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First sight record of Orange-breasted Falcon for Belize.—The Orange-breasted Falcon (*Falco deiroleucus*) is a local and rare resident within the Central American portion of its range (Eisenmann, *The Species of Middle American Birds*, Trans. Linnaean Soc., New York, New York, 1955; Blake, *Manual of Neotropical Birds*, Vol. 1, Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1977). Russell (*A Distributional Survey of the Birds of British Honduras*, A.O.U. Monogr. No. 1, 1964) makes no mention of the species in his account of the birds of Belize and there are apparently no subsequent literature references to it.

On 20 July 1981, Carl Swafford, Chuck Arellano, and I saw an Orange-breasted Falcon in the western part of Cayo District, Belize (16°49'N, 88°59'W) between 500 and 600 m elev. The bird was perched in the top of a partially defoliated palm (probably *Orbigyna cohune*) in a small clearing 9 km south of the crossing by the road from Augustine to Millionario of the Río Guacamayo, a tributary of the Belize River draining the western slope of the Mountain Pine Ridge and Mayan Mountains.

The bird was not disturbed by our approach on foot and we obtained an excellent view in full sunlight through 7× binoculars from distances less than 25 m. We noted the white throat contrasting with a rufous-orange breast, a rufous-orange, partial neck collar and lower belly, black and buffy-barred lower breast and upper belly, and blackish back, wings and upper head. Direct comparison with the similar, though smaller, Bat Falcon (*Falco ruficularis*) was made possible by the presence of an individual of that species which made several aerial passes at the Orange-breasted Falcon while uttering a shrill, kestrel-like *kree*. The Orange-breasted Falcon made no response other than lowering its head slightly and was still on the same perch 2 h later when we retraced our route. At that time it held in its talons a small bird which we were unable to identify.

This section of Belize is remote and sparsely inhabited, the few residents having been relocated as a result of the dispute with Guatemala. Annual rainfall of 2000–4000 mm supports a tall wet forest which Russell (1964) referred to as Tropical Moist Forest Life Zone

from the Holdridge scheme. Orange-breasted Falcons are known to nest and occur regularly at Tikal National Park, Guatemala (Smithe, *The Birds of Tikal*, Natural History Press, Garden City, New York, 1966; pers. obs.) 70–80 km to the northwest.

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