

A Thorburn

2.

Thank again for your hospitality. Dear Ansheesh -

21 Feb '91  
23/2  
1991

If you can duplicate the slide,  
please send it to me at:

**WILLIAM S. CLARK**  
4554 Sheffand Green Rd.  
Alexandria, VA 22312

USA

If you send the original slide, I  
could have it duplicated and returned  
to you.

My regards to Sengj, Rajeev, and  
Hemayon.

Cheers  
Bill

John & I are still in India. We'll  
leave on 2 March.

I'm writing to belatedly accept  
your offer to duplicate your  
slide of a juvenile White-bellied  
Sea Eagle that you took at  
Ft. Blair in the Andamans.

We had not been able to see  
any juveniles in flight. Your slide  
shows the underwing very well.

**Wigeon**     *Anas penelope*

A non-diving duck that prefers to graze along the shallow grassy jheels and marshes.  
A common winter visitor to north India.

Painting by A. Thorburn.



**BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY**

Hornbill House, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road, Bombay 400 023.

— over 100 years dedicated to the study and protection of India's  
natural environment.

AASHEESH PITTIE

14-7-370 Begum Bazar, HYDERABAD - 500 012, INDIA

Phone : Off. 43264 Res. 43263

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27th February 1991

Dr William S Clark  
4554 Shetland Green Road  
Alexandria, VA 22312  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Dr Clark,

Thank you for yours of 21st instant.

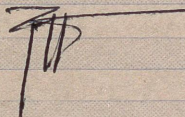
I am enclosing the original slide of the immature White-bellied Sea Eagle, for your use. I am not at all sure about the quality of a duplicate made here, and request you to get one made for your use and return me the original. I hope that will be all right with you.

Birding with you was an enriching experience for all of us. The notes which you so promptly sent us about the Checklist, are extremely helpful and the changes will be incorporated in the next edition (I hope one comes out soon!). You had however, mentioned about writing a paper on the discrepancies in the systematics of the Indian birds of prey, in the Journal of the BNHS. I hope you are going to do it.

I hope the result of your work in India will be A FIELD-GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF PREY OF THE INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT! I would like to wish you all the best for the project, and offer my services for any help you require to get it done, here in India.

Please convey my good wishes to John too.

Yours sincerely,



Encl: as above.

4/5  
1991

4554 Shetland Green Road  
Alexandria, VA 22312 USA  
April 29, 1991

Aasheesh Pittie  
14-7-370 Begum Bazar  
Hyderabad 500 012 India

Dear Aasheesh:

Thanks for your letter of 27 February with the slide of the White-bellied Sea Eagle. I am just now getting some time at home after leaving India, having been to Mexico, Guatemela, and New York.

I will return the eagle slide in a week or so after it has been duped.

I am writing now to send the enclosed draft Ms. for the Indian Raptor Names article. I would appreciate your comments. Please, if you have comments, respond quickly as I would like to submit this to the Journal of the BNHS this summer. I am having several people here in the USA review it also.

Abandoned

Did anyone in your club watch the Tawny Eagle nest this spring? I hope so.

By the way, I am not a DR., just a plain Mr. like most of us. Keep in touch.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William S. Clark

Encl: Indian Raptor Names Ms.

Page 5, 8, 10

AASHEESH  
DRAFT

6/5  
1989

COMMENTS ON THE COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES USED FOR DIURNAL  
RAPTORS IN INDIA, WITH COMPARISONS TO INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED  
STANDARD NAMES

William S. Clark

INTRODUCTION

On my first visit to India in 1985, I was excited by the prospect of seeing, photographing, and studying new species of diurnal raptors. But I was disappointed when the "Pariah Kite" turned out to be the familiar Black Kite; same when the "Scavenger Vulture" was simply the Egyptian Vulture. I also noted some rather unusual taxonomic decisions made by Ali & Ripley (1983a); for example, they considered, without citing any authority, that Saker, Lanner, and Laggar Falcons constituted a single species, Falco biarmicus.

Why are such unusual and nonstandard names used for the birds of prey in India? The answer seems to be that the nomenclature of Indian birds follows that of Ali & Ripley (1983a), which, in turn, was at least partially based on Baker (1930)(scientific names only), Whistler (1949), and Ripley (1982). This was also, no doubt, the nomenclature source for the bird field guide by Ali & Ripley (1983b).

It is important that Indian bird nomenclature conform to international standards because Indian and foreign ornithologists

### Indian raptor names

need to communicate clearly. Indians are and will continue to report their research by presenting papers at international conferences and by submitting papers to international journals, and foreign ornithologists and bird-watchers are and will continue to visit India and publish articles in Indian journals.

Herein I will discuss the common and scientific names presented in Ali & Ripley (1983a) for the diurnal raptors (Falconiformes) when they differ from those given in standard ornithological references on taxonomy or birds of prey and recommend name changes to conform with standard international nomenclature.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Eleven ornithological references (Table 1), including some specializing in diurnal raptors, were consulted, and both common and scientific names were compared, species by species, with those used in Ali & Ripley (1983a). Differences in common and scientific names were noted. Baker (1930), Whistler (1949), and Ripley (1982), likely nomenclature sources for Ali & Ripley (1983a), were also consulted.

Proposed name changes were selected when the name in Ali & Ripley (1983a) differed from the common name used for a species elsewhere. The guideline is that the common name for a species should be the same throughout its range, and, if possible, for all races. Some scientific names used in Ali & Ripley (1983a) should be altered to reflect the latest taxonomic thinking.

## Indian raptor names

### RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Common and scientific names given in Ali & Ripley (1983a) which differ from a consensus of the above references are presented below species by species. Presented first is a section dealing with differences in common names; new common names that are internationally recognized are proposed in table 2. A second section covers differences in scientific names; new scientific names reflecting the latest taxonomic work are given in table 3.

Species sections below begin with the common (bold face) and scientific names given in Ali & Ripley (1983a); the numbers preceding these names refer to the paragraph numbers used in Ali & Ripley (1983a). Each section includes a discussion of the names given in the standard references. The numbers in the discussion refer to the standard references given in Table 1.

#### I. Common Names

##### 124. **Blackwinged Kite** Elanus caeruleus.

"Black-shouldered Kite" is the preferred name. 1,2,3,6,7,11, but 5,8,10 use "Black-winged Kite", however 5 also mentions "Black-shouldered Kite" in Parentheses. Whistler (1949) and Ripley (1982) use "Blackwinged Kite."

##### 125. **Blyth's Baza or Northern Brown Lizard Hawk.** Aviceda jerdoni jerdoni & 126. **Legge's Baza** Aviceda jerdoni ceylonensis.

Preferred is "Jerdon's Baza" is used by 2,11; "Crested Cuckoo

#### Indian raptor names

Falcon" is used by 6,7; and "Asian Baza" is used by 1, with "Jerdon's Baza mentioned in parentheses. Ripley (1982) uses only "Blyth's Baza."

133. Pariah Kite Milvus migrans govinda & 134. Blackeared Kite M. m. lineatus.

All authorities use "Black Kite" for Milvus migrans. 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,10,11. It would be preferable to use "Indian Black Kite" for M. m. govinda as was done for Indian Shikra and Indian Crested Goshawk. Ripley (1982) uses "Pariah or Black Kite."

143. Horsfield's or Chinese Goshawk Accipiter soloensis.

"Grey Frog Hawk" is consensus common name. 1,2,7,11, but 10 uses "Horsfield's or Chinese Sparrow Hawk." Ripley (1982) uses only "Horsfield's Goshawk."

155. Desert Buzzard Buteo b. vulpinus.

This distinctive race of the Eurasian Buzzard is usually known as "Steppe Buzzard." 5.

157. White-eyed Buzzard-Eagle Butastur teesa.

Butastur is a genus of small raptors; they hardly qualify to be called eagles. They are usually known as "Buzzards". 3,6,7, but 10,11 use "White-eyed Buzzard-Eagle." "White-eyed Buzzard" is preferred. 1,2.

158. Hodgson's or Feathertoed Hawk-Eagle Spizaetus nipalensis nipalensis & 159. Legge's or Ceylon Feathertoed Hawk-Eagle. S. n. kelaarti.

Better name is "Mountain Hawk-Eagle." 1,2,6,7, but 10 and Ripley

### Indian raptor names

(1982) use "Hodgson's Hawk-Eagle" and 11 uses "Hodgson's, Mountain, and Feather-toed Hawk-Eagle."

163. Bonelli's or Slender Hawk-Eagle Hieraaetus fasciatus & 164. Booted Hawk-Eagle H. pennatus & 165. Rufousbellied Hawk-Eagle H. kienerii.

Hieraaetus is a genus of eagles; only Spizaetus qualify as Hawk-eagles; that because of short broad wings and long tails. "Bonelli's Eagle, Booted Eagle, and Rufous-bellied Eagle" are preferred. 1,2,3,5,6,7,10,11. Whistler (1949) and Ripley (1982) use "Bonelli's Eagle."

*either shift this sentence to no. 158 above or mention 158 in() here.*

177. <sup>a</sup>Himalayan Greyheaded Fishing Eagle Ichthyophaga nana plumbea.

Better name is "Lesser Fishing Eagle". 1,2,6,7,11. This also avoids confusion with Ichthyophaga ichtyaetus, the Greyheaded Fishing Eagle.

187. Indian Scavenger Vulture Neophron percnopterus.

There is a complete consensus for "Egyptian Vulture" in rest of range. 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,10,11. "Indian Egyptian Vulture" is OK for Indian race. Ripley (1982) uses "Egyptian or Scavenger Vulture." Whistler (1949) uses "Neophron."

190. Pale Harrier Circus macrourus.

There is a complete consensus for "Pallid Harrier" in rest of range. 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,10,11. Whistler (1949) uses "Pale Harrier."

204. Himalayan Redbreasted Falconet Microhierax caerulescens.

This species has little or no red on its breast. "Rufous-thighed Falconet" is more accurate and thus preferred. 2,6,7,11, but 1 uses

## Indian raptor names

"Collared Falconet."

211. Shaheen Falcon F. p. peregrinator.

"Shaheen" is a complete name in itself. 4. Adding "Falcon" on the end is redundant. Actually "Indian Peregrine" would be preferable, but Shaheen is well known throughout the world, especially by falconers.

213. Central Asian Hobby F. subbuteo centralasiae.

Now known as "Northern Hobby" by some authorities to differentiate it from African, Oriental, and Australian Hobbys. 1. Less preferable is "Hobby" 2,3,4,5,6,8,10,11 or "Eurasian Hobby" alternate 4. Ripley (1982) uses "Hobby."

214. Indian Hobby F. severus rufedoides & 215. Burmese Hobby F. s. severus.

"Oriental Hobby" is consensus name elsewhere. 1,2,4,6,7,11. Ripley (1982) uses "Oriental Hobby."

219. Red-headed Merlin F. chiquera chiquera.

Known as "Red-necked Falcon" in Africa. 3. But "Red-headed Falcon" is consensus. 1,2,4,6,7,11. This bird is unlike the Merlin in many ways.

## II. Scientific Names

141. Car Nicobar Shikra Accipiter badius butleri.

Now thought to be a separate species, A. butleri 1,2,6,7,9,11. See Mees (1980) for convincing discussion. Called "Nicobar Shikra"

### Indian raptor names

by 2,6,7,9,11 and "Nicobar Sparrowhawk" by 1. Ripley (1982) uses A. badius butleri.

#### 152. Eastern Sparrow-Hawk Accipiter virgatus gularis.

Accipiter virgatus is Besra Sparrowhawk; A. gularis is a separate species. 1,2,6,7,9,10,11. See Mees (1980) for a full discussion. It is called "Lesser Sparrowhawk" by 2,6,9,10 and "Japanese Lesser Sparrowhawk" by 1,7,11. Baker (1930) recognized A. gularis as distinct from A. virgatus, but Ripley (1982) combined them.

#### 160. Changeable Hawk-Eagle Spizaetus (cirrhatus) limnaetus.

The taxonomic position of this short-crested form is in doubt; see Amadon (1953) and 1,9. It may well be a separate species from S. c. cirrhatus. Ripley (1982) indicated doubt by including this form as S. (cirrhatus) limnaetus. (Apparently the dark morph does not occur in India as I could locate no specimens in major museum collections nor references to this colour morph in the literature.)

#### 169. Eastern Steppe Eagle Aquila rapax nipalensis.

Most field workers who have studied both forms have come to the conclusion that Steppe and Tawny Eagles are separate species, not even closely related. Steppe Eagle is A. nipalensis. 6,8. See also Amadon (1982). Both races, A. n. nipalensis and A. n. orientalis should occur in India during the winter. The author is preparing a paper explaining how to separate all museum specimens as to which species using either morphology or plumage. Baker (1930) and Ripley (1982) both include Steppe Eagle as A. nipalensis.

Indian raptor names

177. Himalyan Greyheaded Fishing Eagle Ichthyophaga nana plumbea.

Ichthyophaga humilis is used in 1 with a reference to Mees (1967).

194. Eastern Marsh Harrier or Striped Harrier Circus aeruginosus spilonotus.

Some authorities now recognize it as a separate species, C. spilonotus. 1,9, but there is no consensus. 2,6,7,10,11. Baker (1930) treats them as distinct species. They are recognizably different, even in the field.

206. Saker or Cherrug Falcon Falco biarmicus cherrug & 207. Shanghar Falcon F. b. milvipes.

All authorities agree that Falco biarmicus is the "Lanner Falcon." 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 and that it does not occur in India. Likewise they concur that the Saker is F. cherrug. 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11. See especially 4. Neither Ali & Ripley (1983a) nor Ripley (1982) present any reasons for combining the 3 large falcons into one species. Ripley (1982) called all 3 "Lagger Falcon." Baker (1930) has F. cherrug as a separate species.

What about  
Shanghar falcon?  
Is it still ssp?  
or F.m.?

208. Lagger Falcon F. biarmicus jugger.

Same comments above for 206. Lagger Falcon is Falco jugger. 1,2,4,6,7,9,10,11. Baker (1930) lists this as a separate species, F. jugger.

209. Eastern Peregrine Falcon F. peregrinus japonensis.

Winter Peregrines in India are F. p. calidus. 2,9,10. F. p. japonensis winters in Japan and Phillipines. 9. All Peregrines that I have seen in India either in the field or in museum

### Indian raptor names

collections have been calidus or peregrinator. Read account on page 851 of 2. See also Osman (1980). Baker (1930) uses F. p. calidus, but Ripley (1982) uses F. p. japonensis.

#### 210. Redcapped or Barbary Falcon F. peregrinus babylonicus.

Another name for this form is "Red-naped Shaheen." It is now thought to be a race of the Barbary Falcon F. pelegrinoides, F. p. babylonicus. 1,4,5,6,10,11, but further field and laboratory work are needed. 2,7,9. Baker uses F. pelegrinoides babylonicus, but Ripley (1982) uses F. peregrinus babylonicus.

#### 220. Eastern Redlegged Falcon F. vespertinus amurensis.

Falco vespertinus is the "Red-footed Falcon." 1,3,4,5,9. It does not occur in India. Most authorities now recognize F. amurensis as a separate species known as the "Amur Falcon" (or less preferably "Eastern Red-footed Falcon"); it does occur in India. 1,9. See especially 4. Baker (1930) does not include this species; Ripley (1982) uses F. vespertinus amurensis.

The nomenclature changes proposed in tables 1 and 2 are necessary to facilitate communication about Indian birds of prey among ornithologists and bird-watchers. The correct use of up-to-date scientific names for Indian birds of prey is imperative. The Bombay Natural History Society, as the leading ornithological institute in India, should undertake to implement these proposed name changes.

## Indian raptor names

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, especially David Ferguson, for support during my trips to India and the Bombay Natural History Society for use of their library, specimens, and computers. S. Ali made helpful comments on earlier drafts.

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- Mees, G.F. 1980. The Sparrow-Hawks (Accipiter) of the Andaman Islands. JBNHS 77:<sup>(2)</sup>371-412.
- Osman, S. 1980<sup>3</sup>. The Peregrine Falcon. JBNHS ~~77~~<sup>80</sup>(2):380-384. ?
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Indian raptor names

Whistler, H. 1949. Popular Handbook of Indian Birds. 4th ed.

Reprinted 1986 in India by Natraj, Dehra Dun.

Table 1. Standard Ornithological references used for comparison with Ali & Ripley (1983a).

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2. Brown, L. & D. Amadon. 1968. Hawks, Eagles, and Falcons of the World. Country Life Books, London.
3. Brown et al. 1988. Birds of Africa. Vol. 1. Academic, London.
4. Cade, T. 1982. Falcons of the World. Collins, London.
5. Cramp, S. & K. E. L. Simmons. 1980. Birds of Western Palearctic. Vol II. Oxford U. Oxford.
6. Grossman, M. J. & S. Hamlet. 1964. Birds of Prey of the World. Cassell, London.
7. ISIS. 1984. Avian Taxonomic Directory, Int. Species Inv. Sys.
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9. Stressemann, E. & D. Amadon. 1979. Checklist of Birds of the World, 2nd Ed. Vol. I. (Mayr & Cottrell, eds) MCZ, Cambridge U. Cambridge, Ma USA. (Scientific names only)
10. Vaurie, C. 1965. The Birds of the Palearctic Fauna. Non-passerines. Witherby, London.
11. Walter, M. 1980. The Complete Birds of the World. Davis & Charles. London.

Table 2. Proposed Common Names for Indian Raptors

Scientific Name	Present Name	Proposed Name
<u>Elanus caeruleus</u>	Blackwinged Kite	Black-shouldered Kite
<u>Aviceda j. jerdoni</u>	Blyth's Baza	Jerdon's Baza
<u>Avideca j. ceylonensis</u>	Legge's Baza	Jerdon's Baza
<u>Milvus migrans govinda</u>	Pariah Kite	Black Kite
<u>Accipiter soloensis</u>	Horschfield's Goshawk	Grey Frog Hawk
<u>Buteo b. vulpinus</u>	Desert Buzzard	Steppe Buzzard
<u>Butastur teesa</u>	White-eyed Buzzard-Eagle	White-eyed Buzzard
<u>Spizaetus nipalensis</u>	Hodgson's Hawk-Eagle	Mountain Hawk-Eagle
<u>Hieraaetus fasciatus</u>	Bonelli's Hawk-Eagle	Bonelli's Eagle
<u>Hieraaetus pennatus</u>	Booted Hawk-Eagle	Booted Eagle
<u>Hieraaetus kienerii</u>	Rufousbellied Hawk-Eagle	Rufous-bellied Eagle
<u>Ichthyophaga nana</u>	Himalyan Greyheaded Fishing Eagle	Lesser Fishing Eagle
<u>Neophron percnopterus</u>	Scavenger Vulture	Egyptian Vulture
<u>Circus macrourus</u>	Pale Harrier	Pallid Harrier
<u>Microhierax caerulescens</u>	Redbreasted Falconet	Rufous-thighed Falconet
<u>Falco subbuteo</u>	Central Asian Hobby	Northern Hobby
<u>Falco severus rufpedoides</u>	Indian Hobby	Oriental Hobby
<u>Falco s. serverus</u>	Burmese Hobby	Oriental Hobby
<u>Falco chicquera</u>	Red-headed Merlin	Red-headed Falcon
<u>Falco amurensis</u>	Red-legged Falcon	Amur Falcon

Table 3. Proposed Scientific Names for Indian Raptors

Common Name	Handbook name	Proposed name
Nicobar Shikra	<u>Accipiter badius butleri</u>	<u>A. butleri</u>
Lesser Sparrowhawk	<u>Accipiter virgatus gularis</u>	<u>A. gularis</u>
Steppe Eagle	<u>Aquila rapax nipalensis</u>	<u>A. nipalensis</u>
Lesser Fishing Eagle	<u>icthyophaga nana</u>	<u>I. humilis</u>
Striped Harrier	<u>Circus aeruginosus spilonotus</u>	<u>C. spilonotus</u>
Saker Falcon	<u>Falco biarmicus cherrug</u>	<u>F. cherrug</u>
Laggar Falcon	<u>Falco biarmicus jugger</u>	<u>F. jugger</u>
Peregrine	<u>Falco peregrinus japonensis</u>	<u>F.p. calidus</u>
Amur Falcon	<u>Falco vespertinus amurensis</u>	<u>F. amurensis</u>

AASHEESH PITTIE  
14-7-370 Begum Bazar, HYDERABAD - 500 012, INDIA  
Phone : Off. 43264 Res. 43263

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REF: Yours of 29th April 1991.

8th May, 1991

Mr William S Clark  
4554 Shetland Green Road  
Alexandria  
VIRGINIA 22312  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Bill,

Thanks for the above and the enclosed DRAFT of the Indian Raptor Names Ms. A quick perusal brought out the following points for your attention.

1. Page 5:- 163. The statement "only Spizaetus qualify...and long tails.", should, I feel, either be shifted to No. 158 above, or 158 should be mentioned here in parentheses. *(for more clarity)*  
177. There is a slip in HIMALAYAN in the title.
2. Page 8:- 206. What about Shanghar Falcon? Is it still a race of Falco biarmicus (milvipes) or is it now Falco milvipes?
3. Page 10:- REFERENCES:-
  - i) Mees, .. (1980). .. JBNHS 77(2):371-412.
  - ii) Osman, .. (1983). Peregrine Falcon. JBNHS 80(2): 380-384.


About systematics I am ignorant. But about the common names, I agree with your point of view. Only I wonder how a proposal to change the common names will be taken by the birding fraternity here! Changes of names are not too popular in the USA too, I think!

I have taken the liberty of showing your ms. to Humayun Khan, who was here yesterday, and he has something to say about it. You may hear from him too.

The Tawny Eagle nest at ICRISAT has been abandoned. M. Peacock, who is a frequent visitor to ICRISAT and some of us (who have made about 4-5 trips there) have all drawn a blank. Maybe later this year some activity will commence.

If there is anything you would like sent from India, please do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely,



16/5  
1991

4554 Shetland Green Road  
Alexandria, VA 22312 USA  
May 8, 1991

Dear Aasheesh,

Enclosed is your slide of the White-bellied Sea Eagle. Thanks for allowing me to duplicate it. It shows well some important field marks.

I plan to return to India next November for 2 or 3 months. But plans at this stage do not include Hyderabad. Too bad.

Until we next meet, all the best.

Sincerely yours,

*Bill*

William S. Clark

Encl: slide.

AASHEESH PITTIE  
14-7-370 Begum Bazar, HYDERABAD - 500 012, INDIA  
Phone : Off. 43264 Res. 43263

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May 24, 1991

Mr William S. Clark  
4554 Shetland Green Road  
Alexandria  
Virginia 22312  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Bill,

I hope this letter finds you in good health. I received the slide you sent with yours of 8th instant in good condition. You too must have received mine of the same date with comments on your paper, sent earlier to me.

I write with a small request. Some organisation is introducing Barn Owls in Port Blair, Andaman Islands, (where a sub-species already exists, though rather precariously, and nobody seems to know why it is scarce!) to control a mice and rat menace in palm-oil plantations. We do not have any literature here, on re-introductions, to fall back upon for reference, especially where raptors are concerned. In a recent issue of BRITISH BIRDS (vol. 84 no. 5 May 1991), the following paper is mentioned in a Reference section of "World status of the Red Kite" by Ian M. Evans and M. W. Pienkowski.

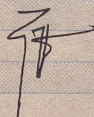
Newton, I. 1988: Reintroduction, and its relation to the management of raptor populations. In PROC. OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON RAPTOR REINTRODUCTION, 1985. Institute for Wildlife Studies, Arcata, California.

I wonder if you could send us a xerox of this paper. It might have something useful for us.

Smriti and I are now the proud parents of a son!

Happy hawking!

Sincerely,





T. BOYER

Dear Aasheesh -

13 June '91



Handwritten signature and date: 2/16 / 1991

Proceedings for Raptor Re-introduction are being sent to you. I couldn't find it in my library to photocopy

Newton's article -

Hope to be back in India in

November. Lots of news from India

here - \* Electra, Monson, Ghazdi

SCOPS OWL (Otus scops) שעיור מצוי

הקטן בדורסי הלילה בישראל. מסייף ומסכן ביערות הקק"ל, במטעים ובעצים בתוך יישובים חקלאיים בצפון הארץ.

The smallest of Israel's owls. It spends the summer in Israel and breeds in trees in JNF woodlands, orchards and in agricultural settlements.

Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel החברה להגנת הטבע  
Israel Ornithological Center מרכז המידע הישראלי  
Israel Raptor Information Center מרכז מידע על עופות דורסים

Jewish National Fund

קרן קימת לישראל

Drawing by Trevor Roger

כל הזכויות שמורות לחברה להגנת הטבע \* התקה - עורך מרכז

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AASHEESH PITTIE

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Phone : Off. 43264 Res. 43263

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September 23, 1991

DUPLICATE

Dr. William S. Clark  
4554 Shetland Green Road  
Alexandria  
VIRGINIA 22312  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Bill,

Thank you very much for the generous copy of PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON RAPTOR REINTRODUCTION, 1985. I received a copy a few days ago with a note informing me that you will pay for it!

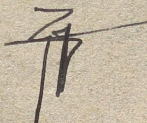
The owl re-introduction programme in the Andamans has been dropped temporarily, we are given to understand, due to the objections of naturalists in the continent. Even so, I am sending Xeroxes of relevant papers from the above publication, to the concerned authorities, for their information and use.

Kindly let me know of your itinerary in India. Perhaps I can meet you in Bombay, if we happen to be there at the same time.

Rest is fine.

Thank you once again,

Sincerely,



Recd: 2.12.1991

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Dear Aashish -

Your letter of 23 Sept caught up with me here in Bombay.

I'll be back in Bombay the last week of December. Before that I'll be travelling to various places.

January we will be in Gujarat and I leave in early Feb.

Thanks for your letter -

Cheers - Bill

Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) or cat-bear lives in the dense forests of the Eastern Himalaya.  
It has also been sighted in Sikkim.

Painting by S. Siga



**BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY**

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natural environment.

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4554 Shetland Green Road  
Alexandria, VA 22312 USA  
March 17, 1993

Aasheesh Pittie  
14-7-370 Begum Bazar  
Hyderabad 500 012, India

Dear Aasheesh:

This is to thank you for the Holiday card you sent to me. It was a nice thought. It has been several years since we met and birded around Hyderabad.

Last month I accompanied Vibhu Prakash for 10 days of raptor surveys in the Andaman Islands and also took some photos of White-bellied Sea Eagles. Remember that you sent me a duplicate of the juvenile you took near Port Blair?

I hope that the recent bombings in India are not the start of a terror campaign.

Drop me a line when you have time and tell me about your latest raptor sightings.

Sincerely yours,

*Bill*

William S. Clark