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TWO NEW RECORDS OF BIRDS FOR SOUTHERN MEXICO¹

J. LUIS RANGEL-SALAZAR AND J. HUMBERTO VEGA-RIVERA

*Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Sobre Recursos Bioticos, Apartado Postal 219,
San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, 29230 Mexico*

Key words: Neotropical species; tropical rain forest; resident bird; winter visitor; *Nyctibius grandis*; *Lymnophlyps swainsonii*.

During a 9-month study on avian diversity in the Lacandona tropical rain forest, we recorded two previ-

ously unknown species for southern Mexico. Both species were found in the southern part of the Montes Azules Biosphere Reserve (16°06'N, 90°56'W) along the Lacantun river, approximately 4 km southwest of the town of Boca del Chajul, Ocosingo County, Chiapas, Mexico.

NYCTIBIUS GRANDIS (GREAT POTOO)

A tape recording of the vocalization from a single bird was obtained at 22:30 on 30 October 1987. It was

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placed in the Florida Museum of Natural History Bioacoustic Archives (FMNH 984-1-11). The bird was calling above the understory in tropical rain forest. We heard a repeated "barking" *ahrrr* or *bgrrr* at short intervals, followed by a hoarse *baahoo* or a guttural *wah-h-h oo-oo-oo*, similar to that described by Slud (1979). The Great Potoo was disturbed by a Mottled Wood Owl (*Ciccaba virgata*) call, allowing us to see the silhouette of the bird as it flew to the forest canopy, 50 m away from the previous perching point, where it continued calling. We compared our recording with those of Hardy (1980) and Coffey and Coffey (1984), and we concluded it was the same species. *Nyctibius grandis* is known to occur as a resident bird from Guatemala to Bolivia, Brazil, and Peru (Wetmore 1968, Land 1970, Meyer de Schaunsee and Phelps 1978, AOU 1983). It inhabits solid or patchy tropical evergreen forest (Stiles 1985). For this reason, its presence in the Lacandona area was suspected. This record represents the second northernmost observation of this Neotropical species (Land and Schultz 1963), however it is the first for Mexico.

LYMNOTHLYPIS SWAINSONII
(SWAINSON'S WARBLER)

A male (Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Sobre Recursos Bioticos [INIREB] National Ornithological Collection No. 02065; weight = 10.6 g; total length = 117 mm; wing chord = 71 mm; tarsus = 17 mm; beak = 13 mm; tail = 49 mm; skull = partially ossified; no fat; no molt; testes = L. 1.2 × 1.6 mm; R. 1.7 × 1.7 mm) was collected on 23 October 1987. The species in Mexico is reported as a North American winter visitor along the Gulf Coast and winters on the Yucatan Peninsula (AOU 1983). Coates-Estrada and Estrada (1985) considered it to be a rare transient in tropical rain forest of Los Tuxtlas, southern Veracruz and it is uncommon even in Yucatan and Quintana Roo (Eugene S. Morton, pers. comm.). An additional specimen for this species is at INIREB's Collection, netted at Aztlán County (16°44'N, 92°54'W), this record reinforces its presence in Chiapas. Further information is

needed to define whether it is a migrant wintering in the state or only a transient.

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NOTES ON THE BREEDING OF CHESTNUT-BELLIED HERONS
(*AGAMIA AGAMI*) IN COSTA RICA¹

MANUEL MARIN A.

Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Suite 1400, 1100 Glendon Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90024

Key words: Chestnut-bellied Herons; breeding distribution; nest; eggs; nestlings; Costa Rica.

During a survey of the breeding birds of Costa Rica conducted by the Western Foundation of Vertebrate

Zoology (WFVZ), I found a nesting colony of the Chestnut-bellied Heron (*Agamia agami*) at Westfalia, 7 km SE of Puerto Limon, Prov. Limon, on 19 August 1985 (Fig. 1). This is the first breeding record for this species in Central America, although previous notes on its nesting habits have been published for Mexico (Michener et al. 1964), Surinam (de Vries in Haverschmidt 1968), Venezuela (Ramo and Busto 1982), and Trin-

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