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**First record of the Blue-throated Goldentail (*Hylocharis eliciae*) in Belize.**—The Blue-throated Goldentail (*Hylocharis eliciae*) is resident from southern Mexico to western Panama (AOU 1983, Check-list of North American Birds, 6th ed. A.O.U., Washington, D.C.), but it has not been recorded previously from Belize (Wood, Leberman, and Weyer 1986, Check-list of the Birds of Belize. Carnegie Museum of Natural History Special Publication No. 12). The Blue-throated Goldentail has not been found in the Yucatan peninsula or in the Tikal area of northeastern Guatemala, and the nearest record to Belize is from the Caribbean lowlands of Guatemala (D. S. Wood, pers. comm.). A Blue-throated Goldentail was captured in a mist net in Belize on 19 April 1987 in a 4-ha orange orchard, and was released after being photographed (VIREO accession numbers VO6/5/001, VO6/5/002, VO6/5/003). No other individuals were observed or captured during the nine months (25 Aug 1986–10 May 1987) of netting and observation in the citrus plantation. The Blue-throated Goldentail has a shiny gold tail, a red bill with a black tip, and a blue gorget. The underparts are mostly green, and the rump is copper (Peterson and Chalif, 1973, A Field Guide to Mexican Birds. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Massachusetts). The identification of the bird was confirmed from our photographs by P. E. Scott and J. V. Remsen, Jr., Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University. The study area (17°10'N, 88°40'W) is part of a 1400-ha citrus plantation owned by Belize Groves Management Company and is located 55 km west of Belize City on the Western Highway in the Cayo district. The plantation is situated in a transition zone from pine savannah to broadleaf hardwood forest. The vegetation surrounding the plantation predominantly is second growth, consisting mainly of *Cecropia* sp. trees, but also contains *Castilla* and *Orbignya*. There is a slender area of bamboo (Gramineae) where the plantation borders the Sibun River. The valencia orange trees (*Citrus sinensis*) were fairly uniform in height ( $\bar{x} = 3.1 \pm 0.45$  [SD] m,  $N = 25$ ) and diameter before branching ( $\bar{x} = 12 \pm 2$  cm). The approximately 950 trees were spaced at 6 m  $\times$  6 m, and the ground was completely covered with grasses in the 6-yr-old orchard. The orchard is about 100 m from the Sibun River and is bordered by a dirt road, a 10 ha clearing, and a small housing compound.

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**A new record of the Streaked Bittern from northeastern Brazil.**—In South America, the Streaked Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*) is known from disjunct populations in the north (Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Guyana, and Surinam) and the south (southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay south to Chile, and northern Patagonia) (Mayr and Cottrell 1979). In Brazil, the northernmost edge of the normal range is in the southeast region of Lagoa Feia, state of Rio de Janeiro (Meyer de Schauensee 1966). There are two previous records from

northeastern Brazil, one for São Bento, Maranhão (about 02°40'S, 44°50'W) and one from Propriá Sergipe (10°13'S, 36°50'W). There are no records from the semiarid hinterland of this area (Teixeira et al. 1986). On 1 December 1986, one adult female of this species was collected by our local guide on the Veneza ranch, municipality of São Raimundo Nonato, state of Piauí (approximately 09°40'S, 41°30'W). It was not in reproductive condition. The stomach contained four dragonflies (Odonata). The specimen is now in the collection of the Zoology Department of the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP, ZUEC 1495).

The bird was taken on the shore of a large artificial lake surrounded by xerophytic arboreal "caatinga" (dry deciduous forest) typical of the region, with very few natural pools and subject to periodic, irregular, and often prolonged droughts. This habitat is quite unlike the typical habitat of the species, namely marshy grasses and sedges (Hancock and Kushlan 1984).

This individual was far from the known range of the species. Although the movements of the Streaked Bittern are not well known, it has been suggested that southern birds may sometimes stray northward (Hancock and Elliot 1978) and that the records from northeastern Brazil are from stragglers (Blake 1977). As southeast Piauí has never been studied in detail by ornithologists (only Spix and Matius before us in the early nineteenth century), we cannot discount the possibility of the regular occurrence of the species there.

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