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- C. Abhinav, Amir Jaspa, Piyush Dogra & Ankush Dhiman  
C. Abhinav, Village Ghurkari, Kangra District, 176001, Himachal Pradesh, India.  
E-mail: [drabhinav.c@gmail.com](mailto:drabhinav.c@gmail.com) [CA] [Corresponding author]  
Amir Jaspa, Village Jasrath, Lahaul & Spiti District, 175139, Himachal Pradesh, India.  
E-mail: [spider00001@gmail.com](mailto:spider00001@gmail.com) [AJ]  
Piyush Dogra, House No. 338 D, Civil Bazar, Dharamsala, Kangra District, 176215, Himachal Pradesh, India. E-mail: [piyushdogra83@gmail.com](mailto:piyushdogra83@gmail.com) [PD]  
Ankush Dhiman, V.P.O Kaled, Tehsil Nagrota Bagwan, Kangra District, 176056, Himachal Pradesh, India. E-mail: [ankushdhimanfgd@gmail.com](mailto:ankushdhimanfgd@gmail.com) [AD]

## Frog in the diet of an Orange Minivet *Pericrocotus flammeus*

The genus *Pericrocotus* contains 15 minivet species within the cuckooshrike family Campephagidae. All *Pericrocotus* species are predominantly insectivorous with a few species recorded feeding on buds, fruits, and occasionally seeds (Winkler et al. 2020). Minivets are gregarious and generally feed on insects in mixed-species flocks. Here, we present the first photographic evidence of an Orange Minivet *P. flammeus* hunting and feeding on a vertebrate.



30. Orange Minivet *Pericrocotus flammeus* feeding on a frog.

On 20 October 2024, at approximately 1700 h at Shola Shack Ecostay (11.864°N, 75.956°E) in Wayanad, Kerala, India we observed a male Orange Minivet fly into an *Erythrina* tree and catch a frog. The minivet then flew into an *Evodia roxburghiana*, perched on an exposed section of the branch, and began striking the frog against the branch [30] similar to behaviour seen in kingfishers with their prey. The minivet then carried the frog away from the tree and out of sight to likely feed on it. The frog appeared to be a Variable Bush Frog *Raorchestes akroparallagi* based on the coloration and other features. The photograph to identify the frog is at Research Grade status on iNaturalist (Menzies 2024). This record adds to the dietary and foraging information of the Orange Minivet. Additionally, it calls for more attention to the diets of minivet species in general, which have long been thought to be almost exclusively insectivorous.

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– Saleem Hameed & Rohan K. Menzies

Saleem Hameed, 111 Nidhi Apartments, 40 Netaji Road, Fraser Town, Bengaluru – 560005, Karnataka, INDIA.

Rohan K. Menzies, Nature Conservation Foundation (NCF), No. 361, 'Hari Hara', 5<sup>th</sup> Main Road, Kodigehalli, Bengaluru – 560097, Karnataka, INDIA.  
E-mail: [rohanmenzies@ncf-india.org](mailto:rohanmenzies@ncf-india.org) [Corresponding author]

## On pelagic seabird bycatch incident in tuna longline at Lakshadweep

Seabird bycatch, where birds are accidentally caught in fishery equipment is well studied across various oceanic provinces (Croxall et al. 2012; Pott & Wiedenfeld 2017). Over the years, this research has highlighted high seabird mortality caused by various fishing gears such as long lines, gill nets and trawls (Anderson et al. 2011; Žydelis et al. 2013). Indian offshore waters have many species of seabirds (Praveen et al. 2013) as they migrate in and out of the region from both the northern and southern hemispheres (Karuthedathu et al. 2013; Mondreti et al. 2020). Here we document two incidents of seabird bycatch from tuna fishing at Kavaratti Island (10.565 °N, 72.642°E), Lakshadweep, India on 11 July 2019.

A Frigatebird *Fregata sp.* was one of at least two potential Frigatebirds trapped on a longline offshore. One bird was released at the incident site, and hence its definite identity cannot be established. The other one was injured and taken by the fishermen to the island. The injured bird [31] was identified as an adult Great Frigatebird *Fregata minor* based on its black head and white underparts without any tawny plumage. The amount of white, starting from the throat, indicates it was a female. The blackish throat is restricted and the bill is fairly long indicating that it is neither Lesser- *F. ariel* nor Christmas Island Frigatebird *F. andrewsi*. Additionally, the pinkish bill indicated it was not the smaller subspecies *F. m. listeri* from Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) and north-west Australia, but the western Indian Ocean breeding *F. m. aldabrensis*. The bird had lost some of its retrices (tail feathers) and primaries (flight feathers) in the accident and was not able to fly. We saw the bird perching free in the courtyard of one of the fisher's houses. It was yet to gain the lost feathers but was later released.

Great Frigatebirds breed in the Chagos archipelago as well as various other islands across the southern Indian ocean and make non-breeding movements across the tropical Indian and Pacific Oceans (Carr 2015), however this record is likely the first documentation of this species in the Lakshadweep islands.

Seabirds are one of the most threatened groups globally

and are valuable indicators of the health of marine ecosystems. Fisheries bycatch fall among the greatest threats to many of these species, along with invasive predators, disease, pollution and changing climate (Croxall et al, 2012). A global review of the gaps in information regarding seabird bycatch showed that there is a lack of data from the Indian region on this aspect and hence our record is useful. Other known records of seabird bycatch from Indian Ocean waters include a Pomarine Skua *Stercorarius pomarinus* ensnared on a longline fishing thread and a Persian Shearwater *Puffinus persicus* entangled on a net (Karuthedathu et al. 2013). The Lakshadweep islands are frequently and regularly visited by migratory seabirds (Aju et al. 2021). Dedicated projects on seabird assessment and their fishery interaction in Indian waters guided by a National Action Plan on Seabird Bycatch can effectively set a future course on the comprehensive studies on Indian seabirds. The authors acknowledge the Director, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute for the support given to the work. We are grateful to David James and Dipu Karuthedathu for confirming the identity of the species.

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- Aju K. R., Sreenath K. R & Sobhana K. S.  
Aju K.R., School of Marine Sciences, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi - 682 022, Kerala, India E-mail: [ajukrajuifs@gmail.com](mailto:ajukrajuifs@gmail.com)  
Sreenath K. R., ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi - 682 018, Kerala, India.  
Sobhana K. S., ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi - 682 018, Kerala, India.

## Spot-bellied Eagle-Owl *Ketupa nipalensis* breeding in Pench Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra

The Spot-bellied Eagle-Owl *Ketupa nipalensis* is a large, mostly nocturnal owl found in tropical evergreen, tropical moist deciduous, and tropical & subtropical broad-leaved forests (del Hoyo et al. 1999; Srinivasan 2013) of India and south-eastern Asia. In India, its primary range spans from the subtropical Himalaya of Uttarakhand to north-eastern India and the Western Ghats (from Goa to Kerala). It is also found, although uncommonly, in the Eastern Ghats, eastern Gujarat, and the Western Ghats of Maharashtra (Whistler & Kinnear 1935; Nandini 2005; Grimmer et al. 2011; Srinivasan 2013; Palei et al. 2018; Sharma & Nafees 2018; Kanthariya 2019). The field guides Grimmer et al. (2011) and Rasmussen & Anderton (2012) considered it absent from Central India. However, since the mid-1990s, it has been recorded at several places in Central India (Table 1).



Aju, K. R.

31. A Great Frigatebird rescued from longline fishing equipment.