

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

The OSME Region List of Bird Taxa, Part E: HYPOTHETICAL TAXA, Version 5.1: July 2019

In **Part E, Hypothetical Taxa**, we list non-passerines (prefixed by 'N') first, then passerines (prefixed by 'P'). Such taxa may be from distributions adjacent to or have extended to A fuller explanation is given in [Explanation of the ORL](#), but briefly, **Bright green shading of a row** (eg Syrian Ostrich) indicates former presence of a taxon in the OSME Region. **Light gold shading in column A** indicates sequence change from the previous ORL issue. **Red font** indicates **added information since the previous ORL version** or the **Conservation Threat Status** (**Critically Endangered = CE**, **Endangered = E**, **Vulnerable = V** and **Data Deficient = DD** only). Not all synonyms have been examined. Serial numbers (SN) are merely an administrative convenience and may change. Please do not cite them in any formal correspondence or papers. **NB:** 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 or are being studied.

Rows shaded thus and with yellow text indicate recent or data-driven major conservation concerns.

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

English names shaded thus are species on BirdLife Tracking Database, <http://seabirdtracking.org/mapper/index.php>. Only a few individuals from very few colonies are involved.

A broad dark orange line, as below, indicates the last taxon in a new or suggested species split, or where ssp are best considered separately.

The taxa in the Table below have not been documented sufficiently as occurring in the OSME Region. Some, especially the seabirds, probably have occurred in that part of the Indian Ocean above 10°N
Key: In the first column of the Tables below, N = Non-passerine, P = Passerine.

Notes ↓ & Status abbreviations → BM=Breeding Migrant, SB/SV=Summer Breeder/Visitor, PM=Passage Migrant, WV=Winter Visitor, RB=Resident Breeder

1. 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
2. The term 'reported' indicates the occurrence is unconfirmed.
3. English names: unused IOC names appear in curly brackets {...}, alternative names in round brackets (...), superseded (re-allocated) names in square brackets [...].
4. Scientific names: we use square brackets [...] to indicate superspecies that comprise two or more allopecies – we use the same convention for semispecies and we use round
5. Green shading eg Black-billed Capercaillie) indicates likely former presence in the OSME Region. **Red font** indicates material added since the previous ORL version
6. Distribution maps in many references are imprecise.
7. We also list separately those taxa that we have deleted from the Hypothetical List because the evidence does not support their candidacy.

Other conventions adopted are explained in the [Ornithological Basis](#) of the ORL

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

NON-PASSERINES, English Name	Family, Species or Taxon	Working Notes
	Phasianidae	Changes to previous taxonomies from revised relationships in eg Crowe <i>et al</i> 2006. H&M4 resequences genera. NB Many phasianid spp continue to be introduced, particularly because many cultures have a long history of bird-keeping, but also because of developing prosperity funding the trade in exotics Blackburn <i>et al</i> 2015.
N1 Black-billed Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogalloides</i>	2 ssp, nominate much nearer than <i>kamschatkaensis</i> ? Unlikely any modern records due to severe range contraction, but has reached 86°30' E, 67°30' N in Krasnoyarsk Republic Rogacheva 1992. Nearest Mongolian population at 99° E too remote? Name <i>urogalloides</i> has priority over <i>parvirostris</i> H&M4
N2 Yellow-necked Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis leucoscepus</i>	Monotypic. Northernmost known range E South Sudan, but its distribution reaches coasts of southern Eritrea through Djibouti along to Bosaso in Somalia BLDZ Mar 2018; transit of Bab al-Mandab Strait to Yemen via island-hopping well within capabilities (longest flight 18km). Escapes of introduced birds encountered in UAE, but no proven breeding Aspinall & Porter 2011
N3 Tibetan Partridge	<i>Perdix hodgsoniae</i>	Occurs easternmost Ladakh BLDZ map Aug 2016, population overall is large, not known to be declining. Possibly occurs westernmost Tibet close to Afghan Wakhan.
N4 Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	Monotypic. Limited possibility of irruption from NW Mongolian population into Kazakhstan, particularly since in steady decline BLDZ Aug 2016, but commonly bred, cross-bred or domesticated (Wikipedia summary) for introductions, legal or otherwise. NB Sanchez-Donoso <i>et al</i> 2012 identified genetically the domestic form as releases into the wild in Spain; the assumption is that knowingly or otherwise, veterinarians had certified the releases as Common Quail <i>C. coturnix</i> . This may also have happened in the OSME Region.
N5 Rain Quail (Black-breasted Quail)	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	Monotypic. Possibly irregular late Jun early Jul irruptive overshoot into Afghanistan and Iran from regular (after rains) BM in Pakistan in years of exceptional monsoons Roberts 1991, map in Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009, BLDZ map Sep 2018 westernmost distribution, an isolate, just NNE of Dera Ismail Khan, some 120km from Afghan border. Increase in irrigation ponds may assist during irruptions. On Avibase website Afghanistan list Aug 08 without source cited; similarly Ladakh 2003 list.
N6 Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	On-line for Afghanistan, M&M 2002 & HBW2 reject. H&M4 doubtfully assume ssp <i>murghi</i> Kashmir unaffected by genetic mixing with domestic chickens. Long history of introductions to W Asia, to Americas via E Asia Lever 2005. Highly likely historical occurrence, but no certain record; nearest extant population mapped in NW India R&A 2012, now retreated to just W of Dehra Dun. Present extent of chicken farming makes introgression of domestic/feral chicken genes ubiquitous. NB some historical confusion from scientific ignorance of local names applying to more than one species? Roberts 1991
	Anatidae	Gonzalez <i>et al</i> 2009 analyse relationships within Anatidae; H&M4 sequence (ORL taxa) is <i>Oxyura</i> , <i>Cygnus</i> , <i>Branta</i> , <i>Anser</i> , <i>Clangula</i> , <i>Somateria</i> , <i>Melanitta</i> , <i>Bucephala</i> , <i>Mergellus</i> , <i>Mergus</i> , <i>Aloochen</i> , <i>Tadorna</i> , <i>Marmaronetta</i> , <i>Netta</i> , <i>Aythya</i> , <i>Spatula</i> , <i>Sibirionetta</i> , <i>Mareca</i> , <i>Anas</i> , <i>Plectropterus</i> , <i>Sarkidiornis</i> , <i>Cairina</i> , <i>Aix</i> , <i>Nettapus</i> . We remain with IOC sequence. H&M4 also re-sequence within genera. NB1 Since 1990s, many spp now overwinter CA at recently-built irrigation reservoirs (EK-M pers comm). NB2 Many anatid spp continue to be introduced, particularly because many cultures have a long history of bird-keeping, but also because of developing prosperity funding the trade in exotics Blackburn <i>et al</i> 2015.
N7 White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	Monotypic African/S American sp. Subject to irregular rain- or food-driven pressures into local movements of 400+km. Recorded Wadi Halfa Sudan (120km ² grid 21°N, 31°30'E) adjacent (within 20km) to Egyptian border, pre-Lake Nasser Nikolaus 1987. Reaches W Red Sea coast from N Eritrea to NW Somalia BLDZ Sep 2018. NB Distributed W to C & S America & S to Madagascar
N8 Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Monotypic. Considered vagrant Turkey Kirwan <i>et al</i> 1999, but removed from Turkish List Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008; has reached Bulgaria in 2009 in a flock of Greater White-fronted Geese <i>A. albifrons</i> Pavel Simeonov <i>in litt</i> at Durankulak, only 195km from European Turkey.
PT Greylag Goose PT	<i>Anser anser</i>	Parent Taxon: possible potential split, but separation distance 1%, strongly supporting ssp status Ruokonen <i>et al</i> 2000; treated here as separate groups within <i>A. anser</i> . NB Collar 2013 counsels caution on conflicting morphological/reproductive isolation and molecular data as to assigning rank
N9 Western Greylag Goose {Greylag Goose}	<i>Anser anser anser</i>	It now seems likely that most, perhaps all previous reports and records of this taxon occurring in the Region should refer to <i>rubrirostris</i> Raffael Ayé <i>in litt</i> Jun 2014. Even though Delaney <i>et al</i> 2014 listed taxon <i>anser</i> as breeding in SW Siberia & wintering in the Caspian, this is questionable, given they also attribute this taxon to Turkey, contra Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008. However, it is not unlikely that the nominate occasionally or even regularly in small numbers wanders to Turkey, or even winters there (Guy Kirwan pers comm), but we think it highly unlikely that resident or visiting birders ever check the ssp identity; there is little impetus for keepers of national checklists to record geese ssp. Notwithstanding that H&M4 & IOC8.2 give distribution of <i>anser</i> as wintering in the Middle East, we have removed taxon <i>anser</i> to the Hypothetical List, but hope to clarify this matter further.
PT Deconstruction of <i>Anas</i> PT	This change makes <i>Anas</i> monophyletic	IOC7.3 accepts the H&M4 deconstruction of <i>Anas</i> by the erection of 3 new genera. Baikal Teal now forms the monotypic genus <i>Sibirionetta</i> ; Garganey, Blue-winged Teal and Northern Shoveler are transferred to <i>Spatula</i> as the OSME Region representatives; Gadwall, Falcated Duck and Eurasian Wigeon likewise become the OSME Region representatives of <i>Mareca</i> .

N10	Hottentot Teal	<i>Spatula hottentota</i> (IOC7.3, H&M4, BirdLife 2016) (formerly <i>Anas hottentota</i>)	Monotypic. Breeds Khartoum & Omdurman Sewage Ponds Jenner & Taha 2016: with little observer coverage N along the Nile Valley, this and many other spp suited to riparian habitats probably occur closer to Egypt - 725km in a straight line, twice that via the Nile. Recorded Djibouti 2014 Hering et al 2015; BLDZ map Sep 2018 extends into SW Djibouti, but does not approach Khartoum as yet.
PT	Spot-billed Duck PT	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Split to Eastern <i>A.[p.] zonorhyncha</i> (Non-Passerine List) and Indian Spot-billed Duck <i>A.[p.] poecilorhyncha (below)</i> . IOC2.0 accepts split; also R&A 2005, AOU. NB Koblik & Arkhipov 2014 revised all old former USSR records to update to modern taxonomy.
N11	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas [poecilorhyncha] poecilorhyncha</i>	2 sssp, nominate nearer to region, <i>haringtoni</i> SE Asia, China. Reported Uzbekistan K-M&K 2005, but doubtful record Ayé et al 2012, Koblik & Arkhipov 2014; R&A 2012 map breeding Pakistan close to Khyber & Khojak (Chaman) Passes. BLDZ map Sep 2018 maps discrete NW Pakistan distribution as an ellipse centred on Quetta and Kuchak only 20km from Afghan border over a length of some 120km; likely occurs in Afghanistan, but is a traded species. Introduced Oman, Lever 2005 App B, Porter & Aspinall 2010 (1995 OBL7). Resident Indus delta Pakistan Roberts 1991, 31 recorded Punjab 2003 Ali & Akhtar 2005, has bred close to Afghan border Grimmett et al 2009; may occur Iran or Afghanistan early in monsoon season when seeking breeding habitat. Reeber 2015 maps just into Afghanistan, but on small map of a large distribution.
N12	Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Critically Endangered , declining rapidly. Monotypic. Lone nearest acceptable record from not too distant Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan, 1957 – skin in BMNH Roberts 1991. Occurs E Mongolia Braunlich 2012. Has a history of post-breeding migration overshoots to W & S. See BLDZ Sep 2018.
		Caprimulgidae	
N13	Jungle Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	May wander, ssp <i>indicus</i> , from NW India; also resident C & S India H&M4 (IOC give only C & S India) where common resident, in conditions of strong E/NE winds? Recently split from <i>C. jotaka</i> Grey Nightjar IOC4.1: see Non-passerine List.
N14	Vaurie's Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus centralasicus</i>	Data Deficient . Known from a single female specimen from Xinjiang, at c300km, not too distant from Afghan Wakhan & easternmost Tajikistan; Ayé et al 2012, R&A 2012 suggest worth including. Leader 2009 summarises most of what is known about this taxon; its putative wintering area is the Thar desert and the Rann of Kutch area of the NW Indian subcontinent. BLDZ Sep 2018 maps possible breeding area as the whole of the Tibetan Plateau (Xinjiang). A guess at its breeding habitat would be the long old alluvial plain north of the Western Himalayas, essentially a desert plateau cut by meltwater ravines, but whose steep, high northern edge is visibly evident from Google satellite imagery.
N15	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	As an abundant BM, ssp <i>monticolus</i> occurs NE Pakistan almost to border near Thal (Roberts 1991, Cleere 2010, R&A 2012), overshoots are likely at times: BLDZ Sep 2018 maps as summer breeder practically to Afghan border from Mingora to W of Peshawar to SSW of Dera Ismail Khan almost to Khob: at several points, this area is 2-20km from Afghan border; all the 7-9 other sssp are largely sedentary. IUCN Redlist maps into Afghanistan as far as Kabul, likely an error, given that the country is not included as part of its native range..
		Apodidae	H&M4 resequences ORL Apodidae genera species; we remain with IOC. Tietze et al 2015 show ancestral <i>Hirundapus</i> as originating before all other swift genera that occur in the OSME Region: ancestral <i>Aerodramus</i> preceded ancestral <i>Cypsiurus</i> , which in turn preceded <i>Tachymartus</i> and <i>Apus</i> .
N16	Nyanza Swift	<i>Apus niansae</i>	Nominate resident on N Eritrean coast BLDZ Sep 2018 N of Massawa, IOC 6.3, ssp <i>somalicus</i> BM along N Somalia coast; prone to wandering Redman et al 2009.
PT	Fork-tailed Swift PT	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	IOC2.10 reverts to English name Pacific Swift for only 2 taxa, <i>pacificus</i> (breeding in Kazakhstan in Altai) & extralimital (?) <i>kurodae</i> (which now amended to <i>kanoi</i> , because the type collected for <i>pacificus sensu lato</i> may have been within <i>kurodae</i> H&M4); split off are Salim Ali's Swift <i>A. salimalii</i> , Blyth's Swift <i>A. leuconyx</i> , & Cook's Swift <i>A. cooki</i> (see ' NB2 ' below): Leader 2011 (on morphological grounds). Taxon <i>leuconyx</i> (breeds Pakistan) probably wanders to OSME Region & possibly occurs (via ITCZ cycles) in Iran, UAE & Oman (see Hypothetical List): how many taxa have definitely occurred is unclear; taxa would have to be examined in the hand. NB1 ID character aid: <i>pacificus</i> broad white (15-25mm) rump Luiten 2017; <i>salimalii</i> narrow white throat patch (Wikipedia); <i>leuconyx</i> narrow (10mm) white rump (Wikipedia), broad pale (not white) throat patch; <i>cooki</i> iridescent green sheen & shallow tail fork (Wikipedia). NB2 H&M4 suggests taxon <i>cooki</i> relates more to Dark-rumped Swift <i>A. acuticauda</i> (both extralimital): indeed Päckert et al 2012 emphasise that <i>cooki</i> and <i>acuticauda</i> are closer than to the other <i>pacificus</i> taxa, but also note that more distinctive molecular markers for separation may be needed.
N17	Blyth's Swift	<i>Apus [p.] leuconyx</i>	Following split of Fork-tailed Swift <i>Apus pacificus sensu stricto</i> , taxon <i>leuconyx</i> probably occurs in Iran, Oman & UAE as a vagrant or winterer, from its mid- to high altitude breeding grounds in Pakistan (IOC5.4) eastwards. R&A 2012 map as summer breeder W as far as NW India. Interpretation of BLDZ <i>A. pacificus sl</i> map suggests <i>leuconyx</i> is a summer breeder just in NE Pakistan above Islamabad.
		Otididae	
N18	Nubian Bustard	<i>Neotis nuba (Ardeotis nuba H&M4)</i>	Monotypic. May just wander to southern Egypt from its distribution in northern Sudan, where now scarce. BLDZ map Mar 2018 shows westernmost distribution reached W Red Sea coast S of Port Sudan.
N19	Lesser Florican	<i>Sypheotides indicus</i>	Endangered . Monotypic. Cited (entry 158) in Zarudny 1911 (as <i>Sypheotis aurita</i>) as irregular (irrgast = irregular Gast) Iran; in SE (Baluchestan) and S-C (easternmost Mesopotamian plain) into Iraq. No known specimen, but typical grassy habitat patches then existed in both locations. Present westernmost range c70°E, but R&A 2012 map (former?) summer breeding range to Mekran Coast at c64°E, as does BLDZ Sep 2018, 95km from Iran border; Collar et al 2018 note most recent record in Pakistani Baluchestan was 1987 and confirm overall decline. Former occurrence Afghanistan possible. NB1 Moore & Boswell 1941-6, 1956, under "Little Bustard", state: "... Mention may here be made of a bird shot 2 miles from Abu Sef at Mosel in January 42 by Brigadier) Corrie. This was examined by Williamson (for info that is W E Williamson) and thought to be a female Florican (<i>Sypheotides indica</i>). He describes it as a huge and very long necked quail, not bigger than a Houbara. It would be very interesting if this bird's presence could be confirmed. It may be an accidental wanderer." Richard Porter pers comm. NB2 Cumming 1916 states: "I once shot a smaller Bustard, in Bushire, (than) the <i>macqueeni</i> , it came into the compound of the house I was living in. Again, on a second occasion I shot a similar bird of the mouth of the Shai-el-Arab, while the steamer I was on was aground on the Fao bank". This was during a heavy rainstorm: the first was made a specimen, sent to England, but was lost in transit; the second was eaten. "This much is certain that both birds were a good deal smaller than <i>macqueeni</i> ", that this might have been Lesser Florican is strengthened by Cumming's familiarity with Little Bustard <i>Tetra tetrix</i> . NB3 <i>Sypheotis aurita</i> & <i>Sypheotides indica</i> or <i>indicus</i> are synonymous
		Cuculidae	
N20	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Distribution of this common and adaptable species has increased, following irrigation projects in Pakistan ssp <i>sinensis</i> close to Afghan border, especially near Khyber Roberts 1991, just 20km away as mapped by BLDZ Sep 2018 & so may reach Afghanistan. Global population of this sp is decreasing.
N21	African Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus gularis</i>	Monotypic. Given the likely lack of differentiation in records in Ethiopia between this taxon (rains-follower, intra-tropical migrant and powerful flier) and Common Cuckoo <i>C. canorus</i> (Ash & Atkins 2009), overshoot into Yemen is possible; see also Redman et al 2009. BLDZ Sep 2018 map breeding distribution to 2 isolates close to coast: Eritrea-N Ethiopia and E Ethiopia-NW Somalia.
		Pteroclididae	Cohen 2011 comprehensively analyses Pteroclididae . However, the taxonomic placement of <i>P. alchata</i> & extralimital Burchell's Sandgrouse <i>P. burchellii</i> prevents phylogenetic certainty. Placing all sandgrouse in <i>Syrrhaptes</i> on name priority grounds is narrowly valid, but says nothing about relative relationships within Clades , 3 of which are evident (2 in Region) from Cohen 2011, but omit the 2 unplaced taxa. Should deeper investigation of the unplaced taxa fit them into the 3 Clades , well & good, but if not, then all OSME Region taxa except <i>lichtensteini</i> would be placed in <i>Syrrhaptes</i> . <i>Pro tem</i> , we follow the Clade option, assuming <i>alchata</i> will eventually fit. For ORL convenience, we retitle the Clades as A (<i>Syrrhaptes</i>), B (<i>Pterocles</i>) & C (<i>Nyctiperdix</i>).
Clade C			

N22	Painted Sandgrouse	<i>Nyctiperdix indicus</i> (<i>Pterocles indicus</i>)	Several sources without citation place in Afghanistan; H&M4 disagrees. Monotypic. Source of confusion likely Ali & Ripley 1983, citing nominate ssp as <i>indicus</i> east of Pakistan's western mountains & very similar ssp <i>arabicus</i> (then named Close-barred Sandgrouse) occurring from mountainous western Pakistan west to Afghanistan, Iran & Iraq. The latter taxon later assigned correctly to Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse. <i>P. lichtensteinii</i> (Wells 1998, H&M4) whose distribution is given ORL Non-passerine list. Ali & Ripley 1968-73 apparently intended to comply with this change (Steve Madge in litt to Mike Evans). Occurrence of Painted Sandgrouse in Afghanistan not impossible, but not proven. NB Correction now apparent in Sep 2018 BLDZ maps for <i>indicus</i> & <i>lichtensteinii</i> . However, the map for <i>indicus</i> places the westernmost distribution in Pakistan to within 5km of the Afghan border in the Lower Kurram, for some 30km along the border W of Alizai; overshoot into Afghanistan is likely here.
		Columbidae	H&M4 mildly resequence ORL Columbidae genera, placing <i>Turtur</i> & <i>Oena</i> last.
N23	Speckled Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	Monotypic. Possibly E Afghanistan, HBW4 map; likely very rare there R&A 2005, uncommon in west of range. A&M map ranges well into Gilgit, very close to Afghanistan, but BLDZ Sep 2018 maps to N of Islamabad as far as Dhup, which is W of Gilgit & 120km from Afghan border. However, main habitat is dense temperate or tropical deciduous forest, which is now largely absent in E Afghanistan. Perhaps historical Bates & Lowther 1952. Evidence? Documentation? Subject to irregular movements, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998. NB Scarce & irregular W Kashmir following fruit crop up to 3000m Roberts 1991.
N24	Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	African sp. RNBWS report Farasan Islands Feb 82 (16:15:0.0N+41:3:0.0E) unconfirmed; report of breeding Sheikh Othman & Hussein (Aden) 1945 treated with caution in Warr 1992; possible misidentification in both cases. NB Breeds Eritrea Near coast BLDZ Sep 2018), Somalia & E Ethiopia Ash & Atkins 2009 H&M4; all along Somali N coast Redman <i>et al</i> 2009, BLDZ Sep 2018, but not Sudan BLDZ contra HBW4, but just into southernmost South Sudan.
N25	Diamond Dove	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Escape at Sohar farm, Oman Dec 2012 OBRC . Well-adapted to aridity in its native Australia.
N26	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	Regular winterer E-C Pakistan ssp <i>chorigaster</i> , has increased wintering range to new irrigation projects (Roberts 1991), which now are common in the adjacent OSME Region. Population increasing BLDZ Sep 2018 and resident to Indus valley in S, then NE to below Islamabad..
		Gruidae	The findings of Krajewski <i>et al</i> 2010 are acknowledged by IOC7.2, reversing the conclusions of two papers co-authored earlier by Krajewski, thus restoring <i>Leucogeranus</i> , <i>Antigone</i> & <i>Anthropoides</i> . Some gruid spp continue to be introduced, particularly because many cultures have a long history of bird-keeping, but also because of developing prosperity funding the trade in exotics Blackburn <i>et al</i> 2015. NB Crane conservation and taxonomy is based on Meine & Archibald 1996, as refined or informed by subsequent fieldwork and genetic research, but many populations remain little-studied and poorly sampled.
N27	Black Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Vulnerable . On WBDB 2008 Egypt checklist as vagrant, but not on 2013 EORC list. E-most distribution reaches Eritrean coast at Massawa BLDZ Mar 2018. NB Locally abundant Sudan below Khartoum (ssp <i>ceciliae</i>), Ethiopia, albeit W of 40°E Ash & Atkins 2009.
N28	Sarus Crane	<i>Antigone antigone</i> (IOC7.2, H&M4) (<i>Grus antigone</i>)	Vulnerable . Monotypic. Pre-20th-century reports in their various lists by Nordmann & Pallas, Radde & by Dementiev & Gladkov as occasional vagrant to Caucasus Caspian hinterland, but no confirmed record. Does occur India at Gujarat, & also N & S of Amritsar up to Pakistan border BLDZ map Sep 2018.
N29	Black-necked Crane	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Vulnerable . Monotypic. Resident E Ladakh NW India, S Tibet R&A 2012, may wander.
		Turnicidae	NB Considerable resequencing of genera within a revised Lari (which would include this family) proposed by Sangster <i>et al</i> 2012. We shall await IOC consideration.
N30	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	Irregular after rains; ssp <i>tanki</i> possible overshoot to Afghan Kurram valley from Pakistan: see map Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009, R&A 2012, citing 'movements unclear'; BLDZ Sep 2018 maps summer breeding to within 15km of Afghan border past Peshawar. NB Only the female calls; polyandrous.
		Burhinidae	NB Livezey 2010 separates as sub-families the <i>Burhinus</i> taxa into Lesser Thick-knees and includes <i>Esacus</i> in Greater Thick-knees
PT	Eurasian Stone-curlew PT (Eurasian Thick-knee)	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Re Parent Taxon , IOC v2.0 accepts split of Indian Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus [oedicnemus] indicus</i> R&A 2005, as do BLI; however the two taxa are separated in Pakistan by a corridor 20-70km wide that lacks correlation with any dividing topography or habitat. H&M4 remains unsplit, noting lack of genetic data Martens & Bahr 2007, but Inskipp & Collar 2015 note del Hoyo & Collar 2014b agree split on Tobias <i>et al</i> 2010 criteria. See Non-passerine List
N31	Indian Stone-curlew (Indian Thick-knee)	<i>Burhinus [oedicnemus] indicus</i>	Monotypic. C Pakistan and eastwards, but may wander to ample suitable habitat Afghanistan or Iran; given ID difficulties, possibly missed already; UAE Checklist 2008 urges vigilance. BLDZ maps (Mar 2017) indicate a narrow unoccupied residency zone between this taxon & <i>B.[o.] oedicnemus</i> running along the plain of the Indus & Chenab Rivers: is this mere allopatric convenience?. NB Zarudny 1911 noted that his <i>B.[o.] oedicnemus</i> specimens collected in S&E Iran accorded with Salvadori's 'intermediate' form of " <i>B.[o.] indicus</i> Salvadori 1865". Possibly recorded Jan 2009 Winkel <i>et al</i> 2010, but not accepted on Iranian Checklist Khaleghizadeh <i>et al</i> 2017.
		Charadriidae	NB Sangster <i>et al</i> 2012 recommend <i>Pluvialis precede Vanellus</i> .
N32	White-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	African sp, 4 ssp, <i>mechowii</i> nearest population by far. Coastal breeder, suspected by Ash & Atkins 2009 of breeding in low numbers along the Eritrean coast: not unlikely therefore along Yemen Red Sea coast. However, BLDZ map Aug 2016 more pessimistic, placing nearest breeding population C to SW Ethiopia & nearest Indian Ocean coast breeders S Somalia at Wisil.
		Scolopacidae	BOU (Sangster <i>et al</i> 2012) & CSNA both resequenced Tringids (including <i>Actitis</i> , <i>Xenus</i>): Gibson & Baker 2012 (in a wide-ranging molecular study) & Banks 2012 proposed subsuming several monotypic calidrids in <i>Calidris</i> ; for some time IOC has been deliberating the merits, now adopted in IOC7.2. Sangster <i>et al</i> 2012 had also declined to rearrange the calidrine sandpipers, unlike several other authorities. H&M4 resequenced families, genera & within genera; IOC7.2 has limited changes to the sequence within <i>Calidris</i> , presumably because the proposed sequence devised by Banks 2012, based on Gibson & Baker 2012 findings, is rendered moot by the Clades constructed by Huang & Tu 2016. Gibson & Baker 2012 overall had proposed subsuming <i>Tryngites</i> , <i>Limicola</i> & <i>Philomachus</i> in <i>Calidris</i> , <i>Heteroscelus</i> & <i>Actitis</i> in <i>Tringa</i> , then Huang & Tu 2016 convincingly establish both <i>Tringa</i> (+ <i>Heteroscelus</i>) & <i>Calidris</i> in monophyly; although Huang & Tu also establish clades within both. Now we align with these clades and subsume <i>Tryngites</i> , <i>Limicola</i> , <i>Philomachus</i> & <i>Actitis</i> accordingly. Huang & Tu 2016 also demolish the case for <i>Ereunetes</i> as a full genus for those taxa within <i>Calidris</i> (Laurent Raty in litt).
N33	Nordmann's Greenshank (Spotted Greenshank BLI)	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Endangered . Not included by & hence unplaced in Huang & Tu 2016. Monotypic. Very unlikely, but like congeners, capable of wandering long distances – worth checking warm water coasts. Documentation?
N34	Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i> (formerly <i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>)	Monotypic (Change of taxonomy Sangster <i>et al</i> 2007, H&M4, although Livezey 2010 reverted to <i>Heteroscelus</i>) Notorious wanderer. Permanent breeding grounds known near 86°30'E, 67°30'N in Krasnoyarsk Republic Rogacheva 1992 (due N of E Kazakhstan) & Alaska BLDZ Sep 2018. Migration through western Mongolia HBW 3.
		Glareolidae	Livezey 2010 places Small Pratincole in <i>Subglareola</i> . NB Considerable resequencing of genera within a revised Lari (which would include this family) proposed by Sangster <i>et al</i> 2012. We shall await IOC consideration.
N35	Indian Courser	<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i>	Monotypic. Scarce resident eastern half of Pakistan, strongly nomadic after monsoon, well-adapted to fallow fields & desiccated wetland margins Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009; increase in irrigation ponds in general region would allow spread, perhaps vagrancy to Iran & Afghanistan. Resident Pakistan close to Afghan border R&A 2012, occurs W & N of Peshawar, BLDZ Sep 2018, only 30km from Torkham border post. Locally common winter N Gujarat, India, MB pers obs.

		Laridae	The use of Sternidae below aligns with BOU TSC8. Since Pons <i>et al</i> 2005, there have been no similar-scale papers that challenge the bulk of their conclusions. The IOC have adopted all except the genus proposed for the extralimital Saunders's Gull; we now align with that view, noting that the main exceptions are the BOU & <i>Dutch Birding</i> . H&M4 resequences families, genera & within genera, but we remain with IOC sequencing. Some explanation of the non-alignment of biometric and morphological data (eg as consistently documented by Pierre Yésou) appears in Sonsthagen <i>et al</i> 2016, where hybridisation events as an evolutionary force do not lead to lack of reproductive fitness in white-headed gulls, resulting in much haplotype sharing, yet breeding populations remain strongly associated with geographical locations in distinct clades despite small genetic differences. It appears somewhat unusually that just a few genes are driving the speciation process within this complex (although 9.2% of all species are known to hybridise, the incidence of hybridization reaching 41.6% of species within some orders Grant & Grant 1992). NB For useful overview of lack of taxonomic clarity of gull taxa, see Newton 2003. Also see Kerr <i>et al</i> 2007 for results of genetic 'barcode' large-scale Nearctic species trial.
N36	Ross's Gull	<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>	The single-record vagrant at Sarykamysh Lake Turkmenistan 31 April 1988 (Antipov <i>et al</i> 1994, Rustamov 2015) is deemed questionable by Koblík & Arkhipov 2014. Occurrence in Region highly unlikely.
N37	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	H&M4 treat as monotypic 'in absence of comprehensive revision': IOC4.4 treats as polytypic: <i>dominicanus</i> S Atlantic, S America then W to Australasia; <i>vetula</i> of southern Africa; <i>judithae</i> of S Indian Ocean Antarctic islands; <i>melisandae</i> of SW & S Madagascar, & <i>austrinus</i> of Antarctica & adjacent islands. Most likely vagrants to the OSME Region would be <i>vetula</i> (largest population), <i>melisandae</i> (nearest, but small, population) & <i>dominicanus</i> SW Western Australia. OBRC rejected Oman 2006 report, but surely sp will occur, although generally the species is sedentary once it breeds. Juveniles or immatures are most likely to wander, and some austral winter movement occurs into warmer waters. NB DB 2009 call ssp <i>vetula</i> Cape Gull; this taxon has reached Portugal (4 records).
The relationships between the large white-headed gull taxa are complex. Some taxa may be undefinable in terms of species or subspecies, but nevertheless include diagnosable populations, making a broader view necessary, as outlined in Sonsthagen <i>et al</i> 2016. Our PT approach allows complexities to be highlighted & so aligns with published analyses only where these are not in disagreement for taxa that occur in the OSME region. Although our approach may be seen as an eclectic mix of the radical and the traditional, we note that complex relationships occur in other groups (eg the large grey shrikes and the <i>flava/citreola</i> wagtails), which also merit taking the broader view.			
PT	American Herring Gull	PT <i>NB Livezey 2010 separates as sub-families the <i>Burhinus</i> taxa below into Lesser Thick-knees and includes <i>Esacus</i> in Greater Thick-knees</i>	PT acknowledges Sangster <i>et al</i> 2007, Collinson <i>et al</i> 2008 (who note that the case for <i>vegae</i> as a species awaits further research). Pierre Yésou (pers comm) is certain that the strong diagnostic phenotypical differences between these Asian and N American taxa recorded in Alaska demand a different conclusion, namely <i>L. vegae vegae</i> and <i>L. v. mongolicus</i> . Full diagnosability criteria for these 3 taxa in relation to each other yet to be proved Parkin & Knox 2010. See also Liebers-Helbig <i>et al</i> 2010. We expect much remains to be discovered. H&M4 include <i>vegae</i> & <i>mongolicus</i> in <i>smithsonianus</i> .
PT	East Siberian Gull	PT <i>Larus (smithsonianus) vegae</i>	Here we agree with Yésou 2002 (pers comm) who advises taxonomic uncertainties in white-headed gulls will be long-standing; taxa are prime candidates for combined genetics/field/museum studies (including breeding biology & statistical analysis of phenotypical variations). Although Rogacheva 1992 suggested PT breeds as far W as Anabar River mouth in Arctic, 'clear hybrids not being uncommon', ID knowledge at this time was less clearcut - Pierre Yésou pers comm. NB1 separation from <i>L. argentatus</i> on mtDNA grounds alone, far from clear-cut (Sangster <i>et al</i> 2007), but other DNA criteria and morphology (Collinson <i>et al</i> 2008, Liebers-Helbig <i>et al</i> 2010) make strong case. NB2 Sangster <i>et al</i> 2007 (BOU) and Collinson <i>et al</i> 2008, Liebers-Helbig <i>et al</i> 2010 also make the case for the PT for <i>L. (smithsonianus/vegae) vegae</i> (see Hypothetical List) and <i>L.(s./m.) mongolicus</i> to be American Herring Gull <i>L smithsonianus</i> . NB3 <i>L. (smithsonianus) vegae</i> is prone to wandering: one recorded Wexford, Ireland 10 Jan 2016 by Killian Mullarney
N38	Vega Gull	<i>Larus (smithsonianus/ vegae) vegae</i>	Revised understanding of this taxon assesses its breeding distribution as confined to NE & E Asia. No confirmed Region records. Variable leg colour; suggested nominate ssp of East Siberian Gull, Yésou 2002; now (Collinson <i>et al</i> 2008) regarded as a western ssp of American Herring Gull <i>L. smithsonianus</i> : BLDZ Sep 2018 tacitly agree, for the Jul 2015 <i>smithsonianus</i> map includes the <i>vegae</i> breeding distribution up to the large Uvs Lake, only 250km from Kazakhstan.
		'Sternidae'	Use of Sternidae follows BOU TSC8. IOC v2.0 & AOU accepted all changes suggested in Gochfeld & Burger 1996 & Bridge <i>et al</i> 2005. Dutch CSNA Sangster <i>et al</i> 2009 follow suit. However, doing so renders Laridae paraphyletic (Note in IOC9.1) and so we place in single quotation marks. We follow Parkin & Knox 2010 re 'crested terns' being better placed in <i>Thalasseus</i> . IOC v2.2 accepts split of New World Cabot's Tern <i>T. acutirostris</i> from Sandwich Tern <i>T. sandvicensis</i> Efe <i>et al</i> 2009, as does Sangster <i>et al</i> 2011. Collinson <i>et al</i> 2017 emphasise that the molecular phylogeny of 'orange-billed terns' does not reflect morphology, West African Royal Tern <i>T. maximus abidorsalis</i> being much more closely related to Lesser Crested Tern <i>T. bengalensis</i> & Great Crested Tern <i>T. bergii</i> than to American Royal Terns <i>T.m. maximus</i> , noting that this accuracy not being achievable by the Tobias <i>et al</i> 2010 method that specifically excludes genetic criteria. NB Many tern spp disperse widely in N hemisphere winter WRP Bourne pers comm.
N39	Black-bellied Tern	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	Endangered . Given that River Tern <i>S. aurantia</i> , largely sharing the same distribution in Pakistan (R&A 2012 map resident close to Afghan Nurestan), has been recorded in Iran, occurrence in Region possible. Common in Punjab c200km from Afghan border 2003 Ali & Akhtar 2005. Pakistan breeding distribution comprises 9 disparate areas, that around Dera Ismail Khan being the nearest to Afghanistan BLDZ Sep 2018, at some 80km.
		Stercorariidae	Single genus Cohen <i>et al</i> 1997 derived from multiple evidence strands: mt & nuclear DNA, enzyme variations, feather lice, behavioural studies & calls (Parkin & Knox 2010). NB1 Sangster <i>et al</i> 2011 support recognition of the following 3 large skuas (plus Chilean <i>S. chilensis</i>), acknowledging that further research is warranted. NB2 South Polar (<i>maccormicki</i>) and particularly Brown (<i>antarcticus</i>), Chilean (<i>chilensis</i>), Tristan (<i>hamiltoni</i>) and Subantarctic (<i>lonnbergi</i>) Skuas have a relative lack of genetic differentiation, due to their relatively recent divergence as a group from Great (<i>skua</i>) and Pomarine (<i>pomarinus</i>) Skuas. Any treatment as separate species must recognise that their mobility and the extent of hybridisation means many individuals are not identifiable by morphology, plumage characters, or at all.
N40	Subantarctic Skua (Brown Skua)	<i>Stercorarius (antarcticus) lonnbergi</i> (formerly <i>Catharacta (antarcticus) lonnbergi</i>)	Taxonomy follows Cohen <i>et al</i> (1997) and Andersson (1999), whom IOC updates do not acknowledge. Probably already recorded in the OSME Region but wrongly attributed to another 'large skua' sp. NB despite long-standing claims, all Sri Lankan specimens this taxon De Silva 1989, 1991.
		Procellariidae	Change to <i>Ardenna</i> for some <i>Puffinus</i> originally argued in Christidis & Boles 2008 now generally accepted. H&M4 adopts some changes to <i>Ardenna</i> , & resequences families, genera & within genera, which IOC5.4 largely follows, Procellariidae to follow a reduced Hydrobatidae Hackett <i>et al</i> 2008. NB Indian Ocean seabird occurrence often correlates with phytoplankton concentrations (intensities vary seasonally), whose locations also affected by variation in annual pattern of ocean currents, hence birds sometimes absent, but may also occur unexpectedly.
N41	Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Monotypic. Possible vagrant, given one found dead at Lac Assal Djibouti in 1991 Redman <i>et al</i> 2009. NB some evidence (Penhallurick & Wink 2004) for the two Giant Petrels to be just ssp of <i>giganteus</i> , but this wide-ranging paper has not achieved consensus.
N42	White-headed Petrel	<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	Monotypic. R&A 2005 note unconfirmed occurrence Sri Lanka. Highly unlikely in OSME Region.
N43	Kermadec Petrel	<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>	2 ssp Pacific breeding ground, nominate & <i>juana</i> , the latter possibly taxon that once bred Cousin, Seychelles, otherwise vagrant there Sinclair & Lagrand 2013. BLDZ Sep 2018 maps occurrence around Mauritius, 10° below the OSME Region southernmost latitude.

N44	Mascarene Petrel (Réunion Petrel)	<i>Pseudobulweria aterrima</i>	Critically Endangered. Monotypic. Réunion breeding endemic, exceptionally rare. RNBWS reports (different observers) Sep (12:50:0.0N+45:0:0.0E) & Dec 57 (15:0:0.0N+65:0:0.0E) attributed to this species, originally identified in previous taxonomy as Réunion Petrel <i>Pterodroma aterrima</i> , but <i>Sea Swallow</i> Sighting reports sceptical, as ID character and status of Jouanin's Petrel <i>Bulweria fallax</i> became known; Jouanin 1957 revisited old records from Region & reattributed them to Jouanin's Petrel <i>B. fallax</i> & Persian Shearwater <i>Puffinus persicus</i> . R&A 2005, 2012 treat as hypothetical in Indian Ocean. NB1 Gangloff <i>et al</i> 2012 show that the <i>Puffinus/Bulweria</i> group split from the <i>Pseudobulweria</i> group c 13Mya, and within <i>Pseudobulweria</i> , Macaronesian/Fiji (<i>aterrima/macgillivrayi</i>) split from Tahiti/Beck's (<i>rostrata/becki</i>) c 6-7Mya; <i>aterrima</i> breeding locations and habitat known in one part (burrows Shirihai <i>et al</i> 2014), possibly also on sea-cliffs (not extensive on Réunion) or inland cliffs as well as on more of the many steep canyons on Réunion. BLDZ Nov 2015 maps occurrence around Réunion, 10-12° below the OSME Region southernmost latitude. NB2 in 1950s, Réunion Petrel known only from four 19th-century specimens – WRP Bourne pers comm.
PT	Macaronesian Shearwater PT	<i>Puffinus [Iherminieri] baroli</i>	PT Extralimital Boyd's Shearwater <i>P.[I.] boydi</i> split from Macaronesian Shearwater IOC2.8, previously treated as ssp <i>P.[I.] baroli boydi</i> . H&M4 note case for splits, list 3 groups under <i>P. Iherminieri</i> .
N45	Boyd's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus [Iherminieri] boydi</i>	Monotypic Austin <i>et al</i> 2004. Vagrancy possible, especially since timescale of recent taxonomic separations short, and majority of records antedate splits, but sole known breeding location Cape Verde Islands. Hypothetical report Turkey Western Anatolia Kirwan <i>et al</i> possibly this taxon or <i>P. baroli</i> , Barolo Shearwater (see Non-passerine List).
		Ciconiidae	
N46	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Monotypic. R&A 2012 map wintering distribution close to Khyber (rare), BLDZ map Sep 2018 past Dera Ismail Khan & almost N to Rawalpindi, as scarce non-breeder about 85km from border, but over 1100km N of its westernmost breeding area; vagrancy to Afghanistan likely and to SE Iran possible. Escape record 2 birds Oman 1986 OBL7 .
N47	Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Single isolated record ssp <i>asiaticus</i> W Pakistan coast, very close to Iran R&A 2012, elsewhere in eastern Pakistan declining BLDZ Sep 2018; 9 records NW Gujurat, India 2014 Gadhavi <i>et al</i> 2018..
		Ardeidae	H&M4 resequences families, genera & within genera, but we remain with IOC sequencing..
N48	von Schrenck's Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus eurhythmus</i>	Monotypic. Erroneously listed (no citation) several 'Egypt' lists, but this strongly migratory species may well wander to easternmost OSME Region; BM to E Asia from Sundas & Philippines. Has reached Italy (2015 AERCTAC WP List)
PT	Western Reef Heron PT	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	Worthwhile separate listing on allopatry pro tem; extralimital 'Western Reef Egret' <i>E.(g.) gularis</i> occurs western Africa, 'Dimorphic Egret' <i>E.(g.) dimorpha</i> Madagascar islands. del Hoyo <i>et al</i> 2014c separate <i>E. gularis</i> from Pacific (Eastern) Reef Heron <i>E. sacra</i> , but retain as ssp <i>schistacea</i> & <i>dimorpha</i> . Further to Parkin & Knox 2010 who noted phylogeny of Little Egret <i>E. garzetta</i> & <i>E. gularis</i> would benefit from molecular analysis (as would placement of extralimital Pacific Reef Egret <i>E. sacra</i>), Collinson <i>et al</i> 2016 from shed feather of <i>E.(g.) schistacea</i> in Israel found closer affinities with two Little Egret <i>E. garzetta</i> from China than from Little Egrets from their western distribution, but a greater separation from extralimital Eastern Reef Heron <i>E.(g.) sacra</i> . Their <i>E. gularis</i> & <i>E. garzetta</i> samples were distant from all other <i>Egretta</i> spp, the closest of which was <i>E. thula</i> , Snowy Egret: these findings, and those of Huang <i>et al</i> 2016 (see NB comment in Little Egret ORL entry) indicate that much needs to be learnt about the evolutionary history of all <i>garzetta</i> & <i>gularis</i> populations. It would be premature and unhelpful to amend ORL entries based on either Huang <i>et al</i> 2016 or Collinson <i>et al</i> 2016.
N49	Dimorphic Egret (Mascarene Reef-egret)	<i>Egretta (gularis?) dimorpha</i>	Monotypic. Breeding distribution limits are unclear: IOC6.2 suggests E Africa coast & Madagascar, from which BLDZ & HBW Alive maps of lumped taxa presumably are taken, indicating a northern limit N of Mogadishu, Somalia, only c350km from where <i>schistacea</i> is believed to breed at 8°N on that same coast; vagrant interchange is likely. RNBWS report dark-morph May 95 Aden at 12:52:0.0N+45:1:0.0E, but database entry does not eliminate Indian Reef Heron <i>E.(g.) schistacea</i> . H&M4 retains as ssp of Little Egret <i>E. garzetta</i> . NB A detailed study of all taxa in the Little Egret and the Eastern/Western Reef Egret complex (<i>sensu lato</i>) is needed to establish the relationships of these taxa.
		Pelecanidae	
N50	Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	Monotypic. Possibly historical Seistan/Sistan or Iraq marshes. Certainly scarce but regular N Gujurat, India R&A 2012. Declining, globally Near-Threatened , westernmost breeding W India BLDZ Sep 2018, tendency to move E or N to non-breeding areas.
		Accipitridae	IOC4.4 sequences Falconidae to follow Picidae : Falconidae are not closely related to Accipitridae . IOC3.3 resequenced Accipitridae genera and species, H&M4 resequencing further, but we await IOC analysis. For a comprehensive overview of raptor migration, wintering and persecution in the Arabian Peninsula, see McGrady 2018.
McGrady 2018 addresses risks to diurnal raptor migration across the Arabian Peninsula from illegal shooting, trapping, accidental or deliberate poisoning and accidental electruction			
N51	Indian Vulture (Formerly Indian Long-billed Vulture)	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	Critically Endangered. Monotypic. Straggler Afghanistan Smith 1974 (this record inadequate R&A 2012), also to eastern CA, rare vagrant Nuristan Argandevai 1983 (doubtful Ayé <i>et al</i> 2012), rare resident Pakistan Naoroji 2006. However, drastic population crash through diclofenac poisoning disease makes recurrence in OSME Region unlikely F-L&C 2005. Chris Bowden 2007 pers comm, since core populations now E & S of Pakistan/India border Arshad <i>et al</i> 2009. BLDZ Sep 2018. Included H&M3 corrigenda E Dickinson pers comm
N52	Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	Critically Endangered. Monotypic. Possibly once irregular WV to Iranian S Baluchestan (Baluchistan) Zarudny 1911, but westernmost breeding distribution limit has retreated to easternmost Uttar Pradesh BLDZ Sep 2018.
N53	Red-headed Vulture (King Vulture)	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i> (formerly <i>Torgos calvus</i>) (R&A 2012 place in <i>Aegyptus</i>)	Critically Endangered. Monotypic. Formerly recorded in Pakistani Balochistan, adjoining Iranian Baluchestan, pre-1950s. Roberts 1991. This region's pre-1950s characteristic areas of open woodland has now largely disappeared due to human population increases & mass refugee exodus from Afghanistan causing deforestation. Zarudny 1911 sight records S Baluchestan Iran, status unknown. Breeding occurred Tharparker Desert Pakistan 2002 (Nadeem <i>et al</i> 2007). Diclofenac poisoning renders current occurrence in OSME Region unlikely Chris Bowden Nov 2007 pers comm; BLDZ map Sep 2018 indicates small isolate population around Zhob, Pakistan, only some 25km from Afghan border: the River Gumar flows out of Afghanistan at around 2000m asl, a likely scavenging area.
N54	Eastern Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>	Monotypic. Given that its Horn of Africa distribution is wider than that of Dark Chanting Goshawk <i>M. metabates</i> (qv Non-passerine list) and that the two species closely resemble each other (Redman <i>et al</i> 2009), it may have been overlooked in Yemen. Apr 2014 Israel report reassigned to Dark Chanting Goshawk <i>M. metabates</i> , although an anomalously marked individual. BLDZ Sep 2018 maps northern breeding distribution limit as from S Djibouti E to Cape Guardafui. One photographed near Ethiopian border in Djibouti Sep 2018
N55	Japanese Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	<i>A. g. sibiricus</i> breeds montane pine forests N of easternmost Kazakhstan in Altai just 200km outside Region to NE, BLDZ Sep 2018: HBW Alive, H&M4 W to c80°E (F-L&C 2005), uncommon-rare, but regular breeder Krasnoyarsk Republic (c85°E) Rogacheva 1992. Likely wanderer to easternmost Kazakhstan from Russian & Mongolian Altai population. Very secretive breeder in montane pine forests; Mark Brazil <i>in litt</i> . NB1 Forms superspecies with Besra <i>A. virgatus</i> . NB2 Has reached Australia
N56	Besra (Besra Sparrowhawk)	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	ssp <i>affinis</i> mapped as summer breeder in R&A 2012 to N Pakistan close to Wakhan panhandle (Afghanistan), H&M4 give its westernmost breeding range as Kashmir: BLDZ Sep 2018 maps as resident along forest foothill zone almost to Islamabad & to further N; reported close to Islamabad Nov 2016 & Jan 2017 <i>BirdingASIA</i> 27:131. NB Forms superspecies with Japanese Sparrowhawk <i>A. gularis</i> .

N57	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Monotypic. One sight record of straggler close to Region boundary in not too distant Salt Range in N-C Pakistan Dec 85, Mark Mallalieu <i>in litt</i> to TJ Roberts. Rare winter records Pakistan not too far from Khyber R&A 2012; BLDZ map Sep 2018 as WV in arc N and past Lahore almost to Dera Ismail Khan. Breeds not too far away from easternmost Kazakhstan in Mongolia Bräunlich 2012, but BLDZ Sep 2018 puts regular summer breeding range at least 1100km away.
N58	'African Black Kite'	<i>Milvus (aegyptius) parasitus</i> (formerly <i>Milvus (migrans sensu lato) parasitus</i>)	Relationship with taxon <i>aegyptius</i> as per IOC7.2. Although conventionally this taxon thought to be remote in Africa from Region, the resident populations on Sudan's Red Sea coast, traditionally assigned as <i>M.[m.] aegyptius</i> Yellow-billed Kite, actually have black bills Nikolaus 1987; an isolated population of uncertain affinities? Nikolaus 1987 also notes the widespread presence not only of yellow-billed <i>aegyptius</i> in Sudan, but also of yellow-billed ' <i>parasitus</i> ', seemingly in sympatry. The work of Scheider <i>et al</i> 2004 & Johnson <i>et al</i> 2005 does not accommodate Nikolaus 1987 nor adequately address these populations. <i>Pro tem</i> , we suggest the occurrence in Egypt of ' <i>parasitus</i> ' as assigned by Nikolaus 1987 very possible, but clarification of taxon identities may require revision, perhaps even involving ancestral link to Red Kite <i>M. milvus</i> . Andreyenkova et al 2019 map aegyptius in a narrow band separating parasitus from the southern Red Sea African coast, but that remains unproven, as yet does full specie status. See also entries in ORL Non-passerine section on <i>Milvus</i> taxa. NB Thinly widespread in Khartoum Region Jenner & Taha 2016, with suitable breeding and foraging areas north along the Nile to Egypt's border.
PT	Eastern Buzzard PT {Common Buzzard}	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	Jowers <i>et al</i> 2019 propose full species. PT previous history: IOC2.0, H&M4 accepted split of <i>B. japonicus</i> and also of Himalayan Buzzard <i>B.(b.) refectus</i> Lerner <i>et al</i> 2008; IOC2.7 revised as <i>B. burmanicus</i> ; this name claimed as priority (Penhallurick & Dickinson 2008) over <i>refectus</i> : the priority case therein was compiled & inserted by the lead author alone; this discord is superseded by Dickinson & Svensson 2012, in which the name <i>B. hodgsoni</i> is erected for (extralimital) eastern Himalayan populations. However, exactly which populations comprise <i>burmanicus</i> , <i>japonicus</i> or even <i>hemilasius</i> is far from clear. BLDZ Sep 2018 maps Himalayan Buzzard (as <i>B. refectus</i>) along Himalayan southern flank from Islamabad Pakistan E to Arunachal Pradesh in NE India, but also maps Japanese Buzzard (as <i>B. japonicus</i>) as wintering exactly in the same area (and points E & S). Kruckenhauser <i>et al</i> 2004 note that <i>B. buteo</i> can be regarded as a superspecies with <i>rufinus</i> taxa. Nevertheless, Lindholm & Forsten 2013 suggest a practical <i>pro tem</i> arrangement would confine <i>B. japonicus</i> to Japan & islands Korea & Manchuria, with <i>burmannicus</i> being a BM in N China & Siberia & <i>refectus</i> being the taxon in Himalayas & C China mountains, but as sssp of <i>japonicus</i> (Perhaps worth a small wager?). NB Dickinson & Walters 2006 originally had recommended priority for <i>B. plumipes</i> , now superseded by <i>hodgsoni</i> .; H&M4 treat <i>B. refectus</i> as full sp.
N59	Himalayan Buzzard	<i>Buteo japonicus burmanicus</i>	IOC1.7 elevates to full species <i>B. japonicus</i> Kruckenhauser <i>et al</i> 2004, Lerner <i>et al</i> 2008. Lindholm & Forsten 2014 suggest that <i>burmannicus</i> populations are BM in N China & Siberia, and so would occur in the Region only as vagrants. Although some authorities have made synonymous <i>B.(b.) burmanicus</i> Hume 1875 & <i>B.(b.) refectus</i> Portenko 1935, which would give <i>burmanicus</i> priority, it is doubtful whether both names have been applied scrupulously and consistently to the same breeding distributions. We adopt the slightly speculative but nevertheless practical proposals of Lindholm & Forsten 2014. BLDZ Mar 2018 give E-most wintering range (As Japanese Buzzard <i>B. japonicus</i>) as coincident with our 'Eastern Buzzard' <i>B. japonicus refectus</i> ' resident range. NB re validity of <i>burmanicus</i> and implications, see PT Notes above.
		Strigidae	H&M4 heavily resequences ORL Strigidae genera, species and within species; we remain with IOC.
PT	African Scops Owl PT	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	K&W 2008, IOC4.4 agree split Arabian Scops Owl <i>O.(s.) pamelae</i> (<i>qv</i>), previously regarded as ssp. African Scops Owl <i>O.(s.) senegalensis sensu stricto novo</i> now relegated to ORL Hypothetical List: no evidence found of this taxon in Region. NB Pons <i>et al</i> 2013 show taxon <i>pamelae</i> as full species & early offshoot from Afro-Palaearctic clade.
N60	African Scops Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	Post-splits, absence of evidence of occurrence ssp <i>senegalensis</i> in Region; nearest population on African side of Bab-el-Mandab Straits, although Ash & Atkins 2009, not covering Djibouti, locate it more distantly. BLDZ Sep 2018 maps breeding distribution to N Eritrean coast, W Djibouti & to NW Somalian coast.
PT	Scops Owl PT Indian Ocean/Indo-Malayan clade	<i>Otus sunia</i>	IOC2.7 split. K&W 2008 recognised <i>O.[sp] socotranus</i> as separate (morphology & isolated distribution) but reinforce König <i>et al</i> 1999 queries: song relates to that of Oriental Scops Owl <i>O. sunia</i> ; previous treatments placed <i>socotranus</i> as ssp of Pallid Scops Owl <i>O. brucei</i> or African Scops Owl <i>O. senegalensis</i> : strangely H&M4 continue to do so. Song of Arabian Scops Owl <i>O. pamelae</i> (<i>qv</i>) relates to African Scops Owl. Redman <i>et al</i> 2009 treated <i>pro tem</i> as <i>O.(sunia) socotranus</i> . Pons <i>et al</i> 2013 established taxon <i>socotranus</i> as meriting species status; its closest relatives are extralimital Seychelles Scops Owl <i>O. insularis</i> & <i>O.sunia</i> ; the island endemics evolved rapidly
N61	Oriental Scops Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	Older maps speculative <i>eg</i> König <i>et al</i> 1999, ssp <i>sunia</i> covering E Afghanistan and Tajikistan, Shimba (2007) map suggesting S Kyrgyzstan, possibly because of mis-allocation of sssp to other <i>Otus</i> spp. R&A 2005 excludes from Region by some distance, as does Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998. K&W 2008, H&M4 westernmost range NE Pakistan, BLDZ Sep 2018 specifically to an area just N of Lahore as far as Islamabad. However, given westward & northward drift of several small passerines occupying niches in growth around proliferation of small dams, may follow prey species into remaining semi-open woodland Afghanistan or Iran.
PT	Eurasian Eagle Owl <i>Bubo bubo</i> PT	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	PT – <i>ascalaphus</i> & <i>interpositus</i> reported often as <i>B. bubo</i> . IOC2.0 accepts split of Indian Eagle Owl <i>B.[b.] bengalensis</i> (see ORL Hypothetical List) from Eurasian Eagle Owl <i>Bubo bubo</i> . Taxonomy follows König <i>et al</i> (1999), R&A 2005, K&W 2008, Wink <i>et al</i> 2009. K&W 2008 note that <i>ascalaphus</i> differs from <i>bubo</i> by 3.5% nucleotide substitutions and <i>interpositus</i> by 2.8%; the degree of genetic distance normally considered indicative of species level being 2% or greater (Wink <i>et al</i> 2008, 2009). Sangster <i>et al</i> 2013 agree. H&M4 very conservative. Egypt BE. NB1 1450+ pairs Arabia Jennings 2007a. Eagle Owl complex worth stable-isotope ratio studies? (see Fox & Bearhop 2008). NB2 Mikkola 2012 mentions <i>interpositus</i> interbreeding freely with <i>ascalaphus</i> & <i>turcomanus</i> with Rock Eagle Owl <i>B. bengalensis</i> , but fails to cite references.
N62	Indian Eagle Owl (Rock Eagle Owl, Dusky Eagle Owl)	<i>Bubo [bubo] bengalensis</i>	Monotypic. Taxonomy follows König <i>et al</i> 1999, R&A 2005, IOC1.6, K&W 2008. Although maps in König <i>et al</i> 1999 & K&W 2008 cover the SE quadrant of Afghanistan and Iranian Baluchistan, texts do not mention these countries: Mikkola 2012 reproduces this doubtful map; R&A 2005, 2012 map species quite close to the Khyber Pass, Pakistan, but not to Iran. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map to Pakistan/Iran border along Gokprosh and Makran Coastal Ranges. BLDZ Aug 2016 maps residency consistently close to Afghan border in Pakistan from N of Charbagh (near Mingora) in a suspiciously fairly straight line SW through Peshawar W of Zhob & then on to Ormara on the Indian Ocean. Closest line comes to Afghanistan is 25km near Zhob. NB1 Early references to occurrence in Afghanistan rejected by Whistler (1944-5): 'too pale'; assigned to <i>B.b. turcomanus</i> (Paludan 1959) but we know of no subsequent analysis of extant specimens. K&W 2008 aver sympatric with <i>turcomanus</i> in Kashmir; possibly also in SE quadrant of Afghanistan. NB2 Occurs close to habitation and human activity in Gujarat, India, often perching on cliffs or rock faces at water sources where prey comes to drink MB pers obs.
N63	Dusky Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo coromandus</i>	Map in König <i>et al</i> (1999) covers northeasternmost Afghanistan, also HBW5. would be ssp <i>coromandus</i> . Range in R&A 2005 much further to S, & K&W 2008 seem to agree: BLDZ Sep 2018 map places this sp in lower altitudes irregularly from Dera Ismail Khan in the north of Pakistan S to Karachi. Apparent 'quarantine corridor' still shown in K&W 2008 (also R&A 2005, 2012) between this and Eurasian Eagle Owl <i>B. bubo</i> from coast mid-Pakistan N to Kashmir then SE to Nepal (but not included in molecular analyses cited in ORL). Maps in K&W 2008, R&A 2005, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 and Roberts 1991 suggest <i>coromandus</i> unlikely in OSME Region, for traditional well watered woodland then scarce in Afghanistan, but proliferation since then of small dams and in places new irrigation channels provides possible Afghan plantation habitat, to which species had adapted in Pakistan Roberts 1991.

PT	Brown Fish Owl PT	<i>Bubo zeylonensis</i>	Recent work to establish distribution limits in southern Turkey (van den Berg <i>et al</i> 2010) complemented by molecular analysis (NB n=1) suggests this population could be separable, but much data needed. <i>Pro tem</i> we consider <i>semenowi</i> if split to be monotypic, the 3 extralimital ssp <i>zeylonensis</i> , <i>leschenaulti</i> , <i>orientalis</i> forming Eastern Brown Fish Owl. However, <i>zeylonensis</i> is a Sri Lanka endemic and may also warrant future elevation; <i>leschenaulti</i> occurs from the Indian subcontinent to Myanmar & <i>orientalis</i> from Myanmar to China, but the latter's separate identity is disputed.
N64	Eastern Brown Fish Owl	<i>Bubo (zeylonensis) zeylonensis</i>	Polytypic if split. BLDZ Sep 2018 map only Brown Fish Owl <i>sensu lato</i> , but also without any boundary between the 3 ssp that would comprise Eastern Brown Fish Owl. Given that at least 10 recently-found disjunct locations in Iran are currently attributed to <i>semenowi</i> (Western Brown Fish Owl), it would clarify matters if these populations can be confirmed as such (or otherwise). The nearest continuous distribution to the east is in remote NW Pakistan within 10km of the Afghan border, & though it is currently assigned to <i>semenowi</i> , confirmation or reassignment would be useful to establish just how near Eastern Brown Fish Owl distribution comes to the OSME Region. <i>Pro tem</i> and somewhat provocatively, we make the working assumption that the NW Pakistan birds are <i>leschenaulti</i> whose distribution closely resembles that of numerous other species whose westernmost limits are close to the Afghan border with Pakistan, or just inside Afghanistan.

This highly complex group has much apparent individual plumage variation. Taxa breeding distributions are poorly known, as are extent of sympatry, allopatry and hybridisation. There are also indications of song variation that need to be validated in the field. Our tentative listing is unlikely to be final, but it keeps the uncertainties in view.

PT	Little Owl PT NB Suspicion that many records will continue under PT; field experience suggests many populations cryptically similar in appearance and plumage variations within populations not well documented.	<i>Athene noctua</i>	K&W 2008 make <i>A. (n.) lilith</i> a species (<i>qv</i>) as in Wink <i>et al</i> 2008. Wink in van Nieuwenhuysen <i>et al</i> 2009 differs little in detail; genetic analyses of <i>A. noctua</i> & <i>A. cucularia</i> (Nearctic Burrowing Owl) taxa incomplete (Wink <i>et al</i> 2009, Michael Wink pers comm June 2009). Because of detected phylogeographic variation in both complexes, more detailed study across whole distribution range will reveal more complex pattern of several distinct species & subspecies; of particular interest (to OSME) are <i>glauca</i> , <i>lilith</i> & <i>indigena</i> ; <i>glauca</i> & <i>lilith</i> appear genetically close Wink <i>et al</i> 2009), thus we list the taxa occurring in the Region separately <i>pro tem</i> . Wink 2011 lists <i>noctua</i> , <i>lilith</i> & <i>plumipes</i> . Four 'forms' recorded Israel Yoav Perlman in litt Nov 09. K&W 2008, Wink <i>et al</i> 2009 suggest <i>A. (n.) plumipes</i> (<i>qv</i>) too may be separable; occurs from Altai eastwards. Extralimital Ethiopian Little Owl <i>A. (n.) spilogastra</i> may also be species. H&M4 note that limited taxon-sampling delays subspecies-group recognition. NB1 Other DNA research under way on <i>Athene</i> owls; more song data is being collected, possibly why IOC7.2 still does not split <i>noctua</i> . NB2 On Cyprus, plumages of birds near sea level noticeably darker than of those in the low hills away from the coast (MB pers obs).
N65	Ethiopian Little Owl	<i>Athene (noctua) spilogastra</i>	K&W 2008, Wink <i>et al</i> 2009 support elevation to sp (with 2 ssp); <i>spilogastra</i> E Sudanese Red Sea along coastal hinterland S to Eritrea & <i>somaliensis</i> E Ethiopia to N Somalia; latter likely on African side (Djibouti) of Bab-el-Mandab Strait; Ash & Atkins 2009. Claim of specimen from Ha'laib triangle SW Egypt resembling <i>spilogastra</i> BinE 2009. Recorded Sudan only c180km S of Ha'laib Triangle Nikolaus 1987, according to map in Mikkola 2012. NB BirdLife still lump all taxa in the <i>noctua</i> complex, but interpretation of the Sep 2018 map in BLDZ , allows attribution of taxon <i>spilogastra</i> to coasts of Sudan & N Eritrea & taxon <i>somaliensis</i> to coastal N Somalia.
N66	Brown Hawk Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Map in Shimba 2007 suggests close to E Tajikistan and S Kyrgyzstan borders; that in Mikkola 2012 maps remotely from OSME Region, as does BLDZ Sep 2018, deep into India in 2 areas of residency New Delhi & Ahmedabad. Relict population? If relict population exists in or close to Region, likely related to <i>lugubris</i> ssp; extrapolated from K&W 2008
		Coliidae	
N67	Blue-naped Mousebird	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>	Recorded, likely ssp <i>griseogularis</i> , along Sudan Nile Valley to within c 150km S of Egypt Nikolaus 1987. BLDZ map Sep 2018 shows resident W Red Sea coast from Port Sudan S & E to N Somalia & N in Nile Valley to al Goleed, Sudan, some 350km from Egypt.
		Meropidae	Marks <i>et al</i> 2007 confirmed status of ORL taxa (<i>M. orientalis</i>, pre-split).
N68	Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>	Widespread and common in Ethiopia Ash & Atkins 2009, Redman <i>et al</i> 2009: family are powerful fliers; nearest ssp <i>cyanostrictus</i> of W Somalia or <i>ocularis</i> of W Ethiopia; likely the latter resident on N Eritrean coast around Massawa, W Djibouti & NW Somali coast in Hargeisa Province BLDZ Sep 2018. NB Confusable with extralimital Blue-breasted Bee-eater <i>M. variegatus</i> (mostly W of 40°N Ethiopia) & Cinnamon Bee-eater <i>M. oreobates</i> , W & S of Ethiopia.
N69	Olive Bee-eater [Madagascar Bee-eater]	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	ssp <i>superciliaris</i> occurs as intra-tropical breeder in NW Somalia, SE Djibouti & parts of Ethiopia and coastal Eritrea S of Massawa Redman <i>et al</i> 2009, BLDZ Sep 2018.
N70	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Westernmost Pakistan range (ssp <i>javanicus</i>) close to Safed Koh & Khyber; spring overshoot to Afghanistan possible; map Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009, R&A 2012, mapped to border beyond Mingora, below Arandu, Pakistan. BLDZ Sep 2018. Vagrant SE Iran?
		Megalaimidae	
N71	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i> (formerly <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>)	Formerly in Afghan Khyber? See maps Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009, R&A 2012; resident Pakistan from near Islamabad SW to Mutan, about 120-150 km from Afghan border BLDZ Sep 2018. H&M4 place in new genus, ssp <i>indicus</i> western distribution 'S Asia'. Unmistakeable loud call.
		Indicatoridae	
N72	Yellow-rumped Honeyguide	<i>Indicator xanthonotus</i>	Reported on-line Afghanistan. Possible, but nearest documented population (ssp <i>xanthonotus</i>) NE Pakistan) thought extinct or fragmentary but shown as isolate in BLDZ Sep 2018 map. R&A 2005, 2012 say no. In H&M3 corrigenda E Dickinson pers comm
		Picidae	Winkler <i>et al</i> 2013 revise Picidae , mostly via mtDNA, but link to other molecular studies. Genera sequence changes follow Winkler <i>et al</i> 2014 Appendix 2.
N73	Black-rumped Flameback (Lesser Goldenback, Black-rumped Woodpecker)	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	IOC2.10 new English name. Resident (ssp <i>dilutum</i>) in main vale of Peshawar Roberts 1991. BLDZ Sep 2018 maps to within 10km of Torkham border post, which distribution area similar to Sind Woodpecker (Sind Pied) <i>Dendrocopos assimilis</i> – (formerly?) in similar habitat on Afghan side of Khyber? NB Winkler <i>et al</i> 2014 note that the relationships within <i>Dinopium</i> have not been researched, the genus is not close to <i>Chrysocolaptes</i> Flamebacks, whatever the plumage similarities.
N74	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker (Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker)	<i>Leiopicus mahrattensis</i> (formerly <i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>)	Genus change follows Winkler <i>et al</i> 2013; Fuchs & Pons 2015 convert to monospecific genus. Pakistan populations ssp <i>pallascens</i> Gorman 2014: probably once occurred in Afghan Khyber. See map Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009, where now uncommon Pakistan, although BLDZ Sep 2018 maps it 10km E of Peshawar N almost to Mingora where only 60km from Afghan border. NB Middle-Spotted <i>L. medius</i> & Brown-fronted <i>L. auriceps</i> Woodpeckers complete this new genus (see Non-Passerine List)
		Falconidae	H&M4, IOC4.2 place Falconidae remote from Accipitridae , preceding Cacatuidae . Recent studies show that falcons and several parrots share the same moult sequence, suggesting descent from a common ancestor Leo Joseph 2017. For a comprehensive overview of raptor migration, wintering and persecution in the Arabian Peninsula, see McGrady 2018.

McGrady 2018 addresses risks to diurnal raptor migration across the Arabian Peninsula from illegal shooting, trapping, accidental or deliberate poisoning and accidental electrution

N75	Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	Recorded (ssp <i>fieldi</i>) on Eritrean Dahlak Islands, whose easternmost island is only 60km from Yemen's Jabal al-Tair Island NW of Al -Hudaydah, & in S Eritrea near Bab-el-Mandab Ash & Atkins 2009; also resident in S Djibouti & NW Somalia at coast BLDZ Sep 2018.
N76	African Hobby	<i>Falco cuvierii</i>	Monotypic. 2 RNBWS reports: Jun 73 Red Sea off Eritrea at 17:46:0.0N+40:26:0.0E & Nov 77 of bird on board for 2 days off Salalah at 15:12:0.0N+56:48:0.0E – misidentification possible given the state of knowledge of identification criteria at the time. NB Common resident Eritrea & Ethiopia Ash & Atkins 2009, although BLDZ map Sep 2018 omits from Eritrea, the Ethiopian populations being quite far from the coast.

PT	Peregrine Falcon PT	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Parent Taxon here included <i>pelegrinoides</i> due to highly unclear status of this taxon, but IOC4.4 treats as nominate of Barbary Falcon <i>F. pelegrinoides</i> , which the balance of evidence now indicates, although it is unlikely to be the final word. H&M4 list 18 ssp, including <i>babylonicus</i> & <i>pelegrinoides</i> , but many taxa are poorly known. Wink 2018 presents a phylogeny of Falconidae and a phylogeography of Peregrine Falcons.
N77	Shaheen	<i>Falco (peregrinus) peregrinator</i>	Naoraji 2006 notes <i>F.p. peregrinator</i> (Shaheen) is sedentary-resident India, NE Pakistan, but Zarudny 1911 assessed that population as then wintering in Persia's Kerman-Kohistan; in modern Iran, this could be S Khorasan, N Sistan-va-Baluchestan or E Kerman. Perhaps unlikely nowadays, but immature falcons prone to wander. Birds that migrate to winter continental SE Asia, including N Thai-Malay Peninsula have unknown breeding grounds, possibly S or E China H&M4. NB BirdLife lump all forms of <i>Falco peregrinus</i> complex BLDZ Aug 2016.
		Psittacidae	Many parrot spp continue to be introduced, particularly because many cultures have a long history of bird-keeping, but also because of developing prosperity funding the trade in exotics Blackburn <i>et al</i> 2015.
N78	Blossom-headed Parakeet (Rosy-headed Parakeet)	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	Escapes encountered in UAE, but not proven breeding Aspinnall & Porter 2011. Natural distribution no nearer OSME Region than E Indian Bihar & E Nepal R&A 2012, BLDZ Sep 2018, sssp <i>roseata</i> & <i>juneae</i> ..

PASSERINES, English Name		Family, Species or Taxon	Working Notes; includes 'recent' material. NB Secondary references often unvalidated
		Pittidae	
P1	Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	Monotypic. van Els & Brady 2014 identified a specimen, a juvenile female collected along the Karkkeh River, "17 km sw of Shush", Khuzestan, SW Iran, 19 Nov 1968. The age and timing (collected in November) align with normal migration/dispersal timings; <i>Dutch Birding</i> WP List Jan 2015. Origin uncertain (Unclear whether claimed feather abrasion attributable to natural causes, captivity before being traded or captivity after capture somewhere in Iran), & so has been rejected by IRBC DB40(3): 188-189, Khaleghizadeh <i>et al</i> 2017, and so was removed from ORL Passerine List, but since, rather awkwardly, has been accepted as vagrant by Shirihai & Svensson 2018! Nearest known populations 1000km+ away near Islamabad Pakistan and Gujarat India. However, BLDZ Jul 2017 notes it is a long-distance migrant, some populations moving c2500km, which indicates misoriented birds could reach Khuzestan, Iran. Although occupies montane forest in much of its range, it occurs in low-altitude deciduous or scrub forests, much of which no longer exists in Iran nowadays, due to human agrarian population movement out of Afghanistan into marginally fertile areas.
		Tephrodornithidae	
P2	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	Though ssp <i>pallidus</i> sedentary in Pakistani wooded lowlands, does penetrate ravines & occurs close to Afghan border near Thal & at Khyber Roberts 1992, within 50km down to 10km in numerous places BLDZ Sep 2018, the western line of occurrence in an almost straight line from N of Peshawar tp Ormara, Pakistan.
		Campephagidae	
P3	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	R&A 2012 map in Pakistan close to E&NE Afghan border (ssp <i>pallidus</i>). BLDZ Sep 2018 maps occurrence in Pakistan to within 35km of Afghan border N of Kohat. This species may be split in future.
		Laniidae	
PT	Isabelline Shrike PT	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	The name <i>isabellinus</i> previously applied to N China birds (usually referred to as <i>arenarius</i> in the literature, <i>isabellinus</i> 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. NB1 Scott & Adhami 2006 split Daurian from Turkestanfor Iran, but the 2 taxa are not closely related: <i>L. isabellinus</i> likely winterer Iran & <i>L. phoenicuroides</i> breeds & winters. NB2 HBW13 suggests that extralimital (breeding WC China) <i>arenarius</i> and <i>tsaidamensis</i> form separate group, raised to species status by some Russians; <i>pro tem</i> , we treat <i>tsaidamensis</i> as potentially separable, but taxon is unstudied (qv 'Eastern Red-backed Shrike' <i>L. (i.) tsaidamensis</i> below).
P4	'Eastern Red-backed Shrike' ('Chinese Shrike')	<i>Lanius (isabellinus) tsaidamensis</i>	Both <i>arenarius</i> (≡ <i>isabellinus</i> Panov 2009) and <i>tsaidamensis</i> from WC China winter in N India and Pakistan: 2 reported & photographed in Golestan, Iran Jan 2009 may be from this group (DB 31 pp193 & 198); specimens from E Iran are mentioned in H&E 1970, but Vaurie was non-committal Khaleghizadeh <i>et al</i> 2017. The taxon <i>tsaidamensis</i> is the largest in the <i>crisatus-collurio-isabellinus</i> complex, but is the least studied, perhaps being associated with saxaul and salt cedar habitat (from Przhvalsky's 1886 expedition); however, size decreases to N of breeding range until it approaches that of <i>speculigerus</i> (Evgeniy Panov <i>in litt</i>). From limited specimen data, intermediates with <i>isabellinus</i> (probably the population formerly attributed to ' <i>arenarius</i> ') and <i>speculigerus</i> are likely (Evgeniy Panov <i>in litt</i>). NB1 English name 'Isabelline Shrike' here inappropriate, hence interim name informal@OSME. NB2 Should <i>tsaidamensis</i> be elevated to full sp, it would be monotypic.
P5	Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	R&A 2012 map summer breeder ssp <i>lahulensis</i> W to E Ladakh, Manali in Uttar Pradesh & in Tibet much further E, BLDZ Sep 2018 map also indicates BM in much of C China, wintering in lowlands S of Himalayas & Yunnan Plateau. On 2015 Ladakh Checklist without comment.

In the 10 years since the draft of Olsson *et al* 2010 was submitted in 2009 for publication, the consensus interpretation of their results & the results of Panov 2011 & of Bannikova 2010 (in Panov 2011) is: Southern Grey Shrike *Lanius meridionalis* is a monotypic isolate confined to Iberia & southern France, being related ancestrally most closely to Nearctic Northern Grey Shrike *L. borealis* & not to any Palearctic taxa. Palearctic taxa formerly attributed as ssp of *L. meridionalis* are now considered related to 2 other *Lanius* spp, Great Grey Shrike *L. excubitor* & Northern Grey Shrike *L. borealis*. The latter's eastern Palearctic ssp are *sibiricus*, *bianchii*, *mollis* & *funereus*, only the nominate being in the New World. Within the WP & Africa, the 12 or 13 taxa related to *L. excubitor* comprise not only ssp, but probably also full species that might best be considered as part of a large superspecies that includes all the above. This general position is accepted by BLDZ 2018, IOC8.2, Shirihai & Svensson 2018, Poelstra 2010, Poelstra 2014, Tajkova & Red'kin 2014, Peer *et al* 2011 & the AOU in 2017 as proposed by Rasmussen 2017 (Almost the exact arrangement as Vaurie 1959). That the results of Olsson *et al* 2010 were obtained solely from mtDNA explains their decision not to attribute species status to some of the taxa in their derived Clades. However, Fuchs *et al* 2019 not only sequenced mtDNA, but also two nuclear regions. Their view of the Olsson *et al* 2010 findings was uncompromising: "We will not discuss these relationships again as the original results were corroborated here". We therefore list below our overall interpretation of the status and relationships of the large grey shrike taxa much less provisionally than before. NB1 This kind of taxonomic complexity is far from uncommon; eg the flava/citreola wagtails, the large white-headed gulls, Pacific island hawk owls & Paradise Kingfishers, all meriting a broader view. NB2 Isenmann & Bouchet 1991 as amended by Isenmann & Lefranc 1994 had placed taxon elegans within the *L. meridionalis* complex (also as proposed by Panov 1983) on priority grounds within the context of perceived morphological and feathering trends across 'southern' taxa, a hypothesis that depended upon radiations of post-glacial populations conforming with a plausible sequence pattern of successive pre- and post-glacial refugia. The more nuanced understanding today of the complexities and geographical variability of successive glaciation advances and retreats aligns better with the arrangements of large grey shrike taxa in Olsson *et al* 2010 & Fuchs *et al* 2019.

PT	Chinese Grey Shrike PT	<i>Lanius sphenocercus</i>	Olsson <i>et al</i> 2009 support split on molecular data into Chinese Grey Shrike <i>L.(s.) sphenocercus</i> (Cabanis 1873) & 'Giant Grey Shrike' <i>L.(s.) giganteus</i> (Przevalski 1887) (both monotypic); latter English name used in 1920s for this taxon. IOC4.4 treats <i>sphenocercus</i> & <i>giganteus</i> as the 2 ssp of Chinese Grey Shrike, noting resolution of their status awaited. Yang <i>et al</i> 2016 sequence complete mt genome of <i>L.s. sphenocercus</i>
P6	Chinese Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius sphenocercus</i>	Monotypic H&M4, but IOC5.4 lists as polytypic Chinese Grey Shrike nominate and <i>giganteus</i> : Yang <i>et al</i> 2016 note shared ancestry of Corvidae & Laniidae & <i>L.s. sphenocercus</i> being distant from Laniidae other than the large grey shrikes: the previous English names 'Tibetan Grey Shrike' or 'Giant Grey Shrike' now referable to taxon <i>giganteus</i> as ssp of <i>sphenocercus</i> : H&M4 & Eaton <i>et al</i> 2016 splits these taxa; much clearly to be researched. Map in Shimba 2007 suggests <i>sphenocercus sensu stricto</i> likely wanderer to E Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan & Tajikistan. However, BLDZ map of unsplit taxa shows breeding from Sichuan NE to Russian Amur, but c90% are BM, which increases likelihood of long-distance vagrancy. NB The English name 'Tibetan Grey Shrike' previously has been applied rather haphazardly to both <i>giganteus</i> (eg Brazil 2009) & to Grey-backed Shrike <i>L. tephronotus</i> of Himalayas (<i>qv</i>). The shrike taxon name ' <i>tibetanus</i> ' (as in 'Tibetan Grey Shrike' <i>L.s. 'tibetanus</i> ' (dark grey; possibly separable) is of uncertain derivation & appears to have been used in multiple fashion to describe taxa of both Chinese Grey (possibly = <i>giganteus</i>) & Grey-backed Shrikes. It is not listed in major references.
		Vireonidae	IOC v2.3 moves this & several other species from Timaliidae , placing as Old World members of Vireonidae . Cibois 2003 showed that <i>Pteruthius</i> spp are not babblers.
P7	Green Shrike-babbler	<i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus</i>	Occurs up to 3350m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests narrow breeding area Afghanistan; R&A map westernmost limit ssp <i>occidentalis</i> S Kashmir as does HBW 12 map. Roberts 1992 tends to support, but notes declining population of already rare sp, supported by map & text BLDZ Sep 2018 suggests not regular in Pakistan, but occurs in Kashmir on ly 60km from Islamabad. NB Reddy 2008 suggests split into 4 spp (this taxon would be <i>P. occidentalis</i> , 'Western Green Shrike-Babbler'); findings subject to evaluation under Biological Species Concept Rheindt & Eaton 2009.
		Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura sensu lato</i> generally adaptable and inquisitive genus. Nyári <i>et al</i> 2009 & Jønsson <i>et al</i> 2016 rearrange <i>Rhipidura</i> for monophyly, the 2 spp below now part of true <i>Leucocirca</i> .
P8	White-throated Fantail	<i>Leucocirca albicollis</i> { <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i> }	Occurs up to 2300m R&A 2005. Map (very small scale) in Arlott 2007 suggests: that in R&A 2012 just reaches Pakistan from E. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map in Pakistan, 3 small disjunct areas, Murree Hills, Gilgit & Kunar valley in NW; H&M4 place ssp <i>canescens</i> in NE Pakistan, BLDZ map Sep 2018 indicates presence as far W as Islamabad, but only in winter; isolate breeding populations possible in Afghan Daryā-ye & Konar valleys (prefers damp shady ravines).
P9	White-browed Fantail	<i>Leucocirca aureola</i> { <i>Rhipidura aureola</i> }	Contra Arlott 2007 map, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009, R&A 2012 map extensively along riverine (including artificial) valleys, up to E end Safed Koh, close to Afghan Khyber, BLDZ Sep 2018 maps this sedentary taxon W of Peshawar & Kohat only 30km fromTorkham Pass on Afghan border & only 20km from border slightly further S: ssp <i>aureola</i> ; other 2 sssp extralimital to E.
		Corvidae	
P10	Azure-winged Magpie (Asian Azure-winged Magpie)	<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>	Westward range expansion ssp <i>cyanus</i> increases vagrancy chance; probable vagrants noted E of Region at c100°E at 56°N Rogocheva 1992 over 500km from BLDZ Sep 2018 mapped occurrence, Fefelov pers comm cited in Haring <i>et al</i> 2007. M&P 2000 map westernmost limit 200km E of Kazakhstan, Shimba 2007 map suggests likely wanderer to easternmost Kazakhstan. Now although HBW14 maps only to c110°E, BLDZ Sep 2018 maps in Mongolia to c96°E, suggesting a westward spread. Buddhists have introduced this species into Urumqi,Xinjiang, NW China, only 350km from the Kazakh border Ma <i>et al</i> 2013; it is thriving. On-line claim of occurrence in Iran (2013) was in-country hoax. NB Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009, H&M4 strangely make no mention of split of extralimital Iberian Magpie <i>C. cooki</i> . as per Fok <i>et al</i> 2002, Kryukov <i>et al</i> 2004. 3rd ssp is <i>japonensis</i> , only on Honshu Island.
P11	Yellow-billed Blue Magpie (Gold-billed Magpie)	<i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>	ssp <i>cucullata</i> of interest. Occurs up to 3500m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests; R&A 2005 map almost reaches E to Pakistani Khyber. Indication of some support in M&P 2000. However, likely map in Roberts 1992 (p420) has been misread – 2 species on 1 map, but shading densities not greatly different – Eurasian Magpie <i>Pica pica</i> is mapped to border, but <i>U. flavirostris</i> in only 3 small patches of moist temperate forest 150-300km from border. However, BLDZ Sep 2018 maps 2 isolate populations N & E of Peshawar, the nearer to Afghanistan being some 75km from the border. Although citations probably based on Bates & Lowther 1952, their 'Kashmir' comprised only c20% of 21st-century disputed area, although on 2015 Ladakh Checklist without comment..
P12	Rufous Treepie (Indian Tree-pie)	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Hills of SE Iran, E Afghanistan? M&B say Pakistani Hazara is western limit. Roberts 1992 maps to Afghan border at S Kurram, as do R&A 2012. BLDZ Sep 2018 maps no nearer than 25km, NW of Bannu. H&M4 ssp <i>bristoli</i> resident Pakistan. All 8 other sssp extralimital further E.
P13	Biddulph's Ground Jay (Xingjiang Ground-jay)	<i>Podoces biddulphi</i>	Probably in dry valley areas on Kazakhstan-China border, E of Zharkerit area, where M&B 1994 map neatly stops, as does HBW14 map. Perhaps coincidentally, M&P 2000 also map it to E end of Wakhan, but also ESE Kazakh border. 2003 survey estimate >10 000 birds, but fragile habitats degraded by 20-fold human population increase HBW14. Known to occur within 140km of China-Kyrgyzstan border Ma-Ming & HK Kwok 2004, Londei 2011. BLDZ Sep 2018 map to within 50km of Kyrgyzstan N of Aksu Xinjiang & within 65km of Kyrgyzstan N of Kashgar; also occurring 300km E of Wakhan..
P14	Cape Crow (Cape Rook)	<i>Corvus capensis</i>	ssp <i>kordofanensis</i> far more likely in Region than nominate. Two reported Egypt 29 Nov 07 at Shalateen (notified to <i>Sandgrouse ATR</i> , but not accepted on EORC list). No evidence of becoming established. Occurs N Somali coast BLDZ map Sep 2018, but not near Bab al Mandab Strait. NB1 Breeds Eritrean Red Sea coast Ash & Atkins 2009 & Somali N coast Redman <i>et al</i> 2009. NB2 HBW 14 notes largely sedentary, but has wandered occasionally.
P15	Dwarf Raven (Somali Crow)	<i>Corvus edithae</i>	Monotypic. Occurs in half-degree square containing Perim Island Ash & Atkins 2009. Common, widespread & commensal on African side of Bab-el Mandab Strait HBW14 & also on Eritrean islands Londei 2005. Occurs to coast from just below Eritrean Massawa continuously S almost to Somalian Laasogay and so likely has reached Yemen on occasions, but has been overlooked among the abundant Brown-necked Raven <i>C. ruficollis</i> ; the longest sea-crossing leg if island-hopping is only 18km: Google Maps. NB Closely related to Pied Crow <i>C. albus</i> Jønsson <i>et al</i> 2012.
		Stenostiridae	IOC2.0 places this species in new family Stenostiridae , Fairy Flycatchers.
P16	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher (Grey-headed Flycatcher)	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	ssp <i>calochrysea</i> of interest. Occurs up to 2700m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests breeding area reaches Afghanistan; R&A 2005 map westernmost limit SE Kashmir, Roberts 1992 less optimistic, but H&M4 refers to Himalayan foothills E of N Pakistan. However, BLDZ Sep 2018 maps N & just W of Islamabad as BM. Steve Madge suggests Arlott 2007 error perpetuated from Baker 1922-29. NB English name amendment reflects separation from true flycatchers IOC2.7
		Paridae	Largely we follow Johansson <i>et al</i> 2013, IOC3.5, & Alström <i>et al</i> 2013b. NB1 Note that until now the dismemberment of the <i>Parus</i> genus was premature. IOC3.5 reflects the new standard, though earlier authorities such as Scott & Adhami 2006 retain <i>Parus</i> throughout. NB2 Dai <i>et al</i> 2010 found <i>Poecile</i> diverged earlier than <i>Parus</i> . NB3 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. NB4 Current taxonomic listings may change further when more is known about contact zones, acoustics and molecular genetics Eck & Martens 2006
P17	Fire-capped Tit	<i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i>	Claimed summer visitor NE Afghanistan, R&A 2005, 2012 (map), maps M&P 2000, Arlott 2007 also suggest reaches Afghanistan, of which no mention in HBW13 H&M4 (ssp <i>flammiceps</i> N Pakistan). Occurs up to 3000m on open mountain slopes with bushes and scattered deciduous trees & may well occur in such patches in Nurestan & Wakhan; however, Roberts 1992 sceptical of single previous 1924 claim for Afghanistan & R&A 2005 cite 1 record NE Afghanistan, Kandahar; best-known Kandahar is in S Afghanistan; Bates & Lowther record range from Afghan border of Pakistan eastwards. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map to Chinese, not Afghan border; spring overshoot to Wakhan? Ayé <i>et al</i> 2012 make no mention. BLDZ Sep 2018 maps as reaching Islamabad N to Sazin River to within 60km of Kamdesh E Afghanistan & N of Gilgit, some 100km S of Afghan Wakhan.

P18	Yellow-browed Tit	<i>Sylviparus modestus</i>	2015 Ladakh Checklist; <i>simlaensis</i> Kashmir westernmost range H&M4. BLDZ Aug 2016 notes declining population & distribution, but maps to within 25km of Pakistan within Kashmir.
PT	Eurasian Blue Tit PT	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> (formerly <i>Parus caeruleus</i>)	IOC2.0 accepted split of African Blue Tit <i>C.[c.] teneriffae</i> , under which all related North African ssp appear to be grouped, the split arising from Salzburger <i>et al</i> 2002b. NB Dai <i>et al</i> 2010 find <i>C. caeruleus</i> diverged before any <i>Parus</i> listed in the ORL.
PT	Teneriffe Blue Tit PT	<i>Cyanistes [caeruleus] teneriffae</i>	All related Canarian & North African ssp were grouped, the split arising from Salzburger <i>et al</i> 2002b. Sangster 2006 was the first to argue that the evidence supported 4 or 5 separate Blue Tit spp in the Canary Islands. Stervander <i>et al</i> 2015 noted incomplete lineage sorting of nuclear markers across the Canary Islands and N Africa, mitigating somewhat against full speciation as noted Illera <i>et al</i> 2011. However Illera <i>et al</i> 2016, synthesising more recent molecular data, reverses the conclusions of Illera <i>et al</i> 2011 and vindicates Sangster 2006, while emphasising that taxon <i>cyrenaicae</i> is a relict population from ancestral stock that colonised the Canary Islands on 3 separate occasions.
P19	Cyrenaic Blue Tit (Cyrenaican Blue Tit)	<i>Cyanistes [teneriffae] cyrenaicae</i>	Monotypic if split from <i>teneriffae</i> ; taxon <i>cyrenaicae</i> occurs NE Libya IOC6.3, in Cyrenaica from al-Militaniya 150km ENE to al Qubah & to Mechili, some 265km from NW Egypt Isemmann <i>et al</i> 2016 & 350km from inland al-Jaghbug Oasis close to Egyptian border. Storm-driven vagrancy Egypt likely? BirdLife Aug 2016 resolutely remain with <i>Parus sensu lato</i> and so no mapping of splits as per Dai <i>et al</i> 2010, Olsson <i>et al</i> 2013 & Alström <i>et al</i> 2013b. NB Very different in plumage colours from North African Great Tit <i>C. (teneriffae) ultramarinus</i> Isemmann <i>et al</i> 2016.
P20	Green-backed Tit	<i>Parus monticolus</i>	Johansson <i>et al</i> 2013 assess as sister to <i>Pseudopodoces humilis</i> and to the <i>Parus major</i> complex. Occurs locally above 3300m R&A 2005. Very similar appearance to European populations of Great Tit <i>P. major</i> . Map in Arlott 2007 suggests occurrence; R&A 2005, 2012 map easternmost limit exactly at Afghan border S of western end of Wakhan, as does map in HBW 12. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map to border at Kunar river; Afghan occurrence ssp <i>monticolus</i> in Daryā-ye & Konar valleys? BLDZ Sep 2018 maps close to (3km) Afghan border W of Dir & near Maskeni & Pashat on tributaries of Panjikora & Babukara Rivers respectively, 80km N of Mardan. Sedentary, little altitudinal migration, avoids drier Himalayan forests Roberts 1992. 3 extralimital ssp further E Eck & Martens 2006.
		Alaudidae	Since the 1990s, large-scale revisions worldwide of lark taxonomy have occurred, here mainly of <i>Calandrella</i> and incorporating recent Russian rationalisation of their disparate earlier treatments. Furthermore, we adopt Alström <i>et al</i> 2013a, 2013b in their comprehensively reviewed phylogeny as per IOC4.2, but modified <i>pro tem</i> for <i>Calandrella sensu stricto</i> by the inferred Clades in Stervander <i>et al</i> 2016; the same team are conducting a consequent taxonomic revision. IOC8.1 provided a resequencing of Alaudidae .
P21	Rufous-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes phoenicura</i>	On Avibase website Afghan list without citing source, but R&A 2012 conclusive mapping westernmost population ssp <i>phoenicura</i> in NE Pakistan, BLDZ Sep 2018 confining Pakistan isolate population to C Pakistan N of Multan as far as Dullawala & Sawihal; only other ssp <i>testacea</i> extralimital in S India.
P22	Chestnut-backed Sparrow Lark	<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>	Normally ssp <i>melanocephalus</i> reaches in Nile Valley Sudan c150km of Egyptian border (BLDZ Sep 2018 map just S of Wawa), but movements N occur during rains Nikolaus 1987: possible overshoot in years of exceptional rains; ssp <i>leucotis</i> in S&E Sudan, Eritrea near coast, Ethiopia and NW Somalia near coast.
P23	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	Monotypic. R&A 2012 map in Pakistan close to E&NE Afghan border, BLDZ Sep 2018 map halfway to Afghan border from Peshawar, only about 20km from the border for about 30km..
P24	Mongolian Lark	<i>Melanocorypha mongolica</i>	Monotypic. On-line report for Kyrgyzstan, but more likely to be vagrant easternmost Kazakhstan, which is 750km nearer species' western range limit which lies another 330km further E in Mongolia, W of Lake Uvs - BLDZ map Sep 2018.
P25	Tibetan Lark	<i>Melanocorypha maxima</i>	Monotypic. Arlott 2007 map shows extensive area just SE of Wakhan, but <i>Melanocorypha</i> spp prone to wander widely. R&A 2005 map just N of Afghanistan, but R&A 2012 reduce nearest distribution to India-China border. M&P 2000 maps distribution as being S of Wakhan but probably on Pakistan-China border? 2003 Web list Ladakh; BLDZ Sep 2018 map includes easternmost Kashmir, 300km from OSME Region. NB Afghan citation in John Gould's Birds of Asia (vol 4 1867) in error - type locality was Sikkim (Hartert).
		Hirundinidae	
PT	Rock Martin PT	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i> (formerly <i>Hirundo fuligula</i>)	IOC2.0 accepts split to <i>obsoleta</i> & <i>fuligula sensu novo</i> , as do www.zoonomen.net, H&M4, Goodman <i>et al</i> 1986 treated as full sp; no proven records of <i>P.[f.] fuligula sn</i> in Region (nearest residents coastal N Eritrea BLDZ map Jul 2016), but weather-system-driven vagrants likely Egypt, Yemen or SW Saudi Arabia (see Hypothetical List). <u>However, note further complication of understanding of taxon identities below.</u> Unfortunately, Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009, Shirihai & Svensson 2018 remain with <i>P. fuligula sensu lato</i> , the related maps liable to misinterpretation of distribution of <i>fuligula sensu novo</i> & <i>sensu stricto</i> (<i>qv</i>). HBW Alive/BLI have undertaken a deeper split, somewhat differently from previous proposals, erecting Large Rock Martin as <i>P. fuligula sensu stricto</i> for the species only in southern Africa, and Red-throated Rock Martin <i>P.rufigula</i> for the species occupying the region south of the Sahara as far as the northern edge of southern Africa. NB1 There are no records of post-split P. fuligula sensu stricto (or post-subsequent BLI split P. rufigula sensu superstricto) in the OSME Region; all earlier records refer to pre-split Rock Martin P. fuligula sensu lato. NB2 Sibley & Monroe 1990 noted that Somali populations of <i>obsoleta</i> occur without any sign of intermediacy toward <i>fuligula</i> in neighbouring Ethiopia; not all agree & a genetic analysis is sorely needed.
BLI have further split P. fuligula sensu stricto thus: populations (all extralimital) from S of the Sahel southwards, then in eastern half of Africa to from Ethiopia to S Mozambique are Red-throated Rock Martin P. rufigula with ssp rufigula, bansoensis, pusilla. Large Rock Martin P. fuligula sensu stricto reductio comprises ssp fuligula, anderssoni, pretoriae occurring largely S of diagonal from C Angola to S Mozambique BLDZ maps 2018.			
P26	Red-throated Rock Martin (Rock Martin, African Rock Martin)	<i>Ptyonoprogne [fuligula] rufigula</i> (Formerly <i>P. (f.) fuligula</i> , <i>Hirundo (fuligula) fuligula</i>)	3 extralimital ssp. African species T&R 1989. Unconfirmed reports post-split as occurring in Region (Richard Klim <i>in litt</i>), but ssp <i>pusilla</i> (Ethiopia & Eritrea) & <i>rufigula</i> , which is no longer pre-occupied in genus, (W&S Sudan, W-C Ethiopia) may occur; all hirundines liable to displacement by weather systems; <i>bansoensis</i> remote from Region. NB1 Ash & Atkins 2009, Redman <i>et al</i> 2009 map <i>pusilla</i> on African side of Bab-el-Mandab Strait. NB2 IUCN Redlist maps the sole Red Sea breeding distribution as north of Asmara in Eritrea, & (as <i>Hirundo fuligula</i>). However, BLDZ Sep 2018 now map breeding at least 150km inland from N coasts of Eritrea & W Ethiopia.
		Cettiidae	IOC v2.0 placed Cettiidae ahead of Aegithalidae . NB family name may be invalid on priority grounds Ed Dickinson <i>in litt</i> . Alström <i>et al</i> 2011c found <i>Tesia</i> , <i>Tickellia</i> & Mountain Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus cucullatus</i> to be nested within Cettia , but many taxa formerly included in Cettia removed to new genera, including Horornis . English name below informal @OSME.
P27	Pale Bush Warbler (<i>pallidus</i> only) (formerly included in Brown-flanked Bush Warbler which also known as Brownish-flanked or Strong-footed Bush Warbler)	<i>Horornis [fortipes] pallidus</i> (Wei <i>et al</i> 2018: formerly <i>H. fortipes</i> & <i>Cettia fortipes</i>) (Alström <i>et al</i> 2011c & IOC 2.11)	Monotypic if split. Taxon <i>pallidus</i> is differs from taxon <i>fortipes</i> of West Bengal & even more so from taxon <i>fortipes</i> of Myanmar, Alström <i>et al</i> 2011c: Wei <i>et al</i> 2018 establish strong genetic evidence, largely supported by discernable plumage differences for 3 Clades , <i>pallidus</i> , <i>fortipes</i> , & (<i> davidianus</i> + <i>robustipes</i>), but noted little morphological or song differences and so in the broad sense the Clades are incipient species. Nevertheless, under the General Lineage Concept of Species they may be regarded as full species. We treat taxon <i>pallidus</i> slightly conservatively as an allospecies in a group of 3 forming a superspecies. Taxon <i>pallidus</i> occurs up to 3300m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests narrow breeding area Afghanistan; R&A map westernmost limit W corner Kashmir. Roberts 1992, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 maps suggests Afghan breeders most likely in Nurestan (Daryā-ye & Konar valleys), WSW of Chitral in Pakistan, as does map in Kennerley & Pearson 2010; BLDZ Oct 2018 maps continuous summer breeding W into Pakistan from Himalayas sweeping NW past Mingora & Dir, where only 13km from Afghan border. As <i>Homochlamys pallidus pallidus</i> , Bates & Lowther 1959 assess it as patchily widespread, making no allusion to its 'Kashmir' distribution beyond their specified area.
		Aegithalidae	

P28	Red-throated Tit (formerly part of Black-throated Tit)	<i>Aegithalos iredalei</i> (formerly part of <i>A. concinnus</i>)	As Black-throated Tit, on WBDB 2008 Afghanistan checklist as uncertain. H&E 1970 suggest the possibility; likely ssp <i>iredalei</i> of NE Pakistan. Polytypic, nominate & <i>rubricapillus</i> C Himalayas. <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i> , <i>A. iredalei</i> and <i>A. annamensis</i> split by del Hoyo and Collar 2016 into Black-throated Tit ss, Red-throated Tit & Grey-crowned Tit respectively. BLDZ Sep 2018 map westernmost continuous distribution of <i>A. iredalei</i> as just reaching Islamabad, Pakistan, but with an isolate N&E of Mingora only 22km from the Afghan border near Barawal Bandi. This valley climbs west and then southwest into Afghanistan, merging into the Kunar Valley.
P29	White-throated Bushtit (White-throated Tit)	<i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i>	Monotypic. Occurs up to 4000m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests occurs Afghanistan; R&A 2005 map westernmost limit of mid-Kashmir, largely according with Bates & Lowther 1952, whose area ended there, but BLDZ map Sep 2018 to within 84km of Khyber & in an arc including & N of Islamabad to Mingora, N of Sazin, but just short of Gilgit.
		Phylloscopidae	IOC2.0 removes <i>Phylloscopus</i> from Sylviidae and places with <i>Seicercus</i> in new family Phylloscopidae , ahead of Acrocephalidae sensu stricto , but the use of that family name considered invalid on priority grounds (Ed Dickinson <i>in litt</i> 2012), which decision is asserted in H&M4, where <i>Phylloscopus</i> & <i>Seicercus</i> are retained as families within a much expanded Phylloscopidae : H&M4 uses as rationale the findings of Olsson <i>et al</i> 2005 to : transfer some species from <i>Phylloscopus</i> to <i>Seicercus</i> , producing an expanded <i>Seicercus</i> : <i>Phylloscopus</i> is further reduced by H&M4 erecting the genera <i>Rhadina</i> & <i>Abromis</i> , again citing Olsson <i>et al</i> 2005. However, Alström <i>et al</i> 2018b, in a wide-ranging review of the phylogeny of Phylloscopidae , persuasively argue that the relationships between taxa are better presented within a single genus. Accordingly, we align with that decision but we follow IOC8.2 resequencing. NB Kolesnikova <i>et al</i> 2019 shoe that song did not function as a signal of direct aggression in 2 leaf warbler spp, Large-billed <i>P. magnirostris</i> & extralimital Sulphur-breasted <i>P. ricketti</i> , and if typical of the genus, thus song aggression may be a labile trait prone to rapid evolution.
P30	Eastern Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i> (<i>Seicercus coronatus</i> H&M4)	Monotypic. Breeds E of Baikal & Mongolia in Russian Far East mostly below 55°N, Sakhalin, S into China, Korean Peninsula & Japan. Previously plausibly but erroneously <i>occipitalis</i> was considered a ssp of, then a split from <i>P. coronatus sensu stricto</i> on morphology, but now known to be but distantly related Olsson <i>et al</i> 2005: note Vaurie in 1950s treated <i>occipitalis</i> as full species, but subsequently considered it conspecific with <i>coronatus</i> Olsson <i>et al</i> 2005. Rare vagrant to WP, Harrop 2007, 1st for UK Oct 2009; must cross the OSME Region. NB Sikkim Meinertzhagen record fraudulent (see history in Garfield 2007), also in Assam Meinertzhagen records misidentified Blyth's Leaf-Warbler <i>P. reguloides</i> – R&A 2005 (see also Garfield 2007).
P31	Grey-hooded Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i> (formerly <i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i> , to which H&M4 revert)	Occurs up to 2700m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests wintering area ssp <i>xanthoschistos</i> NE Afghanistan; R&A 2005 map westernmost limit W corner of Kashmir, similarly M&P 2000, but BLDZ Sep 2018 places westernmost limit N & E of Islamabad, close to the Tarbela Dam, above Haripur. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 status resident or altitudinal migrant; any Afghan population therefore isolated. 3 extralimital ssp to E.
		Acrocephalidae	IOC v2.0 removes <i>Acrocephalus</i> & <i>Hippolais</i> from Sylviidae & places with some African genera in new Acrocephalidae , after Phylloscopidae sensu stricto . 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. H&M4 does not mention any adoption of <i>Calamodius</i> or <i>Notiocichla</i> genera as discussed in Fregin <i>et al</i> 2009. NB Kennerley & Pearson 2010 adopt a nominally conservative taxonomic approach, but emphasise strongly that much change is likely to follow
<p>The status of a number of African and Arabian populations within the <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus/A. baeticatus</i> complex do not align comfortably as spp or ssp. We apply the ORL approach of emphasising that where we 'don't know', we use round brackets. Hering <i>et al</i> 2011 found <i>avicenniae</i> breeding in date palm & olive trees in Siwa, Egypt in high numbers; the genetic distance from <i>scirpaceus</i> & <i>fuscus</i> is small, but its ecological niche is very different. They also found 'baeticatus'-type (<i>ambiguus</i>) birds in nearby oases just into Libya; <i>avicenniae</i> is also strongly bound to mangroves along the Red Sea, and so we consider separate recognition is warranted <i>pro tem</i>. Winkler <i>et al</i> 2012 further discovered that birds in SW Iberia appeared to belong more to the <i>baeticatus</i> (<i>ambiguus</i>) grouping, & that <i>fuscus</i> characteristics predominate in SE Europe: they suggest that many populations throughout the <i>A. [scirpaceus]</i> superspecies need thorough re-examination to determine their inter-relationships so that clear taxonomic decisions can be made. Olsson <i>et al</i> 2016, a wide-ranging in-depth study, found 8 lineages in total, but not all aligned with previous taxonomies. The main difference is that populations in the southern half of Iberia, Morocco & the whole of North Africa probably are best reassigned to a new species, <i>A. ambiguus</i> (named 'Brehm's Reed Warbler' informal@OSME) whose ancestry separated from Sahelian <i>minor</i> (<i>sensu</i> Olsson <i>et al</i> 2016) 0.53MYa & from the 'southern group' (including <i>A. baeticatus</i>, now limited to southern Africa <i>sensu stricto</i>) 0.64MYa.</p>			
<p>Pavia <i>et al</i> 2018 applied to a SW Burkina Faso taxonomically undescribed population of <i>A. baeticatus</i> a combination of DNA barcode analysis and the methodology of Malmhagen <i>et al</i> 2013 in wing morphology analysis to establish subtle ID distinctions by new criteria, and suggest that this approach would assist if applied over the whole range of Reed Warbler <i>A. scirpaceus sensu lato</i>.</p>			
PT	Reed Warbler PT	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> (NB Shirihi & Svensson 2018 lump Mangrove, Eurasian, Brehm's and African Reed Warblers under 'Reed Warbler' until most populations are fully assessed)	HBW Alive notes 8 lineages across 10 ssp require detailed future analysis. Olsson <i>et al</i> 2016, in a wide-ranging study, found 8 lineages (<i>scirpaceus</i> , <i>fuscus</i> , <i>avicenniae</i> , <i>ambiguus</i> , <i>minor</i> , <i>cinnamomeus</i> , <i>halla</i> , <i>baeticatus</i> : <i>halla</i> & <i>baeticatus sensu stricto</i> are (so far) wholly extralimital; <i>ambiguus sp novo</i> may occur in westernmost Egypt). Olsson <i>et al</i> 2016 call for reed warbler complex to be comprehensively re-analysed (iaw Parkin & Knox 2010, Winkler <i>et al</i> 2012; reinforcing the need for redefining ssp boundaries as flagged by Kennerley & Pearson 2010 who had also suggested SW Asian and C Asian populations may be separable since origin of some wintering birds unknown). Olsson <i>et al</i> 2016 via a suite of molecular techniques, found all lineages (Clades) diverged before the last glacial maximum; in places, Clades misalign with current understanding: in particular, populations in Iberia & probably all of North Africa E to E Libya belong to a new species <i>A. ambiguus</i> 'Brehm's Reed Warbler' (see Hypothetical section), incorporating the 'baeticatus' individuals of Hering <i>et al</i> 2011; <i>ambiguus</i> may yet be found in western Egypt oases. Hering <i>et al</i> 2016 propose a new ssp of <i>A. scirpaceus</i> , <i>ammon</i> ('Siwa Reed Warbler' Isenmann <i>et al</i> 2016: breeds in trees & palms & reeds) for largely sedentary & tree-breeding population at oases in C & W Egypt & W Libya: <i>pro tem</i> , we concur with this arrangement while recognising it may later be placed in <i>baeticatus</i> , <i>avicenniae</i> or <i>ambiguus</i> ! Given that Olsson <i>et al</i> 2016 represents a single line of study, that there is a lack of proof of reproductive isolation between taxa, and that corroborative studies are needed, they conclude that the most conservative taxonomy to adopt would be to consider all lineages as ssp of <i>A. scirpaceus</i> . However, in the ORL, we will accept <i>pro tem</i> the null hypothesis of a lack of free interbreeding to suggest possible full species. Hering <i>et al</i> 2009, 2010a, 2010b, 2011 documented puzzlingly 'odd' breeding populations scattered across N Africa. Kirwan <i>et al</i> 2008 warned individual variations risked blurring morphological & ID conclusions, since documented by significant rate of mislabelled specimens found by Arbabi <i>et al</i> 2014a who also proved <i>avicenniae</i> basal to <i>scirpaceus</i> & <i>fuscus</i> (0.7MYa v 0.48mya). Identity & relationships of isolated small breeding populations at oases in SE Egypt & SW Libya have yet to be finally settled: unfortunately Goodman <i>et al</i> 1986, 1989 had no reason to question 'scirpaceus' taxa at western Egypt oases. Babbington <i>et al</i> 2019 show that Arabian Red Sea populations in mangrives comprise <i>avicenniae</i> ; they note Palestinian samples aligned with that taxon.

P32	'Brehm's Reed Warbler' ('Ambiguous Reed Warbler' - Dutch Birding)	<i>Acrocephalus [scirpaceus] ambiguus</i> (formerly part of <i>A. [s.] baeticatus</i>)	Clade 4 in Olsson <i>et al</i> 2016. Monotypic. IOC v2.3 accepted split of <i>baeticatus</i> , which removed this taxon from the OSME Passerine List, making it wholly an African species (see also BoA Vol V) Mangrove Reed Warbler <i>A. (b.) avicenniae</i> thus being separated from this complex (Dickinson 2003 placed this taxon under <i>A. scirpaceus</i>). However, Olsson <i>et al</i> 2016 further reduce <i>A. (s.) baeticatus</i> to southern Africa (Clade 6), & recast Iberian & North African populations into <i>A. ambiguus sp novo</i> , raising possibility of this taxon (part of ' <i>baeticatus</i> ' in Hering <i>et al</i> 2011 in E Libya) in W Egypt. Note that the ' <i>ambiguus</i> -type' taxon at al Jaghub Oasis Libya is less than 50km from taxon <i>A. s. ammon</i> at Siwa, Egypt; occasional occurrence of the ' <i>ambiguus</i> -type' taxon in the OSME Region is highly probable. Much depends of the final ID of the al-Jaghub birds. As of Sep 2018, no provisional map of <i>ambiguus</i> distribution has yet been proposed. See also Hering <i>et al</i> 2009, 2010. English name informal@OSME, derived from lectotype <i>Calamoherpe ambigua</i> (Brehm 1857). NB1 Ash & Atkins 2009 omit any mention. NB2 May move to new genus <i>Notiocichla</i> . NB3 DNA & vocalisation separation of <i>baeticatus taxa</i> & <i>scirpaceus taxa</i> low, but see Hering <i>et al</i> 2010b for first finding of molecular separation and sympatric breeding with Eurasian Reed Warbler <i>A. scirpaceus</i> in Libya. NE African populations to be better sampled; other factors perhaps involved Kennerley & Pearson 2010.
		Helopsaltes	New family Alström <i>et al</i> 2018a.
P33	Gray's Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Helopsaltes fasciolatus</i> (formerly <i>Locustella fasciolatus</i>)	Monotypic. Easternmost breeding range fairly close to NE Kazakhstan, Flint <i>et al</i> 1984, Shimba 2007, Kennerley & Pearson 2010 & N of NE Kazakhstan BLDZ Sep 2018, only 250km from E-most Kazakhstan. Arlott 2007 map tentatively suggests easternmost Kazakhstan. Occurs Krasnoyarsk Republic Rogacheva 1992. BM (wintering Micronesia). NB Rare vagrant to WP, Harrop 2007; westernmost breeders due N of easternmost 460km of Kazakhstan, which they should cross if initial migration direction is predominantly southwards..
		Locustellidae	IOC v2.0 removed <i>Bradypterus</i> & <i>Locustella</i> from Sylviidae and placed in existing Megaluridae , which followed new families of Phylloscopidae and Acrocephalidae . IOC 2.6 reverted to Locustellidae on priority grounds. H&M4 follows. Kennerley & Pearson 2010 remained with Locustellidae as family name, although they were unable to take into account the most recent molecular phylogenetic conclusions. Alström <i>et al</i> 2011b subsume all Asian <i>Bradypterus</i> in <i>Locustella</i> , noting Common Grasshopper Warbler <i>L. naevia</i> seems closer to former <i>B. major</i> Long-billed Bush Warbler than to other <i>Locustella</i> warblers, but there is yet no widely-sampled molecular phylogeny of the <i>L. naevia</i> complex, although song and morphology divide into 'eastern' and 'western' groups Miles <i>et al</i> 2015. Alström <i>et al</i> 2018 examined all but 3 Locustellidae : extensive revision required at genus level, but little effect on Region taxa .
P34	Chinese Bush Warbler	<i>Locustella tacsanowskia</i> (Formerly <i>Bradypterus tacsanowskii</i>)	Monotypic. Vagrant in Sayan Mts Krasnoyarsk Republic, not far from easternmost Kazakhstan Rogacheva 1992, Kennerley & Pearson 2010 suggesting nearest breeding grounds c600km to NE, but BLDZ map Sep 2018 indicates 830km distance more likely . NB A wintering population crosses Himalayas to winter S Nepal, N India R&A 2005. Shimba 2007 map suggests westernmost range limit roughly at 90°E.
PT	Spotted Bush Warbler PT	<i>Locustella thoracica</i> (Formerly <i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>)	Alström <i>et al</i> 2008a, H&M4 split into <i>B. (t.) thoracicus</i> (extralimital, E of central Himalayas), West Himalayan Bush Warbler <i>B. kashmirensis</i> and Baikal Bush Warbler <i>B. davidi</i> , which is Siberian Bush Warbler of HBW 11. Kennerley & Pearson 2010 treat <i>davidi</i> as separate as do Alström <i>et al</i> 2011b, who also subsume all Asian <i>Bradypterus</i> in <i>Locustella</i> .
P35	Baikal Bush Warbler (Siberian Bush Warbler) (Père David's Bush Warbler)	<i>Locustella davidi</i> (Formerly <i>Bradypterus [thoracicus] davidi</i>)	Alström <i>et al</i> 2008a map northeasternmost breeding range of ssp <i>suschkini</i> near source of Ob, Altai S-C Russia, within reasonable distance of easternmost Kazakhstan, Kennerley & Pearson 2010 placing just to N. Flint <i>et al</i> 1984, also Sayan Mts Krasnoyarsk Republic Rogacheva 1992. Shimba 2007 map suggests in easternmost Kazakhstan, as Spotted Bush Warbler <i>B. thoracicus</i> & so is discounted. BLDZ map Sep 2018 as long-distance BM breeding N & E of Mongolia 1250km from Kazakhstan to disparate wintering areas in SE Asia; nominate breeds further E.
P36	West Himalayan Bush Warbler (Himalayan Grasshopper Warbler)	<i>Locustella kashmirensis</i> (Formerly <i>Bradypterus (thoracicus) kashmirensis</i>)	Monotypic. This W Himalayan taxon, an altitudinal migrant whose distribution covers only 450km along Himalayas, might possibly be a vagrant to suitable habitat in Wakhan valleys, but Kennerley & Pearson 2010 map much more distantly than earlier authors. BLDZ Sep 2018 gives W limit as just E of Simla, Chandigrah, India, almost 600km from Afghanistan.
		Cisticolidae	Alström <i>et al</i> 2011a, IOC2.7 find that Scrub Warbler <i>Scotocerca inquieta</i> belongs to Cettidae (qv) & not Cisticolidae ; H&M4 place in Scotocercidae , as does IOC4.4.
P37	Rufous-fronted Prinia	<i>Prinia buchanani</i>	Monotypic. On-line claim Afghanistan not supported Baker 1997, but mapped Pakistan along border at Khyber; R&A 2005, the same; map Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998 on NE Pakistan-Afghanistan border. Roberts 1992 maps into Afghanistan at Khyber and nearly so at Thal to S; Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map likewise. Resident from N of Peshawar to W of Multan, Pakistan BLDZ Sep 2018, occupying the plains W of the Indus all the way to Karachi.
P38	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map <i>rufula</i> in N Pakistan up to N Swat, dense scrub or dry forest, could well occur similar habitat Afghan Darya-ye & Konar valleys; BLDZ Sep 2018 maps N&W past Mingora, almost reaching Mardan to the S. 5 other, extralimital ssp to SE & E.
P39	Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	ssp <i>sindiana</i> locally common along water margins in Pakistan almost to the Kurram (Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009), where may extend irregularly into Afghanistan; BLDZ Sep 2018 map to Peshawar in N, 10km W of Bannu down the Indus valley to Karachi. 6 other extralimital ssp to SE & E to Borneo.
P40	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	R&A map ssp <i>stewarti</i> in Pakistan close to E Afghan border; BLDZ Sep 2018 maps W-most Pakistan distribution just reaching the Indus River near Jabba, half-way between Islamabad & Peshawar. 3 other extralimital ssp to E & S.
P41	Cricket Longtail (Cricket Warbler H&M4)	<i>Spiloptila clamans</i>	Monotypic genus. Recorded Sudan in 120km ² square 21°N, 31°E, 90km SSE of Wadi Halfa, just below Egyptian border Nikolaus 1987, possibly an isolate population; BLDZ Sep 2018 locates occurrence 30km further E, possibly at 32°E in error; also maps separate area to Eritrean coast. Also recorded Morocco, N of Sahara Amzeian <i>et al</i> 2011
P42	Common Tailorbird (Formerly Indian Tailorbird)	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Roberts 1992 maps ssp <i>guzuratus</i> almost to Afghan border at Thal & Khyber, also Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009. BLDZ Sep 2018 maps to Peshawar. Species adaptable to most deciduous habitats. IOC v2.0, H&M4 place in Cisticolidae . 8 other extralimital ssp to S & E. Alström <i>et al</i> 2011c find that <i>Tesia</i> , <i>Tickellia</i> & Mountain Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus cucullatus</i> are nested within <i>Cettia</i> .
		Pellorneidae	Ground-babblers . Transfer from <i>Prinia</i> Olsson <i>et al</i> 2013b, IOC 3.4 draft
P43	Rufous-vented Prinia (Long-tailed/Rufous-vented Grass Babbler)	<i>Laticilla burmesii</i> (formerly in <i>Prinia</i>); Olsson <i>et al</i> 2013b	Species is unaffected in the babbler phylogeny (Clade E) of Cai <i>et al</i> 2019; ssp <i>burmesii</i> widespread along water margins in Pakistan almost to the Khyber (Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009), where possibly extends irregularly into Afghanistan; BLDZ Sep 2018 maps W of Dera Ismail Khan & close to Sibi, SE of Quetta. This sp may yet be split H&M4. 2 other extralimital ssp to E & S.
		Leiothrichidae	New family as per IOC 2.6 for certain taxa formerly in Timaliidae . H&M4 & del Hoyo & Collar 2016 extract several spp from <i>Turdoides</i> into new genus <i>Argya</i> on molecular trends indicating monophyly. Cibois <i>et al</i> 2018 construct a dense phylogeny of Leiothrichidae from which a revised taxonomy at genus level is erected, and a species taxonomy suggested: most Clades and Subclades are extralimital to the Region; they also strongly support <i>Argya</i> , hence our adoption here. The genera <i>Trochalapteron</i> & <i>Argya</i> are included in Clade G of the comprehensive babbler phylogeny of Cai <i>et al</i> 2018.
Clade D1: Cibois <i>et al</i> 2018.			
P44	Striated Babbler	<i>Argya earlei</i> (<i>Turdoides earlei</i>)	ssp <i>sonivia</i> mapped to Afghan border NE of Jalalabad Roberts 1992, Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009, but BLDZ Sep 2018 maps W of Peshawar, halfway to Afghan border; breeds up to 1800m & becomes dominant in irrigated forest plantations. Nominat only other ssp extralimital to E & SE.
Clade D4: Cibois <i>et al</i> 2018 (and Clade D in Cai <i>et al</i> 2019)			

P45	White-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Pterorhinus albobularis</i> (formerly <i>Garrulax albobularis</i>)	Clade G in Cai <i>et al</i> 2019 babbler phylogeny. IOC2.6 revises R&A 2005 proposal to transfer swathe of spp from <i>Garrulax</i> to <i>Trochalapteron</i> , reducing it slightly, leaving this sp unchanged. However, Moyle <i>et al</i> 2012 revise Timaliidae , proposing inclusion of this taxon in Ianthocincla ; many genera subsumed under subfamily Leiothrichinae . Map in Arlott 2007 suggests ssp <i>whistleri</i> (NE Pakistan) in Region, but possible error of map swap in Arlott 2007 with Variegated Laughingthrush <i>T. [g.] variegatus</i> (<i>qv</i> in ORL Passerines)? Arlott 2007 may have used maps or same source data as M&P 2000, whose texts agree with R&A texts but not with maps. R&A 2005 maps & species accepted here as correct – westernmost limit isolated (& declining?) population NE Pakistan: BLDZ Sep 2018 maps distribution as almost reaching Islamabad, but just covering Abbottabad, N to Naran; 3 other extralimital ssp to E as far as China. NB Remaining <i>whistleri</i> population Pakistan only in Poonch Grimmer <i>et al</i> 2009; noisy & conspicuous species. H&E 1970 speculate Vaurie accepted 1 record in Safed Koh but this range is also in Pakistan under the same name (Roberts 1991); no confirmed record from Afghan territory (Steve Madge pers comm to Mike Evans). On WBDB Afghanistan checklist as uncertain - same error as above? We consider OSME Region occurrence now highly unlikely.
		Sylviidae	As of 2011, considerable body of convincing evidence required rearrangement of Sylviidae sensu lato , separating new Phylloscopidae & Acrocephalidae and placing <i>Locustella</i> & <i>Bradypterus</i> in existing Megaluridae ; see <i>eg</i> Alström <i>et al</i> 2006; IOC v2.0 adopted this major revision, but Alström <i>et al</i> 2011b notes Megaluridae junior to Locustellidae , which is reinstated IOC2.7. Voelcker & Light 2011, <i>inter alia</i> , revealed within Sylviidae a genus-level divergence (Clade 1 versus Clade 2 + Clade 3); H&M4 retain <i>Sylvia</i> for Clade 1 (4 spp) and resurrect <i>Curruca</i> for Clades 2 & 3 (25 spp including lumped Lesser Whitethroat ssp), involving considerable resequencing. Although IOC 9.1 draft omits reference to these changes (& notwithstanding Sangster <i>et al</i> 2015 regarding <i>Curruca</i> as a sub-genus), we adjudge the comprehensive examination of babbler phylogeny (402 of 452 spp including the Sylviidae) of Cai <i>et al</i> 2019 as fully establishing <i>Curruca</i> as a full genus. The genera <i>Sylvia</i> & <i>Curruca</i> form Clade A in Cai <i>et al</i> 2019.
PT	Desert Warbler PT	<i>Curruca nana</i> (formerly <i>Sylvia nana</i>)	Basal to Clades 2 & 3 Voelcker & Light 2011. Re Parent Taxon, HBW does not split, nor does BLI (Aug 2016), IOC2.0 & H&M4 split to African Desert Warbler <i>S. deserti</i> . Parkin & Knox 2010 note the lack of published DNA evidence (believed to show wide separation).
P46	African Desert Warbler	<i>Curruca [n.] deserti</i> (H&M4, Cai <i>et al</i> 2019) (formerly <i>Sylvia [n.] deserti</i> & <i>S.n. deserti</i>)	Resident W Libya; BLDZ Sep 2018 confines occurrence W Libya, resident & wintering to c 15% of W-most Libya: Isenmann <i>et al</i> 2016 cite 2 records from E Libya; 2 birds S of Tobruk al Adam Dec 1958 105km from Egypt, 4 birds Mar 1970 al Sasir 200km from Egypt near latitude of Dhakla Oasis. Claimed Egypt Avib. Highly likely vagrant.
PT	Marmora's Warbler PT	<i>Curruca sarda</i> (formerly <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 IOC2.0, Sangster <i>et al</i> 2012, H&M4 support.
P47	Balearic Warbler {Marmora's Warbler}	<i>Curruca [sarda] balearica</i> (formerly <i>Sylvia [sarda] balearica</i> or <i>S.s. balearica</i>)	Clade 2 Voelcker & Light 2011. Monotypic. Presumably mostly resident, hence unlikely to reach OSME Region from W Mediterranean; vagrancy possible when very strong spring westerlies occur (not uncommon when depressions over northern Mediterranean countries, <i>eg</i> 35 days out of 42 Cyprus Apr-May 2008).
P48	Tristram's Warbler	<i>Curruca deserticola</i> (formerly <i>Sylvia deserticola</i>)	BLDZ Sep 2018 maps wintering area halfway towards Egypt in Libya. Likely vagrant.
PT	Subalpine Warbler PT (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>Curruca cantillans</i> (formerly <i>Sylvia cantillans</i>)	PT history: initially, 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. 1st taxonomic revision: the split into E & W groups (as in ORL to v2.2) was arbitrary, less evidence-based. 2nd taxonomic revision based on 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 then lacking for <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 agreed as Moltoni's Warbler (see Hypothetical List), but Svensson 2013 finalises relationships into 3 lineages as forecast by Brambilla <i>et al</i> 2008, but name <i>subalpina</i> has priority over <i>moltonii</i> . We align with Svensson 2013 & H&M4. Voelcker & Light 2011 acknowledge Brambilla <i>et al</i> 2008 & Svensson 2013, but their samples did not include all these taxa.
P49	Moltoni's Warbler	<i>Curruca [cantillans] subalpina</i> (formerly <i>Sylvia [cantillans] subalpina</i> syn. <i>S. moltonii</i>)	Clade 2 Voelcker & Light 2011. Monotypic. Unlikely spring vagrant; partly-cryptic species; Tyrrhenian islands & parts of NW Italy Brambilla <i>et al</i> 2008, 2009; Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009. Most [<i>cantillans</i>] taxa winter N of the Sahel or deep in the Sahara (BLDZ Aug 2016 map), but BLI remains with <i>S. cantillans sensu lato</i> , & so the wintering grounds of taxon <i>subalpina</i> are uncertain/unknown: <i>albistriata</i> & <i>cantillans sensu stricto</i> probably winter in E Sahara, & thus might reasonably be encountered in SW Egypt. However, BLDZ Sep 2018 map indicates 2 isolate wintering areas in Libya, possibly where <i>subalpina</i> occupies, but <i>cantillans</i> ss is more likely. NB <i>sensu stricto</i> , <i>subalpina</i> has priority over <i>moltonii</i> , but case put by Baccetti <i>et al</i> 2007 to use <i>moltonii</i> on grounds that <i>subalpina</i> 's previous usage covered a much larger population distribution, as emphasised in Brambilla <i>et al</i> 2008, 2009: however, IOC4.1 opted to retain <i>subalpina</i> for the amended distribution.
		Paradoxornithidae	Paradoxornithidae resurrected by Cai <i>et al</i> 2019
P50	Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	Clade B in Cai <i>et al</i> 2019 babbler phylogeny. Main habitat preference ssp <i>hypoleucum</i> Pakistan cane grass, but adaptable to artificial habitats Grimmer <i>et al</i> 2009; extensive range mapped close to Khyber; perhaps irregular on Afghan side; BLDZ Sep 2018 maps distribution to the broad Kabul River 2.5km after it enters Pakistan; identical riverside agricultural habitats exist upstream on the Afghan side of the border, though at higher altitude. NB Change to Sylviidae follows Gelang <i>et al</i> 2009; IOC 2.6. 5 other extralimital ssp to E & SE.
PT	Chinese Hill Warbler PT	<i>Rhopophilus pekinensis</i>	Leader <i>et al</i> 2013 split into Tarim Babbler <i>R. [p.] albosuperciliaris</i> and distantly extralimital Beijing babbler <i>R. [p.] pekinensis</i> . IOC5.3 agrees; H&M4, BLI 2017 do not split.
P51	Tarim Babbler (Chinese Hill Warbler; Chinese Bush-dweller, HBW 12)	<i>Rhopophilus [pekinensis] albosuperciliaris</i> (<i>Rhopophilus pekinensis</i>)	Clade B in Cai <i>et al</i> 2019 babbler phylogeny. Now separated from extralimital <i>R. pekinensis sensu stricto</i> , both monotypic Leader <i>et al</i> 2013, IOC5.3; breeds westernmost China, may occur where Toxkan He river enters Kyrgyzstan, or on E slopes above river Dar' yoi Oqsu in Tajikistan; extrapolated from Baker 1997: BLDZ Sep 2018 maps only 30km from S Kyrgyzstan, NE of Kashgar Xinjiang (W Tibet) & Perhaps 200km NNE of E Wakhan, Afghanistan. Earlier estimates were map in Arlott 2007, suggesting likewise; M&P 2000 map westernmost limit at E end Wakhan; Shimba 2007 map suggests resident along these borders but also in easternmost Kazakhstan. HBW 12 suggests just reaches Region as above, but removes from Cisticolidae , as does IOC v2.0. Nominate only other ssp much further E, Documentation! NB Change to Sylviidae follows Johanson <i>et al</i> 2008, Gelang <i>et al</i> 2009; IOC 2.6.
		Zosteropidae	Included as Clade C in the comprehensive babbler phylogeny of Cai <i>et al</i> 2019. although many <i>Zosterops</i> spp were not covered therein, given the upheaval of Husemann <i>et al</i> 2016, Pearson & Turner 2016 and current studies within the genus, <i>eg</i> Lim <i>et al</i> 2018 who separate extralimital eastern of <i>Z. palpebrosus sensu lato</i> taxa into separate spp, hence need for new English name.

P52	Northern Yellow White-eye (African Yellow White-eye, Senegal White-eye)	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	IOC 9.1 revising <i>Z. senegalensis</i> complex after Cox <i>et al</i> 2014, Pearson & Turner 2017. African species, at one time reported on-line in Arabia. Documentation? No records Oman, Jens Eriksen pers comm. NB ssp <i>senegalensis</i> fairly common resident in W Ethiopia Ash & Atkins 2009, N Eritrea 60km from coast BLDZ Sep 2018 map; all other 13 ssp extralimital in Africa by some distance. NB1 Husemann <i>et al</i> 2016 found that East African <i>Zosterops</i> were non-monophyletic and that African Yellow White-eye <i>Z. senegalensis</i> was polyphyletic, one population of which being basal to all the <i>Zosterops</i> taxa examined, and the other population being sister to Abyssinian White-eye <i>Z. abyssinicus</i> ; this contradicts findings from earlier microsatellite and sequence data, implying the existence of cryptic taxa within the overall distribution. NB2 Pearson & Turner 2017 review the taxonomy of <i>Zosterops</i> in East Africa; <i>Z. senegalensis</i> African White-eye (extralimital) & <i>Z. abyssinicus</i> Abyssinian White-eye were much over-lumped, perhaps an indicator of the latter's status in the OSME Region, particularly for mangrove-breeding taxa.
		Sturnidae	Zuccon <i>et al</i> 2008 found relationships of Palearctic-Oriental starlings & mynas in need of revision. NB Many sturnid spp continue to be introduced, particularly because many cultures have a long history of bird-keeping, but also because of developing prosperity funding the trade in exotics Blackburn <i>et al</i> 2015.
P53	Daurian Starling (formerly Purple-backed Starling: BLI still)	<i>Agropsar sturninus</i> (formerly <i>Sturnus sturninus</i>)	Monotypic. Change of genus follows Lovette & Rubenstein 2007, Lovette <i>et al</i> 2008, Knox <i>et al</i> 2008. Rare vagrant WP Harrop 2007 – must cross OSME Region. Vagrant N Pakistan near Wakhan R&A 2005. Commonly traded cagebird. NB BM from C&N China, E Mongolia to Amur, WV Thailand, Malaysia, Greater Sundas.
P54	Purple Starling	<i>Lamprolornis purpureus</i>	Breeds sub-Sahel band E to W Kenya HBW14, no nearer to Region than South Sudan BLDZ Sep 2018 map; on Avibase website Israel list Aug 2016 as Introduced: error; Yoav Perlman pers comm Sep 2018.
		Turdidae	Voelker & Outlaw 2008 show genus <i>Geokichla</i> , comprising some dozen taxa, is much older than <i>Zoothra</i> and originates from an earlier radiation when present-day Arabia was forested.
PT	Plain-backed Thrush PT	<i>Zoothra mollissima</i> (s.l.)	Alström <i>et al</i> 2016 split Plain-backed Thrush <i>Z. mollissima sensu lato</i> into 3 spp: <i>Z. mollissima sensu stricto</i> , Alpine Thrush, absorbing <i>whiteheadi</i> (as not worthy of recognition, synonymous with <i>simlaensis</i>); <i>Z. griseiceps</i> , Sichuan Thrush: <i>Z. salimalii</i> sp novo Himalayan Forest Thrush. <i>Z. mollissima</i> s.s. occurs from northernmost Pakistan (hence its inclusion here) to India and also in Yunnan, China; the discontinuity may be more apparent than real, but 'Yunnan Thrush' may be a new species. Taxa <i>griseiceps</i> and <i>salimalii</i> are wholly extralimital.
P55	Alpine Thrush	<i>Zoothra mollissima</i> (s.s.)	Westernmost distribution of this open-space thrush is C-E Pakistan in a small summer breeder isolate just E & N of Islamabad BLDZ map Sep 2018.
P56	Grandala	<i>Grandala coelicolor</i>	Occurs Karakoram Pakistan to within 80km of Kamdesh E Afghanistan and 100km from Wakhan, N & just W of Islamabad, the W-most contiguous distribution BLDZ map Sep 2018.
P57	Grey-winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>	Monotypic. NE Afghanistan – map Clement & Hathway 2002, likely habitat, ban oak <i>Quercus incana</i> , HBW10, but not supported R&A 2005. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 1998, 'common, but very local' in Pakistan. Roberts 1992 text suggests unlikely, as it prefers Himalayan-type moist forest community. BLDZ Sep 2018 map shows W-most contiguous distribution covering Islamabad and Abbottabad, some 165km from Afghan border.
		Muscicapidae The sequence of genera below largely follows the recommendations of Sangster <i>et al</i> 2011	IOC4.1 subsumes <i>Erythropgia</i> in <i>Cercotrichas</i> . NB Disappointingly, Svensson <i>et al</i> 2009 declined to accord with the not-so-recent revision that placed eg <i>Luscinia</i> , <i>Phoenicurus</i> , <i>Saxicola</i> , <i>Oenanthe</i> & <i>Monticola</i> into <i>Muscicapidae</i> from <i>Turdidae</i> ; their policy of 'author's choice' of taxonomy vague option. However, Svensson, as co-author in Sangster <i>et al</i> 2011 supports the revisions wholeheartedly!
P58	White-bellied Redstart (Hodgson's Shortwing)	<i>Luscinia phoenicuroides</i> (IOC) (<i>Hodgsonius phoenicuroides</i> BLI) (<u>not</u> <i>phaenicuroides</i>) (H&M3 corrigenda 8, IOC 2.6) H&M4 <i>phaenicuroides</i>	H&M4 listed distributions remote from Region for both ssp. Not recorded Afghanistan. However, Bates & Lowther were unusually emphatic "known breeding range extends from NW Frontier"; Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 map disjunct population in Hindu Kush, c60km NW of Chitral polo ground. Furthermore, Clement & Rose 2015 cite Raja <i>et al</i> 1999 recording breeding at Palas, NW Frontier, just 70km from Afghanistan at same latitude. Moreover, a known Pakistan breeding site at 3350m tree limit is very close to S side of Wakhan where much little-known land is at this altitude Roberts 1992, but R&A 2012 map only in India. BLDZ Sep 2018 map opts for W-most BM distribution just short of Islamabad, over 250km from Afghan border: if relict populations exist in high valleys to N & W, none are acknowledged by BLI. NB1 spelling correction scientific name H&M4. NB2 Sangster <i>et al</i> 2010, Zuccon & Ericsson 2010b find this taxon nested in the <i>Luscinia</i> clade.
PT	White-tailed Rubythroat PT	<i>Calliope pectoralis</i> (<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>)	Liu <i>et al</i> 2016 demonstrate through integrative taxonomy that White-tailed Rubythroat <i>C. pectoralis sensu lato</i> merits separation into two species, polytypic Himalayan Rubythroat <i>C. pectoralis sensu stricto</i> (ssp <i>pectoralis</i> & <i>bailloni</i>) & extralimital polytypic Chinese Rubythroat <i>C. tschebaiewi</i> (ssp <i>tschebaiewi</i> & <i>confusa</i>): Collar 2017 accepts. Himalayan Rubythroat is listed in Passerine Section.
P59	Chinese Rubythroat	<i>Calliope [pectoralis] tschebaiewi</i>	2 ssp, extralimital <i>confusa</i> Nepal to Bhutan & nominate N Kashmir through Tibet C China to Myanmar; Kashmir birds may stray into OSME Region, but BLDZ Sep 2018 now maps splits separately; nominate <i>tschebaiewi</i> summer breeding area under 200km from Wakhan, NE Afghanistan.
P60	Golden Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger chrysaesus</i>	Very diverse habitat preferences; up to 4600m Himalayas HBW11. Rare Pakistan Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009, where ssp <i>whistleri</i> recorded for the first time at up to 3350m: BLDZ Sep 2018 maps sizeable isolate distribution between Islamabad N to Naran, which mostly is at a lower altitude, 100km from Afghan border; ssp <i>chrysaesus</i> remote to E. On higher slopes of Afghan Daryā-ye & Konar valleys?
P61	Mugimaki Flycatcher (Black-and-Orange Flycatcher)	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	Monotypic. Rare vagrant to WP, Harrop 2007, must cross the OSME Region, nearest breeding population from Russian Altai just beyond Kazakh Altai: BLDZ Aug 2016 maps as BM to within 110km of E-most Kazakhstan; note accepted record Italy Oct 2011 Barezani & Ebels 2012. Breeds abundantly in southern taiga & Sayan Mts just to NE of Region Rogacheva 1992. Map in Shimba 2007 covers easternmost Kazakhstan – error?
P62	Kashmir Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula subrubra</i>	Vulnerable . Monotypic. Rare and local Pakistan Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009, Neelum watershed, but only one record in S Chitral; Kashmir population and range decling BLDZ Aug 2016. Any Afghan occurrence might be spring overshoot from Sri Lanka winterers in deciduous temperate forest, in eg Daryā-ye & Konar valleys.
P63	Moussier's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i>	Nearest occurrence to Egypt was 460km at Benghazi Libya Nov 1967 Isenmann <i>et al</i> 2016.
P64	Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	Monotypic. Common in scattered populations up to 3000m Pakistan Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009; any Afghan population in rocky terrain would be in moist temperate forest, possibly in Daryā-ye & Konar valleys. BLDZ Aug 2016 maps W-most distribution 40km E of Abbottabad.
PT	Siberian Stonechat PT	<i>Saxicola [torquatus] maurus</i>	PT IOC v2.2 recognised separation of <i>maurus</i> via Illera <i>et al</i> 2008. The extralimital Stejneger's Stonechat <i>S.(m.) stejnegeri</i> accepted as split from <i>S. maurus</i> Zink <i>et al</i> 2009, IOC v2.4, as summarised in Parkin & Knox 2010. Sangster <i>et al</i> 2011 cautious, because if <i>przewalskii</i> is placed in <i>stejnegeri</i> , the former is the priority name! Svensson <i>et al</i> 2012 reduce <i>variegatus</i> distribution, subsume <i>armenicus</i> & name result <i>hemprichii</i> for N Caspian population, limiting <i>variegatus</i> to populations below the Caspian, on priority grounds. van Doren <i>et al</i> 2017, in work on relationships between Stonechat species groups, confirm that the <i>maurus</i> group is basal to the <i>torquatus</i> & <i>rubicola</i> groups, but did not include the <i>stejnegeri</i> group in the research. NB1 Populations bear divergent cytochrome c oxidase 1 (CO1) lineages, potentially including cryptic taxa Kerr <i>et al</i> 2009. NB2 see PT for <i>S. rubicola</i> above.
P65	'Przewalski's Stonechat' ('Pleske's Stonechat')	<i>Saxicola (maurus) przewalskii</i>	Opavev <i>et al</i> 2018 tentatively map an isolate population that just crosses the eastern Tajikistan border. More important, their map indicates several populations as putative isolates, whereas BLDZ map a continuous occurrence of breeding Stonechats (as unsplit <i>S. torquatus</i>) along both sides of the western Himalayas (all the way N to Kazakhstan). Opavev <i>et al</i> 2018 show no other breeding Stonechat taxon in this area. They also call for a suite of DNA techniques to be applied to all taxa formerly lumped under <i>S. rubicola</i> . English names informal@OSME
P66	White-tailed Stonechat	<i>Saxicola leucurus</i>	Monotypic. R&A 2012 map in Pakistan close to E&NE Afghan border, but BLDZ Sep 2018 map at lower levels in mid-Pakistan S to Hyderabad.

P67	Grey Bush Chat (Grey Bushchat)	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i> (formerly <i>Saxicola ferrea</i>)	2 ssp, nominate Pakistan & to E&SE; <i>haringtoni</i> S Tibet & China. R&A 2012 place in <i>Rodophila</i> . Occurs up to 3000m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests narrow breeding area reaches Afghanistan; R&A 2005 map westernmost limit in Pakistan W of Kashmir; Clement & Rose 2015 map to close to Wakhan corridor in N Pakistan. Roberts 1992 map away from Afghan border, E of Chitral. Grimmett <i>et al</i> 2009 agrees; perhaps in Daryā-ye & Konar valleys. Vaurie vaguely cites 'from the Afghan border' - Steve Madge <i>in litt</i> to Mike Evans. BLDZ Sep 2018 map as BM W-most limit just W of Rawalpindi-Abbottabad axis, & northernmost summer breeders only 55km S of Wakhan Corridor.
Aliabadian et al 2012 found that open-habitat chats belong to several clades; clades 3 and 4 apply to the OSME Region. Future taxonomic separation of these clades might occur.			
Clade 3			
P68	Heuglin's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe heuglini</i>	Monotypic. Previously regarded as ssp of Red-breasted Wheatear <i>O. bottae</i> , but split since IOC v1.7 at least. May occur (may have occurred when treated as <i>O. bottae</i> ?) as vagrant in Arabia from SW Sudan or South Sudan BLDZ Aug 2016 map.
P69	Schalow's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe schalowi</i>	Polytypic Shirihai & Svensson 2018: nominate S Kenya & NE Tanzania, <i>vaurei</i> along N Somali coast from 50km W of Laasgoray to 210km east, just 25km short of Qandala; easternmost distribution only 270km from nearest island in Socotran Archipelago (Longest sea crossing to Socotra 95km). Total distribution area roughly 210km x 100km.
PT	Black-eared Wheatear PT NB We follow Schweizer et al 2019, Schweizer & Burri 2019.	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	IOC8.2 does not split: molecular analysis of Randler <i>et al</i> 2011 suggested separation merited, likewise Aliabadian <i>et al</i> 2012..Randler <i>et al</i> 2011 also found mtDNA differences between North African populations of Western Black-eared Wheatear <i>O.(h.) hispanica</i> . Schweizer <i>et al</i> 2018 in a genome-wide study of 4 wheatear taxa are emphatic that both forms are full species & also support the Aliabadian <i>et al</i> 2012 suggestion that Cyprus Wheatear <i>O.cypriaca</i> separated from Western Black-eared Wheatear <i>O.(hispanica) hispanica</i> before Eastern Black-eared Wheatear <i>O.(h.) melanoleuca</i> did, at which time Pied Wheatear <i>O.[h.] pleschanka</i> split from <i>O.(h.) melanoleuca</i> , thus accounting for close DNA relatedness of all these taxa. Schweizer <i>et al</i> 2019 agree. NB1 both <i>hispanica</i> taxa include pale- and dark-throated morphs. NB2 Wink 2011 accepts split. NB3 Outlaw <i>et al</i> 2010 found in passing that <i>hispanica</i> and <i>pleschanka</i> genetically are very close. Although Randler <i>et al</i> 2011 agree, they provide rationale for separation on song and reaction to dummies. NB4 The presence of taxon <i>hispanica</i> in N Croatia long had support, but Kralj <i>et al</i> 2017 examined all specimens held in Croatian museums from throughout the country & found all were <i>melanoleuca</i> . Shirihai & Svensson 2018 map <i>hispanica</i> no nearer than just W of Genoa on Italy's Tyrrhenian Sea coast. Any certain individuals of Western Black-eared Wheatear <i>O.(h.) hispanica</i> (see Hypothetical List) that may reach and pass through W Turkey (especially Aegean islands), Cyprus or Egypt are misoriented vagrants.
P70	Western Black-eared Wheatear {Black-eared Wheatear}	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i> (formerly <i>Oenanthe (hispanica) hispanica</i>)	Monotypic: Schweizer <i>et al</i> 2018, Schweizer <i>et al</i> 2019. Svensson in Shirihai & Svensson 2018 draw boundary between <i>hispanica</i> & <i>melanoleuca</i> much further W by 350km than earlier estimates, which possibly marks the eastern limit of zone of intermediacy. Nearest record taxon <i>hispanica</i> in Libya to Egypt remote in W Libya Isenmann <i>et al</i> 2016.
Aliabadian et al 2012 found that open-habitat chats belong to several clades; clades 3 and 4 apply to the OSME Region. Future taxonomic separation of these clades might occur.			
Clade 4			
P71	Somali Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe phillipsi</i>	Monotypic. Somalia almost from Djibouti in north, then south to Eyl on Indian Ocean east coast, and west into Ethiopia to Dire Dawa & Mandera (N & S). Includes Cape Guardafui in range (95km from Socotran Archipelago).For the distribution map of this species, Clements & Rose 2015 map a line between Cape Gardafui and Socotra, but in error included Abd-al-Kuri, which lies in the OSME Region. In any case, Abd-al-Kuri is but 95km from Cape Gardafui: a bird at only 500m altitude can see 80km to the horizon, but Mount Šāliḥ at 700+m, the highest point on Abd al -Kuri, can be seen from Cape Guardafui, whose hinterland rises rapidly to 1000+m. BLDZ map Jul 2018 gives no closer than North Somali coast, but not quite reaching Djibouti.
P72	Familiar Chat (Red-tailed Chat)	<i>Oenanthe familiaris</i> { <i>Cercomela familiaris</i> }	Extralimital African species (7 ssp),either <i>falkensteini</i> (NW Ethiopia) or <i>omoensis</i> (SE Sudan, SW Ethiopia) thought likely to be rare visitor to SW Arabia, likely following rains, HBW10, report of vagrant S Yemen Warr 1992, but by current ID standards not separable from Red-tailed Wheatear <i>O. chrysopygia</i> Mitchell 2017, hence relegation to Hypothetical status. BLDZ map Sep 2018 shows no closer to Region than 70km from sea on Eritrea/Ethiopia border. IOC3.5 accepts subsuming all <i>Cercomela</i> in <i>Oenanthe</i> , following Outlaw <i>et al</i> 2010, Sangster <i>et al</i> 2010, Zuccon & Ericsson 2010b. See previous row.
Passeridae			
P73	Yellow-spotted Bush Sparrow	<i>Gymnoris pyrgita</i>	Nominate resident from E Tanzania & Ugnada to S Sudan & NE to S Ethiopia & much of Somali, especially along its N coast; ssp <i>pallida</i> occurs in isolated populations E from Senegal to coastal SE Eritrea BLDZ maps Jan 2019. However, is seemingly sympatric in Africa with the much commoner and more widespread Sahel Bush Sparrow <i>G. dentata</i> , which has an outlier population in SW Yemen (see Passerine List) and so the presence of <i>G. pyrgita</i> in SW Yemen might remain undetected.
P74	Père David's Snowfinch (Small Snowfinch)	<i>Pyrgilauda davidiana</i> (formerly <i>Montifringilla davidiana</i>)	2 ssp: <i>potanini</i> westernmost Russian breeding range SE Russian Altai, where scarce, very close to easternmost Kazakhstan, Flint <i>et al</i> 1984, Clement <i>et al</i> 1993. M&P 2000 map near NE Kazakhstan border; resident in W Mongolia Bräunlich 2012; BLDZ Sep 2018 maps no closer in Mongolia than 440km from Kazakhstan. Nominate remote S Mongolia, NC China. NB1 HBW 14 uses English name of 'Ground-sparrow' for <i>Pyrgilauda</i> taxa and maps remote from Region, but it has occurred in SW Tuva Republic, close to easternmost Kazakhstan Rams 1991. NB2 In Tibet, breeds in abandoned black-lipped pika <i>Ochotona curzonia</i> burrows Li <i>et al</i> 2013.
P75	Blanford's Snowfinch (Plain-backed Snowfinch)	<i>Pyrgilauda blanfordi</i> (formerly <i>Montifringilla blanfordi</i>)	3 ssp, nominate Ladakh to China, other ssp further E: winters in a wide area N of Himalayas & related mountain chains BLDZ Sep 2018,nearest breeding site to Region over 800km in Himalayas to E; wintering areas are Tibetan plains to N, no nearer than 600km from Region. Occurs up to 5500m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests resident close to E end of Wakhan; R&A 2005 map westernmost limit E of Kashmir. M&P 2000 map in China to Pakistan border just S of Wakhan. NB HBW 14 uses English name of 'Ground-sparrow' for <i>Pyrgilauda</i> taxa & maps remote from Region.
Ploceidae			
P76	Black-winged Red Bishop (Black-winged Bishop)	<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>	African species, 2 ssp; likely <i>craspedopterus</i> of South Sudan source of Region introduction. Nearest population N Ethiopia on Eritrean border BLDZ Sep 2018. Likely breeds small numbers Dubai Aspinall 2010. Possibly established for some time due to confusion with Southern Red Bishop <i>E. orix</i> (qv ORL Passerine section).
Estrildidae			
P77	Cut-throat Finch	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>	African species, 4ssp,2 ssp close to Region: <i>alexanderi</i> N Eritrea & SE Sudan (to Eritrean coast BLDZ Sep 2018), Ethiopia, Somalia to SE South Sudan; nominate Sudan, likely that recorded Sudan in 120km ² square just below Egyptian border, 21°N, 31°E Nikolaus 1987, mapped BLDZ Sep 2018 only 50km from Egyptian border below Lake Nasser, likely vagrant. Single escape record Oman 1998 OBL7 .
P78	Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	African species, 7 ssp, 3 close to Region: <i>rhodopsis</i> Sudan to Red Sea coast Port Sudan, Nile valley to N of Amara West BLDZ Sep 2018 & around Port Sudan, Sudan, N Eritrean coast, N&W South Sudan around Djibouti city, & NW Somalia; <i>brunneiceps</i> SE South Sudan, SW, C&E Ethiopia; <i>somaliensis</i> S Djibouti, NW Somalia, SE Ethiopia to ports of E Kenya, E Tanzania BLDZ Aug 2016. Introduced Egypt WBDB 2008 checklist, on WCMC list as extirpated introduced breeder, but lacks reference & any indication of duration. HBW 15 maps (<i>rhodopsis</i> ?) very close to Egypt-Sudan border along Nile Valley

P79	Chestnut Munia (formerly ssp of Black-headed Munia as per H&M4)	<i>Lonchura atricapilla atricapilla</i>	Black-headed Munia may split, as long proposed, into 3 spp, H&M4. awaits better sampling density & further molecular techniques, but IOC lists <i>L. atricapilla</i> with 7 ssp. Escapes encountered in UAE, but breeding status uncertain Aspinall & Porter 2011. Natural distribution E India eastwards BLDZ map Aug 2016.
P80	Java Sparrow	<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i> (formerly <i>Padda oryzivora</i>)	Endangered . Monotypic. Rapidly diminishing as a Java island endemic through over-trapping. Very popular cagebird worldwide. Escapes encountered in UAE, but breeding status uncertain Aspinall & Porter 2011, single 1999-2005 record Oman OBL7 .
		Viduidae	
P81	Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	Monotypic brood parasite, specialising in Estrildid finches: nearest population N Eritrea, to coast BLDZ Sep 2018 & patchily inland SE just into NW Somalia. Escapes encountered in UAE, but breeding status uncertain Aspinall & Porter 2011 due to seeming lack of host species: Indian Silverbill <i>Euodice malabarica</i> one possibility.
		Prunellidae	
P82	Kozlov's Accentor (Mongolian Accentor)	<i>Prunella koslowi</i>	Monotypic. H&M4 place from W Mongolia to points E, and so probably not far from region; occurs on plains in winter. Inclusion here suggested Axel Bräunlich <i>in litt</i> : BLDZ Sep 2018 maps W to within 300km of E-most Kazakhstan & also in southernmost Mongolian Altai, some 415 km SSE; suitable habitat exists between Mongolian mountain ranges in intervening distance.
		Fringillidae	Zuccon et al 2012 examine the phylogenetic relationships and generic limits of Fringillidae, with considerable changes of genera; IOC3.3 largely agrees, with resequencing of species
P83	Dark-breasted Rosefinch	<i>Procarduelis nipalensis</i> (Zuccon et al 2011; IOC3.3) (formerly <i>Carpodacus nipalensis</i>)	2 ssp, <i>kangrae</i> in Kashmir, apparently occurs up to 3300m R&A 2005. Map in Arlott 2007 suggests breeding E Afghanistan; R&A map westernmost limit 200km E of easternmost Pakistan, as does M&P 2000 and also Roberts 1992, where scarce at c3000m. HBW15 maps remote from Pakistan to E; BLDZ Aug 2016 maps W-most population 2500km SE straddling the Nepal-India border. Nominat E of W Nepal & in China. Likely improved ID & molecular techniques have reduced former confusion with similar species.
P84	Sillem's Rosefinch (Sillem's Mountain Finch)	<i>Carpodacus sillemi</i> (<i>Leucosticte sillemi</i>)	Data Deficient . Sangster et al 2016 show by molecular analysis that this taxon is a full species belonging to <i>Carpodacus</i> , not <i>Leucosticte</i> . Its lack of red pigmentation is likely to represent a secondary loss related to differences in carotenoid metabolism, in dietary intake of carotenoids or in exposure to environmental factors affecting pigmentation Inouye et al 2001, Olson & Owens 2005. The large distance (1500 km) between the specimen collection site (Western Tibet, 1929, less than 300km from the Wakhan Corridor, Afghanistan BLDZ Sep 2018) and the sightings in 2012 and 2013 (Western Xinghai) suggest that <i>C. sillemi</i> is a wide-ranging species that probably occurs only locally at low densities at 4500-5400m, possibly due to narrow habitat or dietary requirements. Much topography within that altitude band also exists west and north of the collection site within the easternmost part of the OSME Region.

Tietze et al 2013 established rosefinch clades

Clade 3a - also includes extralimital Vinaceous Rosefinch *C. vinaceus*, Taiwan Rosefinch *C. formosanus*, Spot-winged Rosefinch *C. rodopeplus*, Sharpe's Rosefinch *C. verreauxii* (related closely to Pink-browed Rosefinch *C. rhodochroa*), and Dark-rumped Rosefinch *C. edwardsii*.

P85	Pink-browed Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus rhodochroa</i>	Monotypic IOC3.3. Recorded Chokpak Kazakhstan before 2000 Dernjatn 2005, but supporting documentation not found. On-line reports for Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, but no supporting data in Clement et al 1993. Erroneously mapped Arlott 2007 narrow NE-SW breeding area Uzbekistan, Tajikistan Afghanistan. To 3000m Pakistan Grimmett et al 1998 also Bates & Lowther 1959 who found it only on south-facing slopes, main Himalayan range. Maps Grimmett et al 2009 HBW15 indicate isolated nature of any Afghan population. Nearest mapped population to Region near Kangra, Ladakh, c530km away BLDZ May 2017. Chokpak record considered questionable.
P86	Parrot Crossbill	<i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i>	Arlott 2007 indicated occurrence in Region in NW Kazakhstan & likely occasional irruptive occurrence further S. This species' irruptive movements usually short -distance, but although long-distance irruptions have been documented, none are adequate for Kazakh records to meet modern ID standards. It is likely that the species has occurred in W Kazakhstan, but until an accepted record is published, this taxon is considered hypothetical. Nearest breeding grounds to NW Kazakhstan are in European Russia just N of Ufa (315km) & 50km N of Samara (215km) BLDZ Sep 2018. NB This taxon not genetically distinct from Common Crossbill <i>L. curvirostra</i> , but is distinct morphologically, & mates assortatively Summers et al 2007, Johnsen et al 2010.
		Emberizidae	Emberizidae may yet be subdivided into several genera or more deeply into subgenera: Sangster et al 2015 regard the suggested genera (<i>Fringillaria</i>, <i>Granativora</i>, <i>Schoeniclus</i>) as subgenera; we await IOC consideration, still unaddressed IOC6.3.
P87	Crested Bunting	<i>Emberiza lathamii</i> (Formerly <i>Melophus lathamii</i>)	Alström et al 2008b synonymise in <i>Emberiza</i> , H&M4 do not. Known to breed up to 150km from Afghan border in Swat district, Pakistan; BLDZ Sep 2018 map as BM from Charhoi (NE of New Mirpur City) N & NE to close to Mingora, c50km from Afghan border. Closely associated with 'Chir' pine <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> tracts at 1000-1800m asl. Satellite IR-response analysis could identify <i>P. roxburghii</i> tracts in nearby Afghanistan. Not site-faithful during migration Bates & Lowther 1959.
P88	Yellow-browed Bunting	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i> (<i>Schoeniclus chrysophrys</i> H&M4)	H&M4 transfer to new genus <i>Schoeniclus</i> . Long-distance migrant from Russian breeding grounds N of Mongolia & China borders to S China. rare WP vagrant Harrop 2007 – probably crosses the N OSME Region. Common mid-taiga Krasnoyarsk Republic to N of Region Rogacheva 1992. Nearest breeding grounds are 1150km to ENE, S Baikal region BLDZ Sep 2018..

Forecast Hypothetical Taxa – additional notes

1. Conspicuous by their absence from the OSME Region are a whole range of migratory Nearctic breeding taxa that have occurred as vagrants in Europe. Also, many eastern Palearctic migrants have
2. Radio-tagging Sociable Lapwing *Vanellus gregarius* from the eastern breeding grounds in E Kazakhstan has shown that this species uses the Wakhan and Khyber Passes to reach the Indian
3. Improvements in seabird ID criteria will increase accuracy of Indian Ocean sightings (ORL boundaries: southern 10°S, eastern reaches 70°), but numbers of potential observers have greatly reduced

Species removed from Hypothetical List

		Anatidae	
A	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	09/18. On Avibase website Israel list Aug 08 as Introduced. WCMC do not include feral/introduced/escaped domestic birds (usually mostly white with black markings, whereas wild birds are black with white) outside New World. Error: Yoav Perlman pers comm
		Fregatidae	
B	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	08/08. Monotypic. Vagrant Israel WBDB 2008 checklist; error, now deleted. Mike Evans pers comm
		Strigidae	
C	Spot-bellied Eagle Owl (Spot-bellied Eagle-Owl) (Forest Eagle Owl)	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	11/08. Map in König et al 1999 in error covering E Afghanistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, although text disagrees. Maps in R&A 2005 & K&W 2008 correct, showing species as remote even from Pakistan in C Himalayas, 650km from Region.
		Psittacidae	
D	Yellow-collared Lovebird	<i>Agapornis personatus</i>	09/18. Monotypic Tanzanian sp. On Avibase website Israel list Aug 08 as Introduced. Error: Yoav Perlman pers comm
		Campephagidae	
E	Short-billed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	05/08. 4 ssp, 3 remote in China, nominate NE India nearest. Paludan 1959 lists as summer visitor E Afghanistan, ssp <i>brevirostris</i>, 6 being collected Nurestan 1948, but subsequently only Long-tailed Minivet <i>P. ethologus</i> shown to occupy western range; earlier ID confusion now apparent. Bates & Lowther 1952 also in error for Kashmir.
		Turdidae	

F	Indian Blackbird	<i>Turdus [merula] maximus</i>	07/18 Monotypic. Breeds N Pakistan., Bates & Lowther 1952 noted this taxon as commonplace 'not below 11 000 feet (3400m) while breeding', but confused it with taxa now placed in Tibetan Blackbird <i>T [merula] maximus</i> . G: IOC8.2 gives <i>T. maximus</i> as occurring in C & S India.
		Muscicapidae	
G	Rufous-breasted Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger hyperythrus</i>	08/08 . Monotypic. 'Uncertain', WBDB 2008 Afghanistan checklist. However, likely originated in misquoted 'Afghanistan' on Sayer's website; the Steve Madge record actually is from Nepal (the westernmost range) - Steve Madge <i>in litt</i> to Mike Evans. NB <i>Tarsiger</i> may yet be subsumed in <i>Luscinia</i> .
H	Jerdon's Bushchat	<i>Saxicola jerdoni</i>	11/15 . Monotypic. On Avibase website Afghan list, unsourced: most unlikely, breeds NE India, Nepal & points E.
		Ploceidae	Many ploceid spp continue to be introduced, particularly because many cultures have a long history of bird-keeping, but also because of developing prosperity funding the trade in exotics Blackburn <i>et al</i> 2015.
I	African Masked Weaver {Southern Masked Weaver}	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	09/18 . Monotypic; from southern Africa. Still on Avibase website Israel list Sep 2018 as Introduced & mapped as occurring Tel Aviv; confusion with another weaver species? Occurrence as established Introduction in error: Yoav Perlman pers comm
		Motacillidae	
J	Long-legged Pipit	<i>Anthus pallidiventris</i>	01/09 . Web entry, as having bred in Egypt. Assessed as error instead of Long-billed Pipit <i>A. similis</i> , whose 2 sspp inhabit western Africa.