Sri Lanka's Endemic Birds

Naturetrek Tour Report 17th – 29th January 2026

White-rumped Sharma

Indian Pitta

Dull-blue Flycatcher

Serendib Scops Owl

Tour report by Dhanushka Perera. Images courtesy of Ian Wells

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Tour participants: Dhanushka Perera and Kasun Gonagala (leaders) with 11 Naturetrek clients

Summary

The tour began in the lush, lowland rainforests of Kithulgala, where birding immediately exceeded expectations with excellent sightings of key endemic and rare species, including Chestnut-backed Owlet, Green-billed Coucal, and the highly sought-after Serendib Scops Owl. Productive forest-edge and reserve visits delivered a rich variety of lowland specialists, along with memorable reptile encounters, setting a strong foundation for the journey. As the tour moved into the central highlands, rewarding stops and forest walks added montane endemics such as Sri Lanka Thrush, Sri Lanka Wood Pigeon, and multiple flycatcher species, highlighted by repeated sightings of the scarce Kashmir Flycatcher.

Highland birding reached its peak with extensive exploration of Horton Plains and surrounding areas, producing classic montane specialties including Sri Lanka Bush Warbler, Dull Blue Flycatcher, and Dark-fronted Babbler. Persistence paid off with outstanding views of the elusive Sri Lanka Whistling Thrush, one of the tour's major highlights. The transition into the dry zone introduced a new suite of species, with productive wetland and open-country birding en route and within Udawalawe, complemented by memorable encounters with Asian Elephants and a wide range of dry-zone birds.

The final phase of the tour focused on the iconic Sinharaja Rainforest, where village tracks and forest trails yielded an exceptional concentration of Sri Lankan endemics. Highlights included Sri Lanka Blue Magpie, Sri Lanka Spurfowl, Ashy-headed Laughingthrush, and Crimson-backed Flameback. The tour concluded on a perfect note with excellent views of the Red-faced Malkoha, completing a clean sweep of all Sri Lankan endemic bird species. This remarkable achievement, combined with diverse habitats and consistently high-quality sightings, made the tour an outstanding and unforgettable birding experience.

Day 1 Saturday 17th January

Evening flight from Heathrow to Colombo

Day 2 Sunday 18th January

The clients arrived in Sri Lanka at approximately 12:30 PM, marking the beginning of an exciting wildlife-focused journey. The group departed at 1:30 PM for Kithulgala, a renowned destination for lowland rainforest birding.

The drive to Kithulgala was smooth, and we arrived at around 4:30 PM. Birding activities commenced in the vicinity of the Kithulgala Police Station, an area well known for its rich avifauna and favourable forest-edge habitats.

The evening birding session proved to be highly rewarding. One of the key highlights was the successful sighting of the Chestnut-backed Owlet, which delighted the group and exceeded expectations so early in the tour. In addition to this memorable encounter, several other Sri Lankan endemic and resident species were observed, including the Spot-winged Thrush, Sri Lanka Hanging Parakeet and Orange-billed Babbler, along with a variety of other forest birds that contributed to an excellent start to the tour.

At 7:00 PM, the group reconvened for an evening checklist session and briefing, during which the day's sightings were reviewed and discussed in detail. Plans for the following day's activities were also outlined. The day concluded with a relaxed dinner, allowing the group to unwind and reflect on a successful first day of birding in Sri Lanka.

Overall, the day was well paced and productive, setting a positive tone for the remainder of the tour.

Day 3 Monday 19th January

The day began with pre-breakfast birding in Kithulgala village, exploring forested areas across the river, where early morning activity was at its peak. This session proved productive, with the successful observation of one of the key target species, the Green-billed Coucal, much to the satisfaction of the group. Additional notable sightings included the endemic Sri Lanka Red-backed Flameback, Black-capped Bulbul, and Sri Lanka Green Pigeon, along with several other forest and edge species that added to an excellent start to the day.

Following the morning birding session, we returned to the hotel for breakfast. After breakfast, the tour proceeded to the nearby Makandawa Forest Reserve, a prime lowland rainforest location known for its rich biodiversity.

The visit to Makandawa was particularly rewarding. One of the major highlights of the tour was the sighting of the rare Serendib Scops Owl, a highly sought-after endemic species, which generated great excitement among the group. Further bird observations included the Malabar Trogon, Brown-breasted Flycatcher, and Crimson-fronted Barbet. In addition to avian highlights, the forest also offered excellent reptile sightings, including the endemic Sri Lanka Kangaroo Lizard and a well-camouflaged Green Pit Viper, adding diversity to the day's wildlife experiences. The group returned to the hotel for lunch and a short rest. At 4:00 PM, birding resumed with an afternoon visit to the area near the Kithulgala Police Station, which once again delivered quality sightings. During this session, the group observed species such as the Sri Lanka Grey Hornbill, White-bellied Drongo, and Brown-capped Babbler, among several others active during the late afternoon hours.

The day concluded at 7:00 PM with a checklist session and dinner, during which the day's impressive sightings were reviewed and discussed. Overall, the day was highly successful, featuring excellent views of multiple endemic and rare species and further strengthening the overall quality of the Kithulgala birding experience.

Day 4 Tuesday 20th January

The day began with another session of pre-breakfast birding in the village area across the river. Before even leaving the hotel, the group was fortunate to observe two Green-billed Coucals, providing an excellent and unexpected start to the morning. Upon reaching the village area, bird activity was high, resulting in several rewarding sightings. Notable species recorded during this session included Green Warbler, Yellow-browed Bulbul, Tickell's Blue Flycatcher, Yellow-fronted Barbet and Small Minivet, along with a variety of other forest and village-edge birds.

After the morning birding, the group returned to the hotel for breakfast, completed check-out at 9:00 AM, and then proceeded towards Nuwara Eliya. En route, the journey was paused for a tea stop, which turned into a memorable highlight of the day. During this stop, the group was thrilled to spot the rare Kashmir Flycatcher, an exciting and unexpected observation. Additional species noted along the way included the endemic Sri Lanka Scimitar Babbler and Loten's Sunbird, further enriching the travel-day bird list.

The journey continued to Nuwara Eliya, where the group arrived in time for lunch. After a short rest, birding activities resumed in the afternoon. At 4:00 PM, the group departed for a birding area near the city, focusing on montane forest and woodland habitats.

This afternoon session proved highly successful, highlighted by an excellent sighting of the elusive Sri Lanka Thrush, much to the delight of the group. Additional notable species observed included Sri Lanka White Eye, Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher, and Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike, among several other montane species active during the late afternoon hours.

The group returned to the hotel in the early evening. At 7:00 PM, the day concluded with dinner and a checklist session, during which the day's diverse and exciting sightings were reviewed. With a productive travel day and several rare and endemic species recorded, the group called it a day and prepared for the next stage of the tour.

Day 5 Wednesday 21st January

The day began with an early departure at 5:30 AM, with packed breakfasts prepared in advance, as the group set out for Horton Plains National Park, one of Sri Lanka's premier highland birding destinations. En route to the park, the group was rewarded with a sighting of the elusive Sri Lanka Wood Pigeon, an excellent observation that set a positive tone for the day.

Upon entering Horton Plains National Park, birding commenced along the grassland and montane forest trails. The morning produced several notable sightings, including endemic and highland specialties such as the Sri Lanka Bush Warbler, Dull Blue Flycatcher, and Dark-fronted Babbler, all observed well and appreciated by the group. Despite conducting an extensive and focused search, the highly sought-after Sri Lanka Whistling Thrush unfortunately remained elusive during the morning session.

In addition to birdlife, the park also offered rewarding mammal encounters. The group observed Purple-faced Leaf Monkeys moving through the forest canopy, as well as Sambar Deer grazing in the open grasslands, adding further interest to the visit.

The group departed Horton Plains and returned to the hotel, arriving at around 1:00 PM for lunch and a short rest. In the afternoon, birding activities resumed with a visit to Victoria Park, where the group enjoyed productive sightings, including the Pied Thrush and another excellent view of the Kashmir Flycatcher, providing a welcome repeat sighting of this rare migrant.

Later in the late afternoon, the group made an additional visit to a different location in a continued effort to locate the Sri Lanka Whistling Thrush. Despite determined searching and favourable habitat conditions, the species once again evaded detection.

The group returned to the hotel in the evening and met at 7:30 PM for the daily checklist session, during which the day's observations were reviewed and discussed. The day concluded with dinner, marking the end of a long but rewarding day in Sri Lanka's central highlands

Day 6 Thursday 22nd January

The day began with a pre-breakfast birding session at 5:30 AM, focusing on locating the much-anticipated Sri Lanka Whistling Thrush. After nearly one hour of intense and patient searching, the effort was rewarded when the thrush finally appeared, offering excellent and prolonged views, much to the delight and relief of the group. This successful encounter marked a major highlight of the tour.

Following the early morning success, the group returned to the hotel for breakfast at 8:30 AM. After breakfast, the tour proceeded towards Udawalawe, transitioning from the central highlands to the lowland dry zone.

Approximately 45 minutes into the journey, the group stopped at Surrey Estate with the specific objective of locating the Brown Wood Owl. This targeted stop proved successful, with the owl located and observed well, adding another key species to the tour list.

The journey continued with a lunch stop in Ella, allowing the group to relax before resuming the drive towards Udawalawe. As the landscape gradually changed and the group entered the dry zone, a spontaneous stop was made at a small irrigation tank, which produced a rewarding variety of wetland and dry-country species. Notable sightings at this location included Cotton Pygmy Goose, Green Bee-eater, Grey-headed Swamphen, Pheasant-tailed Jacana, and Streaked Weaver, among others.

The group arrived at the hotel in Udawalawe at approximately 4:30 PM. After a short break, birding continued in the area surrounding the hotel, particularly around the spillway, which proved to be productive. During this session, the group observed Sri Lanka Woodshrike and White-tailed Iora, along with additional species such as Jerdon's Leafbird, Red-rumped Swallow, and Yellow-crowned Woodpecker.

At 7:00 PM, the group reconvened for the daily checklist session, reviewing the day's extensive and diverse sightings. The day concluded with dinner, and the group called it a day after a highly successful transition day featuring both montane and dry-zone specialties.

Day 7 Friday 23rd January

The day commenced with an early 6:00 AM departure, taking packed breakfasts for our morning safari in Udawalawe National Park. The park was active from the outset, offering excellent birding opportunities. Among the key species recorded were Coppersmith Barbet, White-bellied Sea Eagle, Blue-faced Malkoha, Sirkeer Malkoha and Yellow-wattled Lapwing. In addition to the rich avifauna, several Asian Elephants were encountered, providing memorable wildlife moments for the group.

We returned to the hotel late morning and checked out at 12:00 noon, followed by lunch before beginning our journey toward Sinharaja, Sri Lanka's most iconic rainforest.

As we approached the Sinharaja region, bird activity picked up significantly. The group was delighted to spot the scarce endemic White-faced Starling, along with Leyard's Parakeet and Plum-headed Parakeet, near the forest border.

Upon arrival at the hotel in Sinharaja, we spotted a few other familiar species were recorded around the hotel grounds, marking a warm welcome to the rainforest.
The group gathered for the checklist session at 7:00 PM, followed by dinner. With several key sightings and a smooth transition from the dry zone to the rainforest, the day concluded on a high note.

Day 8 Saturday 24th January

The day began with an early breakfast at 5:00 AM, after which packed lunches were prepared and the group boarded jeeps to access the Sinharaja Rainforest via the village route, allowing for productive birding even before reaching the forest entrance.

While birding in the village, the group enjoyed an excellent start to the day with a sighting of the shy Sri Lanka Spurfowl, observed beside a local house. This was followed by several rewarding sightings of Sri Lankan endemic species, including Legge's Flowerpecker, Black-capped Bulbul, Yellow-fronted Barbet, and Sri Lanka Myna, all seen well and appreciated by the group. A little further along the village road, the group was delighted by an excellent sighting of the iconic Sri Lanka Blue Magpie, which proved to be one of the highlights of the morning.

The group then proceeded to the entrance of the Sinharaja Rainforest and began walking into the forest. During this session, a mixed feeding flock was encountered, providing a productive period of bird activity. Notable species observed included the Ashy-headed Laughingthrush, along with Sri Lanka Frogmouth, Sri Lanka Drongo, Lesser Yellownape, and Sri Lanka Scimitar Babbler, among other forest species.

Despite careful searching in suitable habitats, the Red-faced Malkoha could not be located during the morning session. The group paused for lunch, after which birding resumed with a second walk into the forest in a renewed effort to find this target species. Unfortunately, despite continued effort and favourable conditions, the Red-faced Malkoha remained elusive.

At around 4:30 PM, the group exited the forest and returned to the village area for late-afternoon birding. This session proved highly successful, with the group locating three Crimson-backed Flamebacks, all of which provided excellent and prolonged views, ending the day on a very positive note.

The group returned in the evening and met at 7:30 PM for the daily checklist session, during which the day's sightings and highlights were reviewed. The day concluded with dinner, and the group called it a day after a rewarding and memorable visit to one of Sri Lanka's most celebrated rainforests

Day 9 Sunday 25th January

The final day of the main tour began with another early breakfast at 5:30 AM, followed by a morning walk into the forest on foot with one clear objective: to locate the much-anticipated Red-faced Malkoha, the last remaining target species of the tour.

The early effort paid off handsomely. During a mixed feeding flock encountered inside the forest, the group was delighted to finally spot the Red-faced Malkoha, providing excellent views and a highly satisfying conclusion to the

endemic birding objectives. In addition to this major highlight, several other forest species were observed again, many of which had been recorded on the previous day, allowing for improved views and further enjoyment.

The group returned to the hotel at around 10:00 AM. A final checklist session was held at 12:00 noon, during which the remarkable success of the tour was reviewed. The group then enjoyed lunch, after which check-out was completed.

Following lunch, the group split into two: one section continued with the tour extension, while the others travelled to a hotel near the airport in preparation for departure.

With the successful sighting of the Red-faced Malkoha, the main endemic birding tour concluded with a perfect result, achieving all 35 out of 35 Sri Lankan endemic bird species, along with a rich variety of other resident and migrant birds. This outstanding achievement marked a highly successful and memorable tour for all participants.

For the "extension group" the evening was spent birding around the Tissa Wetlands, followed by an owling session. This proved productive, with key nocturnal species recorded including Jungle Owlet, Brown Boobook and Indian Scops Owl. The group later gathered for the daily checklist session at 7.00pm, bringing the day's activities to a close.

Day 10 Monday 26th January

The day began early with a 5.30am departure for Lunugamwehera National Park. Packed breakfast and lunch were carried for the excursion. At 6.50am, we were rewarded with an exciting sighting of a Sri Lanka Leopard, providing a memorable highlight to the morning.

Following the leopard sighting, we commenced birding within the park. Key bird species observed included Square-tailed Drongo Cuckoo, Sri Lanka Shama and Lesser Adjutant. In addition to the rich birdlife, we encountered several Asian Elephants, including an impressive tusker, adding to the overall wildlife experience of the park.

We returned to the hotel at 6.40pm after a long and productive day in the field. The group gathered for the daily checklist session at 7.30pm, followed by dinner, bringing an eventful day to a close.

Day 11 Tuesday 27th January

The day commenced with a 5.30am departure to Yala National Park via the Palatupana entrance, with packed breakfast and lunch carried for the full-day safari. The park offered excellent wildlife viewing opportunities, with notable bird sightings including Black-necked Stork, Brown Fish Owl and European Bee-eater.

Mammal sightings during the safari included several Asian Elephants and a Golden Jackal, contributing to a diverse wildlife experience within the park.

We returned to the hotel at 6.40pm after a long day in the field. The group gathered for the daily checklist session at 7.30pm, followed by dinner, concluding another successful day of the tour.

Day 12 Wednesday 28th January

The day began with a 5.30am departure to Bundala National Park. From the outset, birding was highly productive, with early sightings including Collared Pratincole, Greater Painted Snipe, Yellow Bittern and Black Bittern. Before entering the park, we also observed a colony of Schneider's Leaf-nosed Bats, adding an interesting mammal record to the morning.

Inside the park, further notable bird sightings included Red-necked Phalarope, Lesser Crested Tern, Greater Crested Tern and Little Green Heron. A single Asian Elephant was also observed during the visit, rounding off a rewarding morning.

We returned to the hotel by 11.15am. The final checklist session was completed before lunch, after which the group checked out at 12.00pm and proceeded to the hotel in Negombo, bringing the tour to a smooth and well-organised conclusion.

Day 13 Thursday 29th January

The day involved a final transfer, with the guests being picked up from the hotel at 9.15am and subsequently dropped off at the airport by 9.55am, marking the end of a successful birding tour.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	
Common name	**Scientific name**
Lesser Whistling Duck	*Dendrocygna javanica*
Cotton Pygmy Goose	*Nettapus coromandelianus*
Knob-billed Duck	*Sarkidiornis melanotos*
Indian Peafowl	*Pavo cristatus*
Sri Lanka Spurfowl - E	*Galloperdix bicalcarata*
Sri Lanka Junglefowl - E	*Gallus lafayettii*
Little Grebe	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*
Green-billed Coucal - E	*Centropus chlororhynchos*
Greater Coucal	*Centropus sinensis*
Red-faced Malkoha - E	*Phaenicophaeus pyrrhocephalus*
Blue-faced Malkoha - N	*Phaenicophaeus viridirostris*
Jacobin Cuckoo	*Clamator jacobinus*
Banded Bay Cuckoo	*Cacomantis sonneratii*
Grey-bellied Cuckoo	*Cacomantis passerinus*
Common Hawk-Cuckoo	*Hierococcyx varius*
Spotted Dove	*Spilopelia chinensis*
Eurasian Collared Dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*
Sri Lanka Wood Pigeon - E	*Columba torringtoniae*
Rock Dove	*Columba livia*
Common Emerald Dove	*Chalcophaps indica*
Orange-breasted Green Pigeon	*Treron bicinctus*
Sri Lanka Green Pigeon - E	*Treron pompadora*
Green Imperial Pigeon	*Ducula aenea*
Purple Swamphen	*Porphyrio porphyrio*
White-breasted Waterhen	*Amaurornis phoenicurus*
Slaty-legged Crake	*Rallina eurizonoides*
Watercock	*Gallicrex cinerea*
Great Stone-curlew	*Esacus recurvirostris*
Black-winged Stilt	*Himantopus himantopus*
Pacific Golden Plover	*Pluvialis fulva*
Little Ringed Plover	*Thinornis dubius*
Yellow-wattled Lapwing	*Vanellus malabaricus*
Red-wattled Lapwing	*Vanellus indicus*
Tibetan Sand Plover	*Anarhynchus atrifrons*
Kentish Plover	*Anarhynchus alexandrinus*
Greater Painted-snipe	*Rostratula benghalensis*
Pheasant-tailed Jacana	*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*
Pin-tailed Snipe	*Gallinago stenura*
Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*
Green Sandpiper	*Tringa ochropus*
Marsh Sandpiper	*Tringa stagnatilis*
Wood Sandpiper	*Tringa glareola*
Common Redshank	*Tringa totanus*
Common Greenshank	*Tringa nebularia*
Curlew Sandpiper	*Calidris ferruginea*

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	
Common name	**Scientific name**
Little Stint	*Calidris minuta*
Red-necked Phalarope	*Phalaropus lobatus*
Small Pratincole	*Glareola lactea*
Collared Pratincole	*Glareola pratincola*
Barred Buttonquail	*Turnix suscitator*
Brown-headed Gull	*Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus*
Little Tern	*Sternula albifrons*
Gull-billed Tern	*Gelochelidon nilotica*
Whiskered Tern	*Chlidonias hybrida*
White-winged Tern	*Chlidonias leucopterus*
Greater Crested Tern	*Thalasseus bergii*
Lesser Crested Tern	*Thalasseus bengalensis*
Asian Openbill	*Anastomus oscitans*
Lesser Adjutant	*Leptoptilos javanicus*
Painted Stork	*Mycteria leucocephala*
Asian Woolly-necked Stork	*Ciconia episcopus*
Oriental Darter	*Anhinga melanogaster*
Little Cormorant	*Microcarbo niger*
Great Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
Indian Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*
Eurasian Spoonbill	*Platalea leucorodia*
Black-headed Ibis	*Threskiornis melanocephalus*
Spot-billed Pelican	*Pelecanus philippensis*
Black Bittern	*Botaurus flavicollis*
Yellow Bittern	*Botaurus sinensis*
Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*
Black-crowned Night Heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*
Little Heron	*Butorides atricapilla*
Indian Pond Heron	*Ardeola grayii*
Great Egret	*Ardea alba*
Medium Egret	*Ardea intermedia*
Eastern Cattle Egret	*Ardea coromanda*
Purple Heron	*Ardea purpurea*
Grey Heron	*Ardea cinerea*
Sri Lanka Frogmouth	*Batrachostomus moniliger*
Crested Treeswift	*Hemiprocne coronata*
Brown-backed Needletail	*Hirundapus giganteus*
Asian Palm Swift	*Cypsiurus balasiensis*
Alpine Swift	*Tachymarptis melba*
Little Swift	*Apus affinis*
Indian Swiftlet - N	*Aerodramus unicolor*
Brown Boobook	*Ninox scutulata*
Chestnut-backed Owlet - E	*Glaucidium castanotum*
Jungle Owlet	*Glaucidium radiatum*
Serendib Scops Owl - E	*Otus thilohoffmanni*
Indian Scops Owl	*Otus bakkamoena*
Brown Fish Owl	*Ketupa zeylonensis*
Brown Wood Owl	*Strix leptogrammica*
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	
Common name	**Scientific name**
Black-winged Kite	*Elanus caeruleus*
Crested Serpent Eagle	*Spilornis cheela*
Legge's Hawk-Eagle	*Nisaetus kelaarti*
Changeable Hawk-Eagle	*Nisaetus cirrhatus*
Rufous-bellied Eagle	*Lophotriorchis kienerii*
Black Eagle	*Ictinaetus malaiensis*
Shikra	*Tachyspiza badia*
Brahminy Kite	*Haliastur indus*
White-bellied Sea Eagle	*Icthyophaga leucogaster*
Grey-headed Fish Eagle	*Icthyophaga ichthyaetus*
Malabar Trogon - N	*Harpactes fasciatus*
Common Hoopoe	*Upupa epops*
Sri Lanka Grey Hornbill - E	*Ocyceros gingalensis*
Malabar Pied Hornbill - N	*Anthracoceros coronatus*
Indian Roller	*Coracias benghalensis*
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	*Merops leschenaulti*
Asian Green Bee-eater	*Merops orientalis*
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	*Merops philippinus*
Common Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*
Black-backed Dwarf Kingfisher	*Ceyx erithaca*
Pied Kingfisher	*Ceryle rudis*
Stork-billed Kingfisher	*Pelargopsis capensis*
White-throated Kingfisher	*Halcyon smyrnensis*
Crimson-fronted Barbet - E	*Psilopogon rubricapillus*
Coppersmith Barbet	*Psilopogon haemacephalus*
Brown-headed Barbet	*Psilopogon zeylanicus*
Yellow-fronted Barbet - E	*Psilopogon flavifrons*
Lesser Yellownape	*Picus chlorolophus*
Crimson-backed Flameback - E	*Chrysocolaptes stricklandi*
Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	*Yungipicus nanus*
Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	*Leiopicus mahrattensis*
Red-backed Woodpecker	*Dinopium psarodes*
Common Kestrel	*Falco tinnunculus*
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*
Alexandrine Parakeet	*Psittacula eupatria*
Rose-ringed Parakeet	*Psittacula krameri*
Plum-headed Parakeet	*Psittacula cyanocephala*
Layard's Parakeet - E	*Psittacula calthrapae*
Sri Lanka Hanging Parrot - E	*Loriculus beryllinus*
Indian Pitta	*Pitta brachyura*
Small Minivet	*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*
Scarlet Minivet	*Pericrocotus flammeus*
Black-headed Cuckooshrike	*Lalage melanoptera*
Common Iora	*Aegithina tiphia*
Marshall's Iora	*Aegithina nigrolutea*
Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	*Hemipus picatus*
Sri Lanka Woodshrike - E	*Tephrodornis affinis*
White-browed Fantail	*Rhipidura aureola*
Sri Lanka Drongo - E	*Dicrurus lophorinus*

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	
Common name	**Scientific name**
White-bellied Drongo	*Dicrurus caerulescens*
Black-naped Monarch	*Hypothymis azurea*
Indian Paradise Flycatcher	*Terpsiphone paradisi*
Brown Shrike	*Lanius cristatus*
Sri Lanka Blue Magpie - E	*Urocissa ornata*
House Crow	*Corvus splendens*
Large-billed Crow	*Corvus macrorhynchos*
Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	*Culicicapa ceylonensis*
Cinereous Tit	*Parus cinereus*
Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark	*Eremopterix griseus*
Jerdon's Bush Lark - N	*Plocealauda affinis*
Oriental Skylark	*Alauda gulgula*
Common Tailorbird	*Orthotomus sutorius*
Grey-breasted Prinia	*Prinia hodgsonii*
Jungle Prinia	*Prinia sylvatica*
Ashy Prinia	*Prinia socialis*
Plain Prinia	*Prinia inornata*
Zitting Cisticola	*Cisticola juncidis*
Blyth's Reed Warbler	*Acrocephalus dumetorum*
Sri Lanka Bush Warbler - E	*Elaphrornis palliseri*
Hill Swallow - N	*Hirundo domicola*
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*
Sri Lanka Swallow - E	*Cecropis hyperythra*
Eastern Red-rumped Swallow	*Cecropis daurica*
Green Warbler	*Phylloscopus nitidus*
Greenish Warbler	*Phylloscopus trochiloides*
Large-billed Leaf Warbler	*Phylloscopus magnirostris*
Black-capped Bulbul - E	*Rubigula melanictera*
White-browed Bulbul - N	*Pycnonotus luteolus*
Yellow-eared Bulbul - E	*Pycnonotus penicillatus*
Red-vented Bulbul	*Pycnonotus cafer*
Yellow-browed Bulbul - N	*Acritillas indica*
Square-tailed Bulbul - N	*Hypsipetes ganeesa*
Yellow-eyed Babbler	*Chrysomma sinense*
Sri Lanka White-eye - E	*Zosterops ceylonensis*
Indian White-eye	*Zosterops palpebrosus*
Tawny-bellied Babbler	*Dumetia hyperythra*
Dark-fronted Babbler - N	*Dumetia atriceps*
Sri Lanka Scimitar Babbler - E	*Pomatorhinus melanurus*
Brown-capped Babbler - E	*Pellorneum fuscocapillus*
Ashy-headed Laughingthrush - E	*Argya cinereifrons*
Orange-billed Babbler - E	*Argya rufescens*
Yellow-billed Babbler - N	*Argya affinis*
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	*Sitta frontalis*
Sri Lanka Hill Myna - E	*Gracula ptilogenys*
Southern Hill Myna - N	*Gracula indica*
Rosy Starling	*Pastor roseus*
White-faced Starling - E	*Sturnornis albofrontatus*
Brahminy Starling	*Sturnia pagodarum*

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	
Common name	**Scientific name**
Common Myna	*Acridotheres tristis*
Sri Lanka Thrush - E	*Zoothera imbricata*
Pied Thrush	*Geokichla wardii*
Spot-winged Thrush - E	*Geokichla spiloptera*
Orange-headed Thrush	*Geokichla citrina*
Indian Blackbird - N	*Turdus simillimus*
Asian Brown Flycatcher	*Muscicapa dauurica*
Brown-breasted Flycatcher	*Muscicapa muttui*
Dull-blue Flycatcher - E	*Eumyias sordidus*
Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	*Cyornis tickelliae*
Sri Lanka Whistling Thrush - E	*Myophonus blighi*
Indian Blue Robin	*Larvivora brunnea*
Oriental Magpie Robin	*Copsychus saularis*
Indian Robin	*Saxicoloides fulicatus*
Kashmir Flycatcher	*Ficedula subrubra*
Pied Bush Chat	*Saxicola caprata*
Sri Lanka Shama	*Copsychus malabaricus*
Legge's Flowerpecker - E	*Pachyglossa vincens*
Pale-billed Flowerpecker	*Dicaeum erythrorhynchos*
Purple-rumped Sunbird	*Leptocoma zeylonica*
Purple Sunbird	*Cinnyris asiaticus*
Loten's Sunbird - N	*Cinnyris lotenius*
Jerdon's Leafbird - N	*Chloropsis jerdoni*
Golden-fronted Leafbird	*Chloropsis aurifrons*
Streaked Weaver	*Ploceus manyar*
Baya Weaver	*Ploceus philippinus*
Indian Silverbill	*Euodice malabarica*
Scaly-breasted Munia	*Lonchura punctulata*
Black-throated Munia - N	*Lonchura kelaarti*
White-rumped Munia	*Lonchura striata*
Tricolored Munia	*Lonchura malacca*
House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*
Forest Wagtail	*Dendronanthus indicus*
Grey Wagtail	*Motacilla cinerea*
Western Yellow Wagtail	*Motacilla flava*
Paddyfield Pipit	*Anthus rufulus*

Mammals

Common name	**Scientific name**
Asian Elephant	*Elephas maximus*
Leopard	*Panthera pardus*
Ruddy Mongoose	*Urva smithii*
Stripe-necked Mongoose	*Urva vitticolla*
Golden Jackal	*Canis aureus*
Chital	*Axis axis*
Malabar Red Muntjac - N	*Muntiacus malabaricus*
Sambar	*Rusa unicolor*
Water Buffalo - I	*Bubalus bubalis*

Common name	Scientific name
Indian Flying Fox	*Pteropus medius*
Toque Macaque - E	*Macaca sinica*
Tufted Gray Langur	*Semnopithecus priam*
Purple-faced Langur - E	*Semnopithecus vetulus*
Layard's Palm Squirrel - E	*Funambulus layardi*
Dusky Striped Squirrel - E	*Funambulus obscurus*
Indian Palm Squirrel	*Funambulus palmarum*
Sri Lankan Giant Squirrel	*Ratufa macroura*
Greater Bandicoot Rat	*Bandicota indica*
Schneider's Leaf-nosed Bat	*Hipposideros speoris*

Reptiles & amphibians

Common name	Scientific name
Oriental Garden Lizard	*Calotes versicolor*
Green Forest Lizard	*Calotes calotes*
Black-cheeked Lizard	*Calotes nigrilabris*
Sri Lankan Kangaroo Lizard	*Otocryptis wiegmanni*
Hump-nosed Lizard	*Lyriocephalus scutatus*
Common House Gecko	*Hemidactylus frenatus*
Bengal Monitor	*Varanus bengalensis*
Common Water Monitor	*Varanus salvator*
Sri Lanka Green Pit-viper	*Craspedocephalus trigonocephalus*
Mugger Crocodile	*Crocodylus palustris*
Indian Star Tortoise	*Geochelone elegans*
Sri Lanka Keelback	*Hebius beddomei*
Sri Lanka Brown Skink	*Eutropis macularia*