

《新疆鸟类分布名录》

内 容 简 介

鸟类研究新书《新疆鸟类分布名录》(第二版)(Ma Ming, 2011. A Checklist on the Distribution of the Birds in Xinjiang. Science Press, Beijing, 1-244.) 已于 2011 年 1 月出版发行。出版机构: 科学出版社(北京)。B5 开本, 30.7 万字, 1-244 页码。

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本书是一部新疆鸟类种和亚种分类与分布的专著。编写过程参考了 30 多年来的考察成果和近 10 年的观鸟记录。书中共收录鸟类 453 种(约 598 种及亚种), 隶属于 21 目, 65 科, 196 属。这相当于中国鸟类种数的 34%。另外, 对于有疑问的 94 种鸟类单独列在正文之后, 以备参考。正文给出每个种的中文名、拉丁名(学名)、英文名、地理分布(至县级地名及主要地理单元)、生态习性等。每科附有形态照片对应, 图文并茂。书后罗列参考文献(576 条)、新疆地名中英文对照、考察年表、新疆鸟类种数统计与比较、中文名索引、学名索引、英文名索引和致谢等。

新疆占据国土面积六分之一, 与八国接壤, 鸟类资源比较丰富。本书是一部最完整的边疆野鸟名录, 可供生物教学、科学研究以及从事农业、畜牧、林业、环境、野生动物管理、自然保护区、海关、艺术创作、国际交流、旅游和观鸟等人士使用。

《A Checklist on the Distribution of the Birds in Xinjiang》

By Ming Ma

The vast expanses of central Asia, spanning from the Caspian Sea, through the former republics of the southern Soviet Union and northern China to Mongolia, have been little explored by ornithologists. The region consists mainly of deserts and high mountain ranges, but there are many lakes and rivers that provide suitable habitat for birds. To what extent these are actually used by birds for breeding or staging is unknown .

Xinjiang is the westernmost region of China. It borders Mongolia, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Tadjikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kashmir and Tibet. With an area of over 1.6 million square km, it is the largest province in China. Most of this area consists of deserts (Taklimakan Deserts and Gurban Tunggut Deserts) and mountains (Altay Mountains, Tianshan Mountains and Kunlun Mountains). Several large rivers cut through these, namely the Tarim, Ili, Irtys and Ulungur Rivers. Only one of these, the Irtys, runs to sea. The others feed lakes, many of which, such as Ebinur and Lop Nur, are now dry or saline due to irrigation. The two largest lakes, Bosten and Ulungur Lakes, are still fresh.

A total of 453 bird species (+ 143 subspecies, about 34% of Chinese birds), belongs to 21 orders, 65 families and 196 genera, have been recorded in Xinjiang , for about half of which there is very little information. This checklist summaries recent observations of birds in the province, including the Chinese name, science name, English name, subspecies name, the counties distributional data, ecology, nests, elevation, and food of birds. For doubtful or questions about the 90 species of birds are listed and described in the appendix. All the literature related to the Xinjiang avifauna has been checked in the appendix. Some sources and distribution points are from Scully (1876), Ludlow and Kinnear (1933-1934), Tso-hsin Cheng (1976, 1987, 2000), Yan-wen Qian *et al.* (1965)

Zhou *et al.* (1990; 2009), Yuan *et al.* (1991), Zhao (1995, 2001), MacKinnon *et al.* (2000), MaMing (1995; 2001) and Zheng (2005). Finally, the inspections of the 576 references are attached to the book.

Many thanks are due to my friends such as Paul Holt, Jun Gou, Jie Xu, Chuanbo Wang, Rui Xing, Jesper Hornskov, C. Y. Lam, Richard Lewthwaite, Simba Chan, H. F. Cheung, K. Kraaijeveld, H. K. Kwok, P. Leader, G. Carey, Zhimin Wen, Bo Zhao, Eugene Potapov and Andrew Dixon for their commitment, inspiring, discussion, detailed comments, some reports and lists of bird-watching in Xinjiang.

And special thanks also are due to the following for their assistance: Science Supporting Project of National Ministry of Science and Technology (2008BAC39B04), Chinese Academy of Sciences, Global Greengrants Fund / Tides Foundation, National Natural Sciences Foundation of China (No. 30470262, No. 30970340), Department of Science and Technology of China, China Ornithological Society, National Bird Banding Center, Wild Bird Society of Japan, Hong Kong Bird Watching Society and HKBWS China Conservation Fund.

Cites as: **MaMing. 2011. A Checklist on the Distribution of the Birds in Xinjiang. Science Press, Beijing, 1-244.**