

observed and photographed on 17 July 2011 near Diyatra, Bikaner district, also on electricity pylons. The nests of Long-billed Vulture, House Crow, and Punjab Raven in Bikaner district were about 11 m above the ground and built primarily from the branches of phog.

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## Records of Grey-headed Fish-eagle *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus*, and Flame-throated Bulbul *Pycnonotus gularis* from the Western Ghats of Maharashtra

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We report two new records of birds from the Western Ghats of Maharashtra. In March 2009, we were surveying the forests near Chandoli Reservoir (17°29'N, 73°55'E), located in Chandoli Wildlife Sanctuary, Satara District, southern Maharashtra. We spotted two Grey-headed Fish-eagles *Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus* circling the lake, and calling out in a manner similar to that of the Common Grey hornbill *Ocyrceros birostris*.

The Grey-headed Fish-eagle is recorded from the terai regions of lower Himalayas to Assam, and southwards from Goa to the foothills of Kerala. It is supposed to be rare but locally common (Ali & Ripley 1987; Grimmett *et al.* 1999; Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). In Maharashtra, this species has been recorded from Tadoba Tiger Reserve (Naoroji 2006) but there is no earlier published record of its occurrence from western Maharashtra.

In April 2009, we recorded the Flame-throated Bulbul *Pycnonotus melanicterus gularis* from Sindhudurg district in the Konkan. Two individuals were seen at Amba reserved forests (16°94'N, 74°E; 629 m asl) in semi-evergreen forest near a cliff. Three more individuals were seen at Talkat reserved forests (15°48'N, 73°57'E) near evergreen forests by the roadside at 128 m asl.

The Flame-throated Bulbul was elevated to a full species by Rasmussen & Anderton (2005). The widely distributed *P. fla-*

*viventris*, with a prominent crest, is recorded from the terai of lower Himalayas, Simla, through Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and the north-eastern Indian states. The crestless *P. gularis*, of the Western Ghats, is recorded from Goa, northern Karnataka, south to Kerala, and Tamil Nadu (Ali & Ripley 1987; Grimmett *et al.* 1999; Rasmussen & Anderton 2005). The species is seen in mixed bamboo and evergreen forests and well-regenerated secondary habitats.

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