



THE ROYAL AIR FORCE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

EXPEDITION TO BELIZE

19 FEBRUARY-4 MARCH 1992

by Squadron Leader Mike Blair RAF

(Editors Note: This abbreviated report has been extracted from the main expedition report, copies of which are held by expedition members and by the RAFOS Librarian. The main report includes articles on the natural history of Belize and general ornithological observations.)

INTRODUCTION

For a variety of reasons, the 1992 RAFOS Expedition to Belize was mounted at short notice. As a consequence, the duration of the Expedition in-country was limited to two weeks. Accordingly, a great deal of careful planning and preparation was done beforehand, mainly to cover as many contingencies as possible. The Expedition was dependent on military sources for camping equipment, and would be required to keep the military authorities informed of Expedition party locations and movements, not only to avoid clashing with military activities, but also for medical rescue purposes.

A number of detailed plans were therefore prepared, with the intention of adopting the most suitable, once the Expedition was in-country and fully briefed. A team of 12 was selected, but in the event, only 8 seats were available on the flight on 19 Feb 92; one of those shut off was able to join the Expedition a week later. The general principle adopted for the expedition was to identify suitable locations for base camp, and depending on the conditions and constraints facing the team on arrival, select the best, and operate from there. Although it was known that the team would not have the full-time use of military vehicles, and that a civilian vehicle would have to be hired, the team were able to obtain a 4-ton truck from 7 Gurkha Rifles to transport the camping equipment to base camp, and again when camp was struck.

The flight routed through Gander, Newfoundland, where the temperature was minus 12°C, but in Belize there was a 40° Centigrade difference! The plans allowed for three to four days of acclimatization at Airport Camp; that period would be utilized in becoming acquainted with the local avifauna. A very good cross-section of bird families can be seen on, or in the environs of, Airport Camp. During that period, the team would reconnoitre for suitable base camp sites.

On arrival, it became plain that the preferred area of Guacamallo Bridge would be inaccessible because of intensive military training; we could not have picked a busier time! The roads south to the Cockscomb basin had seen some minor banditry which was not expected to prevail for much longer, but at that moment, the authorities preferred that we did not risk complicating matters by going in that direction. In any case, an outbreak of cholera further to the south ruled out the area completely. Fortunately, another favoured option, to go to the Northern Hardwood Forest and Lagoons, was relatively free of constraints. Amongst those shut off the flight was the team radio operator, so the selection of base camp had to allow for reasonable access to a community telephone.

AIMS OF THE EXPEDITION

The aims of the expedition were: to carry out ornithological studies of the birds of Belize in the jungle, swamps, and coastline areas; follow up previous work carried out by the American Ornithological Union, the Carnegie Museum of Natural History Pittsburgh, the Army Ornithological Society and RAFOS; photograph birds; identify, study, and record the species observed; offer freshly dead birds found to the Royal Scottish Museum.

CHOICE OF BASE CAMP

The basis of team selection had been that one quarter to one half had to have previous jungle experience, and up to 25% should have had little or no expedition experience. At least half the team had to have proven ornithological experience. Familiarity with the avifauna of Belize was a bonus. The unavailability of rangers for this Expedition meant that to obtain sightings of birds normally seen only in the nets, the team would have to depend heavily upon the expertise and fieldcraft of the local people. The team therefore had sufficient experience to spend periods in remote areas.

Preparation included extensive study of maps and general literature about Belize, most of which was obtained from the RAFOS Library. Records of previous Expeditions proved very helpful, and the most useful ornithological homework proved to be Peterson's "Guide to the Birds of Mexico", Ridgeway's "Field Guide to the Birds of Panama", whose second edition has been expanded to cover the birds of Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala, and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, "Checklist of the Birds of Belize". The theoretical list of suitable sites for base camp had reduced drastically because of practical reasons, but from maps and local information, there were still many potential choices.

After two full days spent in site reconnaissance, a location near the village of Crooked Tree proved to be the outright winner. It had adjacent good water supplies, excellent access to trails, and the local landowners and inhabitants were welcoming. It also had a wide variety of birds, and had a community telephone. The Expedition was fortunate in having as a source of local advice and excellent ornithological knowledge Mr Steven Tillett, who works as a warden on the Crooked Tree Reserve. Thanks to him, the recommended camp site proved to be relatively free of biting insects, despite being next to an arm of the Northern Lagoon, complete with resident Morelet's crocodile!

AREAS AND SITES VISITED

The Team Leader met with the President of the Belize Audubon Society, Mr Philip Balderamos, whose support was very much appreciated. Mr Balderamos suggested particular areas for ornithological surveys. These proved to be rich in variety of species. In the local area, which was well-explored, there was an abundance of swamp, creeks and lagoons, and extensive areas of tropical pine, oak, and swamp forest. Without the indispensable help of Steve Tillett, the Expedition would not have discovered many of the prime locations, let alone have seen the birds inhabiting them. Becoming lost would have been very easy to do. The President of the Belize Audubon Society suggested that full days be spent at the following more distant locations:

Altun Ha. The magnificent ruins of the Maya temples at Altun Ha provide, by default, a wide range of habitats for Belize birds. Primary and secondary jungle hem in the site on three sides, but the cleared edges have a scrub border rich in both resident and migrant passerines. Isolated trees could be viewed from many angles to identify their residents, and the pyramid tops give excellent sightlines over the surrounding jungle. An everglade meadow, with waterbirds, adjoins, and trails through the jungle at the rear of the site lead past clearings and swamps.

Bermudian Landing. A wide river, cultivated areas, tropical oak forest, primary and secondary jungle containing Black Howler Monkey, and dense bamboo and thorn scrub, again provided a wide variety of habitat for resident and migrant birds. Because knowledgeable guides were available, the range of species found was wide. A short distance further on is Big Falls (North Bank). Because of doubt about the suitability of the track from the Western Highway to Big Falls from the south, the team explored this option, but with limited success in terms of species recorded.

Freetown Sibun, Belize Zoo and Guanacaste Park. The road leading down to Freetown Sibun was bordered mainly by established secondary jungle, with patches of original primary jungle. Here too, the numbers and range of birds were high. Belize Zoo, whose emphasis on the parts the fauna of Belize play in the environment could well be emulated by better-known zoos, proved to be a rich source of observations, not only within the extensive cover available inside and outside the compounds, but also in the scrub and tropical pines bordering the zoo. Guanacaste Park is a small reserve at the junction of the Western and Southern Highways, but it contains a wide variety of mature primary jungle.

Caye Caulker. The last full day before the team returned to UK was spent at Caye Caulker, where a range of birds exists which are less common or not found on the Belize mainland. The mangroves to the south of the island proved particularly rewarding to those who had adequate insect repellent. Dr Ellen MacRae has spent many years here campaigning to have this area made into a reserve, particularly because similar habitat on other Cayes has been lost.

A number of other sites were visited for shorter periods, such as the newly created Ladyville Shrimp Farm (where permission should be sought beforehand) near Airport Camp, Belize Harbour, and the ponds near the oil refinery. It was encouraging to see that the local people were involved with clearing up these ponds, and that the level of awareness was high. Annotated maps of the expedition areas in Belize are shown on pages 8 and 26.

HEALTH

Shade temperatures reached 32 degrees Celsius on several days, and on all but one of the cooler, cloudier days, the humidity was high. Because the excellent briefing advice on the avoidance of heat injury was strictly applied, the team had no instances of dehydration and overheating. On the other hand, considerable sustained physical and mental effort was required to achieve the daily planned tasks. Severe sunburn was avoided. The team suffered no stomach upsets, nor prickly heat, nor injuries. No one experienced insect- or plant-induced infections or poisoning, although there is a wide variety of both hazards in Belize. Awareness of the risks of brushing against seemingly innocuous plants was emphasised throughout, and this precaution was reinforced by the local guides. The team was also fortunate in the low level of mosquito, sandfly, blackfly, and tick bites encountered. Several snakes were seen, but all moving away from the discoverers.

Several large globular spiders were encountered in the tents, one inside a mosquito net, and one team member found a 12cm scorpion under his camp bed. Subsequent mosquito net and bed checks were meticulous. Anti-malarial precautions were strictly observed during, and subsequent to the Expedition. Belize has particularly virulent forms of malaria, and there have been cases amongst British servicemen.

ORNITHOLOGICAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

It is clear that the detailed prior and in-country planning, and the scale of the applied effort and dedication has produced results beyond those reasonably expected, in that over 250 species were recorded in the period, including good records for two species for which there had been only one record prior to 1986. Apart from the aim to collect birds found freshly dead, which was frustrated by finding only a few putrefying corpses, the Expedition met all its aims. The Systematic List is at Annex A.

A number of observations are deserving of greater detail than can be included in the Systematic List, and are discussed in the main report. Some may merely repeat the experience of others, but are worth emphasis nevertheless to remind those who intend to observe the avifauna of this region of the difficulties of obtaining positive identification.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

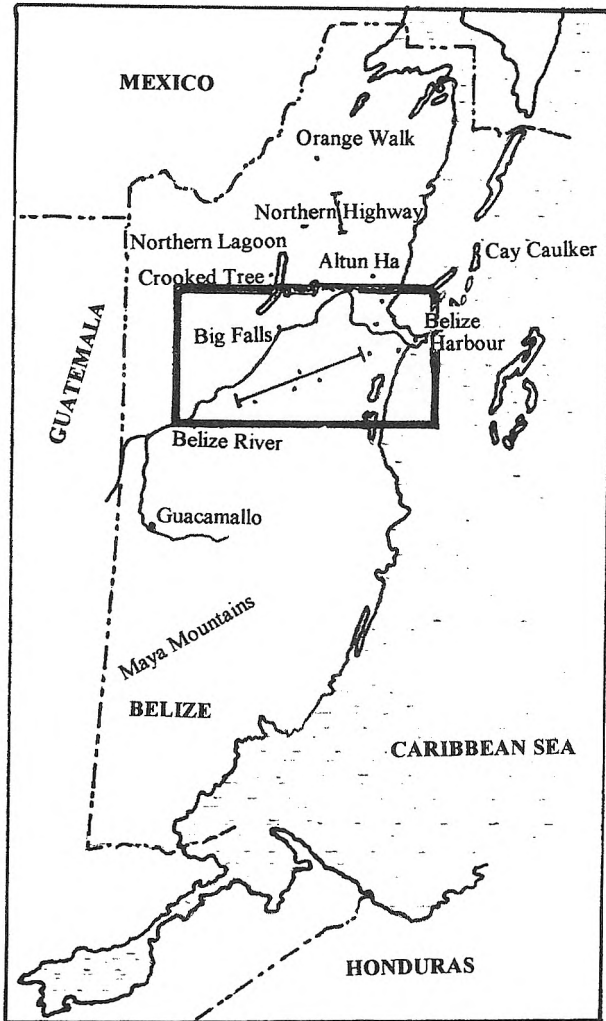
The team received excellent support from all concerned, and we are particularly grateful for the help received for an Expedition which was mounted at relatively short notice. We take pleasure in expressing our thanks formally to: Ministry of Defence, TP Ed 2(RAF), Mov Pax 1(RAF); Headquarters Strike Command, CPEDO; Headquarters British Forces Belize, Commander British Forces, OC Logs Bn, Air Commander, SO3G3; Commanding Officers of Expedition Members; Units of Airport Camp Belize, OC RAF Belize, 7 GR MTO and 24 RCT.

Lastly, we are particularly grateful for the information and assistance given by many Belize citizens, especially; Mr Philip Balderamos, President Belize Audubon Society; and Mr Steven Tillet, Warden, Crooked Tree Reserve without whose help the Expedition would have been only a fraction as successful. Their commitment to, and understanding of, the natural history of Belize, and its integration at a fundamental level into Belize society, their determination to address the problems facing conservation in that country, and the scale of their effort, are an object lesson to conservationists in countries where resources are infinitely greater supply.

EXPEDITION MEMBERS

Squadron Leader M J Blair BSc RAF	Team Leader
Flight Sergeant D Osborn ARPS EFIAP	Recorder
Flight Sergeant C J Sparks MISM MBOU	Treasurer
Chief Technician S Heather	MT
Sgt D Bingham	Natural History Collator
Sgt S Davies	Logistics & Rations
Cpl R Bayford	Camp Organizer
Cpl K Haigh	Photographer
SAC G Etherington	Assistant Recorder
Mr Steven Tillet	Warden, Crooked Tree Reserve

MAP OF RAFOS EXPEDITION AREA - BELIZE, 1992



See more detailed Belize Map No 2: (Belize River / Western Highway Area) on Page 26.

SYSTEMATIC LIST OF BIRDS RECORDED IN BELIZE
DURING THE PERIOD 19 FEB - 4 MAR 1992
by David Osborn ARPS EFAP

(Editor Note: The following systematic list has been extracted from the full list in the main report. Details of geographical locations and abbreviations, diary of events and the diary of locations surveyed have been excluded from this brief report, but they can be found in the main report.)

Nomenclature and References Used There were no ringers (banders) in the team, and so all records are of observations. The order followed in the systematic list generally agrees with that adopted in *A Guide to the Birds of Panama (2nd Edition)*, Ridgely and Gwynne (1989), as does the nomenclature, which is basically that of the *American Ornithological Union Checklist of North American Birds, 6th Edition* (1983) and *Supplement* (1985). For those species not listed by Ridgely and Gwynne, reference was made firstly to the *National Geographic Society's Field Guide to the Birds of North America (2nd Edition)* (1987), which also follows the *AOU Checklist* (1983) and *Supplement* (1985), secondly, reference was made to the *Checklist of the Birds of Belize*, Wood, Leberman and Weyer, Carnegie Museum of Natural History (1986), which publication adheres to the same AOU Checklist and Supplement. Seabird identification follows *Seabirds of the World, (2nd Edition)* (1989) Harrison. Finally, use was made of *Mexican Birds*, Peterson and Chalif, (1973), for field marks and as a source of information or for clarification. *A Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World (2nd Edition)*, Howard and Moore, (1991) was used in the preparation of this report for cross-reference purposes, but to maintain clarity, we declined to use the Peters-based nomenclature. Extensive field notes were called for by the Recorder for any bird whose presence in Belize, according to the authorities quoted above, was in any way uncommon or anomalous. These field notes are held by the Librarian, and are quoted in the Systematic List. English or Linnaean names more familiar to earlier generations are occasionally quoted, and are placed in brackets.

Structure of Entries in the Systematic List The Expedition had to make best use of the very limited time, and with the need to cover as many as possible of the sites recommended by the Belize Audubon Society, the observers paid particular attention to counting the birds seen. Within these limitations, the data will give an approximation of the density of the more obvious migrant and breeding species which are known to be regularly present in those areas at that time of year. The figures for skulking species will of course not have any bearing on their density. However, any records which are unusual, or which are of scarce birds (according to the criteria of the Belize Checklist), are probably unusual more to a lack of extensive birding coverage (despite the remarkable efforts and initiatives of the Belize Audubon Society), and less to the likelihood of exceptional vagrancy.

Species Status (Temporal Distribution) The adopted status abbreviations follow the Checklist of the Birds of Belize, 1986 and are shown immediately after the vernacular names below:

PR	Permanent Resident
WR	Winter Resident
SR	Summer Resident
T	Transient/ Passage Migrant
WV	Winter Visitant (Occasionally found, but not a regular)
A	Accidental

- Least Grebe** PR *Tachyhaptus dominicus(Podiceps dominicus)*
The maximum count was of two birds.
- Pied-billed Grebe** PR *Podilymbus podiceps*
The maximum count was of 6 birds on 22 Feb
- Brown Pelican** PR *Pelecanus occidentalis*
The maximum counts were of 7 + 12 on 3 Mar
- Double-crested Cormorant** PR *Phalacrocorax auritus*
The maximum count was Order 3 on 3 Mar
- Olivaceous Cormorant** PR *Phalacrocorax olivaceus*
Recorded as Order 2 and Order 3.
- Anhinga** PR *Anhinga anhinga*
The maximum count was 7 birds on 29 Feb
- Magnificent Frigatebird** PR *Fregata magnificens*
The maximum counts were of 19 birds on 21 Feb and 13 birds on 3 Mar, all ages and sexes
- Bare-throated Tiger Heron** PR *Tigrisoma mexicanum*
One bird seen on 28 and 29 Feb
- Great Blue Heron** PR *Ardea herodias*
The maximum count was of 7 birds on 29 Feb. A white-phase bird was recorded
- Great Egret** PR *Casmerodius albus (Egretta alba)*
Recorded at 8 sites, Order 2, at three of those locations.
- Snowy Egret** PR *Egretta thula*
Recorded at 7 sites, Order 2 at two of those sites
- Little Blue Heron** WR *Egretta caerulea*
The maximum count was of 14 birds on 29 Feb. White-plumaged immature seen
- Tricolored Heron** PR *Egretta tricolor (Louisiana Heron)*
The maximum counts were of three birds on 26 Feb, and 4 birds on 29 Feb
- Reddish Egret** PR *Egretta rufescens*
One immature bird was noted on 22 Feb.
- Cattle Egret** PR *Bubulcus ibis*
Recorded at 7 locations, Order 2 at two of those sites
- Green-backed Heron** PR *Butorides striatus*
Recorded at 8 sites, Order 2 at one location, max seen was 5 birds on 21 Feb

- Black-crowned Night Heron** PR *Nycticorax nycticorax*
Seen at three locations; maximum counts three on 29 Feb and 5 on 2 Mar.
- Yellow-crowned Night Heron** PR *Nycticorax violaceus*
Seen at three sites; max counts were of 3 birds 29 Feb and 5 birds on 2 Mar; photographed.
- Boat-billed Heron** PR *Cochlearius cochlearius*
Four birds from a tree-nesting colony seen on 29 February.
- White Ibis** PR *Eudocimus albus*
Seen at 5 sites; maximum counts were of 12 birds on 26 Feb and 20 birds on 1 Mar.
- Glossy Ibis** PR *Plegadis falcinellus*
Two birds seen on 21 February.
- Roseate Spoonbill** PR *Ajaia ajaja*
Two birds on 2 March.
- Jabiru** PR *Jabiru mycteria*(*Ephippiorhynchus mycteria*)
Sightings of single birds only at three sites on 21, 22 and 28 Feb respectively.
- Wood Stork** PR *Mycteria americana* (American Wood Ibis)
Seen at three sites; maximum counts were of 8 birds on 25 Feb and 6 on 28 Feb.
- Black-bellied Whistling-duck** PR *Dendrocygna autumnalis*(Red-billed Whistling Duck)
Seen only at one site; max counts were of 7 adults on 22 Feb; family group of 8 on 27 Feb.
- Muscovy Duck** PR *Cairina moschata*
Two birds on 22 Feb.
- Blue-winged Teal** T-WV *Anas discors*
Seen only at one site; maximum count was of 20+ birds on 29 Feb.
- Ring-necked Duck** A *Aythya collaris*
Seen only at one site. Some 50+ birds, male and female, were identified during the period 27 February to 1 March. Because the *Checklist of the Birds of Belize* has only one record, further observations at the same time of year are required to establish whether the 1992 observations are exceptional or representative. It is noteworthy that so few Lesser Scaup, *A. affinis*, were identified, but that on the Northern Lagoon there were some 300 *Aythya* duck which remained too far away to be identified for certain.
- Lesser Scaup** WR *Aythya affinis*
Seen only at one site; max of 5 birds on 29 Feb, not associating with *A. collaris*.
- Black Vulture** PR *Coragyps atratus*
Recorded as Order 2 at 8 sites; max count was of 98 birds on 20 Feb.

- Turkey Vulture** PR *Cathartes aura*
Recorded as Order 2 at 8 sites; but not in such high numbers as Black Vulture, *C. atratus*.
- Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture** SR *Cathartes burrovianus*
Seen only at one site on 25 Feb and 1 Mar, two birds at close range, possibly a pair
- King Vulture** PR *Sarcorampus papa*
Single birds on 22 Feb and 1 Mar, the latter landing on a tree close to Mayan pyramid
- Osprey** PR *Pandion haliaetus*
Most sightings, at 6 sites, of single birds, but two birds were seen on 24 Feb and on 29 Mar.
- American Swallow-tailed Kite** SR *Elanoides forficatus*
A single bird was seen on 28 Feb, but a group of 20 was seen spiralling overhead on 1 Mar.
- Black-shouldered Kite** PR *Elanus caeruleus*
Singletons at one site; but two birds were seen on 26 Feb
- Snail Kite (Everglade Kite)** PR *Rostrhamus sociabilis*
Seen at 7 sites; max counts were of 6 birds on 20 Feb, 9 on 25 Feb, and 15 on 29 Feb
- Common Black-Hawk** PR *Buteogallus anthracinus*
Seen at three sites; maximum counts being of three birds on 20 and 21 Feb.
- Great Black-Hawk** PR *Buteogallus urubitinga*
There were sightings of single birds on 19, 21 and 23 Feb, all at same site.
- Black-collared Hawk** PR *Busarellus nigricollis*
A singleton was seen on 28 Feb, and a pair was encountered regularly at a second site.
- Solitary Eagle** PR *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius*
Four singletons, at separate sites, on 21, 24, 27 Feb and 1 Mar.
- Gray Hawk** PR *Buteo nitidus (Asturina nitida)*
Singletons seen from time to time at three sites, possibly the same individual, although two separate birds were seen on 25 Feb.
- Roadside Hawk** PR *Buteo magnirostris*
Seen at 7 sites; max counts were of three birds on 21 Feb, and 4 birds on 27 and 28 Feb.
- White-tailed Hawk** PR *Buteo albicaudatus*
Single birds seen at three sites
- Laughing Falcon** PR *Herpetotheres cachinnans*
One sighting, of two birds on 21 Feb.
- Collared Forest Falcon** PR *Micrastur semitorquatus*
Singletons at three sites.

Merlin	T	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Seen only on 22 Feb, an adult male.		
Aplomado Falcon	PR	<i>Falco femoralis</i>
One sighting of two birds on 28 Feb		
Bat Falcon	PR	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>
Seen at three sites; max of three on 23 Feb and two on 28 Feb.		
Peregrine Falcon	WR	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Seen twice, once from boat, when attacks made on Northern Jacana and American Coot .		
Plain Chachalaca	PR	<i>Ortalis vetula</i>
Seen at 4 sites; max was of 4 birds on 21 Feb. Male and female duetting on several occasions.		
Black-throated Bobwhite	PR	<i>Colinus nigrogularis</i> (Black-throated Quail)
One sighting of two birds on 28 February.		
Gray-necked Wood-rail	PR	<i>Aramides cajanea</i> (<i>Eulabeornis cajaneus</i>)
Seen only at one site; maximum count was of two birds on 24 Feb..		
Purple Gallinule	PR	<i>Porphyryla martinica</i> (<i>Gallinula martinica</i>)
Single birds seen at two sites.		
Common Moorhen	PR	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Seen at two sites; max count was of 10 birds on 29 Feb.		
American Coot	WR	<i>Fulica americana</i>
Seen only at one site; recorded as high Order 3 at this location.		
Limpkin	PR	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>
Seen at 3 sites; max count of 5 birds on 29 Feb. One calling territorially from top of low tree.		
Black-bellied Plover	T-WR	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> (Grey Plover)
Seen at 4 sites; max count was of 20 birds on 22 Feb.		
Semipalmated Plover	T-WR	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>
Seen only on 3 March, a single bird.		
Killdeer	T-WR	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
Seen at 3 sites; max counts were of three birds on 22 Feb and 2 Mar; two on 21, 22 and 23 Feb.		
Black-necked Stilt	PR	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
Seen only at one site; 60 birds counted on 24 and 26 Feb, and 67 on 2 Mar		
Northern Jacana	PR	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>
Seen at 5 sites; max count of 8 birds, on 20 Feb. Recorded as high Order 2 at one site.		

- Greater Yellowlegs** WR *Tringa melanoleuca*
Seen at three sites; maximum count was of 8 birds on 2 Mar.
- Lesser Yellowlegs** WR *Tringa flavipes*
Seen at 6 sites; max counts of 10 birds on 20 / 22 Feb and 11 birds on 23 Feb.
- Solitary Sandpiper** WR *Tringa solitaria*
Seen at 4 sites; maximum count was of 10 birds on 4 March.
- Willet** T-WV *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*
Seen at three sites; max counts of three birds on 24 Feb and of 5 on 3 Mar.
- Spotted Sandpiper** T-WR *Actitis macularia*
Two seen at 4 sites, with max of 3 and 4 at two other sites.
- Whimbrel** T *Numenius phaeopus*
One bird on 26 Feb and three birds on 2 Mar
- Ruddy Turnstone** PR *Arenaria interpres*
Seen at two sites, 7 birds on 22 Feb, and 28 birds on 3 Mar
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** T *Calidris pusilla*
Seen only at one site. One adult winter plumage bird seen on 22 Feb.
- Western Sandpiper** T *Calidris mauri*
Seen only at one site; 15 birds present on 22 Feb.
- Least Sandpiper** T-WV *Calidris minutilla*
Seen at 4 sites; max count was of 30 birds on 22 Feb, 4 birds on 24 Feb and on 4 Mar.
- Pectoral Sandpiper** T *Calidris melanotos*
A single bird on 4 Mar.
- Short-billed Dowitcher** T *Limnodromus griseus*
Seen at two sites; max counts were of 7 and 9 birds on 2 Mar, and 14 birds on 3 Mar.
- Common Snipe** WR *Gallinago gallinago*
Single birds seen on 21 Feb and on 27 Feb, at different sites.
- Arctic Skua (Parasitic Jaeger)** A *Stercorarius parasiticus*
Seen only in two adjacent areas. Single birds seen on 21 and 24 February, and two seen on 3 Mar. As more is learnt about skua occurrence and movements, skuas are now being seen regularly in small numbers well outside their previously-understood ranges. These records, if added to, may well change the status of this species in Belize. Extensive field notes were taken.
- Laughing Gull** PR *Larus atricilla*
Seen at 4 sites; max counts were of 200+ birds on 24 Feb and 3 Mar.

Ring-billed Gull	WV	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>
One sighting of a single bird on 24 Feb.		
Herring Gull	WV	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Seen at three sites; maximum count was of 20 birds on 2 Mar.		
Caspian Tern	PR	<i>Sterna caspia (Hydroprogne caspia)</i>
Seen at three sites; max counts were of 4 birds on 21 Feb, and two birds on 29 Feb.		
Royal Tern	PR	<i>Sterna maxima(Thalasseus maximus)</i>
Seen at 4 sites; max counts were of 35 birds on 24 Feb and 80+ birds on 3 Mar.		
Sandwich Tern	PR	<i>Sterna sandvicensis (Thalasseus sandvicensis)</i>
Seen at three sites; max counts were 40+ and 100+ on 3 Mar.		
Black Skimmer	T	<i>Rynchops niger</i>
One sighting of a flock of 7 birds on 3 Mar.		
Pale-vented Pigeon	PR	<i>Columba cayennensis (Rufous Pigeon)</i>
Seen at three sites; max counts were of 8 birds on 21 and 23 Feb; two birds on 29 Feb.		
White-crowned Pigeon	PR	<i>Columba leucocephala (White-headed Pigeon)</i>
Only one sighting of a single bird, on 3 Mar.		
Red-billed Pigeon	PR	<i>Columba flavirostris</i>
Seen at two sites; maximum count was of three birds on 19 Feb.		
Short-billed Pigeon	PR	<i>Columba nigrirostris</i>
Sightings of single birds on 28 Feb, and on 3 Mar.		
White-winged Dove	PR	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>
Only one sighting of a single bird on 3 Mar.		
Common Ground-Dove	PR	<i>Columbina passerina</i>
Seen at three sites; max counts three on 19 Feb and 27 Feb.		
Plain-breasted Ground-Dove	PR	<i>Columbina minuta</i>
Seen at 4 sites; maximum counts 11 on 22 Feb and 7 on 25 Feb.		
Ruddy Ground-Dove	PR	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>
Seen at 5 sites; max was of 25 birds on 27 Feb, but it was recorded as Order 2 one site.		
White-tipped Dove	PR	<i>Leptotila verreauxi (White-fronted Dove)</i>
Seen at 6 sites; max counts were of 3 birds on 25 Feb, and 2 on 20, 25, 28 Feb.		
Gray-chested Dove	PR	<i>Leptotila cassinii</i>
Seen at two sites; maximum count was of 3 birds on 23 Feb.		

- Olive-throated Parakeet** PR *Aratinga nana* (**Olive-throated Conure**)
Seen at 7 sites; max counts were 6 on 22 Feb and of 4 on 26, 27, 28 and 29 Feb.
- White-fronted Parrot** PR *Amazona albifrons* (**White-fronted Amazon**)
Seen at three sites, max counts 6 on 9 Feb and 3 on 28 Feb
- Mealy Parrot** PR *Amazona farinosa* (**Mealy Amazon**)
A single sighting of 4 birds on 25 Feb.
- Yellow-crowned Parrot** PR *Amazona ochrocephala* (**Yellow-crowned Amazon**)
Seen at two sites; maximum counts 5 on 20 Feb and 4 on 25 Feb.
- Squirrel Cuckoo** PR *Piaya cayana*
Seen at three sites; max counts two on 24 and 29 Feb.
- Striped Cuckoo** PR *Tapera naevia*
A single bird on 28 Feb.
- Groove-billed Ani** PR *Crotophaga sulcirostris*
Seen at 7 sites; max counts were of 14 birds on 22 Feb, 9 birds on 24 Feb and 7 on 23 Feb.
- Lesser Nighthawk** T-SR *Chordeiles acutipennis*
Seen only at one site, with a maximum count of 15 birds on 19 and 20 Feb.
- Common Nighthawk** PR *Chordeiles minor*
Only at one site; max of 20 on 20 Feb. Large numbers of **Nighthawk** sp were seen nightly.
- Common Pauraque** PR *Nyctidromus albicollis*
Seen only at one site, a roosting bird on 23 and 28 Feb. It was photographed on 23 Feb.
- White-collared Swift** PR *Streptoprocne zonaris*
One sighting of a flock of 100+ birds passing on 26 Feb.
- Vaux's Swift** PR *Chaetura vauxi*
Seen only at one site; maximum count on 28 Feb was of 12 birds.
- Long-tailed Hermit** PR *Phaethornis superciliosus*
A single bird on 28 Feb.
- Little Hermit** PR *Phaethornis longuemareus*
Seen only at one site, two birds on 28 Feb.
- Violet Sabrewing** PR *Campylopterus hemileucurus*
One female on 25 Feb.
- Green-breasted Mango** PR *Anthracothorax prevostii*
Seen at three sites, all sightings were of single birds.

- Fork-tailed Emerald** PR *Chlorostilbon canivetii*
Seen at two sites; the maximum number being three on 25 Feb.
- White-bellied Emerald** PR *Amazilia candida*
Seen at two sites; the maximum number being three on 25 Feb.
- Azure-crowned Hummingbird** PR *Amazilia cyanocephala* (**Red-billed Azurecrown**)
Seen only amongst the pines west of the zoo, on 26 Feb.
- Rufous-tailed Hummingbird** PR *Amazilia tzacatl*
Seen at 7 sites; max count was 6 on 27 Feb.
- Cinnamon Hummingbird** PR *Amazilia rutila*
Seen at two sites; max counts were three on 23 Feb and on two & 3 Mar.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** T-WR *Archilochus colubris*
A single bird, on 27 Feb.
- Black-headed Trogon** PR *Trogon melanocephalus*
Seen at three sites; max counts were three on 25 Feb and 1 Mar.
- Violaceous Trogon** PR *Trogon violaceus*
Only one sighting, a single bird, on 26 Feb.
- Blue-crowned Motmot** PR *Momotus momota*
Singletons seen at two sites, on 26 Feb and 1 Mar.
- Ringed Kingfisher** PR *Ceryle torquata* (*Megaceryle torquata*)
Seen at 5 sites; max counts were of 8 birds on 29 Feb and 4 each on 21, 22 and 25 Feb.
- Belted Kingfisher** T-WR *Ceryle alcyon*
Seen at 6 sites; max count was 20 on 21 Feb.
- Amazon Kingfisher** PR *Chloroceryle amazona*
Seen at 5 sites; max count was of two birds on 23 Feb.
- Green Kingfisher** PR *Chloroceryle americana*
Seen at 4 sites; max count was of three birds on 23 Feb.
- American Pygmy Kingfisher** PR *Chloroceryle aenea*
Seen at two sites; max count was of three birds on 23 Feb.
- Collared Aracari** PR *Pteroglossus torquatus*
Seen at two sites; max counts were of three birds on 23 and 28 Feb.
- Keel-billed Toucan** PR *Ramphastos sulfuratus*
Seen at two sites; single birds, on 26 Feb, 28 Feb and 1 Mar.

- Acorn Woodpecker** PR *Melanerpes formicivorus*
Seen at 5 sites, max counts were of 12 birds on 26 Feb.
- Black-cheeked Woodpecker** PR *Melanerpes pucherani*
One pair recorded.
- Red-vented Woodpecker** PR *Melanerpes pygmaeus* (Yucatan Woodpecker)
Seen at 4 sites. All sightings were of the Yucatan sub-species; max count 3 birds on 25 Feb.
- Golden-fronted Woodpecker** PR *Melanerpes aurifrons*
Sightings of single birds at two sites, on 23 Feb, 26 Feb and 3 Mar.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** T-WR *Sphyrapicus varius*
Only one sighting of a single bird, on 3 Mar.
- Smoky-brown Woodpecker** PR *Venthorus fumigatus*
Seen only at one site; two birds on 23 Feb
- Golden-olive Woodpecker** PR *Piculus rubiginosus*
Seen at two sites, single birds on 27 Feb and 28 Feb.
- Lineated Woodpecker** PR *Dryocopus lineatus*
Sightings of single birds, at two sites, on 21, 22, 24 and 25 Feb.
- Pale-billed Woodpecker** PR *Campephilus guatemalensis*
A single bird on 26 Feb.
- Rufous-breasted Spinetail** PR *Synallaxis erythrothorax*
Seen only at one site; three birds on 23 Feb and two on 28 Feb.
- Plain Xenops** PR *Xenops minutus*
Three birds seen on 26 February.
- Ruddy Woodcreeper** PR *Dendrocincla homochroa*
Seen only at one site; two birds on 26 Feb.
- Olivaceous Woodcreeper** PR *Sittasomus griseicapillus*
A single bird was seen on 26 Feb.
- Ivory-billed Woodcreeper** PR *Xiphorhynchus flavigaster*
Seen at three sites; two birds seen on 1 Mar, the other sightings being of singletons.
- Streak-headed Woodcreeper** PR *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii*
All sightings were of single birds on 26, 28 and 29 Feb and on 1 Mar.
- Great Antshrike** PR *Taraha major*
One sighting of two birds on 25 Feb.

Burred Antshrike	PR	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>
Seen at 5 sites; max count was of 4 birds on 25 Feb.		
Dot-winged Antwren	PR	<i>Microrhophias quixensis</i>
Seen at two sites; two birds on 23 Feb being the maximum count.		
Dusky Antbird	PR	<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>
One sighting of two birds on 1 Mar.		
Black-faced Antthrush	PR	<i>Formicarius analis</i>
A single bird seen on 26 Feb.		
Caribbean Elaenia	PR	<i>Elaenia martinica</i>
Seen only at one site, a total of three birds on 3 Mar.		
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	PR	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
Seen at 6 sites; max count was 5 on 25 Feb.		
Slate-headed Tody Flycatcher	PR	<i>Todirostrum sylvia</i>
A single bird on 23 Feb.		
Common Tody Flycatcher	PR	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
Seen at three sites; max count was of three birds on 23 Feb.		
Yellow-olive Flycatcher	PR	<i>Tolmomyias sulphureus</i>
Seen only at one site; a total of three birds on 28 Feb.		
Royal Flycatcher	PR	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>
Seen only at one site; two birds on 1 Mar.		
Tropical Pewee	PR	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>
Seen only at one site, a single bird on 26 Feb.		
Least Flycatcher	T-WR	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>
Seen at two sites; single birds on 23 and 28 Feb.		
Vermilion Flycatcher	PR	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>
Seen at 5 sites; max count was of 11 birds on 19 February. Three nests found with eggs.		
Bright-rumped Attila	PR	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>
Single birds on 28 and 29 Feb.		
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	PR	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i> (Olivaceous Flycatcher)
Seen at 5 sites; singletons, apart from two on 28 Feb		
Great Kiskadee	PR	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Seen at 5 sites. Recorded as Order 2 at one site, but 6 birds on 20 Feb was next max.		

- Boat-billed Flycatcher** PR *Megarynchus pitangua*
Seen at three sites, maximum count was of three birds on 28 Feb.
- Social Flycatcher** PR *Myiozetetes similis*
Seen at 5 sites; max counts were of 15 birds on 25 Feb and 10 birds on 29 Feb.
- Piratic Flycatcher** PR *Legatus leucophaeus*
One bird on 26 Feb, during a period of passerine activity in high grass and shrubs W of Zoo.
- Tropical Kingbird** PR *Tyrannus melancholicus*
Seen at 5 sites; max count was of 12 birds on 28 Feb. Recorded as low Order 2 at one site.
- Eastern Kingbird** T *Tyrannus tyrannus*
Single birds on 19 and 20 Feb, at one site.
- Fork-tailed Flycatcher** PR *Tyrannus savanna (savanna)*
Seen at 4 sites; max count was of 30+ on 22 Feb. Recorded as low Order 2 at one site.
- Cinnamon Becard** PR *Pachyramphus cinnamomeus*
One sighting of a single bird on 22 Feb.
- Rose-throated Becard** PR *Pachyramphus aglaiae*
Seen at two sites; max count was of three birds on 25 Feb.
- Masked Tityra** PR *Tityra semifasciata*
Seen at three sites. Two birds seen at each location on 26 and 28 Feb and 1 Mar.
- Black-crowned Tityra** PR *Tityra inquisitor*
One sighting of a pair of birds on 28 Feb.
- White-collared Manakin** PR *Manacus candei*
Two birds seen on 28 Feb and a singleton on 25 Feb.
- Red-capped Manakin** PR *Pipra mentalis*
Seen only at one site; a pair on 28 Feb.
- Purple Martin** T *Progne subis*
Seen at 4 sites; maximum count was of 8 birds on 28 Feb.
- Grey-breasted Martin** PR *Progne chalybea*
Seen at 8 sites. Recorded as mid-Order 2, at two sites.
- Tree Swallow** T-WR *Tachycineta bicolor*
Seen at 3 sites. The max counts were of 10 birds on 25 Feb, and 6 birds on 26 Feb.
- Mangrove Swallow** PR *Tachycineta albilinea*
Seen at 9 sites. Recorded as Order 2 at two sites.

- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** PR *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
Seen at 4 sites. Recorded as Order 2 at one site.
- Green Jay** PR *Cyanocorax yncas*
Seen only at one site; two birds on 27 Feb.
- Brown Jay** PR *Cyanocorax morio* (*Psilorhinus morio*)
Seen at 7 sites; max counts were of 15 birds on 26 Feb, 9 on 28 Feb, and 8 on 23 Feb.
- Yucatan Jay** PR *Cyanocorax yucatanicus* (*Cissilopha yucatanica*)
Seen only at one site; 4 birds on 27 Feb.
- Spot-breasted Wren** PR *Thryothorus maculipectus*
Seen at 4 sites. No more than two birds seen at any one time; on 23, 25, 27 and 29 Feb.
- Southern House Wren** PR *Troglodytes aedon*
Seen at two sites. The max count was of three birds on 22 Feb.
- White-bellied Wren** PR *Uropsila leucogastra*
A single bird on 1 Mar.
- Blue-grey Gnatcatcher** PR *Polioptila caerulea*
Seen at three sites. The max count was of 11 birds 22 Feb.
- Wood Thrush** T-WR *Hylocichla mustelina*
Seen at two sites. The max count was of three birds on 25 Feb.
- Clay-coloured Thrush** PR *Turdus grayi* (Clay-colored Robin)
Seen at 6 sites. The max counts were of 5 birds on 25 Feb and on 28 Feb.
- White-throated Thrush** PR *Turdus assimilis* (White-throated Robin)
A single bird on 29 Feb.
- Gray Catbird** T-WR *Dumetella carolinensis*
Seen at 6 sites. The max counts were of 5 birds on 29 Feb, and of 4 birds on 28 Feb.
- Black Catbird** PR *Melanoptila glabrirostris*
Seen only at one site; the max count being of 9 birds on 3 Mar.
- Tropical Mockingbird** PR *Mimus gilvus*
Seen at 8 sites. Recorded as Order 2 at three sites.
- White-eyed Vireo** T-WR *Vireo griseus*
Seen at three sites; singletons, apart from two birds on 28 Feb.
- Mangrove Vireo** PR *Vireo pallens*
Seen at 4 sites. All were singletons, barring two on 29 Feb.

- Yellow-throated Vireo** T-WR *Vireo flavifrons*
A single bird on 28 Feb.
- Yellow-green Vireo** T-WR *Vireo flavoviridis*
A single bird on 28 Feb. Although the 1986 Belize checklist does not separate this from **Red-eyed Vireo**, *V. olivaceus*, Ridgely (1989) quotes the authority for treating it separately. The status quoted is that given for *V. olivaceus* in the 1986 Belize checklist.
- Yucatan Vireo** PR *Vireo magister*
Seen only at one site; a total of 4 birds on 3 Mar. One was photographed.
- Lesser Greenlet** PR *Hylophilus decurtatus*
Seen at three sites. The max numbers were three on 25 and 29 Feb.
- Rufous-browed Peppershrike** PR *Cyclarhis gujanensis*
Two sites; single birds at one, but two adults with two fledglings at other; nest 3m up 5m tree.
- Blue-winged Warbler** T-WR *Vermivora pinus*
Seen at two sites; max count was of 4 birds on 27 Feb.
- Brewster's Warbler** T-WR?
The dominant hybrid of **Blue-winged Warbler**, *V. pinus*, and **Golden-winged Warbler**, *V. chrysoptera* parents. One bird recorded on 25 Feb. The main zone of hybridisation lies from the lower Great Lakes to New York, Pennsylvania, and the northern Appalachians. Full field notes were taken. This may be the first record for Belize.
- Tennessee Warbler** T-WR *Vermivora peregrina*
Seen at two sites. Recorded as Order 2 at one site.
- Northern Parula** T-WR *Parula americana* (**Parula Warbler**)
Seen at two sites. The max count was of 5 birds on 25 Feb, but there seemed to be a steady movement, birds tending to drift northward when foraging.
- Yellow Warbler** PR *Dendroica petechia* (*aestiva* group)
Seen at 7 sites; max count was of 4 birds on 23 Feb; no *aestiva* subspecies were identified.
- Mangrove Warbler** PR *Dendroica petechia* (*erithachorides* group)
Rufous-hooded variant of **Yellow Warbler**. Seen at three sites; max of two birds on 3 Mar.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler** T *Dendroica pensylvanica*
A single bird on 21 Feb.
- Magnolia Warbler** T-WR *Dendroica magnolia*
Seen at 5 sites, recorded as Order 2 at one. Otherwise, max of 5 birds on 23 & 26 Feb.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler** T-WR *Dendroica coronata*
Seen at 5 sites; max count was of 7 birds on 25 Feb.

- Black-throated Green Warbler** T-WR *Dendroica virens*
Seen at two sites; max count was of 4 birds on 25 Feb.
- Blackburnian Warbler** T *Dendroica fusca*
A single bird on 26 Feb.
- Yellow-throated Warbler** T-WR *Dendroica dominica*
Seen at 5 sites; max count was of 4 birds on 23 Feb.
- Prairie Warbler** T *Dendroica discolor*
Seen at two widely separated sites; single birds, but both were on 3 Mar.
- Palm Warbler** T-WR *Dendroica palmarum*
A single bird on 3 Mar.
- Black-and-white Warbler** T-WR *Mniotilta varia*
Seen at 6 sites; max count 6 on 25 Feb. Some evidence of a northward drift during foraging.
- American Redstart** T-WR *Setophaga ruticilla*
Seen at 9 sites; recorded as Order 2 at one. Some courting and territorial behaviour.
- Worm-eating Warbler** T-WR *Helmitheros vermivorus*
Seen at two sites on 25 and 26 Feb, single birds.
- Ovenbird** T-WR *Seiurus aurocapillus*
Seen at three sites. All were individual birds, on 25,26 and 27 Feb and 3 Mar.
- Northern Waterthrush** T-WR *Seiurus noveboracensis*
Seen at 7 sites, max count three on 20 and 21 Feb.
- Kentucky Warbler** T-WR *Oporornis formosus* (*Geothlypis formosa*)
One sighting of two birds on 28 Feb.
- Mourning Warbler** T *Oporornis philadelphia* (*Geothlypis philadelphia*)
A single bird on 3 Mar.
- Common Yellowthroat** T-WR *Geothlypis trichas*
Seen at 4 sites; max count was 6 birds on 21 and 23 Feb.
- Grey-crowned Yellowthroat** PR *Geothlypis poliocephala*
A single bird on 26 Feb, foraging in the grass 3m from the observers. Photographed.
- Hooded Warbler** T-WR *Wilsonia citrina*
Seen at 4 sites; max count was of three birds on 26 Feb.
- Yellow-breasted Chat** T-WR *Icteria virens*
Seen at two sites; sightings of single birds on most days at those locations.

- Bananaquit** PR *Coereba flaveola*
Seen only at one site, three birds on 3 Mar.
- Red-legged Honeycreeper** PR *Cyanerpes cyaneus*
Seen at two sites; max counts two pairs 22, 25 and 28 Feb.
- Scrub Euphonia** PR *Euphonia affinis*
Seen at 4 sites; all singletons, apart from two birds on 26 Feb.
- Yellow-throated Euphonia** PR *Euphonia hirundinacea*
Seen at 4 sites; max count was of 3 birds on 29 Feb.
- Blue-Gray Tanager** PR *Thraupis episcopus*
Seen at 6 sites; max count was of 12 birds on 20 Feb. Photographed.
- Yellow-winged Tanager** PR *Thraupis abbas*
Seen at two sites; max count was of 4 birds on 1 Mar.
- Gray-headed Tanager** PR *Eucometis penicillata*
Seen only at one site; a sighting of two birds on 26 Feb.
- Hepatic Tanager** PR *Piranga flava*
Seen at 4 sites. Order 2 at one on 26 Feb. Max counts of 4 on 26 and 28 Feb.
- Summer Tanager** T-WR *Piranga rubra*
Seen at 4 sites; max count was of 3 birds on 20 Feb.
- Crimson-collared Tanager** R *Ramphocelus sanguinolentus*
Seen at two sites; two birds on 26 Feb and one on 28 Feb.
- Scarlet-rumped Tanager** PR *Ramphocelus passerinii*
Seen at three sites; max count was of three birds on 23 Feb.
- Grayish Saltator** PR *Saltator coerulescens*
Seen at 4 sites; max counts 6 on 29 Feb, 5 on 20 Feb.
- Buff-throated Saltator** PR *Saltator maximus*
Seen at two sites; max count was of 4 birds on 26 Feb.
- Black-headed Saltator** PR *Saltator atriceps*
Seen at 4 sites; max counts were of 4 birds on 23 Feb, and three on 28 Feb and on 1 Mar.
- Northern Cardinal** PR *Cardinalis cardinalis* (**Common Cardinal**)
Seen at three sites; max count was of three birds on 20 Feb.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak** T-WR *Pheucticus ludovicianus*
Seen only at one site; max count being of 4 birds on 20 Feb.

- Blue-black Grosbeak** PR *Cyanocompsa cyanoides*
Seen at three sites; max count being of three birds on 23 Feb
- Blue Bunting** PR *Cyanocompsa parellina*
A single male, on 28 Feb
- Blue Grosbeak** T-WR *Guiraca caerulea*
Seen only at one site; three birds on 1 Mar.
- Indigo Bunting** T-WR *Passerina cyanea*
Seen at two sites; max count was of 47 birds on 3 Mar.
- Olive Sparrow** PR *Arremonops rufivirgatus*
Seen at two sites; two birds on 26 Feb and a singleton on 28 Feb.
- Blue-black Grassquit** PR *Volatinia jacarina*
Seen at two sites; recorded as Order 2 at one.
- Variable Seedeater** PR *Sporophila aurita*
Single birds at two sites on 26 and 28 Feb.
- White-collared Seedeater** PR *Sporophila torqueola*
Seen at 9 sites. Recorded as Order 2 at 6 sites.
- Thick-billed Seed Finch** PR *Oryzoborus funereus*
Seen at 4 sites; all sightings being of single birds, on 23 and 26 Feb on 1 Mar.
- Chipping Sparrow** PR *Spizella passerina*
Seen only at one site; two birds on 26 Feb.
- Red-winged Blackbird** PR *Agelaius phoeniceus*
Seen at three sites. Recorded as Order 3 at all locations.
- Eastern Meadowlark** PR *Sturnella magna*
Seen at three sites; max being two birds on 26 Feb. Photographed.
- Melodious Blackbird** PR *Dives dives*
Seen at 6 sites; recorded as Order 2 at one. Very active in territorial behaviour.
- Great-tailed Grackle** PR *Quiscalus mexicanus*
Seen at 9 sites; recorded as Order 2 at 4. Very active territorial behaviour at all locations.
- Black-cowled Oriole** PR *Icterus dominicensis*
Seen at 4 sites; max count was of 4 birds on 26 Feb.
- Orchard Oriole** T-WR *Icterus spurius*
Seen at 5 sites; max count was of 50+ going to roost on 19 Feb.

Hooded Oriole PR *Icterus cucullatus*
Seen at 6 sites; max count was of 5 on 26 Feb.

Yellow-backed Oriole PR *Icterus chrysater*
Seen at two sites; max count was of three birds on 27 Feb.

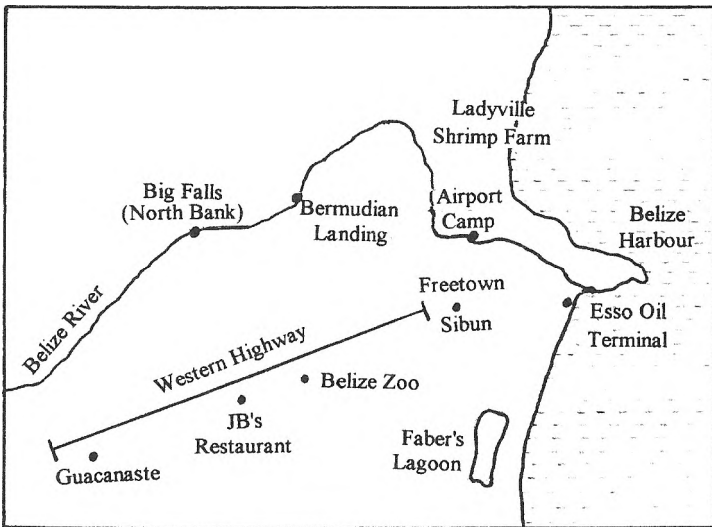
Northern Oriole T-WR *Icterus galbula*
Seen at 4 sites; max counts were of two birds (pairs) on 22 Feb and on 1 Mar.

Yellow-billed Caciue PR *Amblycercus holosericeus (Cacicus holosericeus)*
Seen at three sites; max count was of three birds on 23 and 29 Feb.

Montezuma Oropendola PR *Psarocolius montezuma*
Seen at two sites; max count was of 5 birds on 29 Feb, where a male was fluting loudly and briefly displaying amongst the remains of old nests in 40m palms.

Total: 255 species + 2 sub-species.

BELIZE MAP No 2: (BELIZE RIVER / WESTERN HIGHWAY AREA)



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