

Neotropical Notebook



Neotropical Notebook contains three sections. The first consists of short papers documenting records. Photos and descriptions are published where appropriate. The second section summarises records published elsewhere, following the format established in previous issues of *Cotinga*. The third lists unpublished and undocumented records. Please indicate, with submissions, in which section you wish your records to appear.

SHORT NOTES

First records of Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis* in Colombia

Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis* breeds in North America and through much of the Antilles, and winters in Middle America south to Panama¹, with one record in South America, from Venezuela (in Mérida during February 1992)². In November 1999 and 2000 we monitored Nearctic raptor migration at Fredonia (05°54'N 75°43'W), dpto. Antioquia, north-west Colombia. While observing large movements of Swainson's *Buteo swainsoni* and Broad-winged Hawks *B. platypterus*, we observed a total of three Red-tailed Hawks *B. jamaicensis*; a solitary adult on 5 November 1999, an adult on 20 March 2000 among a Swainson's Hawk flock, and a lone juvenile on 9 November 2000. The first was flying slowly, c.200 m from the observation point; it had broad, fairly rounded wings, dark mantle with whitish underparts, and a distinct reddish tail from above. The second individual possessed the same plumage pattern, and was heavier bodied than Swainson's Hawk. The juvenile was identified mainly by its grey-brown tail with many blackish bands. These records are the first for Colombia.

Acknowledgements

Our observations were made during the 'Migration of North American raptors in northern Colombia' project directed by Dr Marc Bechard and Greg Kalteneker (Boise State University), Cesar Marquez (Instituto von Humboldt) and the authors. We thank those organisations that provided financial support and donations: US National Fish & Wildlife Service, Lincoln Park Zoo Scott Neotropical Fund, Sociedad Antioqueña de Ornitología, Instituto von Humboldt and Birder's Exchange. Paul Salaman commented on an earlier draft of this note.

References

1. Ferguson-Lees, J. & Christie, D. A. (2001) *Raptors of the world*. London, UK: A. & C. Black.
2. Hilty, S. L. (1999) Three bird species new to Venezuela and notes on the behaviour and distribution of other poorly known species. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club* 119: 220–235.

Ana María Castaño R. and Gabriel Jaime Colorado Z. *Sociedad Antioqueña de Ornitología (SAO), Cra. 63 B # 36-12, apto. 302, Medellín, Colombia.* E-mails: amcasta@epm.net.co; gjcolora@epm.net.co.

The first White-chested Swift *Cypseloides lemosi* in Amazonian Colombia

White-chested Swift *Cypseloides lemosi* is known from several localities in Colombia, between Cali and Popayán in dptos. Valle and Cauca^{1,3}, several sight records since 1990 mostly in the foothills and subtropical zone of Napo Province, Ecuador^{4,5}, and a recent record from the Cordillera del Condor, Peru⁶. Its ecology is little

known though Stiles & Negret⁷ noted that in late September–October at Las Guacas, dpto. Cauca, Colombia, the first heavy showers of the rainy season trigger the emergence of swarms of small beetles which attract large numbers of swifts including *C. lemosi*. Breeding behaviour is unknown. Eisenmann & Lehmann² reported flocks of 20–25 individuals, occasionally within mixed-species flocks of swifts, and always at 16h30–18h30 in the Cali–Santander area, suggesting 'roosting' aggregations. However, observations above Cali in October 1994–August 1995 revealed such flocks to comprise White-collared *Streptoprocne zonaris*, Chestnut-collared *Cypseloides rutilus* and, twice, White-chinned Swifts *C. cryptus* (CD pers. obs.).

On 8 March 2000 near Leticia, dpto. Amazonas, Colombia (2 km east of km 11 on the main road north of Leticia), we observed a large mixed flock of *Chaetura* swifts, 50–100 m above an area of cleared forest. Interest in the flock stemmed from our previous day's observation of a Grey-rumped Swift *Chaetura cinereiventris* among Ashy-tailed *C. andrei* and Short-tailed Swifts *C. brachyura*, which is a notable record for Amazonian Colombia. While attempting to relocate the Grey-rumped Swift we noticed a large dark swift with a distinct white (apparently heart-shaped) breast patch, which was its most notable feature. Experience of White-collared Swift and an awareness of the identification features and potential for Biscutate Swift *Streptoprocne biscutata* to occur in Colombia enabled us to quickly eliminate both these. The bird's size and structure were those of a *Cypseloides*. In comparison to the accompanying Ashy-tailed and Short-tailed Swifts it was marginally larger and darker, lacking any pale areas on the

rump and uppertail-coverts, with apparently uniform upperparts and no white collar. It had a proportionately longer tail and longer, blunter wings than the butter-knife-shaped pointed wings of *Chaetura* spp. or the bulging secondaries of Short-tailed Swift.

Sight records at Yuturi Lodge, eastern Napo, Ecuador, in July–August 1996 and August 1998⁵ suggest that movements from the Andes into the Amazonian lowlands, perhaps during post-breeding dispersal, may not be unusual and that our record at Leticia was perhaps to have been expected.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Sean Scalon, Nick Bird and Julie Simmonds for their company in March 2000 and all those we have birded with in Colombia during the last ten years.

References

- Collar, N. J., Gonzaga, L. P., Krabbe, N., Madroño-Nieto, A., Naranjo, L. G., Parker, T. A. & Wege, D. C. (1992) *Threatened birds of the Americas: the ICBP/IUCN Red Data Book*. Cambridge, UK: International Council for Bird Preservation.
- Eisenmann, E. & Lehmann V., F. (1962) A new species of swift of the genus *Cypseloides* from Colombia. *Amer. Mus. Novit.* 2117.
- Hilty, S. L. & Brown, W. L. (1986) *A guide to the birds of Colombia*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Howell, S.N.G. (2002) Additional information on the birds of Ecuador. *Cotinga* 18: 62–65.
- Ridgely, R. S. & Greenfield, P. J. (2001) *The birds of Ecuador*, 1. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
- Schulenberg, T. S. (ed.) (1997) *The Cordillera del Condor region of Ecuador and Peru: a biological assessment*. Washington DC: Conservation International (RAP Working Papers 7).
- Stiles, F. G. & Negret, A. J. (1994) The non-breeding distribution of Black Swift: a clue from Colombia and unsolved problems. *Condor* 96: 1091–1094.

Carl Downing

13 Aston Place, St Mellons, Cardiff CF3 0PH, UK. E-mail: carl.downing@birding-colombia.com.

Jeremy Hickman

15 Kensington Park, Magor, Monmouthshire NP26 3QG, UK.

A possible population of Fasciated Tiger-heron *Tigrisoma fasciatum* on the upper Coppename, Surinam

Fasciated Tiger-heron *Tigrisoma fasciatum* occurs east of the Andes near fast-flowing mountain streams¹. Here I report the first observations in Surinam. On 22–23 May and 25 June 2001 a *T. fasciatum* was seen near Foengoe islet, in the Coppename River. It was perched on a stone below a bush near the riverbank, hunting for fish by a large rapid, on the two first-named dates, and was seen flying across the river in the same area on 25 June. The bird was mainly dark bluish-grey with finely barred neck-sides, whitish foreneck (marked darker) and belly. The crown was very dark bluish-grey and the bill black with a yellow base. The throat was naked and yellow. Its size and structure were much as Rufescent Tiger-heron *T. lineatum*.

I showed the relevant plate in *The birds of Venezuela*¹ to some Kwinti Bush Negros, who live in this area and whom I regard as fairly good birdwatchers. They recognised the species, stating that it is rarer than *T. lineatum* and that it tends to hide. The Kwinti also reported that it inhabits areas upstream of Foengoe islet along tributaries of the upper Coppename, but had never observed it below Foengoe islet. The area the Kwinti described is part of the 1.6-million ha Central Surinam Nature Reserve and possesses some fast-flowing

streams. My observations, together with the report of the Kwinti, imply that a population of the species occurs on the upper Coppename River. (For distribution maps of *T. fasciatum* and *T. lineatum* in Surinam see <http://www1.nhl.nl/~ribot/php4/verspreiding.htm>.) In addition, Michel Clément observed two *Tigrisoma fasciatum*, at saut Ananas, in the upper Mana River area of French Guiana, during 24 to 30 July 1995, which is just to the east of Surinam.

Reference

- Meyer de Schauensee, R. & Phelps, W. H. (1978) *A guide to the birds of Venezuela*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Otte Ottema

Bird Department, Stinasu Foundation for Nature Conservation in Surinam, Cornelis Jongbauwstraat 14, P.O. Box 12252, Paramaribo, Surinam. E-mail: birds@stinasu.sr.

Crimson Fruitcrow *Haematoderus militaris* feeding on *Cecropia sciadophylla*

On 29–31 August and 11 November 2001 a male Crimson Fruitcrow *Haematoderus militaris* was recorded near a camp between the Voltzberg and Van Stockum Mountains, within the Central Surinam Nature Reserve. The bird was seen and heard in August but only heard in November. In the morning of 31 August it was observed feeding on seeds of *Cecropia sciadophylla*. Foods of this species, as specifically recorded in the literature, are large insects such as beetles¹ and cicadas², making the present observation of interest and confirming Snow's³ supposition that the species is also a fruit-eater. Interestingly Snow³ also mentions that 'Schomburgk (1848) reported it as a migrant in the Kanuku Mountains of southern Guyana, occurring only in June and July (the wet season) when the fruits that it eats are ripe'.

References

1. Haverschmidt, F. & Mees, G. F. (1994) *The birds of Suriname*. Paramaribo: VACO.
2. Ridgely, R. S. & Tudor, G. (1994) *The birds of South America*, 2. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Snow, D. W. (1982) *The cotingas: bellbirds, umbrellabirds and other species*. London, UK: Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) & Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Otte Ottema

Bird Department, Stinasu Foundation for Nature Conservation in Suriname, Cornelis Jongbaauwstraat 14, P.O. Box 12252, Paramaribo, Surinam. E-mail: birds@stinasu.sr.

New altitudinal record of Brown Violetear *Colibri delphinae*

Consultation of Ridgely & Greenfield¹ permits researchers in Ecuador to easily determine possible range extensions. On 24 July 2000, we captured a Brown Violetear *Colibri delphinae* in a mist-net c.1 km north of the protected forest of El Tundo near Sozoranga, Loja, at 2,250 m. The site was dominated by shrub habitat of the Melastomataceae family and within 50 m of the edge of a narrow corridor of riparian forest dominated by Neotropical Walnut *Juglans neotropica* with thickets in the understorey of bamboo *Chusquea* spp. Brown Violetear is rare in southern Ecuador, and has previously been recorded mainly in Zamora-Chinchipe province to the east¹. This record is the first known capture in Loja province, and was also at an elevation much higher than most of those previously recorded¹.

Acknowledgements

We thank Fundación Ecológica Arcoiris for their graciousness and hospitality during our respective stays in Ecuador. We especially thank Sergio Abad, Max Arias and Mauricio Guerrero for their help.

References

1. Ridgely, R. S. & Greenfield, P. J. (2001) *The birds of Ecuador*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Matthew R. Clark

Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, New Haven, CT 06511, USA.

Justin Strauss

United States Peace Corps, Quito, Ecuador.

First nest record of Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet *Touit huetii*

Current literature presents very few data on timing of breeding for Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet *Touit huetii* and nothing regarding its nesting behaviour. A male in apparent breeding condition was reported in Venezuela in April, and possible nesting from Mato Grosso, Brazil, in September–December^{3,6}. We observed a pair excavating a presumed nest in an arboreal termitarium 2 m above ground on 11 October 2001 near Pantiacolla Lodge, by the río Madre de Dios, Peru. The incomplete cavity was c.15 cm deep and had an entrance hole 8 cm wide; the termitarium itself was quite small, c.50 cm deep and c.30 cm broad. Both individuals excavated over a 20-minute period. The timing (in mid-dry season) coincides with peak breeding activity in most bird species in lowland forests of south-east Peru⁷. Though very few nesting records exist for any *Touit* (many members of this Neotropical genus being inconspicuous or apparently nomadic), nests have been reported in tree holes and arboreal termitaria^{3,6}. It is likely that *Touit* parrotlets, like some *Aratinga* and *Brotogeris* parakeets, regularly breed in the arboreal nests of social insects, joining a rather long list of birds that are known to do so^{1,2,4,5}.

References

1. Brightsmith, D. J. (1999) The roles of predation and competition in nest niche

- differentiation: evidence from termitarium nesting parrots and trogons. Ph.D. Durham, NC: Duke University.
2. Brightsmith, D. J. (2000) Use of arboreal termitaria by nesting birds in the Peruvian Amazon. *Condor* 102: 529–538.
3. Collar, N. J. (1997) Family Psittacidae (Parrots). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliot, A. & Sargatal, J. (eds.) *Handbook of the birds of the world*, 4. Barcelona: Lynx Edicions.
4. Haverschmidt, F. (1960) Some further notes on the nesting of birds in termites' nests. *Emu* 60: 53–54.
5. Hindwood, K. A. (1959) The nesting of birds in the nests of social insects. *Emu* 59: 1–36.
6. Juniper, T. & Parr, M. (1998) *Parrots: a guide to the parrots of the world*. Robertsbridge: Pica Press.
7. Terborgh, J. W., Robinson, S. K., Parker, T. A., Munn, C. A. & Pierpont, N. (1990) Structure and organisation of an Amazonian forest bird community. *Ecol. Monogr.* 60: 213–238.

Joe Tobias and Nat Seddon

131 Catharine Street, Cambridge CB1 3AP, UK. E-mail: joe.tobias22@hotmail.com.

A new site for Royal Cinclodes *Cinclodes aricomae* and other noteworthy records from the Ilampu Valley, Bolivia

Parque Nacional y Area Manejo Integrado (Cotapata) covers c.60,000 ha in the Andes north-east of La Paz, Bolivia. Encompassing an altitudinal range of 1,100–5,600 m in the Cordillera La Paz (within the Cordillera Real), Cotapata has a rich diversity of ecosystems, one of the most imperilled of which is semi-humid *Polyplepis* woodland.

The Ilampu Valley, in the south-west corner of Cotapata (16°15'S 68°01'W) supports fragments of this fragile ecosystem, of which only c.2% is extant along the entire east slope of the Bolivian

Andes⁴. In Ilampu, at c.4,000 m, single separate mixed *Polylepis/Buddleia* stands are present in three blind canyons, each with a large, deep lake in the centre. Composition is c.50% *Buddleia*, and 50% *Polylepis*, the former tending to be taller and to emerge from the denser *Polylepis* understorey. Fragments are dense, with the tallest trees being c.4 m, and the majority being dwarf shrubs. These canyons possess a much more humid climate than the broader, windswept valley floor, and the woodlands are frequently drenched in mist or in mixed rain and snow.

The conservation significance of Ilampu was recognised in September 1999, during biodiversity surveys conducted by the Center for Biodiversity and Conservation at the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH/CBC), and its Bolivian collaborators (Museo Nacional de Historia Natural and Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado), during which time Ash-breasted Tit-tyrant *Anairetes alpinus* was discovered⁹. Ilampu was revisited for eight days in September and 17 days in October 2000, primarily to evaluate the status of *A. alpinus*, map the extent of the *Polylepis* fragments and gather initial ecological data for their management. A remarkable diversity of *Polylepis*-dependent, and other little-known, transition-zone^{5,7} birds was recorded during these visits.

In addition to the Endangered Ash-breasted Tit-tyrant, the Critical² Royal Cinclodes *Cinclodes aricomae* was discovered here in September 2000. Only one was seen; initially flushed from a *Polylepis* thicket, it landed on an exposed boulder nearby. The uniform dark upperparts coloration, pale buffy stripe at the base of the remiges (obvious in flight), and long, stout bill were all readily observed. It was, in all respects, quite similar to Stout-billed Cinclodes, much darker and browner than the form of Bar-winged Cinclodes *C. fuscus albiventer* present at Ilampu (CJV pers. obs.), and lacked the

contrasting greyer crown of the latter (in addition to being overall more robust). It then flew downslope, disappearing from view. Presumably the same individual was relocated later that day, flaking moss and exfoliating bark from the bases of *Polylepis* with its bill, in keeping with published descriptions of this characteristic behaviour⁶.

In addition, several species were recorded that have restricted ranges⁸ or were until recently considered Near Threatened², namely Tawny Tit-spinetail *Leptasthenura yanacensis*, Line-fronted Canastero *Asthenes urabambensis*, Scribble-tailed Canastero *A. maculicauda* and Giant Conebill *Oreomanes fraseri*. Furthermore, some uncommon or otherwise poorly known species associated with *Polylepis*, e.g. Rufous-rumped Bush-tyrant *Cnemarchus erythrogygius* and Stripe-headed Antpitta *Grallaria andicola*, both of which had not been recorded at Ilampu in September 1999 or 2000, were very vocal, and territorial in October 2000. Also, quite remarkably, Stygian Owl *Asio stygius* was observed twice, hunting rats among boulder-strewn páramo adjacent to *Polylepis/Buddleia* scrub at dusk. It was readily identifiable, even in poor light, due to its *Asio* proportions, very dark plumage and prominent ear-tufts, all observed as it perch-hunted from large boulders. It was seen to fly up from lower in the valley, presumably spending the day at a slightly lower elevation than the *Polylepis* stands. This little-known owl, uncommon and local throughout the vast majority of its range, is known from a specimen taken in eastern dpto. Santa Cruz¹ and a sight record from similar habitat to the present one from Cochabamba³.

Because the species inhabiting these *Polylepis* fragments, and the fragments themselves, are extremely vulnerable, this area requires conservation attention. Along with the one in the Choquetonga Valley, this is part of the only known population of *A.*

alpinus in a protected area in Bolivia⁹. Presently human activity in Ilampu is moderate and concentrated on the valley's central floor, not in the blind canyons. However, humans exploit the *Polylepis* fragments whose growth is strongly correlated with firebreaks, and, where accessible to livestock, these woodlands are heavily grazed. However, prospects for the conservation of the *Polylepis* fragments in Ilampu are good given the relatively low-density human population, lack of roads and general inaccessibility of the area. If the local inhabitants (only one extended family seasonally inhabits the valley) can be encouraged to coppice and prune, rather than burn³, and livestock grazing patterns are shifted, at least for a time, the interests of all can probably be sustained.

The occurrence of these extremely rare and vulnerable species in such proximity to La Paz (Ilampu is c.30 km from Bolivia's largest city) is noteworthy, and will be the focus of further investigation.

Acknowledgements

Our work was supported by the Center for Biodiversity and Conservation at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, in collaboration with the Colección Boliviana de Fauna, La Paz, Bolivia, and made possible by the kind co-operation of PN-ANMI Cotapata, and SERNAP.

References

1. Bates, J. M., Parker, T. A., Capparella, A. P. & Davis T. J. (1992) Observations on the campo, cerrado and forest avifaunas of eastern dpto. Santa Cruz, Bolivia, including 21 species new for the country. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club* 112: 86–98.
2. BirdLife International (2000) *Threatened birds of the world*. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International & Barcelona: Lynx Edicions.
3. Fjeldså, J. (1987) *Birds of relict forests in the high Andes of Peru and Bolivia*.

Copenhagen: Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen.

4. Fjeldså, J. & Kessler, M. (1996) *Conserving the biological diversity of Polylepis woodlands of the highlands of Peru and Bolivia. A contribution to sustainable natural resource management in the high Andes*. Copenhagen: Nordic Foundation for Development and Ecology.
5. Fjeldså, J. & Krabbe, N. (1990) *The birds of the high Andes*. Copenhagen: Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen & Svendborg: Apollo Books.
6. Fjeldså, J., Krabbe N. & Parker, T. A. (1987) Rediscovery of *Cinclodes excelsior aricomae* and notes on the nominate race. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club* 107: 112–114.
7. Remsen, J. V. & Traylor, M. A. (1989) *An annotated checklist of the birds of Bolivia*. Vermilion, SD: Buteo Books.
8. Stattersfield, A. J., Crosby, M. J., Long, A. J. & Wege, D. C. (1998) *Endemic Bird Areas of the world: priorities for biodiversity conservation*. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (Conservation Series 7).
9. Vogel, C. J. & Hennessey, B. (2002) Discovery of a new site for the Ash-breasted Tityrant *Anairetes alpinus* in Bolivia. *Cotinga* 17: 80.

Christopher J. Vogel
Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024, USA.

Susan E. Davis
Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History / Museo Historia Natural 'Noel Kempff Mercado' Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

First record of Grey-breasted Crake *Laterallus exilis* in Corrientes, north-east Argentina

Grey-breasted Crake *Laterallus exilis* inhabits marshy lake edges and wet meadows to 1,200 m in central and northern South America including the Caribbean coast^{1,3}. It is rarely seen due to its elusive habits and because it inhabits dense marshes, rarely entering open or short-grass areas. In Argentina it has recently been reported from the provinces of Chaco and Formosa^{2,4} (pers. obs.). The song is a *dit...ditditditdit*, very different from any other crake in Argentina, but may be confused with the noise given by an insect that inhabits the same habitat. In response to playback it utters a long trill very similar to that of many other crakes, including Rufous-sided Crake *Laterallus melanophaius*, which also inhabits Laguna Iberá (pers. obs.).

On 25 May 2001, we tape-recorded (Fig. 1) a singing Grey-breasted Crake, at 19h00, in marsh at the edge of Laguna Iberá, 2 km from the main entrance of Cnia. Pellegrini town, in Laguna Iberá Provincial Park (28°40'S 57°18'W). This individual did not sing again, but possibly two others responded with the long trill to playback. This is the first record in Corrientes province and a range extension of c.200 km south-east.

Acknowledgements

We thank G. Pugnali for assisting our field work. R. Fraga provided a critical review of the manuscript.

References

1. Hilty, S. L. & Brown, W. L. (1986) *A guide to the birds of Colombia*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
2. Pearman, M., Pugnali, G. D., Casañas, H. & Bodrati, A. (2000) First record of Grey-breasted Crake *Laterallus exilis* from Argentina. *Cotinga* 13: 79–82.
3. Lowen, J. C., Bartrina, L., Clay, R. P. & Tobias, J. (1996) *Biological surveys and conservation priorities in eastern Paraguay*. Cambridge, UK: CSB Conservation Publications.
4. Mazar Barnett, J. & Pearman, M. (2001) *Annotated checklist of the birds of Argentina*. Barcelona: Lynx Edicions.

Ignacio Roesler

Calle 2 N°1187 (1900), La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina. E-mail: roesler@infovia.com.ar.

Diego L. Monteleone

Magallanes N°1640 (1878), Quilmes, Buenos Aires, Argentina. E-mail: diegomonte@ciudad.com.ar.

Registro de la Garza Azul *Egretta caerulea* en la provincia de Tucumán, Argentina

El 29 de agosto del 2001 encontramos un individuo adulto y aparentemente solitario de *Egretta caerulea*, en un bañado sobre la ruta provincial 308, entre Juan B.

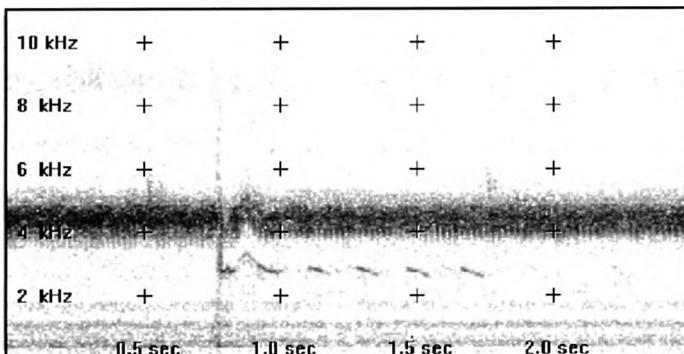


Figure 1. Song of Grey-breasted Crake *Laterallus exilis*, recorded at Laguna Iberá Provincial Park, Corrientes province, Argentina, on 25 May 2001 (Ignacio Roesler)

Alberdi y Graneros, c.27°38'S 65°23'W, provincia de Tucumán. El ejemplar llegó volando a una pequeña laguna, que abarcaba, con vegetación acuática y monte del tipo chaqueño seco bajo a su alrededor, una superficie aproximada de 3 ha. El ejemplar voló y se posó a unos 4 m del suelo y a unos 20 m de la ruta, sobre un Algarrobo *Prosopis* sp. sin follaje. Allí permaneció unos minutos, pudiendo ser fotografiado por HC. El ejemplar pudo ser fácilmente identificado por su distintivo plumaje oscuro, con la cabeza y cuello hasta el comienzo del pecho y espalda rufo-liláceo, y celeste plumizo en el resto de la parte dorsal y alas. Por la incidencia de la luz del sol se observó un notable brillo en todo su plumaje, y resaltó su iris amarillo. El ave parecía bastante desconfiada y en seguida voló alejándose de la laguna. No se pudieron observar otros detalles, pero sí fue posible comparar este individuo con una *Egretta thula* posada no muy lejos, y sus tamaños eran muy similares. Más tarde el ejemplar fue relocalizado en un sector de playa sin vegetación, donde se movía en busca de alimento, pero no permaneció allí mucho tiempo, siendo ésta la última observación. En esta ocasión se observó que el ave por momentos volaba con el cuello parcialmente estirado, comportamiento similar al de *Syrigma sibilatrix*. Este sería el octavo registro publicado para la Argentina¹² y el primero para la provincia de Tucumán.

Agradecimientos

Agradecemos la colaboración de Mark Pearman, Juan Mazar Barnett, Guy M. Kirwan, Alejandro Bodrati y Rosendo Fraga.

Referencias

1. Kirwan, G. M. (en prensa) Nuevos registros de *Egretta caerulea* y *Riparia riparia* en el sur argentino. *Nuestras Aves*.
2. Mazar Barnett, J. & Pearman, M. (2001) *Lista comentada de las aves argentinas*. Barcelona: Lynx Editions.

Hernán Casañas, Juan Klavins y Rubén Cargnelutti
Aves Argentinas / AOP, Delegación Córdoba, CC 9, (5178) Cruz Grande, Córdoba, Argentina.

PUBLISHED RECORDS FROM THE LITERATURE

WEST INDIES

Bermuda

Reports for 2001 included the fourth record of **Sharp-tailed Sandpiper** *Calidris acuminata* at North Pond, on 29 July–6 August, and the first summer record of **American Woodcock** *Scolopax minor* on 1 June, at Dolly's Bay¹⁷.

Cuba

Many interesting records from the island have been published recently. Following recent reports in western Cuba, **Northern Potoo** *Nyctibius jamaicensis* was found at two localities in extreme eastern Cuba, in early January 2001³⁶. Field work in December 2000–January 2001 produced the first January records of **Stilt Sandpiper** *Calidris himantopus*, **Chestnut-sided Dendroica** *pensylvanica* and **Blackpoll Warblers** *D. striata*, the fourth and fifth records of **Lesser Black-backed Gull** *Larus fuscus*, the fifth record of **Marbled Godwit** *Limosa fedoa*, the first records in the Oriente of **White-cheeked Pintail** *Anas bahamensis* and **Spotted Rail** *Pardirallus maculatus*, and the first winter record in the West Indies of **Warbling Vireo** *Vireo gilvus*³⁸. A leucistic **Yellow-faced Grassquit** *Tiaris olivacea* was found on Cayo Guillermo in January 2001; this plumage aberration is almost wholly unknown within the genus³⁷.

Dominican Republic

The third and fourth **Swainson's Warblers** *Limnothlypis swainsonii* in Hispaniola were trapped in the Sierra de Baoruco, in January 2000 and January 2001⁵⁴. Lithner¹² reports some interesting observations during September 1999, including six

West Indian Whistling-duck *Dendrocygna arborea* at Laguna del Rincón, a **Baird's Sandpiper** *Calidris bairdii* and **Black-billed Cuckoo** *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* at Cabo Rojo, an **American Golden Plover** *Pluvialis dominica* and ten **Black Tern** *Chlidonias niger* at Lago Enriquillo, and **Olive-throated Parakeets** *Aratinga nana* at two localities.

Guadeloupe

The first record of **Antillean Nighthawk** *Chordeiles gundlachi* on the island was in June 2000 and in July the same year two individuals were observed, raising the possibility of the species breeding there⁴¹.

Jamaica

The first **Connecticut Warbler** *Oporornis agilis* for the island was reported at Mason River Game Sanctuary, Clarendon, on 29 November 2000¹⁵.

Puerto Rico

Pérez-Rivera⁵² draws attention to records of **Rose-ringed Parakeet** *Psittacula krameri* on the island between February 1985 and April 1990 and, in a different area, in July–October 1990. Tossas & Delannoy⁵⁸ report on the avifauna of Maricao State Forest, including a number of interesting island records, e.g. a **Swainson's Warbler** *Limnothlypis swainsonii* in January 1992 and a **Kentucky Warbler** *Oporornis formosus* in March 1992.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Mexico

The first record of the globally threatened **Bearded Wood-partridge** *Dendrortyx barbatus* in Oaxaca was made in the Sierra Norte, in August 1998¹, while a new breeding locality for **Military Macaw** *Ara militaris* in the same state¹⁶ and the first **King Vulture** *Sarcoromphus papa* for Baja California were also reported recently¹⁸. A recent paper⁵⁷ argues that a mid-1880s specimen of **Giant Kingbird** *Tyrannus cubensis*, which has been

questioned in some of the recent literature dealing with Mexico, should stand as reliable proof of the species' (former) occurrence in the country. The specimen appears to have been taken on 25 February 1886, but the collecting locality (perhaps Isla Mujeres) cannot be certainly identified. **Cooper's Hawk** *Accipiter cooperii* was recently (May 2001) discovered breeding in Oaxaca, a 1,000 km extension south-east of its breeding range²¹. Other observations, recently published in the online journal, *Huitzil*, include the first records of **Cassin's Finch** *Carpodacus cassini* and **Mexican Duck** *Anas platyrhynchos diazi* for Oaxaca²⁹, as well as records of 67 species, principally waterbirds, raptors and shorebirds, which update information for localities in central Oaxaca²².

Costa Rica

A **Pomarine Skua** *Stercorarius pomarinus* was reported off Tortuguero, on 27 March 2001, and a **Long-billed Curlew** *Numenius americanus* was at Chome, on 15 September 2001. Sightings of **Lovely Cotinga** *Cotinga amabilis* at Los Llanos, near Santa Elena may represent the first records from the Pacific Slope. **Cinnamon Hummingbird** *Amazilia rutila* and **White-throated Magpie-jay** *Calocitta formosa* were reported south of Dominical, representing significant southward extensions of the ranges of both species. Some late reports from Jay VanderGaast include a **Sora** *Porzana carolina* at Carara, on 3 May 1998; a **Paint-billed Crane** *Neocrex erythrops* photographed at Las Palmitas, north of Guacimo, on 27 November 1996, with perhaps three birds present at this time; a breeding-plumaged **Hudsonian Godwit** *Limosa haemastica* at Tarcoles, on 3 May 1998; a breeding-plumaged **Arctic Tern** *Sterna paradisaea* photographed at Playa Azul (no date provided, perhaps the first country record); 20+ **Violet-green Swallow** *Tachycineta thalassina* at Río Birris, on 18 November 1996, and another at Carara in April 2000; a dark-eyed juvenile **White-eyed**

Vireo *Vireo griseus* at EARTH on 5 November 1999; a **Nashville Warbler** *Vermivora ruficapilla* at Rancho Naturalista, from 20 November 1994; a female **Black-throated Blue Warbler** *Dendroica caerulescens* at Savegre on 12 December 1996; a male **Western Tanager** *Piranga ludoviciana* at Rancho Naturalista for several days in late 1995; and an **American Pipit** *Anthus rubescens* at Tarcoles, in late 1993²⁶. The third and fourth country records of **Southern Lapwing** *Vanellus chilensis* occurred in late 2001, with a pair at Playa Hermosa, south of Jaco, remaining from 17 December 2001 to at least 8 January 2002. A **White Tern** *Gygis alba* was found moribund at Sierpe de Osa, on 28 October 2001 (and subsequently died). A **Chipping Sparrow** *Spizella passerina*, perhaps only the second Costa Rican record, was at Cahuita in mid-November 2001, while perhaps only the third country record of **Black-headed Grosbeak** *Phaeucticus melanocephalus* involved a female at Monteverde in mid-October 2001. A **White-tailed Emerald** *Elvira chionura* was discovered at 2,200 m at the Savegre Hotel de Montaña on 4 November 2001²⁷.

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Orgeira⁵⁰ provides new records and information concerning the at-sea distribution of **Atlantic Petrel** *Pterodroma incerta* off South America, including the discovery of four large concentrations of the species off Buenos Aires province, and other records from the Drake Passage and Weddell Sea. Single **Common Tody-flycatchers** *Todirostrum cinereum* observed on 11 February 2000 and 21 March 2001 at Puerto Iguazú, Misiones province, are the first country records⁵¹. Bodrati⁶ updates the occurrence of ten species in Buenos Aires province, at partidos Baradero and San Pedro. Noteworthy are records of **Plumbeous Ibis** *Theristicus caerulescens*, **Large-billed Tern** *Phaetusa simplex*, **White**

Woodpecker *Melanerpes candidus*, **Short-crested Flycatcher** *Myiarchus ferox*, **Green-backed Becard** *Pachyrhamphus viridis* and **Many-coloured Chaco-finch** *Saltatricula multicolor*. Bodrati *et al.*⁷ add to these data, with information on **Barred Piculet** *Picumnus cirratus*, **Scimitar-billed Woodcreeper** *Drymornis bridgesii*, **Brown Cacholote** *Pseudoseisura lophotes*, **Pearly-vented Tody-tyrant** *Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*, and others. The status of 25 species has been updated for Córdoba province, including records of **King Vulture** *Sarcoramphus papa*, **Mitred Parakeet** *Aratinga mitrata* and **Rufous-sided Warbling-finch** *Poospiza hypochondria*⁶¹. The status of 18 species is updated for north-west Buenos Aires province, with details on **Chaco Pipit** *Anthus chacoensis*⁵⁶. A **Nacunda Nighthawk** *Podager nacunda* was observed on 31 January 1997 at Estancia Rincón de los Morros, southern Santa Cruz province; this vagrant record extends the species' range by 1,300 km and represents the southernmost locality³³. A female **White-sided Hillstar** *Oreotrochilus leucopleurus* at Chaltén, Los Glaciares National Park, on 6 February 1993, represents the southernmost locality for this species⁴⁴. The first specimen records in San Juan province have recently been presented for **South American Snipe** *Gallinago paraguayae*, **Mountain Parakeet** *Bolborhynchus aurifrons* and **Swainson's Flycatcher** *Myiarchus swainsoni*, along with other new distributional information, based on a collection by W. H. Partridge from this and Mendoza provinces⁴⁷. Maceda⁴³ updates the status of **Crowned Eagle** *Harpyhaliaetus coronatus* in La Pampa province. The first record of **Slaty Elaenia** *Elaenia strepera* in Córdoba province was one at Los Cocos on 23–27 December 1997⁶⁰. The second to fifth and subsequent records of **Green-winged Saltator** *Saltator similis* were recently presented for Buenos Aires province⁸.

Bolivia

A specimen of **Fawn-breasted Brilliant** *Heliodoxa rubinoides*, taken in 1982 at Cocapata, north of Cochabamba, has recently been discovered. This record is the first in the country and a range extension of 1,000 km south⁵³.

Brazil

Borges *et al.*⁹ provide a species list and other information for the important Jaú National Park, in Amazonas state. Several first country records have recently been documented, including a **Red-tailed Tropicbird** *Phaethon rubricauda* photographed at the Abrolhos archipelago, Bahia, on 24 September 1997¹⁴, and five specimens of **Amazonian Parrotlet** *Nannopsittaca dachilleae* taken at Serra do Divisor National Park, Acre, on 19 July 1996⁶⁴. Whittaker⁶⁷ presents details of the first confirmed records of **Buckley's Forest-falcon** *Micrastur buckleyi* in Brazil; reports, all documented with tape-recordings, are available from four localities in Acre, between 1992 and 1999. The first documented record of **Scarlet-hooded Barbet** *Eubucco tucinkae* was a male collected in Serra do Divisor National Park on 20 July 1996⁶⁵. The first specimen records of **Yellow-green Vireo** *Vireo flavoviridis* involved three taken by the rio Javari, Amazonas, in October 1959⁶⁶. A mention of **Barred Tinamou** *Crypturellus casiquiare* for Brazil is proven to be incorrect as the locality is within Colombia⁵¹.

A review of Brazilian records of **Spectacled Petrel** *Procellaria conspicillata* offers new information on the species in São Paulo, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul⁴⁹, while other interesting seabird records involve the second to sixth records of **Tristan Albatross** *Diomedea (exulans) dabbenena* in the country, from São Paulo, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul⁴⁸. A small colony of **Audubon's Shearwaters** *Puffinus lherminieri* found in August 1993 at Itatiaia archipelago, Espírito Santo, represents the first country record²⁰, and a

colony of **Black Skimmer** *Rynchops niger* near Manoel Viana, in October 1998, was the first breeding record for Rio Grande do Sul and one of the few available in Brazil¹⁹. New records of **Tall-grass Wetland Tapaculo** *Scytalopus iraiensis* are presented from Paraná, where the species is now known from 24 sites¹⁰. Bencke *et al.*⁴ provide novel breeding biology data for **Brown-breasted Pygmy-tyrant** *Hemitriccus obsoletus* and **Striolated Tit-spinetail** *Leptasthenura striolata*. The third record of **Southern Giant Petrel** *Macronectes giganteus* in Paraná was a beached immature found near Matinhos, on 14 September 1999³⁵.

A recent paper examines the distribution and overall bird species associations along two altitudinal transects at 800–1,400 m in the Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais, between 1994 and 2000⁴⁵. Kirwan *et al.*³⁹ provide details of significant observations made in the rio São Francisco Valley in recent years, including two additions to the Minas Gerais avifauna, **White-browed Guan** *Penelope jacucaca* and **Greater Wagtail-tyrant** *Stigmatura budytoides*. New records of **Orange-headed Tanager** *Thlypopsis sordida* from Paraná have been reported recently, with observations at four new localities². Vasconcelos *et al.*⁵⁹ present a new locality for **Cipó Canastero** *Asthenes luizae*, the Campina do Bananal, 170 km north of previously known sites, and Willis & Oniki⁶⁸, in reporting on a nest of **Planalto Woodcreeper** *Dendrocolaptes platyrostris* in São Paulo, point to differences in songs between the nominate form of south-east Brazil and the subspecies *intermedius* from inland dry forests, but acknowledge the existence of intermediate specimens.

Colombia

Slaty-backed Nightingale-thrush *Catharus fuscater* has recently been discovered in the country's Central Cordillera, at two sites, near Pereira and Manizales³. The new population

exhibits variation in plumage and soft-parts coloration as well as in that of the irides, suggesting a degree of previously unrecognised geographic variation in the species.

Ecuador

Freile²³ provides details of a new altitudinal record of **Lunulated Antbird** *Gymnophithys lunulata*, from 950 m, in dpto. Pastaza, in November 1999.

Falkland Islands/Islas Malvinas

A recently published review of vagrant records from the period 1996 to 2000 includes the first **Black-necked Stilt** *Himantopus mexicanus*, **Stilt Sandpiper** *Micropalama himantopus*, **Elegant Tern** *Sterna elegans* and **Brown-chested Martin** *Phaeoprogne tapera* for the archipelago, as well as possibly the first breeding record of **White-crested Elaenia** *Elaenia albiceps*⁶³.

French Guiana

Ingels³⁴ reports on new observations of birds, principally feeding and breeding behaviours, in the country during November 1999.

Netherlands Antilles

Wells & Childs Wells⁶² report the first observation of **Philadelphia Vireo** *Vireo philadelphicus* on Curaçao, on 1 April 2000.

Paraguay

Capper *et al.*¹³ provide new distributional information for 22 species in the country, based on field work between 1995 and 1997, while Lesterhuis & Clay⁴⁰ report the first record of **Ruddy Turnstone** *Arenaria interpres*, at Bahía de Asunción, on 7–13 October 2000.

Trinidad and Tobago

The status of **Little Egret** *Egretta garzetta* in the islands is reviewed, and a list of 33 records presented, by Hayes & White³¹. Elsewhere in *El Pitirre* the first records of **Caribbean Martin** *Progne dominicensis* for Trinidad, in April–May 1999, April–May 2000 and February–April 2001⁴⁶, are

presented, as are the first records of **Swainson's Hawk** *Buteo swainsoni* for Trinidad and Chacachacare Island, in May 1998 and October 1999–January 2000³⁰.

Uruguay

An **Eastern Slaty-thrush** *Turdus subularis* observed at Refugio de Fauna Laguna de Castillos, dpto. Rocha on 18 November 1999 was the first country record²⁴, while a **Highland Elaenia** *Elaenia obscura* photographed near Paso Centurión, dpto. Cerro Largo on 7 November 1997 was also the first country record⁵⁵. The latter species was seen again during the breeding seasons of 1997–1999, with a nest being found on 12 November 1998. Several **Lesser Grass-finch** *Emberizoides ypiranganus* on 5 and 7 July 1999 at Quebrada de los Cuervos, dpto. Treinta y Tres²⁵, and others observed on 13 February 2000 at Reserva de Biosfera Bañados del Este, dpto. Rocha, are the first published country records¹². A **Grass Wren** *Cistothorus platensis* on 9 July 1999, also at Quebrada de los Cuervos, was the second country record²⁵. The second to fifth records of **Green-backed Becard** *Pachyrhamphus viridis* involved one near Laguna Negra, dpto. Rocha, on 10 December 1997, and singles collected at Paso Centurión, dpto. Cerro Largo, on 6 April 1998, and at Cerro Pan de Azúcar, dpto. Maldonado, on 2 July 1998, with subsequent sight records there²⁸. Lone male **Entre Rios Seed eaters** *Sporophila zelichi* observed at Reserva de Biosfera Bañados del Este, dpto. Rocha on 13 and 20 February, and 7 March 2000 are among the few available recent records¹².

OTHER RECORDS RECEIVED

Bolivia

KE notes the presence of four **Red-fronted Macaw** *Ara rubrogenys* in Torotoro National Park, dpto. Potosí, on 29 September 2001. Local people report that the species breeds annually in the area, but this

appears to be a 'new' locality for this globally threatened bird. Several observers have apparently failed to locate **Berlepsch's Canastero** *Asthenes berlepschi* at the well-known site of Sorata, dpto. La Paz, most recently KE on 14–15 October 2001, suggesting that this Near-Threatened species may be in local decline.

Brazil

A new locality for the globally threatened **Rufous-sided Pygmy-tyrant** *Euscarthmus rufomarginatus* (Fig. 2, p.113) was discovered in Bahia, in cerrado beside the BA-349, c.170 km west of Correntina, on 7 February 2002, while only the fifth-known locality for **São Francisco Sparrow** *Arremon franciscanus* was found just north of Montalvânia, Minas Gerais, on 8 February 2002 (DB, AG, GMK, JM).

Chile

A weak immature **Blue-footed Booby** *Sula nebouxii* videotaped on the beach at Arica, on 3 August 2000, appears to be the second or third report for the country (MCH, SML).

Cuba

TM *et al.* submitted some interesting observations from a March 2002 visit. Perhaps (or even probably) the same **Lesser Black-backed Gull** *Larus fuscus* as mentioned in *Cotinga* 14: 106, was at Cayo Romano on 7 March, while at least 30 **Red Knot** *Calidris canutus* (perhaps only the ninth island record) were present on Cayo Coco (with seven on Cayo Guillermo, on 19 February; B&RQ) on the same date. Twenty-seven **Black Skimmer** *Rynchops niger* were at Las Salinas, Zapata, on 14 March. At least 300 **Lesser Scaup** *Aythya affinis* were at Embalse Maximo, near Los Congilones, Camagüey, on 23 February (B&RQ).

Ecuador

A nest occupied by a female **Little Woodstar** *Chaetocercus bombus* with two eggs was found on 10 January 2001, at 300 m in the Colonche Hills, Comuna Loma Alta. The nest was constructed on

a fork of peripheral branches of a tree, c.2.7 m above ground and overhanging a well-used trail through second growth and scrub. The walls of the nest were 7.6 mm deep and comprised the fibre of *Cecropia* flowers with moss on the exterior. Interior diameter of the nest was 16.75 mm, the total height of the nest 34.25 mm and depth within the cup 16.75 mm (DBe).

Guatemala

IS reports an observation (see Fig. 3, p.113) of an apparent **King Rail** *Rallus elegans* in lakeside vegetation at Lake Petén-Itza, Petén, between 13 and 17 February 1993 by Sidney Samuels. This would be the first country record.

Mexico

Interesting observations from a visit to the country in September–October 2001 included the following (status based on Howell & Webb³² and, for Oaxaca, Binford⁴). A **Yellow-throated Warbler** *Dendroica dominica* at Tacámbaro, Michoacán, on 1 October, appears to be the first state record. Significant reports from Oaxaca included a **Blackburnian Warbler** *D. fusca* at La Soledad, on 8 October (perhaps the state's first autumn record); up to five **Wedge-tailed Shearwater** *Puffinus pacificus* (earliest winter record), an immature **Red-footed Booby** *Sula sula* (few previous state records), a group of seven unidentified **scoter** *Melanitta* sp. (no previous state records of any scoter) and an **Elegant Tern** *Sterna elegans*, all seen during a pelagic 15 km offshore from Puerto Angel, on 9 October. Another of the last-named species was at Laguna La Ventosa, near Salinas Cruz, on 10 October (only one previous state record for autumn), with a **Red Knot** *Calidris canutus* (no previous state records in autumn) at the same locality on the same date. There are few previous state records of **Chestnut-sided Warbler** *Dendroica pensylvanica*; thus one at km 52, above Valle Nacional, on 19 October was

significant, it being the first autumn record. A **Black-and-white Hawk-eagle** *Spizastur melanoleucos*, well watched at the same site on the same date, represents an intra-state range extension, based on Binford⁵. At least one **Cassin's Vireo** *Vireo cassinii* was carefully watched at Cerro Huitepec, near San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, on 12 October, with **Blue-headed Vireos** *V. solitarius*. There are apparently no previous state records of this species but, given that the *V. solitarius* complex has only recently been recognised to contain three species-level (rather than subspecies) taxa and the difficulties of specific identification, further and more concrete evidence of this form's occurrence south of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is desirable. (All DB, MAE, GMK, RPM.)

Acknowledgements

The following forwarded records: David Beadle (DB), Dusty Becker (DBe), Steve Bird, Mark Elwonger (MAE), Karl Evans (KE), Arthur Grosset (AG), Megan C. Hall (MCH), Guy M. Kirwan (GMK), Steve M. Lister (SML), Tim Marlow (TM), Rodney Martins (RPM), Jeremy Minns (JM), Andy Mitchell, Bill & Rowena Quantrill (B&RQ), Ivan Samuels (IS) and Chris Tynan.

Neotropical Notebook: compiled by **Juan Mazar Barnett** and **Guy M. Kirwan**.

References

- Aguilar-Rodríguez, S. H. (2000) Registro de la perdiz veracruzana o Chivizcoyo (*Dendrortyx barbatus* Gould) en la sierra norte de Oaxaca, México. *Huitzil* 1: 9–11.
- Arzua, M., Scherer-Neto, P., Figueiredo, G. J., Carrano, E., Ribas, C. F. & Rachwald, M. (2001) Novos registros de saícanário *Thlypopsis sordida* (Emberizidae) no Estado do Paraná, com comentários sua distribuição. *Ararajuba* 9: 143–144.
- Beltrán, W. & Kattan, G. (2001) First record of the Slaty-backed Nightingale-thrush in the Central Andes of Colombia, with notes on its ecology and geographical variation. *Wilson Bull.* 113: 134–139.
- Bencke, G. A., Fontana, C. S., Mähler, J. K. F. & Joenck, C. M. (2001) First description of the nest of the Brown-breasted Pygmy-tyrant (*Hemitriccus obsoletus*) and additional information on the nesting of the Striolated Tit-spinetail (*Leptasthenura striolata*). *Orn. Neotrop.* 12: 1–9.
- Binford, L. C. (1989) *A distributional survey of the birds of the Mexican state of Oaxaca*. Orn. Monogr. 43. New York: American Ornithologists' Union.
- Bodrati, A. (2001) Notas sobre aves infrecuentes o poco conocidas para la provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina. *Nuestras Aves* 41: 13–17.
- Bodrati, A., Bodrati, G. & Fernández, H. (2001) Notas sobre la avifauna del norte de la provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina. *Nuestras Aves* 41: 17–21.
- Bodrati, A., Ferrari, C., Bordón, E., Novoa, D. & Huergo, R. R. (2001) El Pepitero Verdoso (*Saltator similis*) en la provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina. *Nuestras Aves* 41: 29.
- Borges, S. H., Cohn-Haft, M., Pereira Carvalhães, A. M., Henriques, L. M., Pacheco, J. F. & Whittaker, A. (2001) Birds of the Jaú National Park, Brazilian Amazon: species check-list, biogeography and conservation. *Orn. Neotrop.* 12: 109–140.
- Bornschein, M. R., Pichorim, M. and Reinert, B. L. (2001) New records of Wetland Tapaculo (*Scytalopus iraiensis*). *Nattereria* 2: 29–33.
- Bosso, A. (2001) *Todirostrum cinereum* (Tyrannidae), una nueva especie para la avifauna argentina. *Hornero* 16: 49–50.
- Calimares, C. (2000) Observaciones de campo. *Achará* 3: 18.
- Capper, D. R., Clay, R. P., Madroño N., A. & Mazar Barnett, J. (2001) New information on the distribution of twenty-two bird species in Paraguay. *Ararajuba* 9: 57–59.
- Couto, G. S., Interaminense, L. J. L. & Morette, M. E. (2001) First record of Red-tailed Tropicbird (*Phaethon rubricauda*) in Brazil. *Nattereria* 2: 24–25.
- Davis, S. (2001) A survey and inventory of the avifauna of the Mason River Game Sanctuary, Clarendon, Jamaica. *El Pitirre* 14: 34.
- Dirección de la Reserva de la Biosfera Tehuacán-Cuicatlán (2001) Registro de Guacamaya Verde (*Ara militaris*) en los cañones del río Sabino y río Seco, Santa María Tecomavaca, Oaxaca, México. *Huitzil* 2: 17–19.
- Dobson, A. (2001) Summer bird report June to July 2001. *Bermuda Audubon Soc. Newsletter* 12 (3): 3.
- Duncan, R. B. & Lacroix, J. A. V. (2001) First sight of the King Vulture in Baja California, Mexico. *J. Raptor Res.* 35: 74.
- Efe, M. A., Bugoni, L., Mohr, L. V., Scherer, A., Scherer, S. B. & Bairo, O. P. (2001) First-known record of breeding for the Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger*) in a mixed colony in Ibicuí River, Rio Grande do Sul state, southern Brazil. *Intern. J. Orn.* 4: 103–107.
- Efe, M. A. & Musso, C. M. (2001) First record of Audubon's Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*) for Brazil. *Nattereria* 2: 21–23.
- Forcey, J. M. (2001) Breeding of Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) in Oaxaca. *Huitzil* 2: 21–23.
- Forcey, J. M. (2002) Notes on the birds of central Oaxaca, part I: Podicipedidae to Laridae. *Huitzil* 3: 1–10.
- Freile, J. F. (2001) Extensión altitudinal en la distribución del Hormiguero Lunulado (*Gymnophis lunulata*) en Ecuador. *Orn. Neotrop.* 12: 183–185.

24. Gambarotta, J. C. (2000) Registro del Zorzal Herrero (*Turdus nigricaps*) en el dpto. de Rocha. *Achará* 3: 24.
25. Gambarotta, J. C. & Calimares, C. (2000) Segundos registros del Coludo Chico (*Emberizoides ypiranganus*) y de la Ratónera Aperdizada (*Cistothorus platensis*) para Uruguay. *Achará* 3: 88–89.
26. Garrigues, R. (2001) *The Gone Birding Newsletter* 2 (4).
27. Garrigues, R. (2002) *The Gone Birding Newsletter* 3 (1).
28. González, E. M., Geymonat, G. & Calimares, C. (2001) Nuevos registros de Anambé Verde (*Pachyramphus viridis*) (Passeriformes, Tyrannidae) en Uruguay. *Nuestras Aves* 41: 22–23.
29. Grosselet, M. & Forcey, J. M. (2002) Registros de *Carpodacus cassini* y *Anas platyrhynchos diazi* en Oaxaca, México. *Huitzil* 3: 11–13.
30. Hayes, F. E. (2001) First sight records of Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) for Trinidad and Chacachacare Island, with comments on its status and trans-Caribbean migration. *El Pitirre* 14: 63–65.
31. Hayes, F. E. & White, G. L. (2001) Status of the Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*) in Trinidad and Tobago. *El Pitirre* 14: 54–58.
32. Howell, S. N. G. & Webb, S. (1995) *The birds of Mexico and northern Central America*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
33. Imberti, S. (2001) Primera observación del Ñacundá (*Podager nacunda*) en Santa Cruz, Argentina, la más austral para la especie. *Nuestras Aves* 41: 10.
34. Ingels, J. (2001) Notes on some French Guianan birds. *Tangara* 1: 139–145.
35. Isfer, O. & Kajiwara, D. (2001) New occurrence of the Southern Giant Petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*) (Aves: Procellariidae) in Paraná state, Brazil. *Intern. J. Orn.* 4: 108–109.
36. Kirwan, G. M. (2001) Further records of the Northern Potoo (*Nyctibius jamaicensis*) in Cuba, and a correction to Martínez *et al.* (2000). *El Pitirre* 14: 10.
37. Kirwan, G. M. (2001) A leucistic Yellow-faced Grassquit (*Tiaris olivacea*) in Cuba. *El Pitirre* 14: 10.
38. Kirwan, G. M., Flieg, G. M., Hume, R. & LaBar, S. (2001) Interesting distributional and temporal records from Cuba, winter 2000–2001. *El Pitirre* 14: 43–46.
39. Kirwan, G. M., Mazar Barnett, J. & Minns, J. (2001) Significant ornithological observations from the rio São Francisco Valley, Minas Gerais, Brazil, with notes on conservation and biogeography. *Ararajuba* 9: 145–161.
40. Lesterhuis, A. J. & Clay, R. P. (2001) First record of a Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* in Paraguay. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 95: 68.
41. Levesque, A. (2001) Premiere mention de L'Engoulevent de Gundlach (*Chordeiles gundlachii*) en Guadeloupe. *El Pitirre* 14: 7–8.
42. Lithner, S. (2001) A birding trip to the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. *El Pitirre* 14: 11–19.
43. Maceda, J. J. (2001) Nuevas citas del Águila Coronada (*Harpyhaliaetus coronatus*) para la provincia de La Pampa, Argentina. *Nuestras Aves* 41: 27–28.
44. Mazar Barnett, J. (2001) Nuevo registro del Picaflor Andino (*Oreotrochilus leucopleurus*) para Santa Cruz (Argentina). *Nuestras Aves* 41: 31.
45. Melo-Júnior, T. A., Vasconcelos, M. F., Fernandes, W. & Marini, M. Â. (2001) Bird species distribution and conservation in Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais, Brazil. *Bird Conserv. Intern.* 11: 189–204.
46. Murphy, W. L. & Hayes, F. E. (2001) First records of Caribbean Martin (*Progne dominicensis*) for Trinidad, with comments on its supposed migration to South America. *El Pitirre* 14: 61–62.
47. Navas, J. R. and Bó, N. A. (2001) Aportes al conocimiento de la distribución, la cría y el peso de aves de las provincias de Mendoza y San Juan, República Argentina. Segunda parte (Aves: Falconidae, Scolopacidae, Thinocoridae, Columbidae, Psittacidae, Strigidae, Caprimulgidae, Apodidae, Furnariidae, Rhinocryptidae y Tyrannidae). *Hornero* 16: 31–37.
48. Neves, T. S. & Olmos, F. (2001) Tristan Albatross (*Diomedea dabbenena*) in Brazil. *Nattereria* 2: 19–20.
49. Olmos, F. (2001) Revision of the records of Spectacled Petrel (*Procellaria conspicillata*) in Brazil, with new observations on its distribution. *Nattereria* 2: 16–18.
50. Orgeira, J. L. (2001) Nuevos registros del Petrel Atlántico (*Pterodroma incerta*) en Océano Atlántico Sur y Antártida. *Orn. Neotrop.* 12: 165–171.
51. Pacheco, J. F. (2001) A Colombian, not a Brazilian record: the case of the Barred Tinamou (*Crypturellus casiquiare*). *Nattereria* 2: 14–15.
52. Pérez-Rivera, R. (2001) Comments on Kirwan's first record of the Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*) in the West Indies. *El Pitirre* 14: 9.
53. Renner, S. C. & Schuchmann, K.-L. (2001) The Fawn-breasted Brilliant *Heliodoxa rubinoides*, a hummingbird species new to Bolivia. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club* 121: 252–255.
54. Rimmer, C. C. & Almonte, J. (2001) Additional notes on the wintering status of Swainson's Warbler in the Dominican Republic. *El Pitirre* 14: 5–6.
55. Rocha, G. (2000) Primeros registros de Viudita Oscura (*Elaenia obscura*) para Uruguay. *Achará* 3: 9.

56. Roesler, I. (2001) Nuevas citas de aves para el partido de General Villegas, provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina. *Nuestras Aves* 41: 32–33.
57. Smith, P. W. (2001) Comments on George F. Gaumer and the provenance of a Giant Kingbird *Tyrannus cubensis* specimen from Mexico. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club* 121: 249–252.
58. Tossas, A. G. & Delannoy, C. A. (2001) Status, abundance, and distribution of birds of Maricao State Forest, Puerto Rico. *El Pitirre* 14: 47–53.
59. Vasconcelos, M. F. de, D'Angelo Neto, S. & Rodrigues, M. A. (2002) A range extension for the Cipó Canastero *Asthenes luizae* and the consequences for its conservation status. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club* 122: 7–10.
60. Volkmann, L. R. (2001) Fiofio Plomizo (*Elaenia strepera*) en la provincia de Córdoba, Argentina. *Nuestras Aves* 41: 26.
61. Volkmann, L. & Cargnelutti, R. (2001) Nuevas localidades para aves de Córdoba, Argentina. *Nuestras Aves* 41: 23–26.
62. Wells, J. V. & Childs Wells, A. M. (2001) First sight record of Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*) for Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, with notes on other migrant songbirds. *El Pitirre* 14: 59–60.
63. White, R. & Henry, A. (2001) Rare and vagrant birds in the Falkland Islands 1996–2000. *Wildlife Conserv. in the Falkland Islands* 1: 16–18.
64. Whitney, B. M. & Oren, D. C. (2001) First record of Amazonian Parrotlet (*Nannopsittaca dachilleae*) in Brazil. *Nattereria* 2: 26.
65. Whitney, B. M. & Oren, D. C. (2001) Physical evidence for the occurrence of Scarlet-hooded Barbet (*Eubucco tucinkae*) in Brazil. *Nattereria* 2: 27.
66. Whitney, B. M. & Pacheco, J. F. (2001) Physical evidence of the occurrence of Yellow-green Vireo *Vireo flavoviridis* (Cassin, 1851) in Brazil. *Nattereria* 2: 27.
67. Whittaker, A. (2001) Notes on the poorly-known Buckley's Forest Falcon *Micrastur buckleyi* including voice, range and first Brazilian records. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club* 121: 198–208.
68. Willis, E. O. & Oniki, Y. (2001) On a nest of the Planalto Woodcreeper, *Dendrocolaptes platyrostris*, with taxonomic and conservation notes. *Wilson Bull.* 113: 231–233.



1



2



3

1. Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet *Touit huetii*, near Pantiacolla Lodge, rio Madre de Dios, Peru, 11 October 2001 (Joe Tobias; see p. 104)
2. Rufous-sided Pygmy-tyrant *Euscarthmus rufomarginatus*, west of Correntina, Bahia, Brazil, February 2002 (Arthur Grosset; see p. 110)
3. King Rail *Rallus elegans*, Lake Petén-Itza, Petén, February 1993 (Sidney Samuels; see p. 110)