of intermediate forms; in particular, <i>diabolica</i> lies between <i>rubicilla</i> & <i>severtzovi</i> . For the moment, best treat <i>severtzovi</i> & <i>diabolica</i> as linked taxa. <i>C. rubicilla</i> thus diminished breeds N&E Tadjikistan, E Uzbekistan Kyrgyzstan & neighbouring mountains of SE Kazakhstan, & is linked with <i>kobdensis</i> (vagrant E Kazakhstan W&O 2007, one record) in winter only. Other, extralimital taxa are mostly intermediate or very similar forms.
1026	Spotted Great Rosefinch (Great Rosefinch)	<i>Carpodacus (rubicilla) severtzovi</i>	Taxonomy follows R&A 2005; resident NE-most Afghanistan (H&E 1970; see also cavil with Grimmett <i>et al</i> above), S Tadjikistan R&A 2005. Widespread SE Kazakh mountains G&G 2005, but not Dzhungarian Alatau, Tarbagatay Saur Mts & Kazakh Altai (K Roselaar pers comm) - split problematical (see <i>rubicilla</i> above); rare summer visitor in E W&O 2007. 'Common' Wakhan Roberts 1992. Probably this taxon Salang Pass 1970 Madge 1978. NB Busuttill & Ayé 2009 assign <i>severtzovi</i> to probable breeders Bamiyan (C Afghanistan).

1027	Red-fronted Rosefinch (Red-breasted or Red-faced Rosefinch)	<i>Carpodacus puniceus</i> (formerly <i>Spirospiza punicea</i> & <i>Pyrhospiza punicea</i>)	Kazakhstan (rare resident SE W&O 2007), Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, map Clement <i>et al</i> (1993), not Turkmenistan (K-M&K 2005). Afghanistan, map Clements <i>et al</i> (1993). R&A 2005 map it as absent only from the Wakhan panhandle of Afghanistan, but continuously on both sides; habitat at above 2500m exists in the 'strip' for its length. Not mapped Afghanistan, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998. Resident Kazakh Alatau G&G 2005. The Wakhan has areas above 6000m; breeding known in Pamirs (Kuznetsov 1979) 4100-6500m (extralimital Kashmir over 4200m). Niethammer (1973) & Nogge (1973) may not have been able to survey high enough – K Roselaar pers comm. In Pakistan, Chitral & Gilgit, usually breeds 3300-4400m Roberts 1992.
1028	Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Occurs Kazakhstan (K-M&K 2005), NE Kazakhstan, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Summer records E Kazakh Altai, K Roselaar, pers comm, rare E resident W&O 2007.
1029	Parrot Crossbill	<i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i>	Arlott 2007, NW Kazakhstan, likely occasional irruptive occurrence further S.
1030	Red Crossbill (Crossbill, Common Crossbill)	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Resident Turkey Caucasus, N Kazakhstan, SE CA (Kyrgyzstan Ven 2002), winters S CA, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Vagrant Afghanistan R&A 2005. Possibly winter Iran (currently winter vagrant Scott & Adhami 2006). Breeds locally NE Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan (<i>curvirostra</i> sometimes widespread, <i>altaiensis</i> & <i>tianshanica</i> in E W&O 2007). Some breeding records elsewhere lacking proof, K Roselaar pers comm. NB this taxon possibly a group of cryptic species
1031	Two-barred Crossbill (White-winged Crossbill)	<i>Loxia (leucoptera) leucoptera</i>	Irregular winter S Kazakhstan Clements <i>et al</i> (1993). Rare breeder Kazakh Altai? G&G 2005; vagrant only W&O 2007 <i>bifasciata</i> . Breeds N&E of Region, N Eurasia-Siberia WP vagrant, Fraser <i>et al</i> 2007. NB PT? Possible split into Nearctic and Palearctic forms
PT	Eurasian Bullfinch (Common Bullfinch) Parent Taxon	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	IOC v2.0 accepts separation from extralimital Azores Bullfinch <i>P. [p.] murina</i> (which lacks sexual dimorphism), but does not acknowledge 'Grey Bullfinch' <i>P. (p.) cineracea</i> . NB Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 do not include the Azores in their coverage.
1032	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula (pyrrhula) pyrrhula</i>	Resident N Turkey-Caucasus, N Iran (scarce Scott & Adhami 2006), NW Kazakhstan W&O 2007 E Kazakhstan only), winters CA, NE Afghanistan, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. See also <i>P.p. cineracea</i> below.
1033	'Grey Bullfinch' (Eurasian Bullfinch)	<i>Pyrrhula (pyrrhula) cineracea</i>	= <i>P. cineracea</i> NC, NE Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan (K-M&K 2005), Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Breeds several localities Kazakh Altai, some winter N&NE Kazakhstan K Roselaar pers comm, W&O 1997 but intergrades with <i>P. pyrrhula</i> known. Common in spruce-fir forests Sayan Mts N of Region Rogacheva 1992 (as <i>P. cineracea</i>). NB treated as <i>P. cineracea</i> BWP 1994
1034	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	<i>C.c. humii</i> (SE) & <i>nigricans</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997 - <i>coccothraustes</i> E; <i>humii</i> S Kazakhstan W&O 2007- rare. Resident N (mostly NE Roselaar 1995) Turkey, Caucasus, N Iran, S Turkmenistan, breeds N Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, winters CA & to S, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. Breeds W Afghanistan (<i>humii</i> Paludan 1959) R&A 2005. Nominant winters N&NE Kazakhstan K Roselaar pers comm. Egypt Avib BE
1035	Black-and-yellow Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas icteroides</i>	E Afghanistan Clements <i>et al</i> 1993, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998. (NE-most, R&A 2005); recorded Golestan (NE Iran) Jan 2010 Winkel <i>et al</i> 2010. Summer records Afghan Safed Koh & NE Afghanistan, K Roselaar pers comm, eastern Afghan Safed Koh H&E 1970. Older references cite <i>icteroides</i> in error.
1036	White-winged Grosbeak	<i>Mycerobas carnipes</i>	<i>M.c. speculigerus</i> & <i>merzbacheri</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, <i>carnipes</i> S-E Kazakhstan W&O 2007, Afghanistan Paludan 1959. Resident NE Iran (scarce Scott & Adhami 2006), SE CA, N Afghanistan, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993, N & E Afghanistan R&A 2005 (presumably resident E Paludan 1959), Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, across C Afghan mountains & also eastern Safed Koh H&E 1970, Kurram to S of Khyber Pakistan Roberts 1992. Breeds Kazakh Tien Shan G&G 2005. Also breeds N Tadjikistan, Kyrgyzstan, S&E Kazakhstan mts E to Saur Mountains (above 2000m), KR pers comm, W&O 2007.
		Emberizidae	
1037	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i> (formerly <i>Miliaria calandra</i>)	Alström <i>et al</i> 2008b synonymise in <i>Emberiza</i> . <i>E.c. buturlini</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997, S Kazakhstan W&O 2007, Afghanistan Paludan 1959. Resident Turkey, Levant, Caucasus, Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956, N Iran, S&C CA, winters Tigris-Euphrates, Gulf E Yemen border? - Byers <i>et al</i> 1995. Breeds N Afghanistan (Paludan 1959) R&A 2005. Egypt Avib BE. NB Vaurie in 1950s considered genus <i>Emberiza</i>
1038	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Breeds NE Turkey in small numbers Roselaar 1995, N&C belts Kazakhstan, S to Karaganda (Séma 1985) & Lake Zaysan, K Roselaar pers comm W&O 2007, W Caucasus, winters Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Caucasus, E Iraq, N Iran, CA, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995, accidental Afghanistan Reeb 1977, R&A 2005. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Hybridises with <i>E. leucocephalos</i> over wide area (N&E of NE Kazakhstan) Irwin <i>et al</i> 2009.
1039	Pine Bunting	<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>	Breeds NE, SE&E (K Roselaar pers comm) Kazakhstan W&O 2007, easternmost Kyrgyzstan, winters locally N, S Iran, Afghanistan (Paludan 1959), thinly CA, some Israel/Lebanon(?), Byers <i>et al</i> 1995. Vagrant Jordan, Minshull 1997, rare local winterer N Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. NB Hybridises with <i>E. citrinella</i> over wide area (N&E of NE Kazakhstan) Irwin <i>et al</i> 2009.
1040	Rock Bunting (Western Rock Bunting) (formerly called Meadow Bunting in E distribution)	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	<i>E.c. par</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Resident Turkey, Levant, Caucasus, N (& locally SW & SE Iran) Iran, S&E CA (disjunct & likely under-recorded), NW Afghanistan, winters same general areas, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995. Breeds, pale <i>par</i> resident & breeding migrant from Afghanistan (Paludan 1969) N-Kazakh Altai (Kazakhstan W&O 2007), K Roselaar pers comm, but <i>stracheyi</i> extralimital to E in NW Himalayas, not as in R&A 2005.
1041	Godlewski's Bunting (Western Rock Bunting)	<i>Emberiza godlewskii</i>	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan K-M&K 2005, Kyrgyzstan Ven 2002, winters E Tadjikistan, Kyrgyzstan, map Byers <i>et al</i> 1995. Breeds far SE Kazakhstan & far E Kyrgyzstan (decolorata) (more migratory & at lower altitudes than <i>cia</i> , Ven 2002) & extreme NE Kazakh Altai (nominant, vagrant W&O 2007), much beyond which is winter vagrant, K Roselaar pers comm. SE Kazakhstan accidental resident/migrant W&O 2007, 3rd breeding record 2006 Wassink 2009.
1042	Meadow Bunting (Long-tailed Bunting)	<i>Emberiza cioides</i>	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995. Ssp <i>tarbagataica</i> : breeds C&N Kyrgyzstan, & S&E Kazakhstan N to Bayan Uul Mountains (in E-C Kazakhstan) & Kazakh Altai W&O 2007. In Russian Altai replaced by nominate, which winters in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, Kees Roselaar pers comm.
1043	White-capped Bunting (Chestnut-breasted Bunting)	<i>Emberiza stewarti</i>	Breeds Afghanistan (Paludan 1959), S&E CA save Turkmenistan & possibly Iran (Scott & Adhami 2006), winters Pakistan, India, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995. Breeds all mountains Afghanistan W to Obah, E Turkmenistan in Kuhitangtau, E Uzbekistan, W&C Tajikistan, all mountains Kyrgyzstan & nearby S Kazakhstan, Kees Roselaar pers comm rare SE W&O 2007.
1044	Grey-necked Bunting	<i>Emberiza buchanani</i>	Largely local, <i>cerrutii</i> mountains EC&SE Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, E Caucasus, breeds SW, N&NW Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, S, S-C & E CA, Afghanistan (also R&A 2005), <i>cerrutii</i> (SW) & <i>buchanani</i> Turkmenistan Bukreev 1997, Afghanistan Paludan 1959, winters India, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995. Common E Kazakh migrant breeder G&G 2005. Nominant breeds S&SE Iran Afghanistan Pamirs-N Tadjikistan, <i>neobscura</i> Kazakhstan (W&O 2007) C&NE Uzbekistan Kyrgyzstan K Roselaar pers comm.

PT	Cinereous Bunting PT	<i>Emberiza cineracea</i>	(PT). In the forthcoming Photographic Handbook of the Birds of the Western Palearctic, Svensson & Shirihai treat the taxa <i>cineracea</i> and <i>semenowi</i> separately, thus, <i>E.(c.) cineracea</i> and <i>E.(c.) semenowi</i> . Given the ecological and habitat separation has long suggested that separate treatment is justified, but that published reasoning is still awaited, the ORL interprets the S&S use of brackets as according with our 'don't know for sure' usage. IOC update v2.5 omits mention
1045	'Western Cinereous Bunting'	<i>Emberiza (cineracea) cineracea</i>	Breeds W&S Turkey, probably winters NE Africa (including 1971 record of ' <i>E. cineracea</i> ' Tunisia) Walter 2006, uncommon migrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009 probably this taxon. Egypt Avib, BE. English name informal@OSME..
1046	'Eastern Cinereous Bunting' (<i>Smyrna Bunting</i>)	<i>Emberiza (cineracea) semenowi</i>	Breeds SE Turkey & SW (Kees Roselaar pers comm) (NW?) Iran (scarce Scott & Adhami 2006) N Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956 (as taxon <i>cineracea</i>) & Richard Porter pers obs, but also to Afghanistan E Dickinson pers comm, local. From very few winter records, wintering grounds today probably mostly SW Arabia (SW Saudi and Yemen) and Eritrea; Walter 2006. Passage Syria Murdoch & Betton 2008, UAE (spring only Pedersen & Aspinall 2010) & Oman probably this taxon. English name from Svensson & Shirihai (<i>in litt</i> from Simon Aspinall). English name informal@OSME; name ' <i>Smyrna Bunting</i> ' suggests tiny distribution.
1047	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Breeds E Med, W&S Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008, Caucasus, Iraq Moore & Boswell 1956, N&NE Iran, SW Turkmenistan, to N&E Kazakhstan S to Tarbagatay & Saur Mountains (K Roselaar pers comm, W&O 2007), winters Sudan, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995. Autumn migrant NW Afghanistan, R&A 2005. Egypt Avib, BE. Also in C Siberia N of Region, likely expanding E Rogacheva 1992.
1048	Cretschmar's Bunting	<i>Emberiza caesia</i>	Breeds E Mediterranean, area of Jordan, Cyprus, W Syria, W, SW&S-C Turkey (Kees Roselaar pers comm), uncommon N&C Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, vagrant Iran but no recent records Scott & Adhami 2006 1st for Qatar 19 Mar 2010 SG 32(2), winters Sudan W Red Sea, Nile, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995. Egypt Avib, BE
1049	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	Westernmost Region breeding limit N Turkey, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995, updated to N, W&SW Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008. Lone singers Georgia & NW Iran probably vagrants, K Roselaar pers comm. Vagrant Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, but no recent records. Egypt Avib, BE
PT	House Bunting Parent Taxon	<i>Emberiza striolata</i>	IOC update v2.0 accepts split, Kirwan & Shirihai 2007, Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009.
1050	House Bunting (Mountain Bunting)	<i>Emberiza [striolata] sahari</i>	Vast majority of post-split <i>sahari</i> -related populations remote from OSME Region from NW Africa to Chad, but one 1928 Egyptian specimen (BMNH 1965 M 16315) (collected by Meinertzhagen at Sallum) possibly representative of small scattered populations in SW Egypt at Jebel Uweinat.
1051	Striolated Bunting (House Bunting) (Mountain Bunting)	<i>Emberiza [striolata] striolata</i>	Locally common resident much of Arabia, S Iran-C India, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995 (as ssp), E UAE Aspinall 1996, rarer Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. Resident Iran Scott & Adhami 2006, S Afghanistan (Jalalabad-Kabul valley, Niethammer & Niethammer 1967, Sayer & van der Zon 1981), possibly in SE (breeds W Pakistan border), Kees Roselaar pers comm, SE Iran R&A 2005.
1052	Cinnamon-breasted Bunting (African Rock Bunting)	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>	African species, resident SW Arabia, SW Oman, Socotra, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995. Egypt Avib
1053	Socotra Bunting	<i>Emberiza socotrana</i>	Socotra endemic, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995.
1054	Chestnut-eared Bunting (Grey-headed Bunting)	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	'Accidental' Afghanistan (ssp <i>arcuata</i> Paludan 1959) (R&A 2005, 'doubtful') (single juvenile specimen possibly mis-labelled) & Uzbekistan, Byers <i>et al</i> (1995), recorded Kyrgyzstan (K-M&K 2005), breeds N Pakistan, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998. Likely vagrant in Region, but breeds up to Pakistan border, (in Chitral) Roberts 1992, Kees Roselaar, pers comm. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map suggests Afghan Daryā-ye & Konar valleys. NB 1st vagrancy to UK 2004, Fraser <i>et al</i> 2007, Shaw 2008.
1055	Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Common northernmost Russian open forest Rogacheva 1992. Vagrant Kazakhstan W&O 2007, but migration through Kyrgyzstan (Ven 2002) & much of OSME Region (eg Afghanistan Smith 1974) to SE Asia for winter, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995. Egypt Avib, BE. 6 records Oman OBRC <i>in litt</i> , very rare winter Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009.
1056	Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Breeds to N of region, possibly irregularly easternmost Kazakhstan, winters Kyrgyzstan, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan (& E China), Byers <i>et al</i> 1995, very rare passage N&S Khorasan Iran Zarudny 1911, vagrant now Scott & Adhami 2006, E Afghanistan R&A 2005, Jordan, Tebb & Hamidan 2002, Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008. Probably breeds Kazakh Altai G&G 2005, but nearest confirmed record in most distant Russian Altai, K Roselaar pers comm; rare passage only W&O 2007. Egypt Avib, BE. NB Regular vagrant to WP, Fraser <i>et al</i> 2007, rare Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009.
1057	Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Westward range extension Krasnoyarsk Republic N of Region over broad front in wet meadows & bogs from forest-steppe up to alpine meadows Rogacheva 1992. Breeds N Kazakhstan (& E Kazakh Altai, K Roselaar pers comm, W&O 2007), migrates through E CA (currently vagrant Iran Scott & Adhami 2006) to winter SE Asia, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995, vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009; possible subject for stable-isotope ratio studies as per Fox & Bearhop 2008? Egypt Avib, BE
1058	Chestnut Bunting	<i>Emberiza rutila</i>	Breeds E taiga Krasnoyarsk Republic (recent spread?) N of region Rogacheva 1992. Vagrant Tadzhikistan, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995. Rare vagrant to WP Harrop 2007.
1059	Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Breeds Asia Minor, Caucasus, E Med, Levant, Iraq, N, W Iran, (SW Turkmenistan Belousov 1990), Byers <i>et al</i> 1995, migrant in S&SE Afghanistan R&A 2005. Last bred Kazakh Volga valley 1965 G&G 2005, (W&O 2007 treat as vagrant) K Roselaar pers comm. Egypt Avib, BE
1060	Red-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	Breeds N, E Iran, Afghanistan (Paludan 1959), SW&S & E&NE Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, W Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, all Kazakhstan except extreme N (W&O 2007), Kees Roselaar pers comm, winters India, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995; vagrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009, 4 records Oman OBRC <i>in litt</i> . Breeds Kazakhstan G&G 2005.
1061	Black-faced Bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	Thinly widespread-locally common in riverside growth in Russian forest-steppe & subtaiga E to c 90°E & may have retreated E since 1950s Rogacheva 1992. Occurred as vagrant Kazakhstan (no, W&O 2007), Uzbekistan (K-M&K 2005), <i>oligoxantha</i> (recently erected or resurrected?) Kees Roselaar <i>et al</i> 2010. Rare vagrant to WP Harrop 2007.
1062	Pallas's Reed Bunting (Pallas's Bunting)	<i>Emberiza pallasi</i>	Locally common Krasnoyarsk Republic to N of Region, <i>polaris</i> in forest-steppe and shrub tundra, <i>pallasi</i> high in Sayan Mts Rogacheva 1992. Has occurred E Kyrgyzstan, E Kazakhstan, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995, Kazakhstan (K-M&K 2005), winters S to E China. Breeds easternmost Kazakh Altai (rare) W&O 2007; also breeds nearby Chinese Tien Shan & Russian Altai, Kees Roselaar pers comm.

1063	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	<i>E.s. pyrrhuloides</i> Turkmenistan, Bukreev 1997. Breeds W,C&E Turkey Roselaar 1995 Turkey, Caucasus, CA, Syria, N Iran (scarce Scott & Adhami 2006), W Afghanistan, winters E Iraq Moore & Boswell 1941-46, but some birds puzzlingly small (possibly misidentified Little Bunting <i>E. pusilla</i>, which would have been first record: Richard Porter & Simon Aspinall) , N&W Iran, Afghanistan, Byers <i>et al</i> 1995, <i>pyrrhuloides</i> N Afghanistan, R&A 2005 (<i>palliodor</i> winter Paludan 1959). Egypt Avib, BE. Small-billed <i>palliodor</i> breeds far N Kazakhstan, intermediate-billed <i>incognita</i> along N&C Kazakhstan, remaining 5-6 ssp in Region demonstrably thick-billed taxa, well-mapped Korelov <i>et al</i> 1974, K Roselaar pers comm. W&O 2007 Kazakh <i>passerina</i> passage, winter, <i>palliodor</i> , <i>incognita</i> , <i>pyrrhuloides</i> & <i>harterti</i> resident or migrant breeders. Uncommon winter migrant Israel Perlman & Meyrav 2009. NB Bill thickness may be basis of separation as species (reverting to Zarudny 1911?)
		Calcariidae	IOC v2.0 reverts to Calcariidae for the next two species, following Alström <i>et al</i> 2008b separation from <i>Emberiza</i>.
1064	Lapland Longspur (Lapland Bunting)	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Winters Kazakhstan, K-M&K (2005), Byers <i>et al</i> 1995, common passage, rare winter W&O 2007.
1065	Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	(= <i>Calcarius nivalis</i> Klicka, Zink & Winker 2003) Winters Kazakhstan, (sometimes common W&O 2007), vagrant Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan (K-M&K 2005), Byers <i>et al</i> 1995, irregularly Asia Minor H&E 1970.

PASSERINE REFERENCES See next Sheet for full Passerine Reference List

The 'Notes' column of this Table uses abbreviated versions of many References. Full details are given in Sheet 4, 'Passerine References', citing first the abbreviation.
NB IH = Ian Harrison, former and ST = Simon Tull, present Oman collator of reports and PH = Peter Hellyer, former UAE collator of reports

FUNDAMENTAL REFERENCES FOR THE ORL TAXONOMIC APPROACH AND FOR ENGLISH NAMES

(As amended by subsequent developments, subject to interpretation by the ORL team)

Dickinson, EC. 2003. (Ed). *The Howard and Moore complete checklist of the birds of the world. 3rd edn*. Christopher Helm. London. UK.

IOC. 2010. International Ornithological Congress. Update v2.4. = Gill, F, M Wright and D Donsker. 2010. IOC World Bird Names (version 2.4). Available at <http://www.worldbirdnames.org>.

FUNDAMENTAL REFERENCES

BoA – Brown, LH, EK Urban, K Newman, CH Fry, S Keith. 1982-2004. *Birds of Africa, Vols I-VII*. Academic Press (Vols I-VI). Helm (Vol VII). London. UK.

BWP – Cramp, S, KEL Simmons and CM Perrins. 1977-1994. *The Birds of the Western Palearctic*. Vols 1-9. OUP. Oxford. UK.

BWPC – Snow, DW and CM Perrins. 1998. *The Birds of the Western Palearctic; Concise Edition*. 2 Vols. OUP. Oxford. UK.

BWPI – Cramp, S, KEL Simmons, DW Snow and CM Perrins. 2004. *The Birds of the Western Palearctic; interactive*. BirdGuides. Sheffield. UK.

H&M3 - *Howard and Moore, 3rd edn*. 2003. E Dickinson (Ed). Helm. A&C Black, London, UK

HBW – del Hoyo, J, A Elliot and J Sargatal. 1992-2009-. *Handbook of the Birds of the World. Vols 1-14*. Lynx Edicions, BirdLife International. Barcelona – Spain, Cambridge – UK.

Ibis – The journal of the British Ornithologists' Union.

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGED CURRENT MAJOR BIRD LISTS

DB 2009/2010=Dutch Birding, van den Berg, AB. 2009/2010. *Western Palearctic List*.

Klim, R. 2009. <http://www.freewebs.com/holarcticlisting>