



1. *Hainan Peacock Pheasant*

Hainan, November 17-23, 2023.

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Summary

This was a surprise trip, I have got an unexpected invitation to attend a scientific meeting in Haikou, Hainan, China. After consulting the conspicuously scarce birding trip report literature on Hainan, and eBird sightings, I contacted Mr. Steven An (email: chinadreamstour@gmail.com; website: www.chinabirdingtours.com), who fully organized our short birding trip after the meeting, hired the local guides and also drove us around so we could really focus on the scenery and the birds. Steven was a great host, he made us feel more like old birding pals seeing each other after a long break rather than guide and paying customer. Although our time was at least 3-4 days short to see every species of interest, we did see most, including all endemics (Hainan Peacock-Pheasant, Hainan Partridge, Hainan Leaf-Warbler) and many Hainan subspecies, from which at least from the continental form strikingly different Hainan (Black-throated) Laughingthrush likely deserves a species status. In addition, we saw some great birds including Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Black-faced Spoonbill, Australasian Grass Owl, Oriental Bay Owl, Blue-rumped Pitta and Yellow-breasted Bunting to showcase the birding potential of the island that I hope more and more Western birders will visit in the

future. This great success was inevitably due to the careful planning and clever execution of Steven.

Travel arrangements: visas were obtained at the consulate in Budapest as they recommended it, although, just after our visit there were further easements on visa-free travel to Hainan from 59 participating countries, also allowing transits through major Chinese airports in an effort to increase tourism after the pandemic. Our flight itinerary from Hungary was a surprisingly direct route flying Air China: Budapest- Chongqing – Haikou, the return trip was Haikou – Beijing – Budapest, the roundtrip ticket cost ~ 660 euros. Accommodations: in Haikou we stayed at the meeting venue, the Hilton Haikou Meilan, a 5-star hotel close to the beach but quite far from the bustling city center. Our other accommodations were organized by Mr. An, we spent a very short night after a long owl session near Danzhou bay, and 3 nights in Jiangfenling National Forest.

Daily log

November 17-19

Here, birding was limited to the hotel garden in the mornings before sessions, or in the evening after them. The hotel garden had some resident birds such as **Ornate Sunbirds, Long-tailed Shrike, Light-vented Bulbul, White Wagtails, Gray Wagtails, Cinereous Tits, White-collared Starlings and Oriental Magpie Robins**. At least a few **House Swifts** and **Barn Swallows** were usually present overhead. In addition to the residents, the garden transiently hosted 1-1 apparently transient visitors, one evening a very smart male **Daurian Redstart** and a **Yellow-browed Warbler**, the other evening a very shy female **White-tailed Robin** was spotted just around sunset. The morning walks in the garden produced once a **Hoopoe**, and very importantly a **Crow-billed Drongo** with underparts showing white patches. We had one free morning when we walked out of the hotel grounds. Birding was quite entertaining with flocks of **White-shouldered Starling, Crested Mynas, Sooty-headed Bulbuls**, and a nice surprise **Green-billed Malkoha**.

November 19

Steven picked us up at the hotel and started the journey towards Danzhou Bay. We met our local guide for the day and started with some general birding at the fallow fields, rice paddies lotus plantations, fish ponds around town. The birdlist quickly grew, commoner herons, shorebirds, passerines, raptors put in an appearance. It was interesting to find and flush an immature **Lesser Coucal** that was mastering skulking in the reeds, and a small flock of **Oriental Pratincoles** were also a nice surprise hawking insects overhead.

We hoped to flush a Japanese Quail, but no luck. After an excellent seafood lunch at a very minimalistic roadside restaurant, we headed for the coast at low tide and waded out onto the mudflats for shorebirds. Mr. An kept it as a secret until that as it was not on my „wish list” I had to learn that **Spoon-billed Sandpiper** is apparently a regular winter visitor here, this year three individuals were seen, With the help of the rubber boots kindly provided by our guide we could nicely approach two Spoonies among the large flock of sandpipers consisting mainly **Curlew Sandpipers** and some **Dunlins**. This was my third encounter with this enigmatic species and I must admit I had much better views this time than in Rudong or Thailand before, less heat haze and much closer birds.



2. *Spoon-billed Sandpiper*

After that we relocated to another flats, where my lifer **Black-faced Spoonbills** (a flock of six) were roosting in the distance, but after some time they did get active a little so the scope views were satisfactory especially that they could be compared to single **Eurasian Spoonbill** associated with them enabling size comparison too. This area also yielded shorebirds that are of interest to a Europe-based birder: **Pacific Golden Plover**, **Terek Sandpiper** and **Great Knot** for instance. Both places had large number of Sand Plovers, in winter plumage, telling the Greaters from the Lessers were okay, but telling the Lessers apart along the lines of Siberian/Tibetan split was beyond my capacity. We waited for the sunset there, then walked back while literally millions of tiny crabs were scurrying around feeding hastily before the tide returns. The day has passed but the real birding challenge was yet to be started. We met with another visiting Chinese birders who only came to the night birding and then set out again to the agricultural lands stopping here and there. The basic approach of our guide – of course based on regular exploring on his own was to walk these fields slowly using thermal cameras to find

roosting birds in the tall grass or on the ground. Approaching them slowly and putting a light on them will likely cause the bird to freeze, allowing wonderful looks on otherwise very difficult birds. The big prize of these fields is the **King Quail** (aka Blue-breasted Quail) but let me write here the birds we found before: **Zitting Cisticola**, **Barred Buttonquail**, **Lanceolated Warbler**, **Yellow-breasted Bunting** (!) and finally the male King-Quail. The thermal camera was also useful to locate hunting **Eastern Grass Owl** coursing over the fields eventually being able to put a flashlight on one getting quite transient but great looks. Mission accomplished. The other group called it a night, but we still moved on and drove to a nearby „forest”, it was rather a gum tree plantation in reality. However, as soon as we walked into the forest we heard vaguely why we came here: the call of the **Oriental Bay Owl**. We wandered into the forest following the distant sound. Well, after a half an hour of hide and seek, being searched only with the thermal camera, eventually the Bay Owl was glimpsed twice, then on our way out we found a second that also allowed some distant photography even. We drove back to drop off our guide, and on the way he spotted a **Collared Scops Owl** on the roadside to complete our list for this incredible „half-day” (more like 14 hours) guiding. The potential of Hainan really showed off. We realized when we got to the hotel that we had only 5 hours to sleep if did not want to waste our next morning. went to same field also .



3. *King Quail*

November 20

After a quick hotel breakfast we drove down to the south to visit the Jiejingchi Salt Pans in search for **White-faced Plovers**. Eventually we found them on pans that had no other shorebirds at all: two pairs keeping together looking resident, sadly in winter plumage. Other wetlands included many shorebirds, mostly more commoner species but a few **Long-toed Stints** were a welcome addition to the list of yesterday. In addition, pipits were numerous, mostly **Richard's Pipits**, but there was one flushed that gave the call of Blyth's and another one that was not calling, but looked good for **Blyth's Pipit**, and when playing back its call it became agitated came closer and perched above s on a wire. Very nice. After a very satisfying morning, Steven provided us some leisure time on the beach of this tropical island before driving us up to the site of the main event, the Jiangfenling Forest reserve. About the layout of the reserve: the paved road forks not far from the gated entrance the left and the right road drives up different valleys. Along both roads there are homesteads, farms, the farther up you go there are more and more forest, second growth, but then one can reach tracts of virgin forest too. We took the left fork and in the late afternoon we drove to our hotel, the Tian Chi Mtn Villa that is at the base of the famous boardwalk / stairs that leads into the forest. In the evening, owls could be heard: Brown Wood Owl from the distance, Mountain Scops Owl much closer – we took some effort to find one but no avail. The forest looked promising and full of birds...

November 21

At the break of the day, we strolled along the entrance road then back to the hotel to start seeing some forest birds. There were quite a number of visitors, mainly photographers at the hotel, the open patio allows very good access to see the forest edge in the morning light. Birds were quite numerous in flocks, we were very relieved to tick off **Yellow-billed Nuthatch**, a range-restricted species right away – sometimes it takes much more effort to locate them. Also a small flock of **Hainan Leaf Warblers** showed up, quite tiny in the tall trees, but nevertheless very distinctive. In addition to these lifers, the morning yielded **Black-winged Cuckooshrike**, **Orange-bellied Leafbird**, **Chinese Barbet**, a numerous group of **Grey-headed Parrotbills** and others. After the morning activity subsided, we had breakfast and then followed the manager of the hotel along with a group of photographers with the hope that he would be able to conjure a **Hainan Partridge** out of the jungle. The guides are quite secretive about the whereabouts of these birds, and we found that they are concerned about poaching of the birds that are somewhat accustomed to people. So, after a short drive to the Tian Chi Botanical Garden area, we found ourselves holding our breath at a feeding station while

our guide was playing a quite loud Chinese song along with the Partridge tape. The meaning of this to calm the birds that probably associate the song with our guide – it is safe to come, no harm is done to us. As surrealistic it may sound, the birds did not mind the song, first the laughingthrushes put in an appearance, the **Hainan (Black-throated Laughingthrush)** and the **Rufous-cheeked Laughingthrushes**, while a groups of **Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush** flock just moved through but did not come down to eat. Finally, two partridges appeared on the perimeter, they were very wary, probably saw there were way too many people around, not just their „friend”. Concealed by foliage we saw them in parts several times, but eventually one of them was brave enough to appear „on stage” at least for a few seconds before they both retired.



4. Hainan Partridge Photo: Steven An

Vow, it was 10:00 AM, we had 5 lifers including the Partridge, and we did not even step on the boardwalk yet. But we did that precisely before lunch. The boardwalk was undergoing reconstruction some parts were brand new while others were worn down. There are multiple routes, and we walked a medium one, just a few kilometres, mainly as the day was already quite late. Close to the hotel we connected again with **Yellow-billed Nuthatches** giving closer views, also **Chinese Barbets** were showy, and **Scarlet and Grey-chinned Minivets**, **Orange-bellied Leafbirds** , a female **Red-headed Trogon** made sure that we enjoyed our time. As time passed by bird activity chimed down, we located a singing **Eyebrowed Wren-babbler**, and Steven pointed out a bird that neither he nor I saw well enough to identify. It was a female type rock-thrush perching

motionless mostly concealed, we narrowed it down to either Chestnut-bellied or White-throated, but once it flushed it was gone. Obviously, we could/should have spent more time on the boardwalk, just three days later Frank Rheinhardt who we will have met the next day, saw here on the boardwalk both Ratchet-tailed Treepies and Indochinese Green Magpies – both species we missed completely. Not to jump ahead, we spent the afternoon driving further along the road of the reserve, first stopping/birding around the reservoir. This appeared to be a tourist area but most businesses were abandoned now due to the economic hardships imposed by the pandemic. Still we saw here a beautiful male **Fork-tailed Sunbird** (perhaps Hainan Sunbird, *Aethopyga christinae christinae*) – fun fact Robert Swinhoe described the species here in Hainan and named after her wife Christina Swinhoe in 1869.



5. *Fork-tailed (Hainan) Sunbird*

We also added **Taiga Flycatcher** and **Olive-backed Pipit** here to the trip list. While driving down the road hoping for the elusive (and endangered) White-winged Magpie, we stopped at a few places where Steven heard birds of interest, this way we could connect with a family group of **Streak-breasted Scimitar** Babbler and **Spot-necked Babbler** respectively, also a chance to see a **Blue-bearded Bee-eater**. A note about the White-winged Magpie – perhaps the most difficult resident bird to see on Hainan, there are a few birds roaming the forest, unpredictable. Our guide Steven saw the species only once out of more than 10 visits. It was not with us 😊. It was quite late in the afternoon where we got to our destination where there was a beautifully built boardwalk providing easy

access along a picturesque portion of the river with huge boulders. Our main target here was the **White-crowned Forktail** a bird that we heard at least four times until that but never glimpsed it. Fortunately here, along the opposite shore this wagtail-like muscivore came out into the open along the riverbank allowing even a distant photograph at last lights of the day. We drove back to the hotel in the dark, had dinner and decided to leave the of course calling Mountain Scops Owl, we had to get up very early – we were booked for a Hainan Peacock Pheasant hide the next morning!

November 22

We left Tian-Chin in the dark, as our destination was at the opposite end of the reserve, we drove down almost to the entrance then drive up the other end. Suddenly a small bird flew across in front of the car. We stopped to look around and realized that as many as three **Mountain Scops Owls** were calling. We eventually located one calling closest to the road and after it moved to the tape, I found it with the flashlight, finally. It would have been a shame to leave Hainan without this owl, especially hearing it so many times. At the entrance of the garden we met Prof. Frank Rheinhardt, professor of ornithology, with whom we shared the Pheasant hide this morning. We were in the hide by seven thirty, and soon visited by the owner, he was super anxious as we were the first western birdwatchers allowed here. He told us that the pheasant came as early as 8:30 the previous day. So we waited, there was some activity overhead but we could not see much. Time passed slowly, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 – sharp contrast with the activity the previous day, but then, out of nowhere, a greyish gamebird walked into view – **Hainan Peacock Pheasant** – a hen! Big relief after so much anticipation. The bird took its time then she got down to business to collect the rice she came for. She spent 20 minutes in view then slowly walked up the slope to the back. What a sighting! We were very pleased and carefully left the hide for a lunch that was prepared for us very freshly (we witnessed the fish being taken out from the pond that was being served to us 30 min later. After lunch, we were offered to return to the hide for a few more hours, as Steven and Frank wanted to check out a new hide that does not have Pheasant but Hainan Partridge. We climbed back into the hide around 2:00 pm to see if there was anything in store for us. We sat there maybe an hour, compared to the morning it seemed like a short time, when I saw a movement in the back – I could not believe my eyes, it was a Pitta! To be more specific, a **Blue-rumped Pitta**, the only resident Pitta on Hainan. He did not come for the rice, I guess the bird was accidentally foraging in the back, clearly uninterested in rice, but it was visible for 5 minutes continuously making my longest Pitta observation so far... Well, definitely, was worth a belief in the afternoon session. The cherry on top an hour still later arrived in the form of a gorgeous male **Hainan Peacock Pheasant**, was apparently unconcerned of being late more than 8 hours. He started feeding soon, must have been hungry, and spent around 15 minutes in view. Steven and Frank came to pick us up only 10 minutes later and asked if we saw anything. Sure we did

– they were also successful with the Hainan Partridge, although the views were quite distant according to Steven. we still had some time before dusk, so we drove backwards toward the gate and stopped here and there to bird. No luck with White-winged Magpies again but saw **Grey Treepies**, a selection of small songbirds including finally smart male **Hainan Blue Flycatcher** – a bird I saw in Thailand before, but it was really cool to see them here. The final (fourth) lifebird of the day for me was the tiny **Plain Flowerpecker**. We worked slowly our way towards the Jian Feng Ling Zhu Feng mountain but dusk came quickly. In last light we saw a **Bay Woodpecker** flying across the road but then it was time to call it a day. We stayed in a cozy bungalow type hotel at Nanxian Zhijia.

November 23

We decided to do our last morning birdwatching at the parking lot of Jian Feng Ling Zhu Feng, little bit further up the road from where we stopped birding the previous evening. We got there before the break of dawn, the parking lot was full of cars, but not full of people as the visitors climbed the trail to the peak to witness sunrise from there. Mountain Scops Owls and Asian Barred Owlet were calling – but we did not pursue them here. We stayed at / around the parking lot that was at a high enough elevation and surrounded by fairly good – although not pristine forest habitat. In the following 2 hours we recorded 26 species, including some we have not yet encountered so far. It was a good place for both the Hainan and the **Rufous-cheeked Laughingthrushes**, and Babblers were also vocal, we saw **Large Scimitar Babblers**, and **Dusky Fulvettas** here, and heard Spot-necked Babbler and Eyebrowed Wren-Babblers. A mixed flock contained many species including **Hainan Leaf Warbler** – at eye level this time due to the lower vegetation, and two **Rufous-faced Warblers** that were little too quick to pass through.



6. *Hainan Leaf-Warbler*

We knew we had to start saying our good byes, so we enjoyed the beautiful tropical colors of **Gray-chinned Minivet**, **Chinese Barbet**, **Lesser Yellownape**, **Orange-bellied Leafbird** and so on. At 9:30 we started our descent parted with Frank – who went on to bird the Tianchi region getting lucky with the fancier Magpies on the boardwalk, and we turned toward the entrance gate. Steven heard **Rufous-capped Babbler** on the roadside, and a quick stop and search allowed us to put one more Babbler to the trip list. We left Jiangfenling NF little bit after 10:00 AM. We had yet to cross the island back to Haikou, this time we took the highway across the interior, watched the big central mountain range where the endemic (and critically endangered) Hainan Black-crested Gibbon lives. We did some tourist shopping and Steven treated us to a great farewell lunch before dropping us at the airport. It was time for us to return to the Hungarian winter.

The detailed times/ places with their respective bird lists and much more photographs can be accessed as **a link-only eBird trip report here:**

<https://ebird.org/tripreport/176028>

For quick reference, here is the checklist of the birds detected, the endemics are in bold underlined, proposed split Black-throated Laughingthrush the one-island endemic subspecies are indicated with the latin subspecies underlined (30+ such endemic subspecies seen!) . Minimal annotations to key species are given

1. Garganey *Spatula querquedula*
2. Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*
3. Green-winged Teal *Anas crecca*
4. **Hainan Partridge *Arborophila ardens*** - Tian Chi Botanical Garden with guide
5. **Hainan Peacock-Pheasant *Polyplectron katsumatae*** – hide arranged by Steven An
6. Blue-breasted Quail *Synoicus chinensis* – night birding at Danzhou bay
7. Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus* – 3 birds at salt pans
8. Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*
9. Rock Pigeon *Columba livia*
10. Red Collared-Dove *Streptopelia tranquebarica*
11. Spotted Dove *Spilopelia chinensis* *hainana*
12. Barred Cuckoo-Dove *Macropygia unchall* – seen from pheasant hide
13. Mountain Imperial-Pigeon *Ducula badia* – seen around Zhu Feng parking lot
14. Lesser Coucal *Centropus bengalensis* – immature at Danzhou Bay area daylight
15. Green-billed Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus tristis* – seen twice: in Haikou, and at Tian Chi
16. House Swift *Apus nipalensis*
17. Asian Palm Swift *Cypsiurus balasiensis*

18. Eurasian Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*
19. White-breasted Waterhen *Amaurornis phoenicurus*
20. Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*
21. Black-bellied Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*
22. Pacific Golden-Plover *Pluvialis fulva*
23. Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius*
24. Greater Sand-Plover *Anarhynchus leschenaultii*
25. Lesser Sand-Plover *Anarhynchus mongolus/atrifrons* – not identified to species, common
26. Kentish Plover *Anarhynchus alexandrinus*
27. White-faced Plover *Anarhynchus dealbatus*
28. Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata*
29. Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*
30. Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*
31. Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*
32. Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*
33. Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*
34. Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*
35. Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*
36. Common Redshank *Tringa totanus*
37. Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*
38. Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*
39. Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*
40. Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris*
41. Red Knot *Calidris canutus*
42. Broad-billed Sandpiper *Calidris falcinellus*
43. Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*
44. Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii*
45. Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta*
46. Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Calidris pygmaea* – 2 birds seen at low tide at Danzhou bay
47. Dunlin *Calidris alpina*
48. Barred Buttonquail *Turnix suscitator* – night birding at Danzhou Bay
49. Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*
50. Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*
51. Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida*
52. Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*
53. Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*
54. Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*
55. Striated Heron *Butorides striata*

56. Chinese Pond-Heron *Ardeola bacchus*
57. Eastern Cattle Egret *Bubulcus coromandus*
58. Great Egret *Ardea alba*
59. Medium Egret *Ardea intermedia*
60. Gray Heron *Ardea cinerea*
61. Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*
62. Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor*
63. Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus*
64. Oriental Honey-buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus*
65. Crested Serpent-Eagle *Spilornis cheela* *rutherfordi* seen from car circling over road in Danzhou Bay area
66. Eastern Marsh Harrier *Circus spilonotus*
67. Shikra *Accipiter badius*
68. Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*
69. Australasian Grass-Owl *Tyto longimembris* – night birding at Danzhou Bay
70. Oriental Bay-Owl *Phodilus badius* – night birding at Danzhou Bay
71. Mountain Scops-Owl *Otus spilocephalus* – commonly heard but only one seen in Jiangfenling, location in eBird
72. Collared Scops-Owl *Otus lettia* *umbratilis* – night birding at Danzhou Bay
73. Asian Barred Owlet *Glaucidium cuculoides* *persimile* – heard only
74. Red-headed Trogon *Harpactes erythrocephalus* *hainanus* 1 female seen from boardwalk
75. Eurasian Hoopoe *Upupa epops*
76. Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*
77. White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis*
78. Blue-bearded Bee-eater *Nyctornis athertoni* *brevicaudatus* – 1 seen, at Jiangfenling, location in eBird
79. Chinese Barbet *Psilopogon faber* *faber* surprisingly seen multiple occasions, at Tian Chi, and Zhu Feng as well
80. Gray-capped Pygmy Woodpecker *Yungipicus canicapillus* *swinhoei* only once at Tian Chi hotel
81. Bay Woodpecker *Blythipicus pyrrhotis* *hainanus* – once toward Zhu Feng
82. Lesser Yellownape Picus *chlorolophus* *longipennis* – with a bird flock at Zhu Feng parking lot
83. Blue-rumped Pitta *Hydrornis soror* *douglasi* – seen in the pheasant hide
84. Gray-chinned Minivet *Pericrocotus solaris*
85. Scarlet Minivet *Pericrocotus speciosus*
86. Black-winged Cuckooshrike *Lalage melaschistos*
87. White-bellied Erpornis *Erpornis zantholeuca*
88. Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocerus*

89. Crow-billed Drongo *Dicrurus annectens* – seen once in Haikou, also a probable spotted from car
90. Bronzed Drongo *Dicrurus aeneus*
91. Greater Racket-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus paradiseus johni*
92. Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea*
93. Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus*
94. Long-tailed Shrike *Lanius schach*
95. Gray Treepie *Dendrocitta formosae insulae*
96. Oriental Magpie *Pica serica*
97. Sultan Tit *Melanochlora sultanea*
98. Cinereous Tit *Parus cinereus hainanus* common in the hotel garden in Haikou
99. Oriental Skylark *Alauda gulgula*
100. Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis*
101. Lanceolated Warbler *Locustella lanceolata* – night birding at Danzhou Bay
102. Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*
103. Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*
104. Puff-throated Bulbul *Alophoixus pallidus pallidus*
105. Chestnut Bulbul *Hemixos castanonotus*
106. Mountain Bulbul *Ixos mccllellandii*
107. Light-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus sinensis hainanus*
108. Sooty-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus aurigaster*
109. Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*
110. Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*
- 111. Hainan Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus hainanus***
112. Rufous-faced Warbler *Abroscopus albogularis*
113. Gray-headed Parrotbill *Psittiparus gularis hainanus*
114. Swinhoe's White-eye *Zosterops simplex hainanus*
115. Rufous-capped Babbler *Cyanoderma ruficeps goodsoni*
116. Streak-breasted Scimitar-Babbler *Pomatorhinus ruficollis nigrostellatus*
117. Large Scimitar-Babbler *Erythrogonys hypoleucos hainana*
118. Spot-necked Babbler *Stachyris striolata swinhoei*
119. Dusky Fulvetta *Schoeniparus brunneus argutus*
120. Eyebrowed Wren-Babbler *Napothera epilepidota hainana*
121. Rufous-cheeked Laughingthrush *Garrulax castanotis castanotis*
122. Black-throated Laughingthrush *Pterorhinus chinensis monachus*
123. Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush *Pterorhinus pectoralis semitorquatus*
124. Yellow-billed Nuthatch *Sitta solangiae chienfengensis*
125. European Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*
126. Black-collared Starling *Gracupica nigricollis*
127. White-shouldered Starling *Sturnia sinensis*

128. Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis*
129. Crested Myna *Acridotheres cristatellus* *brevipennis*
130. Chinese Blackbird *Turdus mandarinus*
131. Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica*
132. Asian Brown Flycatcher *Muscicapa dauurica*
133. Oriental Magpie-Robin *Copsychus saularis*
134. Hainan Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis hainanus*
135. Rufous-tailed Robin *Larvivora sibilans*
136. White-crowned Forktail *Enicurus leschenaulti*
137. White-tailed Robin *Myiomela leucura*
138. Taiga Flycatcher *Ficedula albicilla*
139. Daurian Redstart *Phoenicurus aureus*
140. Blue Rock-Thrush *Monticola solitarius*
141. Amur Stonechat *Saxicola stejnegeri*
142. Plain Flowerpecker *Dicaeum minullum* *minullum*
143. Ornate Sunbird *Cinnyris ornatus*
144. Fork-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga christinae* *christinae*
145. Orange-bellied Leafbird *Chloropsis hardwickii* *lazulina*
146. Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata*
147. Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*
148. Gray Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*
149. Eastern Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla tschutschensis*
150. White Wagtail *Motacilla alba*
151. Richard's Pipit *Anthus richardi*
152. Blyth's Pipit *Anthus godlewskii*
153. Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*
154. Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus*
155. Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola* – night birding at Danzhou Bay



7. *Blue-rumped Pitta*

