Neotropical Notebook



The records featured below have not been vetted, and have been collected from a variety of published and unpublished sources. They generally represent records of vagrants, significant range extensions, rediscoveries or new localities for threatened or poorly known species. If submitting records for inclusion in future Neotropical Notebooks, please include details of species, locality, date, significance of the record and observers. Full details should also be submitted to the relevant national organisations.

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

A pair of white morph Red-footed **Boobies** Sula sula with a single chick were photographed on a small cay off San Salvador on 28 April 1995, the first confirmed breeding record for the Bahamas this century, although the species was recorded in the same area in 1986 and there is a possible report from Atwood's Cay²¹. Two records of Eastern Phoebes Sayornis phoebe on Grand Bahama, one at Rand Nature Center on 25 November 1995 and another at West End Pool the following day, are the first published records from the West Indies since one on Eleuthera, Bahamas in February 1986 (American Birds 40: 529) and only the second and third records since 197216. The spread of the Shiny Cowbird Molothrus bonariensis in the Bahamas continues, the species being recorded daily close to settlements on North Andros Island from 27-31 July 199521 (see Cotinga 3: 60).

BERMUDA

A Black-necked Grebe Podiceps

nigricollis at Spittal Pond from 10 August-20 September 1995 was the first record (Birding World 9 (2): 76). The first winter record of Horned Grebe P. auritus concerned one at Castle Harbour on 1 February 1995, whilst the third island record of Tundra Swan Cygnus c. columbianus was an immature at Spittal Pond on 27 November-1 December 1994 and the sixth Surf Scoter Melanitta perspicillata was off Bermuda on 12 January 1995. An American Avocet Recurvirostra americana from 29 October 1995 was the seventh record and a Hudsonian Godwit Limosa haemastica the sixth record since 1970 (Birding World 9 (2): 76). The first island record of Pacific Golden Plover Pluvialis fulva at the Naval Air Station on 25 January 1995 was carefully compared with nearby American Golden Ployers P. dominica20 and remained until April (Birding World 9 (2): 76). The first winter records for Bermuda of Iceland Gull Larus glaucoides and Solitary Vireo Vireo solitarius involved a second winter at Bermuda on 2 February 1995 and a single at the same locality from 18 December 1994-February 1995 respectively²⁰. The second Brown Noddy Anous stolidus since 1970 was recorded on 11 October and the first House Wren Troglodytes aedon for 10 years on 8 November. A Marsh Wren Cistothorus palustris at Pembroke Marsh in January 1996 was the first island record, whilst an Ash-throated Flycatcher Myiarchus cinerascens on 30 January was

the second record (Birding World 9 (2): 76). A Philadelphia Vireo Vireo philadelphicus was an exceptional island record on 6 February 1995²⁰. Autumn 1995 records included the first Brown Thrasher Toxostoma rufum for 12 years was recorded on 7 October, the fifth Red-breasted Nuthatch Sitta canadensis on 24 November, the fourth Purple **Finch** Carpodacus purpureus on 12 November and the second Lark Sparrow Chondestes grammacus on 18 October (Birding World 9 (2): 76).

CUBA

Over 150 American Avocets Recurvirostra americana on the coast near Jíbaro, Sancti Spíritus province, between 9-19 June 1995 was the largest number ever reported from the country3. Duque 12 reported two rarities for Cuba: a subadult Chipping Sparrow Spizella passerina collected at Quintana Arriba, north of Meseta de Anafe, on 25 November 1991, and an unusually early Great Crested Flycatcher Myiarchus crinitus taken north of Havana on 20 September 1995.

DOMINICA

The first Eurasian Collared Dove Streptopelia decaocto for the Lesser Antilles was reported from Roseau in 1987, where 12 were present on 26 May 1995²⁰.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Three West Indian Whistlingducks Dendrocygna arborea at Laguna del Salodillo on 22 April 1996 appears to be the first published record for the country since 1986¹⁵. A pale morph Swainson's Hawk Buteo swainsonii just south of Montecristi on 22 April 1996 appears to be the first record for the West Indies (CGB, GMK, RSRW).

MONSERRAT

Eurasian Collared Dove Streptopelia decaocto is now established at Victoria where it has bred since 1990; this and those reported from Dominica (see above) are the first records from the Lesser Antilles²⁰.

PUERTO RICO

An adult male Audubon's Oriole Icterus graduacauda at Jobos Beach, near Ramey, on 12 June 1995⁵ was the first record for the Caribbean. Given the species's lack of vagrancy potential, this record suggests an escaped cage bird but a range extension or wandering individual cannot be discounted. A female Northern (Bullock's) Oriole I. galbula bullockii was at Vieques on 22 December 1994²⁰.

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

In February 1996 up to seven Common Ground-doves
Columbina passerina were present in the Placencia area, on the country's east coast, representing a considerable range extension, perhaps assisted by forest clearance (RDME, SM).

COSTA RICA

Red-billed Tropicbird Phaethon aethereus is not known to breed in Costa Rica; however ten engaged in courtship flights on Isla Santa Catalina on 21 November 1993 suggests that it may do so¹¹.

A Ruddy Crake Laterallus ruber at Laguna de Lagarto Lodge on 12 November 1995 was about the third country record (JE, DK). A pair of American Avocets Recurvirostra americana at the mouth of the Parismina River on

19 November 1995 was a rare record and possibly the first for the Caribbean coast (AD, LE, BF). A Buff-breasted Sandpiper Tryngites subruficollis at Tarcoles on 10 August 1995 was perhaps injured (PE). Rufous-browed **Tyrannulet** Phylloscartes superciliaris is now known to be common in the upper Río Tuis valley with a single also being recorded at Rancho Naturalista, providing confirmation of this species's presence in the Talamanca mountains (per JvdG). A female Prothonotary Warbler Protonotaria citrea at Palo Verde National Park on 8 June 1995 (JvdG) and a Blackthroated Green Warbler Dendroica virens in the upper Río Tuis valley on 20 July 1995 (PE) were both unusually late; both birds presumably oversummered.

MEXICO

Contreras-Baldas et al. 10 list five new species for Nuevo León state, all in the Univ. Autonoma de Nuevo León (UANL) collection: a Shorteared Owl Asio flammeus, an adult female and adult male Yellow Warbler Dendroica petechia, an adult male Blackthroated Blue Warbler D. caerulescens (the first record for continental Mexico), an adult male **Prothonotary Warbler** Protonotaria citrea and an immature female Northern Waterthrush Seiurus novaboracensis. Additionally a male Burrowing Owl Spectyto cunicularia in the same collection was the first record from Aguascalientes state.

A series of first records from Tabasco state in 1993 are as follows: American Avocet Recurvirostra americana, Red Knot Calidris canutus (recorded on four dates at El Bosque, with three on 14 September), Upland Sandpiper Bartramia longicauda (one, probably a juvenile, on 20 September at El Bosque), Buff-breasted Sandpiper Tryngites

subruficollis (single juveniles at El Bosque on 5 and 21 September), Black Tern Chlidonias niger, Orange-chinned Parakeet Brotogeris jugularis (four at Atasta on 26 June). Common Nighthawk Chordeiles minor, "Brewster's Warbler" Vermivora pinus x V. chrysoptera (at El Bosque on 27 August), Cerulean Warbler Dendroica cerulea (recorded on five days at El Bosque with the first on 7 September). Townsend's Warbler D. townsendi (recorded on two dates at El Bosque with the first on 20 September), Connecticut Warbler Oporornis agilis (recorded at El Bosque on 26 August), Swainson's Warbler Limnothlypis swainsonii (recorded on four dates at El Bosque with the first on 5 September), a single Yellow-backed Oriole Icterus chrysater at Atasta on 27 June and a Lark Sparrow Chondestes grammacus at El Bosque on 24 September. Additionally the first breeding record of Cattle Egret Bubulcus ibis was obtained and a very recently fledged Barn Swallow Hirundo rustica at Los Idoles on 11 July suggested local breeding, the nearest known breeding sites being in western Veracruz (all records per MG).

PANAMA

At least 15, including three male **Scintillant Hummingbirds**Selasphorus scintilla above Cerro Colorado on 18 December 1995 were unusual as the species was only previously known in this area from a single record on Cerro Flores. A pair of **Flame-throated Warblers**Parula gutturalis at Cerro Colarado on 18 December 1995 appears to be the first record from eastern Chirique (all records DES).

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

There is just one previous record of **American Swallow-tailed Kite** *Elanoides forficatus* in Córdoba province; thus three south of Villa

General Belgrano, Calamuchita on 15 January 1994 and one at Casa Grande, Punilla on 7 March 1994 were significant²⁷. Since November 1985 there have been several observations of Grevnecked Wood-rail Aramides cajanea at four localities in Córdoba province, and the species has also been tape-recorded at one site, providing the first province records27. A total of 8.988 Horned Coots Fulica cornuta were counted on lagoons in the Vilama and Pululos area, Jujuy province, in October 1995, with 180 nests also located7. The world population was previously estimated at c. 5,000 birds9. A single **Surfbird** Aphriza virgata was on Rio Grande beach, Tierra del Fuego on 17 and 22 February 1995; this species is usually restricted to the Pacific coast of South America in winter¹⁹, but is annual at this site (M. P. Pearman pers. comm.).

BOLIVIA

Recent records from Tarija

department in the extreme south of the country include the first departmental records of Snowy Egret Egretta thula (five on the Rio Tarija just north of Tarija town on 14 December 1994 and five on the Rio Salinas between Entre Ríos and La Cueva on the same date). Andean Goose Chloephaga melanoptera (nine between Pasajes and Laguna Grande on 5 December 1995), White-collared Swift Streptoprocne zonarius (at least 50 over Tarija airport on 14 December 1994) and Olive-sided Flycatcher Contonus borealis (one by the Río Emborozu on 3 December 1995 – apparently the southernmost record in South America, just 10 km from the Argentinian border). Confirmation of species first recorded by Mayer¹⁸ in Tarija involved an immature Fasciated Tigerheron Tigrisoma fasciatum at the southern edge of Reserva Nacional Tariquia (date not

provided), frequent sightings of Band-tailed Pigeons Columba fasciata in forest west of Narvaez on 21 and 23 November 1995. three Rufous-bellied Saltators Saltator rufiventris in the Erquis valley near Tarija between 2,300-2,500 m, on 14 December 1994 and two in the Río La Huerta valley, near Camacho on 18 December 1994, while Plumbeous Sierra-finch Phrygilus unicolor was found to be common on the Cuesta de Sama, between Tarija and Iscayachi, in December 1994 and upriver of La Palca on 1 December 1995 (all records SJT, LT).

RB reports at least 16 Military Macaws Ara militaris south of Buena Vista and immediately north of the current boundary of Amboró National Park, Santa Cruz, on 5 April 1996. with at least 60 in the same area on 8 April 1996, the second or third Bolivian and Noel Kempff Mercado National Park record of Rufoustailed Attila Attila phoenicurus at Flor de Oro on 11 April 1996, and a total of about ten of the threatened Black-and-tawny Seedeater Sporophila nigrorufa at Flor de Oro on 11 April 1996 with several, including two males, still there on 13 April 1996.

BRAZIL

Pacheco²² documents the first occurrence of several new species in the Mamirauá Reserve (EEM) near the junction of the Rio Japurá and Rio Solimões, western Amazonas during fieldwork between January 1993 and September 1994. Brownthroated Parakeet Aratinga pertinax was noted on the northern border of the reserve on several occasions, which along with a record from Igarapé Belém¹ provide the first reports from the rio Solimões basin. Olive-spotted Hummingbird Leucippus chlorocercus was found to be common; elsewhere in Brazil it is known only from Ilha Marchantaria, near Manaus, and

elsewhere on the Solimões near Tabatinga on the Colombian border. Both Yellow Tyrannulet Capsiempis flaveola and River Tyrannulet Serpophaga hypoleuca were confirmed to occur. the former a westwards range extension of 600 km. The latter was only previously known in Brazil from a single record in Roraima and the lower Rio Madeira, south of the Amazon. Two records of Little Ground-tyrant Muscisaxicola fluviatilis, on 1 and 15 July 1993, were significant. The species is only known in Brazil from recent sight records in Rondônia and single records at Maruins, Rondônia, in June 1908 and on the upper Rio Madeira in November 1829. Dull-capped Attila Attila bolivianus was common at EEM, the first records north of the Amazon in Brazil. and White-shouldered Antbird Myrmeciza melanoceps was found in the westernmost sector of the reserve, an eastwards range extension of 500 km. The Whitebellied Spinetail Synallaxis propingua was discovered to be fairly common in EEM, whilst **Orange-fronted Plushcrown** Metopothryx aurantiacus was uncommon there; only two specimens and one sight record exist for Amazonian Brazil. A single Blue-and-white Swallow Notiochelidon cyanoleuca at EEM on 25 August 1994 and four at Macapá, Amapá, on 10 January 1994 are only the second and third documented records in Amazonian Brazil. Orangefronted Yellow-finch Sicalis columbiana was regular at EEM, a westward range extension of 400 km.

Whittaker³⁰ documents the first **Dwarf Cuckoo** Coccyzus pumilus for Brazil; a single on Maracá island, Roraima, on 23 December 1987. The same observer discovered three new species for Brazil during a survey of the upper Rio Juruá, near Boca de Tejo, Acre, in December 1995: **Rufous-fronted Antthrush**

Formicarius rufifrons, Roundtailed Manakin Pipra chloromeros and Yellow-green Vireo Vireo flavoviridis (AW). Jaú National Park continues to provide interesting records: Tawny-tufted Toucanet Selenidera spectabilis. Lanceolated Monklet Micromonacha lanceolata, Yellow-throated Antwren Myrmotherula ambigua and **Chestnut-crested Antbird** Rhegmatorhina cristata have all been recorded recently, representing substantial range extensions from the upper Rio Negro (SB, ACa, MCH, MH). At the same locality AW recorded Zimmer's Tody-tyrant Hemitriccus minimus, previously known in Brazil only from south of the Amazon and east of the Rio Madeira. Pelzeln's Tody-tyrant Hemitriccus inornatus was discovered at a new site on the upper Rio Negro, near São Gabriel de Cachoeira, and a singing male White-naped Seedeater Dolospingus fringilloides, 150 km north of Manaus, on the Rio Apuau on 23 August 1995 was a range extension of c. 850 km from the upper Rio Negro (AW).

Three Golden Parakeets
Guaruba guarouba in terra firme
forest at Alta Floresta on 14 June
1991 were the first record from
Mato Grosso state¹⁷. Collar⁸ reports
the possible occurrence of Bluecheeked Amazon Amazona
dufresniana in Brazil, based on
the comments of hunters to the
late Jean-Luc Dujardin; they
claimed to have shot the species
across the Oyapock in Amapá.

During a 12-day trip to Amapá TG and AW recorded an adult **Harpy Eagle** *Harpia harpyja* in gallery forest and cerrado north of Porto Grande (previous records from Amapá are all historical), a single **Campo Flicker** *Colaptes campestris* 20 km north of Macapá was the first record from north of the Amazon, while in terra firme forest between Serra

do Navio and Porto Grande Todd's Antwren Herpsilochmus stictocephalus was found to be very common in canopy flocks, it being both observed and taperecorded (the third Brazilian record). At the same locality both Glossy-backed Becard Pachyramphus surinamus and Olive-green Tyrannulet Phylloscartes virescens represented considerable range extensions from the nearest populations in French Guiana and around Manaus. Ash-throated Crake Porzana albicollis was heard in the surrounding grassland and Smoky-fronted Tody-flycatcher Todirostrum fumifrons was the first state record. The same observers recorded three pairs of Great Xenops Megaxenops parnaguae in disturbed caatinga near Lagoa Grande, Pernambuco, a new locality for the species.

Straube & Bornschein²⁸ report on a number of significant new records from north-western Paraná and adjacent areas. The following species were new records for Paraná: Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture Cathartes burrovianus. Greater Thornbird Phacellodomus ruber and Rustyfronted Tody-flycatcher Todirostrum latirostre. New species for southern Brazil were as follows: Long-billed Starthroat Heliomaster longirostris, Bluecrowned Motmot Momotus momota, Slaty Antshrike Thamnophilus punctatus, Whitethighed Swallow Neochelidon tibialis and Yellow-billed Cardinal Paroaria capitata. Additionally new species for Mato Grosso do Sul were also reported: Ash-coloured Cuckoo Coccyzus cinereus, White-tailed Goldenthroat Polytomus guainumbi, Little Woodpecker Veniliornis passerinus and Rufous Casiornis Casiornis rufa.

Pacheco & Maciel²³ report the second record of **Cory's**

Shearwater Calonectris diomedea in Rio de Janeiro state; two found dead at Praia do Sul Biological Reserve, Ilha Grande, on 3 June 1994. A dead Sicklewinged Nightjar Eleothreptus anomalus was found at Fazenda Santa Rita, Paraná, only the fourth Brazilian record in the last 30 years⁴.

CHILE

During visits to Chañaral Island, Atacama, in 1988-90 a colony of **Red-billed Tropicbirds**Phaethon aethereus was located, the first breeding record for Chile and the southernmost ever. The birds arrived in October and departed in late March or early April; it is possible that the colony became established as a result of displacement from more northerly breeding areas during the 1982-3 El Niño²⁹.

COLOMBIA

The following observations were submitted by EK. A Great Blue Heron Ardea herodias was at a White-necked Heron A. cocoi colony along the Río Cauca at Laguna de Sonso on 10 August 1994 (there are only three previous summer records), whilst a Blue-winged Teal Anas discors at the same locality on the same date may have oversummered. An American Golden Plover Pluvialis dominica also at Laguna de Sonso on 10 August 1994 may also have oversummered; previous records are from September to December 13. Four adult Collared Plovers Charadrius collaris with a single downy young at the same site represented perhaps the first breeding record for Colombia, whilst 25 Semi-palmated Sandpipers Calidris pusilla. also at Laguna de Sonso, may have oversummered and were only the third inland record 13. Two Orange-chinned Parakeets Brotogeris jugularis at

Club Farallones on the outskirts of Cali on 6 August 1994 were the first record from the Cauca Valley. A well-watched Marblefaced Bristle-tyrant Pogonotriccus opthalmicus at Belo Horizonte on 15-16 August 1994 is apparently the first record east of the Colombian Andes. Two adult Red-capped Cardinals Paroaria gularis at Club Farallones on 6 August 1994 and an immature at Laguna de Sonso on 10 August 1994 were the first records from the Cauca Valley but were possibly the result of escaped or released cage birds.

A group of 25 White-tipped Swift Aeronautes montivagus with White-collared Swifts Streptoprocne zonaris at 3200 m in the Ucumarí Reserve, west central Andes, in July 1995 appears to be a range extension (CD, JH, DSe).

ECUADOR

A Rufous Potoo Nyctibius bracteatus was roosting approximately two hours south-east of Coca on 14 December 1994, whilst the second male Cerulean Warbler Dendroica cerulea in west Ecuador was recorded at the same locality as the first, Mindo, on 10 December 1994 (both records SH).

GUYANA

Five White-winged Potoos Nyctibius leucopterus were found in the Iwokrama Rainforest Reserve in late July, providing further confirmation of the species's presence in Guyana (DJA). The only previous record was of two in the Kanuku Mountains in February 1993²⁴.

SOUTH ATLANTIC

Prince & Croxall²⁶ report on 20 species new to South Georgia since the publication of the current checklist²⁵: **Royal Penguin** *Eudyptes schlegeli* (singles in February 1984 and December 1992; the former was captured and photographed), **Royal**

Albatross Diomedea epomophora (six records), Atlantic Petrel Pterodroma incerta (nine records involving 13 individuals). Whiteheaded Petrel P. lessonii (four records), Great-winged Petrel P. macroptera (singles in April 1977, February 1980 and March 1985), Little Shearwater Puffinus assimilis (singles in March 1985 and February 1986), Yellow-billed Teal Anas flavirostris (small breeding population established in the Cumberland Bay area and six records from Bird Island), Turkey Vulture Cathartes aura (six records, including one photographed, since 1991. although perhaps only three individuals involved), Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus (singles in April 1986 and August 1991). Allen's Gallinule Porphyrula alleni (corpse found in December 1984), Baird's Sandpiper Calidris bairdii (one photographed in October-November 1994), Wilson's Phalarope Phalaropus tricolor (one photographed in October 1983), South Polar Skua Catharacta maccormicki (16 records of 19 birds), Long-tailed Skua Stercorarius longicaudus (adult photographed in January 1984), Dolphin Gull Larus scoresbii (one in April 1985 and one, then three in February-March 1986), Brown-hooded Gull L. maculipennis (single in May 1987), Eared Dove Zenaida auriculata (single in April 1992 was ship-assisted), Dark-faced Ground-tyrant Muscisaxicola macloviana (single photographed in September 1994), Chilean Swallow Tachycineta leucopyga (two in April 1982 were previously identified as European House Martin Delichon urbica) and Long-tailed Meadowlark Sturnella loyca (single in April 1987).

In addition the same authors report a number of other significant records: **Emperor**

Penguin Aptenodytes forsteri (eighth record), Adelie Penguin Pygoscelis adeliae (fifth to eighth records), Magellanic Penguin Spheniscus magellanicus (fourth to seventh records), Shy Albatross Diomedea cauta salvini (second record), Sooty Albatross Phoebetria fusca (second to fifth records). Broad-billed Prion Pachyptila vittata (second and third records), White-bellied Storm-petrel Fregatta grallaria (probable in May 1975, no confirmed records), Great Egret Casmerodius albus (fifth record), Snowy Egret Egretta thula (third record), Cattle Egret Bubulcus ibis (191 birds recorded since first record in 1977). Chiloe Wigeon Anas sibilatrix (sixth record). Purple Gallinule Porphyrula martinica (second record), White-rumped Sandpiper Calidris fuscicollis (8th-17th records), Pectoral Sandpiper C. melanotos (third to sixth records) and Arctic Tern Sterna paradisaea (third inshore record).

A moribund **Black-necked Swan** *Cygnus melanocoryphus* found at Rothera Base, Adelaide Island, inside the Antarctic Circle on 8 January 1996 was the southernmost record ever (*Birding World* 9 (6): 214).

VENEZUELA

Three breeding-plumaged **Dunlin** Calidris alpina were at a tidal lagoon at Chichiriviche on 25 April 1995 (NA); there are no published records from the country. Kirwan¹⁴ documents two recent sight and tape-recorded occurrences of Amazonian Pvgmv-owl Glaucidium hardvi from Bolívar; a third record was of one heard in the Imataca Forest Reserve, east of El Palmar, on 17 July 1995 (AC, NC, DS et al.). Bar-winged Cinclodes Cinclodes fuscus was recorded for the first time at the Páramo de Tamá, on the Colombian-Venezuelan border at 3,100 m on

19 February 1992, with a second bird caught at the same altitude in May 1994⁶.

Barrowclough et al.2 report on their observations on the Cerro Tamacuarí area, Amazonas, in March 1988 and January and March 1989, an area previously unsampled by ornithologists. The principal ornithological highlights were as follows: Little Chachalaca Ortalis motmot was heard calling daily (unknown from the nearby Duida or Neblina tepuís), Dusky Spinetail Synallaxis macconnelli was common (one specimen from Neblina, unrecorded from Duida). two Plain Antvireos Dysithamnus mentalis were collected (recorded at Neblina but not at Duida). Guianan Cock-ofthe-Rock Rupicola rupicola was commonly encountered (unrecorded from Duida), Pale-eyed Thrush Platycichla leucops was common (unrecorded from Duida), Speckled Tanager Tangara guttata was common (unrecorded from Duida) and Blue-naped Chlorophonia Chlorophonia cyanea was also common (unrecorded from Neblina).

Neotropical Notebook: compiled by **Guy Kirwan**

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