

## ADDITIONS TO THE AVIFAUNA OF BOLIVIA

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**ABSTRACT.**—Records of 30 species are newly reported for Bolivia, based on the authors' field work and hitherto unpublished museum specimens. Three additional difficult-to-identify species are reported without specimen or photographic evidence. Some of the records could have been expected while others indicate notable range expansions.

In 1976 and 1977, we saw many species of birds in Bolivia not previously reported from that country. Subsequent investigations concerning Bolivian bird records led to the discovery of a number of additional species new to Bolivia represented by previously unpublished specimens in the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology (LSUMZ). All were collected by Franz Steinbach of Cochabamba, unless stated otherwise. We report below on our records and the Steinbach specimens.

Localities frequently referred to in the species accounts are: (1) Tumi Chucua, along the Río Beni near Riberalta (Dpto. Beni), described in detail by Pearson (1975a, 1975c); (2) Estancia Inglaterra, a cattle ranch along the Río Yata (Dpto. Beni), 66°25'W, 14°43'S; the habitat is a mixture of marsh, grassland, savanna, and gallery forest; (3) Buena Vista, elev. 400 m, Prov. Ichilo (Dpto. Santa Cruz), a locality worked intensively through the years by J. Steinbach and Franz Steinbach; (4) the vicinity of the city of Cochabamba, 2,570 m (Dpto. Cochabamba).

### ESTABLISHED RECORDS

*Podilymbus podiceps*. Pied-billed Grebe. There is apparently no published record from Bolivia for this widespread species (Blake 1977). Six specimens (LSUMZ 35579, 35580, 36954-36957) were taken at Cochabamba in Feb., March (2), May, July, and Dec. (1954-1958). Another specimen (LSUMZ 35581) was collected on 12 Dec. 1943 at San Carlos, 400 m, Prov. Ichilo (Dpto. Santa Cruz). Ridgely saw at least six individuals on 2 May 1977 northeast of Buuibé, extreme southern Dpto. Santa Cruz.

*Dendrocygna bicolor*. Fulvous Whistling-Duck. As with the previous species, there is apparently no published record from Bolivia (Blake 1977). A specimen (LSUMZ 37006) was collected at Buena Vista by J. Steinbach on 30 Jan. 1926.

*Elanus leucurus*. White-tailed Kite. Previously unreported from Bolivia (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970), the White-tailed Kite seems now to be widespread in southern Bolivia at the base of the Andes and in well-watered intermontane valleys. Ridgely's specific observations were as follows: a pair near Pampa Grande, western Dpto. Santa Cruz, on 9 and 29 April 1977; a pair near San Isidro, western Dpto. Santa Cruz, on 10 and 23-26 April 1977; a single and a pair north of Camiri, extreme southern Dpto. Santa Cruz, on 1 May 1977; a pair north of Machareti, eastern Dpto. Chuquisaca, on 3 May 1977; and a pair near Villamontes, eastern Dpto. Tarija, on 4 May 1977. This kite, which has recently expanded its range and numbers dramatically in Middle America (Eisenmann 1971), may well have spread into Bolivia from adjacent northwestern Argentina, where it is now fairly common (Ridgely, pers. observ.).

*Harpyhaliaetus solitarius*. Solitary Eagle. Although recorded regularly only as far south as central Peru (Brown and Amadon 1968, Blake 1977), a single record from northwestern Argentina (*in* Blake 1977) indicates this species should occur in southern Peru and Bolivia. A specimen (LSUMZ 35663) was taken at El Palmar, Prov. Chapare (Dpto. Cochabamba) on 20 Nov. 1948. Ridgely also photographed one (LSUMZ Photo File) in an arid intermontane valley northeast of San Isidro, ca. 1,500 m (Dpto. Santa Cruz) on April 1977, and saw another pair in more typical, forested habitat in the Chapare region SW of Villa Tunari, ca. 900 m (Dpto. Cochabamba) on 20 March 1977.

*Spizastur melanoleucus*. Black-and-White Hawk-Eagle. Although reported to occur in Bolivia by Brown and Amadon (1968) and Short (1975), there is apparently no published specimen record (Blake 1977). A specimen (LSUMZ 37088) was taken at Buena Vista on 25 July 1947. Additionally, Remsen saw this species once in wet savan-

na habitat at Ea. Inglaterra on 1 Dec. 1976 and once over disturbed tropical forest near Villa Tunari, Prov. Chapare (Dpto. Cochabamba) on 19 Jan. 1977. In both cases the birds were distinguished from the similarly plumaged immature Gray-headed Kite (*Leptodon cayanensis*) by shape; the latter has relatively broader, shorter wings and broader, longer tail than *Spizastur*. Ridgely also saw one near San Matias, extreme northeast Dpto. Santa Cruz, on 26 March 1977.

*Pandion haliaetus*. Osprey. The range given for this species by Brown and Amadon (1968) includes much of Bolivia, but apparently there are no published records from the country (Blake 1977), except for those of Pearson (1975c) from Tumi Chucua. Remsen also saw this species at Tumi Chucua, from one to four per day 5–20 Nov. 1976 and 30 Dec. 1976 to 13 Jan. 1977. Remsen also saw single Ospreys at Ea. Inglaterra on 10 and 15 Dec. 1976 and one to four birds on six days between 2 and 12 Feb. 1977 in the Parque Nacional Isiboro-Securá area described below under *Cathartes burrovianus*.

*Falco peregrinus*. Peregrine Falcon. The range given for *Falco peregrinus* by Brown and Amadon (1968) includes Bolivia, but apparently there are no published specimen records (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Blake 1977). A specimen (LSUMZ 37111) was taken at Chipiriri, 300 m, Prov. Chapare (Dpto. Cochabamba) on 8 Nov. 1962. Remsen also saw this species in Bolivia at Lago Uru-uru (Dpto. Oruro) on 29 Jan. 1977 and at Cochabamba on 24 Feb. 1977; both individuals were in immature plumage, as is the specimen. Ridgely found this species to be rather numerous in the Pulquina and Lagunilla areas, Dpto. Santa Cruz; one or two, mostly adults, were seen daily 22–28 April 1977; none, however, was in the area in March. He also saw another south of the city of Santa Cruz on 29 April 1977. It seems likely that this species is a widespread migrant in Bolivia.

*Falco deiroleucus*. Orange-breasted Falcon. Although occurring in northwestern Argentina and eastern Peru (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Blake 1977), there is no Bolivian record for this rare and spottily distributed species. A specimen (LSUMZ 37112) was taken at Buena Vista on 20 Nov. 1944. It is likely that this species occurs locally in eastern Bolivia, as assumed by Brown and Amadon (1968).

*Accipiter superciliosus*. Tiny Hawk. This species has not been recorded from Bolivia

(Blake 1977). A specimen (LSUMZ 35650) was taken on 10 March 1945 at Buena Vista. A second specimen taken at Río Yapacaní, Prov. Ichilo (Dpto. Santa Cruz) on 18 April 1945 was exchanged to the Instituto "Miguel Lillo," Tucumán, Argentina.

*Larus pipixcan*. Franklin's Gull. This migratory gull, breeding in interior North America, was recently reported in South America away from the Pacific coast for the first time by Hughes (1977) on the Peruvian shore of Lake Titicaca. On 10 March 1977, along the southeastern shore of Lake Titicaca on the Bolivian shore (elev. 3,810 m), Ridgely observed considerable numbers of this species consorting with much larger numbers of the Andean Gull (*Larus serranus*). At least 300 were counted in a series of flocks between Huatajata and Huarina, Dpto. La Paz. Compared to *L. serranus*, the Franklin's Gulls were notably smaller with much darker mantles. Ridgely observed another Franklin's Gull, also with Andean Gulls, in adjacent Peru on a smaller lake near Laguna Saracocha (elev. ca. 4,000 m), Dpto. Puno, 6 Mar. 1977.

*Sterna hirundo*. Common Tern. Inland records of this species in South America have recently been summarized by DiCostanzo (1978). Remsen saw an immature Common Tern on 5 Nov. 1976 at Tumi Chucua, one of the same Bolivian localities where a banded bird was recovered a year later (DiCostanzo 1978). Remsen saw two birds there again on 8 Nov. 1976. The relatively long bill and neck and rather broad, blurry black tips to the undersides of the primaries were noted, eliminating the very similar (but highly unlikely inland) Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*; which has a relatively shorter bill and neck and very sharply defined black tips on undersides of primaries). A *S. hirundo* specimen (LSUMZ 37200) from Bolivia was taken at Cochabamba on 1 Dec. 1954.

Another inland record, not mentioned by DiCostanzo (1978), is that from Limoncocha, Prov. Napo, Ecuador on 27 Dec. 1975 (Tallman and Tallman 1977; LSUMZ 82871). It seems likely that this species will prove to be a regular but rare migrant in November and December in interior South America. It is unlikely, however, that these birds are following rivers inland thousands of miles from the coast, and 90° away from their normal north-to-south direction of movement at this time of year, as proposed by DiCostanzo (1978). More likely, these inland records pertain to overland, north-south migrants; this species exhibits this

same pattern in interior North America. All inland records to date are along rivers because these are the only localities with both observers and suitable habitat.

*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*. Hyacinth Macaw. Heretofore recorded only from Brazil (Meyer de Schauensee 1966; Forshaw 1973), this spectacular macaw was found in small numbers by Gaston Bejarano in August 1975 near San Matias, extreme eastern Dpto. Santa Cruz near the Brazilian border, and independently by Ridgely at Ea. Santa María, ca. 80 km SW of San Matias from 26 March to 1 April 1977. Photographs (Ridgely) have been deposited in the LSUMZ Photo File. The macaws inhabited small islands of unflooded gallery forest in an area of pantanal (seasonally inundated grassland), which during Ridgely's visit was largely covered with 0.5 to 1 m of water. Pairs or groups of up to four individuals (families?) were seen almost daily. On one occasion, Ridgely saw a group of three perched close to a pair of Red-and-green Macaws (*Ara chloroptera*), but otherwise they did not associate with other species. Ranch-hands were well aware of the presence of this macaw but said they did not disturb the birds. Ridgely was shown one large tree cavity about 10 m above the ground reportedly used as a nest during the dry season. With such a startling range extension, one can only speculate on the southern limit of this species in eastern Bolivia, but it seems likely to occur southward in similar pantanal habitat along the Río Curiche Grande, the boundary between Santa Cruz and Mato Grosso, Brasil.

*Ara nobilis*. Red-shouldered Macaw. This species was one of the most common birds in Nov.–Dec. 1976 at Ea. Inglaterra, where recorded daily by Remsen, with as many as 65 to as few as 4 (averaging 20–30 per day). Occasionally, small flocks were seen foraging in treetops along rivers, but most birds were seen only passing overhead. The flight call is a rasping, nasal “crank” of medium pitch, somewhat similar to call notes of Clark's Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*) of western North America. This small macaw looks like a large *Aratinga* parakeet in flight, all green except for red shoulders, red underwing coverts, white eye-ring and pale bill. There are apparently no previous reports from Bolivia (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970; Forshaw 1973), surprising in light of its abundance in central Bolivia.

*Ara manilata*. Red-bellied Macaw. The only published reports of this species in Bolivia are the sight records of Pearson

(1975b, c) at Tumi Chucua. A specimen (LSUMZ 37520) was taken at Buena Vista on 20 Feb. 1964. Remsen found this species to be one of the most frequently seen birds in the savannas at Ea. Inglaterra. It was recorded every day but one between 23 Nov. and 26 Dec. 1976, with as many as 50 recorded in a day (mean = 12 birds/day). John P. O'Neill (pers. comm.) saw hundreds of this species on the Bolivian side of the Río Heath in extreme northwestern Bolivia in August 1977; specimens were collected, but only on the Peruvian side of the river.

Remsen visited Pearson's (1975a, b, c) study site at Tumi Chucua from 4 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1976 and from 29 Dec. 1976 to 15 Jan. 1977, but did not see a single Red-bellied Macaw. Pearson's visit extended from 14 Sept. to 15 Nov. 1972, during which time “one could easily see 200 individuals every morning and evening . . .” Clearly, this species' status at Tumi Chucua drastically changes annually or seasonally. Remsen's previous experience with this species would indicate that it is highly mobile, perhaps performing long-distance migrations: at Isla de Santa Sofía II, an island in the Amazon River about 40 km northwest of Leticia, Amazonas, Colombia, Remsen saw groups of 2 to 51 birds flying high overhead usually in a southeasterly direction, on at least 25 days between 15 June and 13 Nov. (1974 and 1975).

*Pionopsitta barrabandi*. Orange-cheeked Parrot. Remsen saw two individuals flying overhead at Tumi Chucua on 10 Nov. 1976. The black head with orange cheeks, yellow underwing coverts, red underwing coverts, and flight calls (“tuweet”) very similar to those of the Blue-headed Parrot (*Pionus menstruus*) were all noted. On 18 Nov. 1976, a flock of 10 was watched for several minutes in the canopy at the edge of disturbed *terra firme* forest about 1 km south of Tumi Chucua. This species is so distinctive that confusion with any other psittacid is improbable. There is no previous report for this species from Bolivia (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970; Forshaw 1973).

*Amazona ochrocephala*. Yellow-headed Parrot. Remsen saw this species almost daily in Nov. and Dec. 1976 in gallery forest at Ea. Inglaterra. Usually only one pair was seen daily, with eight the maximum recorded in a day. Remsen photographed a bird taken on an unknown date from a nest at Inglaterra. John Farrand, Jr. (pers. comm.) identified this individual from the photo as *Amazona ochrocephala nattereri*. Farrand also found a specimen of this race from Bo-

livia in the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH 791782) collected by Juan Cuello on 8 May 1965, 8 km north of Santa Cruz on the Río Mamoré, Dpto. Beni. Additionally, Remsen noted 2–8 *Amazona ochrocephala* on 6 different days in Nov. 1976 and Jan. 1977 at Tumi Chucua in forest bordering a large lake or at edges of clearings. These are apparently the first published records for this species in Bolivia (Forshaw 1973).

*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. Black-billed Cuckoo. There are apparently no published records for this species in Bolivia (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970). A specimen (LSUMZ 37285) was taken at Chipiriri, 300 m, Prov. Chapare (Dpto. Cochabamba) on 22 Nov. 1962 and another (LSUMZ 37286) at Cochabamba on 14 March 1963. Ridgely also saw one bird just northwest of the city of Santa Cruz on 16 March 1977. Farther south than these two Bolivian localities there is apparently only one record: Misiones, Argentina (in Meyer de Schauensee 1966).

*Dromococcyx pavoninus*. Pavonine Cuckoo. Although stated to occur in eastern Bolivia by Short (1975), we can find no published, specific locality records. A specimen (LSUMZ 35807) was taken at Buena Vista on 10 March 1945. Since the species has been recorded in adjacent areas of Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil, its presence in Bolivia was expected.

*Ciccaba huhula*. Black-banded Owl. Although eastern Bolivia is included in the range of this species by Short (1975), we can find no published, specific locality records. We have two specimens, one (LSUMZ 37336) taken on 20 Nov. 1943 at Madrejon, and another (LSUMZ 37337) on 8 Aug. 1958 at Buena Vista, both 400 m, Prov. Ichilo (Dpto. Santa Cruz). With records from adjacent portions of Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, and Peru, its presence in Bolivia was certainly expected.

*Lurocalis semitorquatus*. Short-tailed Nighthawk. This species apparently has never been recorded from Bolivia (Meyer de Schauensee 1970). We know of three Bolivian specimens, one (LSUMZ 37345) from Alto Palmar, elev. 1,100 m, Prov. Chapare (Dpto. Cochabamba) taken on 30 April 1951 and two (LSUMZ 36891, 37344) from Cochabamba, on 16 June 1956 and 4 Oct. 1939. Additionally, Ridgely saw one in the Chapare region southwest of Villa Tunari, ca. 1,800 m, Dpto. Cochabamba, flying over forest at dusk on 20 April 1976. With records

of this species from Peru, Mato Grosso, and northern Argentina, its presence in Bolivia is not surprising.

*Uropsalis lyra*. Lyre-tailed Nightjar. This species has been recorded in South America only as far south as Dpto. Puno, Peru (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970). A female from Bolivia (LSUMZ 37355) taken at Alto Palmar, 1,100 m, Prov. Chapare (Dpto. Cochabamba) on 26 Sept. 1940 provides a new southernmost record.

*Reinarda squamata*. Fork-tailed Palm-Swift. The Fork-tailed Palm-Swift was known from Bolivia only from the sight record of Pearson (1975b, c) who saw four birds at Tumi Chucua on 3 Nov. 1972. In November 1976 and January 1977, Remsen found it virtually every day when looked for around the airstrip or "national village," with the maximum recorded eight on 11 Jan. 1977.

At Ea. Inglaterra, this species was a rare visitor to the vicinity of the ranch buildings; Remsen saw one to three birds on seven dates between 23 Nov. and 21 Dec. 1976. Recognizable photographs of this unmistakable species were obtained on 3 Dec. 1976.

*Furnarius cristatus*. Crested Hornero. Found in the western, drier parts of the chaco in western Paraguay and Argentina (Meyer de Schauensee 1966; Ridgely, pers. observ.), this species has not previously been reported from Bolivia (Short 1975). On 3 May 1977, Ridgely saw at least two pairs in dry scrub interspersed with lightly cultivated lands south of Villamontes, Dpto. Tarija. In behavior and comportment they were much like the widespread Rufous Hornero (*Furnarius rufus*; common in the area), but were instantly recognizable by their prominent crests and smaller size. Possibly this conspicuous species has only recently colonized southeastern Bolivia, for it appears unlikely that so thorough a collector as M. A. Carriker, Jr. (who worked here in 1936; see Bond and Meyer de Schauensee 1942) would have missed it. *F. cristatus* is common in the chaco of adjacent Salta, Argentina (Ridgely, pers. observ.).

*Cranioleuca curtata*. Ash-browed Spine-tail. This species has not been recorded south of Dpto. Cuzco, Peru (Meyer de Schauensee 1966). A specimen (LSUMZ 37666) was taken at Alto Palmar, 1,100 m, Prov. Chapare (Dpto. Cochabamba) on 30 Nov. 1956.

*Thripadectes scrutator*. Buff-throated Treehunter. Previously unknown outside of Peru (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970),

this species was collected (LSUMZ 37657) at "Km 104," Prov. Chapare (Dpto. Cochabamba) at 3,200 m elev. on 30 Nov. 1956.

*Conopias trivirgata*. Three-striped Flycatcher. This species has apparently not been recorded from Bolivia (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970). Although recorded over a wide area of South America to the north, south, and east of Bolivia, actual localities are few and spottily distributed. A specimen (LSUMZ 37932) was taken in Bolivia at Chipiriri, 300 m, Prov. Chapare (Dpto. Cochabamba) on 18 Nov. 1962.

*Catharus fuscescens*. Veery. This species has been recorded in South America primarily north of the Amazon River, and it has not been recorded in Ecuador or Peru (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970). Thus it was very startling to discover a specimen (LSUMZ 38077) from central Bolivia taken at Buena Vista on 10 March 1945. This record may be the farthest south ever for this species.

*Dendroica petechia*. Yellow Warbler. On 30 Dec. 1976 at Tumi Chucua, Remsen heard a rich chip note he thought sounded like that of the Yellow Warbler. Hoping to learn which local resident species had call notes so similar to that species, Remsen was surprised to find that the bird giving the notes was indeed a male Yellow Warbler. The bright yellow head and underparts, the contrasting, large-looking black eye, the distinct brownish streaks forming a necklace on the breast, and the bright green-yellow back and wings were all seen clearly. The bird was observed for 10 min in small trees in a garden. On 14 Jan. 1977, the same (presumably) individual was seen within 15 m of the previous sighting. There are no previous reports from Bolivia, or perhaps from anywhere south of the Amazon River (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970).

*Tangara velia*. Opal-rumped Tanager. On 5 Nov. 1976, Remsen saw four of these tanagers in the canopy of disturbed *terra firme* forest about 3 km south of Tumi Chucua. On 6 and 11 Nov., two and four birds were seen there again. On 11 Jan. 1977, Remsen collected one bird in the same area (LSUMZ 86244; female with largest ovum 1 × 1 mm; 19 g). The species has not previously been reported in Bolivia (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970).

*Caryothraustes humeralis*. Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak. On 20 Jan. 1977 at Villa Tunari, Dpto. Cochabamba, at the eastern edge of the Andes, Remsen saw two Yellow-shouldered Grosbeaks in mixed-species

flocks of tanagers and honeycreepers foraging in forest canopy along a ridge just north-east of the town. Excellent views, from as close as 10 m, were obtained looking down from the ridge into the treetops. Their general appearance recalled a small, slim *Saltator* rather than a grosbeak, both in color pattern and bill shape. It was compared directly with a Buff-throated Saltator (*Saltator maximus*) and was noticeably smaller. The head was gray with a broad, well-defined black mask; the nape was gray, sharply contrasting with the bright olive-green back, tail, and wings; the shoulder area of the wing was yellow; the throat was mottled blackish and was bordered by broad whitish malar stripes; the underparts were grayish, contrasting sharply with bright undertail coverts. Remsen returned to the same area the next day, and studied the two birds again from close range as they trailed a mixed-species flock composed of (in descending order of abundance) Paradise Tanagers (*Tangara chilensis*), Masked Tanagers (*T. nigrocincta*), Purple Honeycreepers (*Cyanerpes caeruleus*), Yellow-bellied Tanagers (*T. xanthogastra*), Green-and-gold Tanagers (*T. schrankii*), White-shouldered Tanagers (*Tachyphonus luctuosus*), and Blue Dacnis (*Dacnis cayana*). The grosbeaks were seen eating small fruits and spent almost all their time in the canopy. This species has not previously been reported from Bolivia (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970).

#### HYPOTHETICAL RECORDS

We would also like to report sight records of the following difficult-to-identify species whose inclusion on a list of Bolivian birds should await specimen or photographic confirmation even though we feel certain the identification is correct:

*Cathartes burrovianus*. Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture. The range given for this species by Brown and Amadon (1968) includes Bolivia, but apparently there are no actual records from the country (Blake 1977). At Ea. Inglaterra, Remsen saw a few individuals almost every day between 28 Nov. and 22 Dec. 1976, with a maximum of four in a single day. Additionally, Remsen saw from 1 to 15 birds per day 1–14 Feb. 1977 in north-western Dpto. Cochabamba along the lower Río Chipiriri, Río Isiboro, and Río Ichoa; much of this area is in the Parque Nacional Isiboro-Securé. The habitat is lowland tropical forest mixed with wet savanna. This species was identified using the following set of characters: yellow head as in the Greater Yellow-headed Vulture (*C. melambrotos*) but flight pattern and shape of a Turkey Vulture (*C. aura*) (*melambrotos* has broader wings and tail, does not hold its wings in as high a dihedral, and the flight feathers, except the innermost secondaries, do not contrast nearly as much with the

wing linings; the contrast of the pale inner secondaries with the darker outer secondaries and primaries is a conspicuous field mark for *melambrotos*).

*Cypseloides rothschildi*. Rothschild's Swift. Following Short (1975), we consider this form as a species distinct from the Sooty Swift (*C. fumigatus*) of southeastern Brazil; *rothschildi* has apparently never been reported from Bolivia (Meyer de Schauensee 1966). Short (1975), however, commented that it "may migrate N to Bolivia and Peru" from northwestern Argentina, its presumed breeding grounds, while Olrog (1963) noted that "no one knows where it migrates in winter, but it must be at least to Bolivia (Ridgely transl.)." On 21 March 1976, Ridgely carefully studied a flock of at least 30 swifts which he identified as this species. They were flying low over an arid intermontane valley (ca. 1,500 m elev.) 3 to 4 km south of Mataral, extreme western Dpto. Santa Cruz. Identification in this genus is generally difficult, but though the observer had never before seen the species, these birds seemed very distinctive: they were very large (appearing almost as big as the White-collared Swift, *Streptoprocne zonaris*), were strikingly pale brown overall (easily seen as the birds passed against dark backgrounds), and had long, apparently square tails. No really similar swift occurs in the Andes; the White-chinned Swift (*C. cryptus*), the most similar, is much smaller, darker brown, and has a short tail. Despite considerable time in the general area during March and April 1977, the species was never again seen.

*Premnornis guttuligera*. Rusty-winged Barbtail. Unrecorded south of Dpto. Cuzco in Peru (Meyer de Schauensee 1966), this species was observed by Ridgely on two occasions in forest undergrowth in the Chapore region southwest of Villa Tunari (Dpto. Cochabamba) ca. 1,100 m elev. Two were seen on 18 April 1977, and at least one on 20 April, on both occasions as they accompanied small mixed flocks of forest undergrowth birds. Though small in size and called a "barbtail," this species looks and acts more like a small foliage-gleaner or *Cranioleuca* spinnetail than it does *Premnoplex* (Spotted Barbtail), and is readily recognized when seen closely, as is often possible.

*Suiriri affinis*. Campos Flycatcher. Following Short (1975), we consider this form as a species distinct from *S. suiriri* of the chaco and adjacent regions; *S. suiriri* occurs in southern and south-central Bolivia (Bond and Meyer de Schauensee 1942; Ridgely, pers. observ.). Ridgely found it uncommon at Ea. Santa Maria, ca. 80 km southwest of San Matias, extreme northeastern Dpto. Santa Cruz, from 26 March to 1 April 1977. Small numbers, averaging one to three per day, were seen foraging in scattered low trees and shrubbery, and at the edge of gallery forest, in flooded pantanal habitat. They were noted singly, were silent, and did not associate with other birds; most were flycatching from low but exposed perches, sallying out usually to pick insects off tall grass or branches. Compared to *S. suiriri*, which Ridgely had observed in detail in south-central Bolivia and elsewhere, they were readily recognizable by their much yellower underparts and conspicuous whitish rumps and base of the tail (the latter especially evident in flight).

Bond and Meyer de Schauensee (1942, 1943) listed records from Bolivia for several species not included in Meyer de Schauensee's (1966, 1970) later distributional works on South America. These species are: Plumbeous Ibis (*Harpiprion caerulescens*), Common Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*), Orange-winged Parrot (*Amazona amazonica*),

Band-winged Nightjar (*Caprimulgus longirostris*), Golden-crowned Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*), Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher (*Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*), Rusty-collared Seedeater (*Sporophila collaris*), and perhaps others we have missed. Pearson (1975b) also pointed out four species recorded from Bolivia by Gyldenstolpe (1945) not listed for that country by Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970). We would like to add four more species to that list: Green Ibis (*Mesembriornis cayennensis*), Plain-breasted Ground-Dove (*Columbina minuta*), White-throated Kingbird (*Tyrannus albogularis*), and Red-billed Pied Tanager (*Lamprospiza melano-leuca*).

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper.**—Robert A. Day. 1979. ISI Press, Philadelphia. 160 p. \$15.00 cloth, \$8.95 paper. Available: Institute for Scientific Information, 3501 Market St., University City Science Center, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Research is not completed until the results are published, yet scientists often are not *taught* how to write up their work. This book can partly substitute for such instruction. Taking a "how to" approach, Day goes through the entire process of writing and publishing a paper (including a chapter on how to deal with editors!). He devotes most of his attention to research articles but also discusses review papers and dissertations. Six appendices give lists of abbreviations and specific guidance in writing style. The book is comprehensive, sensible, and up-to-date. Its field mark among works of its kind is that it is written with a light touch. Its advice can benefit not only students but also every professional scientist who has ever had a manuscript rejected.

**Writing a Scientific Paper. Fourth edition.**—Vernon Booth. 1979. The Biochemical Society, London. 32 p. Paper cover. \$2.00. Available: The Biochemical Society Book Depot, P.O. Box 32, Colchester CO2 8HP, Essex, U.K. "This essay is not a complete text on 'How to write . . .'. Nor is it designed to replace existing works on literary style or the editorial directives issued by journals. Rather it is intended to help research students and scientists avoid faults . . . . Most of the notions are not new but seem to need repeating . . ." It discusses organization, style, wording, punctuation, preparation of a typescript, and other topics. Most of the advice is sound, but dont [sic] copy Booth's omission of apostrophes. A brief, inexpensive, and useful guide, though less comprehensive than that by O'Connor and Woodford (noted in *Condor* 78:425) or Day (above).