flocks, the chicks costume-reared on the wetlands, and in late summer, with radio backpacks intact, the juvenile Siberians could be encouraged to join their wild relatives.

This is the very program underway in 1991. Mini Nagendran, an Indian ornithologist who developed costume-rearing for Siberian Cranes at ICF, is responsible for the crane rearing in the Russian wilderness. (See page 55.) In August, David Ellis and Yuri Markin will join her to attach satellite radios to her Siberian Cranes before they are released. If they join and follow the wild Siberian Cranes, the migration route will be followed by satellite, and the numbers of cranes in the dwindling flock will be increased.

Although the west Asian flock of Siberian Cranes is on the edge of oblivion, we have hope that the 1990s will witness the gradual recovery of the population as science opens new doors. Ron Sauey would be pleased that there is hope for the Siberian Cranes he knew so well.

Epilogue

As a tribute to their son and the values dear to him, Ron's parents, Norman and Claire Sauey, together with Ron's twin brother Don, have supported the construction at ICF of the Ron Sauey Memorial Library for Bird Conservation. Eventually, it will contain a growing collection of the world's literature on cranes and their habitats. Scientists will be invited to bring their data to ICF and write their reports. As well as raising cranes, ICF will be helping to create literature to guide future generations in helping these sensitive creatures survive the gauntlet of challenges to survival. Although Ron will always be remembered at ICF, I like to think of his spirit soaring with those white dots in the blue, wild and free, in an Asian sky with the blue waters of Bharatpur on the horizon.

On Probable Sympatric Distribution of *Presbytis GEEI* and *Presbytis pileata* in Bhutan

Dr. Anwaruddin Choudhury

Golden Langur (*Presbytis geei* Khajuria) has a limited distribution zone confined to a small area of Assam and Bhutan (Gee 1964). In Assam it is found in Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon (Choudhury, 1989) and Dhubri (Saikia et al. 1990) districts, where its east-west limits are the Manas and Sankosh rivers. Not a single record is there from north Bengal (west of the Sankosh River) or from areas in Barpeta district, east of the Manas river. Bulk of its range is covered by the core area and the buffer zone of the Manas Tiger Reserve. Inside Bhutan, near Assam border, it is also restricted to the west bank of the Manas river.

The Capped Langur (*Presbytis pileata* Blyth) on the other hand has a wide distribution in north-eastern India as well as Bangladesh and Burma. In Bhutan, it was an unrecorded species (Eudey, 1987). However, on 20 October, 1985 I observed a group on the high banks of the Manas Wildlife Sanctuary of Bhutan (Choudhury, 1990). This sanctuary is contiguous with Assam's Manas Tiger Reserve.

Inside Assam, especially in the Manas Tiger Reserve both the species are strictly allopatric, being divided by the Manas river (width at Mathanguri, c. 150). It is only from two small areas of
Bhairab Pahar and Kabaitari Tilla of Bongaigaon district that both the species have been reported to be sympatric (Mohd. Moosa, pers. comm.). Both these localities are towards west of the Manas and north of the Brahmaputra rivers, but are much south of the known main range of *P. geei*.

Inside Bhutan, in the upper reaches where the width of the rivers is less, *P. geei* is found on both the banks of the Manas river (Saha, 1980). It is however, not known how far inside Bhutan the Capped langur occurs, but there is definite probability of overlapping distribution somewhere in the east-central Bhutan (Fig.1). Throughout its known range, the Golden langur is the only colobine monkey, whereas the Capped langur is partly sympatric in its southern range with the Phayre's Leaf monkey (*P. phyrei*), in southern Assam, Tripura, Mizoram and also perhaps eastern Bangladesh.

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References