**Dicrurus macrocercus**
**Vieillot, 1817**

*Dicrurus macrocercus* commonly known as the black drongo is a native of Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao People’s Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taiwan, Province of China; Thailand; Viet Nam. A small passerine it is completely black and has a distinctive forked tail. It is known to be aggressive even towards much larger birds. It feeds on insects and is common in open agricultural areas and light forest throughout its range.

The black drongo is believed to have been introduced to the Pacific Island of Rota (the Northern Marianas Islands) in 1935 from Taiwan; it is reported to have spread from there to Guam in 1960 and is now established and widespread on both the islands. The black drongo competes with the ‘Critically Endangered (CR)’ Mariana crow (*Corvus kubaryi*) and the CR endemic Rota bridled white-eye (*Zosterops rotensis*) and is possibly one of the causes of population decline of these two species.

These species are under threat by other predatory invasive species such as the brown tree snake (*Boiga irregularis*) and *Rattus* sp. feral cats (*Felis catus*) and the Mangrove monitor (*Varanus indicus*)

**References:**


ISSG 2012. Global Invasive Species Database [link]