

SHORT NOTES

DOI: 10.1515/isspar-2019-0002

G. GOKULAKRISHNAN1, C. SIVAPERUMAN1 and B. Laxmi NARAYANA2*

¹ Zoological Survey of India, Andaman and Nicobar Regional Centre Port Blair – 744 102, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India ² Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad-500064, Telangana, India * e-mail: narayana.laxmi8@gmail.com

FIRST RECORDS OF LEUCISTIC HOUSE SPARROWS (PASSER DOMESTICUS) IN THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIA

The House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* is a small member of the family Passeridae and commonly found in many parts of the world (Ali and Ripley 2001). Unusual plumage colouration has been described in detail in this species (Van Grouw 2012) but the proportion and distribution of abnormally coloured individuals is not well known for many parts of the species` range. Here we describe the first records of leucistic House Sparrows in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.

On 7th January 2016, we observed two House Sparrows perching on a *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis plant* at Garacharma (11°37.055 N; 92°42.496 E), South Andaman. One individual was normally coloured female. The other one, most likely a male (black-marked throat) was a leucistic individual, i.e. in this case white for most part of the plumage, with some brown or black feathers on the back, wings, throat and face (Fig. 1). Eyes, bill and feet were normally coloured. This kind of colouration is due to the partial or complete lack of melanin in both plumage and skin (van Grouw 2013). For a detailed description and figures of normally coloured males see Clement et al. (1993).

Later, on 12th October 2018, we sighted a another male House Sparrow with similar leucistic characters but, except for single white feathers, with almost normally coloured back and wings at Hut Bay, Little Andaman (10°36.207 N; 93°33.264 E), South Andaman (Fig 2). This and the above described case are the first records of leucism in the House Sparrow from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. Recently, Samson et al. (2018) reported for the first time a melanistic House Sparrow from Udhagamandalam, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, India. Both leucistic and melanistic House Sparrows are generally well known. An inspection of museum specimens revealed a proportion of 3.3 % each for leucistic (complete and partial) and melanistic individuals (van Grow 2012). Whether this also reflects the respective proportions in the field remains to be investigated.

Vol. 43 / 2019 13

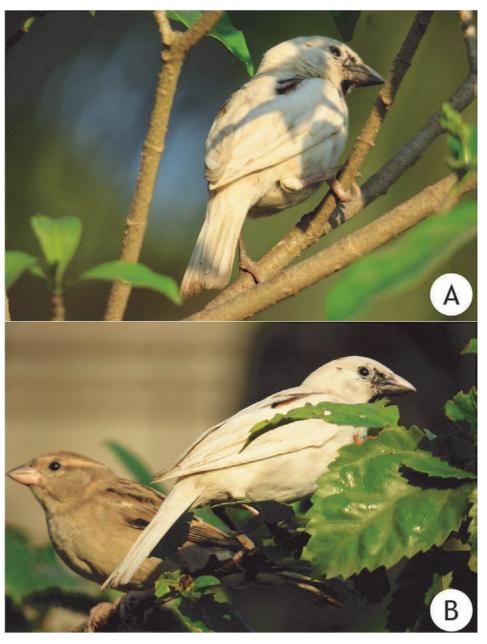


Fig. 1. Leucistic male and normally coloured female House Sparrow sighted at Garacharma, South Andaman



Fig. 2. Partially leucistic male House Sparrow sighted at Hut Bay, South Andaman

REFERENCES

Ali S., Ripley S.D. 2001 – Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan together with those of Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka – Bombay, Oxford University Press.

Clement P., Harris A., Davis J. 1993 – Finches and Sparrows: an Identification Guide – London,

Samson A.D.C., Ramakrishnan B., Samson A., Karthick S., Girikaran P., Deepan R. 2018 – First record of a melanistic House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* in India – Intern. Stud. Sparrows 42: 19-20. DOI: 10.1515/isspar-2018-0003.

Van Grouw H. 2012 – What colour is that sparrow? A case study: colour aberrations in the House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* – Intern. Stud. Sparrows 36: 30-55.

Van Grouw H. 2013 – What colour is that bird? Causes and recognition of common colour aberrations in birds – British Birds 106: 17-29.