

Am. Birds 29:68-74, 1975). Thus, the Celestún specimen was not part of a general southward movement by the species.

The only previous Mexican record for this species is based upon a specimen found dead at the southern end of Cerralvo Island, Baja California (Banks, Condor 64:329, 1962). The specimen here reported extends southward by approximately three degrees

of latitude the known occurrence of the Lapland Longspur in the New World, and constitutes the first record of the species from the Atlantic versant of México.

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RECENT OBSERVATIONS ON THE BIRDS OF THE SIERRA DE LA MACARENA, COLOMBIA

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The Sierra de la Macarena, an isolated mountain range in Meta, central Colombia ($2^{\circ}40'N$, $73^{\circ}50'W$), has inspired scientific exploration and investigation for more than 30 years because of its unique geography and unusually diverse flora and fauna (Gilliard 1942, Philipson et al. 1951, Idrobo 1958). Approximately 130 km long and 35 km wide with a maximum elevation of 1900 m, this rugged mountain range angles north to south 30-70 km E of the Cordillera Oriental of the Colombian Andes. Geologically, La Macarena is much older than the Andes, being the westernmost extension of a series of uplifted hills formed from the Guianan Shield (Philipson et al. 1951). The sierra and surrounding lowlands have received some degree of protection as a nature reserve from the Colombian government since 1948. In 1971 this area, known officially as Parque Nacional Natural de la Macarena, was reduced from 1,131,000 ha to 630,000 ha due to habitat destruction by invading colonists (Meganck 1975). At present, the park still contains large areas of undisturbed tropical forest, rivers, lakes, and savanna supporting a rich fauna.

Blake (1962) summarized early bird collections from Sierra de la Macarena in a list of 321 species. In 1959 a Colombian ornithological expedition from the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad Nacional led by Antonio Olivares, O. F. M., collected 551 specimens of 204 species and subspecies from the southern region of the Sierra de la Macarena (Olivares 1962). Since then, nothing has been written about the birds of this area (Olivares 1972) with the exception of one recent work (Romero, in press).

We report here 21 additional species from the Sierra de la Macarena based on 21 museum specimens of 19 species we collected, and photographs of 2 other species. We spent a total of 11 months in La Macarena between August 1975 and January 1977 primarily during annual dry seasons from November to March. With the following additions the reported avifauna for La Macarena numbers 412 species belonging to 63 families, or approximately 26% of the known Colombian avifauna. Blake (1962) noted that the fauna of the area is dominated by Amazonian and Guianan species with relatively few birds with Andean affinities. Our additional species, which include basically Amazonian birds, support Blake's observa-

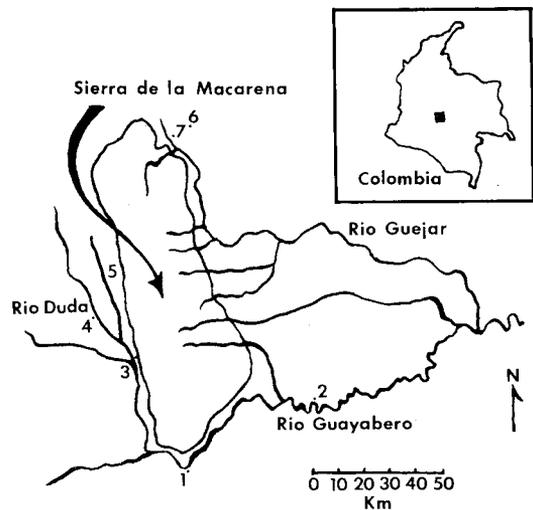


FIGURE 1. Map of Sierra de la Macarena region, Meta, Colombia showing localities mentioned in the text. 1. El Pueblo La Macarena; 2. Finca of Don Angel Catalina; 3. Duda Cabaña; 4. Camp Chamusa; 5. Caño Santo Domingo; 6. San Juan de Aramas; 7. Finca of Don Hunsaker III.

tion. The findings reported here are part of a general survey of the birds and mammals of Parque Nacional Natural de la Macarena that we conducted for the Colombian government. The diverse avifauna of La Macarena is an important reason for preserving the park in its natural state.

Place names can be located on the map (Fig. 1) and notes on distributional changes are based upon Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and Chapman (1917). All bird skins and photographs are deposited in the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá.

Anhima cornuta. Horned Screamer. A pair of adults with two downy young were photographed on Rio Duda near Camp Chamusa on 5 February 1976. Occasionally seen and heard on sandbars and islands along Rio Duda, 5 February to 8 March.

Leucopternis albicollis. White Hawk. Single adult seen once and photographed 27 November 1976 from top of the Sierra de la Macarena E of Duda Cabaña. Seen soaring over lowland rain forest and perched in forest canopy near mountain cliffs.

Actitis macularia. Spotted Sandpiper. One imm.

♂ collected 2 December 1976 from sandbar at junction of Rio Duda and Rio Guayabero. Rare along river shores from December to February.

Piaya melanogaster. Black-bellied Cuckoo. One adult ♂ collected on 2 December 1976 1 km E of Duda Cabaña. Previous recorded range "Southeastern COLOMBIA;" approximately 200 km distant.

Piaya minuta. Little Cuckoo. One imm. ♂ collected on 8 December 1976 from dense stream shore vines along Caño Santo Domingo.

Glaucis hirsuta. Rufous-breasted Hermit. First observed on 11 March 1976 at Camp Chamusa. One adult ♂ collected on 2 November 1976 2 km S of Duda Cabaña. A commonly seen hummingbird of undisturbed lowland forest.

Threnetes leucurus. Pale-throated Barbthroat. One imm. ♀ collected on 7 November 1976 at Duda Cabaña, another imm., sex unknown, collected .5 km E of Duda Cabaña on 20 November 1976. Rarely identified elsewhere.

Phaethornis superciliosus. Long-tailed Hermit. One adult ♂ collected .5 km E Duda Cabaña on 20 November 1976. Identified on only one other occasion, 11 March 1976 at Camp Chamusa.

Campylopterus largipennis. Gray-breasted Sabrewing. Two imm. ♂♂ collected on 6 and 7 November 1976 at Duda Cabaña. Seen occasionally at forest edge near clearings or along streams.

Baryphthengus ruficapillus. Rufous Motmot. One adult ♀ collected on 5 November 1976, 4 km E of Duda Cabaña. Frequently seen in undisturbed forest near Duda Cabaña and Camp Chamusa from 11 January 1976 to 15 November 1976. Closest previous range "east of the Andes from southeastern COLOMBIA" approximately 200 km to the SE.

Galbalyphynchus leucotis. Chestnut Jacamar. One adult ♀ collected on 23 October 1976 from the Rio Guayabero on the finca of Don Angel Catalina. Seen there only twice. Closest record from La Morelia, Caquetá 250 km SW.

Ramphastos cuvieri. Cuvier's Toucan. One adult ♂ collected on 20 October 1976, 2 km N of the finca of Don Angel Catalina on the Rio Guayabero. This is the common large toucan of the region, found throughout the park in appropriate forest habitat.

Xiphorhynchus elegans. Elegant Woodcreeper. One subadult ♂ collected on 4 December 1976, 1 km NW of Duda Cabaña. This is the first published record of this species from Colombia. Closest published range "Amazonian BRAZIL, south of the Amazon, east to the rios Tapajós and northern Mato Grosso (rio Teles Piras)" approximately 850 km SE. We also record two earlier specimens from Colombia, from Rio Calderón, Amazonas, Colombia (35 km N of Leticia near the Brazilian border) collected on 4 and 5 March 1975 by Pablo Bernal and Hernando Romero.

Thamnophilus aethiops. White-shouldered Antshrike. One imm. ♂ collected on 8 November 1976 near Duda Cabaña. Previous range "southeastern COLOMBIA in Vaupés and Caquetá," at least 60 km to the SE. Another specimen of this antshrike was collected on 23 June 1976 along the Rio Guayabero (Romero, in press).

Hypocnemis cantator. Warbling Antbird. One imm. ♂ collected on 10 November 1976 near Duda Cabaña. Closest previous record from La Morelia, Caquetá 210 km SW.

Pithys albifrons. White-plumed Antbird. One imm. ♂ collected on 5 December 1976, 2 km E of Duda Cabaña over a small muddy spring. Seen only once.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus. Sepia-capped Fly-

catcher. One subadult ♂ collected on 31 October 1976 200 m NW of Duda Cabaña.

Neochelidon tibialis. White-thighed Swallow. One imm. ♂ collected on 29 October 1976 near Duda Cabaña. Large flocks frequently seen in this area during October and November feeding over the river before dusk each day. Closest previous record San José, Caquetá 250 km SW.

Campylorhynchus turdinus. Thrush-like Wren. One ♀ collected on 5 November 1976 near Duda Cabaña. Identified once previously on 5 November 1975 in precisely the same small bush at the base of a palm.

Sturnella magna. Eastern Meadowlark. One subadult ♀ collected on 26 October 1976 1 km SW of El Pueblo La Macarena. Frequently seen in savanna areas from October to January. Previously reported 250 km N at Quetame on the edge of the Andes (Chapman 1917) and "on the eastern llanos of Meta" approximately 150 km to the E (Meyer de Schauensee 1966).

Saltator coerulescens. Grayish Saltator. One adult ♂ collected on 8 November 1976 near Duda Cabaña. Also seen on 23 September 1976 on the finca of Don Hunsaker III, at the northern end of the Sierra de la Macarena.

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FIRST RECORD OF CURLEW SANDPIPER IN PERÚ

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Recent field work along the Peruvian coast has produced many new and interesting shorebird records (Hughes 1970, 1976, Koepcke 1970, Pearson and Plenge 1974, Plenge 1974). This note presents another such record.

The coast of Pisco and Paracas, Departamento de Ica, Perú, has long been known as an important staging and wintering area for migrant shorebirds. A wide variety of habitats including sandy and rocky beaches, tidal mud flats, marshes, and fresh and brackish water lagoons attract thousands of shorebirds during the peaks of migration and boreal winter.

On 27 June 1976, David Simon, Andrew W. O'Neil and the authors observed a winter-plumaged Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) in the lagoons 2 km S of the mouth of the Río Pisco. The bird was feeding with several Western Sandpipers (*C. mauri*), Semipalmated Sandpipers (*C. pusilla*) and Killdeers (*Charadrius vociferus*) in a shallow, rush-bordered brackish pool 100 m inland from the beach. After lengthy observation with telescope and binoculars, Graves collected the bird (Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology No. 81796; male, testes 4 mm; skull ossified; moderately fat; definitive basic plumage).

This species breeds from northern Siberia east to Barrow, Alaska, wintering south to southern Africa, Sri Lanka, and southern Australia. In the Western Hemisphere it is a rare migrant on the Pacific Coast

from Alaska south to California and on the Atlantic Coast from the Maritime Provinces of Canada south to the gulf coast and the Lesser Antilles (A.O.U. Check-list 1957, Holmes and Pitelka 1964).

This is the first record of this species for Perú, and only the second record for South America, the first being a specimen without data from eastern Patagonia (Sharpe 1896:592).

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