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MIGUEL Â. MARINI, *Dept. de Ecologia, Univ. de Brasília, Brasília, DF, Brazil 70910.* (Present address: *Dept. Ecology, Ethology and Evolution, Univ. of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois 61820.*)
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Rediscovery of the Bolivian Recurvebill with notes on other little-known species of the Bolivian Andes.—During a survey of birds in the upper Río Saguayo valley of Amboró National Park, Dpto. Santa Cruz (approx. Lat. 17°50′S, Long. 63°39′W; Fig. 1), we found populations of two little-known bird species, the Bolivian Recurvebill (*Simoxenops striatus*) and Ashy Antwren (*Myrmotherula grisea*). These species are known from only a few forest localities at 600–1400 m on the lower slopes of the Bolivian Andes in the Departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz (Remsen and Traylor 1989; this paper). The area we surveyed has been the focus of field research on the rare Horned Curassow (*Pauxi unicornis*; Cox and Clarke 1988). As detailed by Cox and Clarke (1988), Amboró National Park lies southeast of the town of Buena Vista, Dpto. Santa Cruz. The 180,000-ha park's borders are the Río Yapacaní to the west, the Río Surutú to the east, and latitude 17°51′S to the south. The southern two-thirds of this triangle is a section of the eastern foothills of the Andes ranging up to 2000 m elevation. From 16–19 August 1989, we studied resident

forest bird species in tall montane forests at ca 700–900 m on steep slopes above the upper Río Saguayo, one of the largest drainages entirely within the park. Parker documented records herein with tape-recordings of vocalizations, now housed in the Library of Natural Sounds, Cornell Univ. (LNS).

Bolivian Recurvebill.—This species was known from four specimens collected by Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr., in the 1930s (Fig. 1), two from Santa Ana, Dpto. La Paz (Carriker 1935; 15°50′S, 67°36′W), and two from Palmar, Dpto. Cochabamba (Bond and Meyer de Schauensee 1941; 17°06′S, 65°29′W, latitudes and longitudes from Paynter et al. 1975), at elevations of 670–800 m (Vaurie 1980). We observed at least four different recurvebills each day of our stay in the area. Two single birds were heard and glimpsed in very dense, shrubby vegetation (1–3 m tall) covering natural landslides on the opposite sides of a narrow, deep side canyon at an elevation of 800 m. A third individual was heard in dense, tangled undergrowth at the edge of the Río Saguayo at 700 m. These single individuals always were observed 0.5–2 m above ground in impenetrable shrubby tangles, often in the vicinity of fallen trees. In contrast to these single birds was a pair that foraged in the upper middlestory on the slopes of the main canyon. This pair was regularly associated with a large mixed-species flock, most of whose members moved through the lower canopy (above the upper middlestory) of forest at 800 m. The pair was studied for up to an hour each day, as they foraged in vine tangles from 12 to 20 m above the ground. Although difficult to see as they moved through dark vegetation, they hopped along and up vines and pecked at rotting branches and palm fronds trapped in tangles; they also probed large bromeliads, epiphytic ferns, and *Philodendron* spp. on trunks or large limbs. The large flock of canopy insectivores included pairs and/or families of the following species: White-throated Woodpecker (*Piculus leucolaemus*), Ocellated Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus ocellatus*), Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor erythrocercus*), Ashy Antwren, Slaty-capped Flycatcher (*Leptopogon superciliaris*), Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant (*Phylloscartes ophthalmicus*), Tawny-crowned Greenlet (*Hylophilus ochraceiceps*), White-shouldered Tanager (*Tachyphonus luctuosus*), Paradise Tanager (*Tangara chilensis*), Bay-headed Tanager (*T. gyrola*), and Green-and-gold Tanager (*T. schrankii*). The song of *S. striatus* is a rattling, rising series about 3 sec long that is very similar to that of the Peruvian Recurvebill (*S. ucayalae*) in pattern and quality (Parker, pers. obs.; LNS). The raspy calls ("*chet*") are also like those of *ucayalae,* but a harsh, nasal scold note ("*naah*") given by *striatus* may be unique to the species. Although these taxa are vocally similar, morphological and ecological differences suggest that they should continue to be treated as separate species. *S. striatus* apparently occurs only within a narrow elevational range (650 to 1000 m) in lower montane forests in northern Bolivia, whereas *S. ucayalae* is almost entirely restricted to extensive thickets of spiny *Guadua* bamboo in foothill and lowland forests to the north (Parker 1982, Parker and Remsen 1987).

Ashy Antwren.—Other than brief observations reported by Remsen et al. (1982), this seemingly rare species is almost unknown in life. Of the 14 known specimens, those with good locality data were collected in tall, lower montane forests from ca 600–1400 m (Remsen et al. 1982). Two pairs were observed daily with middlestory and lower canopy mixed-species flocks below camp (at 650–800 m), and a solitary male was seen by Bates and Cox in stunted, ridgetop forest above camp at ca 1000 m. The pairs were always noted with pairs of Tawny-crowned Greenlets (*Hylophilus ochraceiceps*) and were often with Golden-crowned Warblers (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) and Red-crowned Ant-Tanagers (*Habia rubica*). The antwrens primarily searched clusters of dead leaves that hung from open, slender branches, or were trapped in vine tangles, from ca 6–15 m (mainly at 12–14 m) above the ground; they also occasionally probed balls of moss on branches. They appeared to scan briefly green leaves as well but were not seen to take any prey from them. A pair, with both birds carrying green orthopterans 2 cm long, was observed on 17 August in open undergrowth

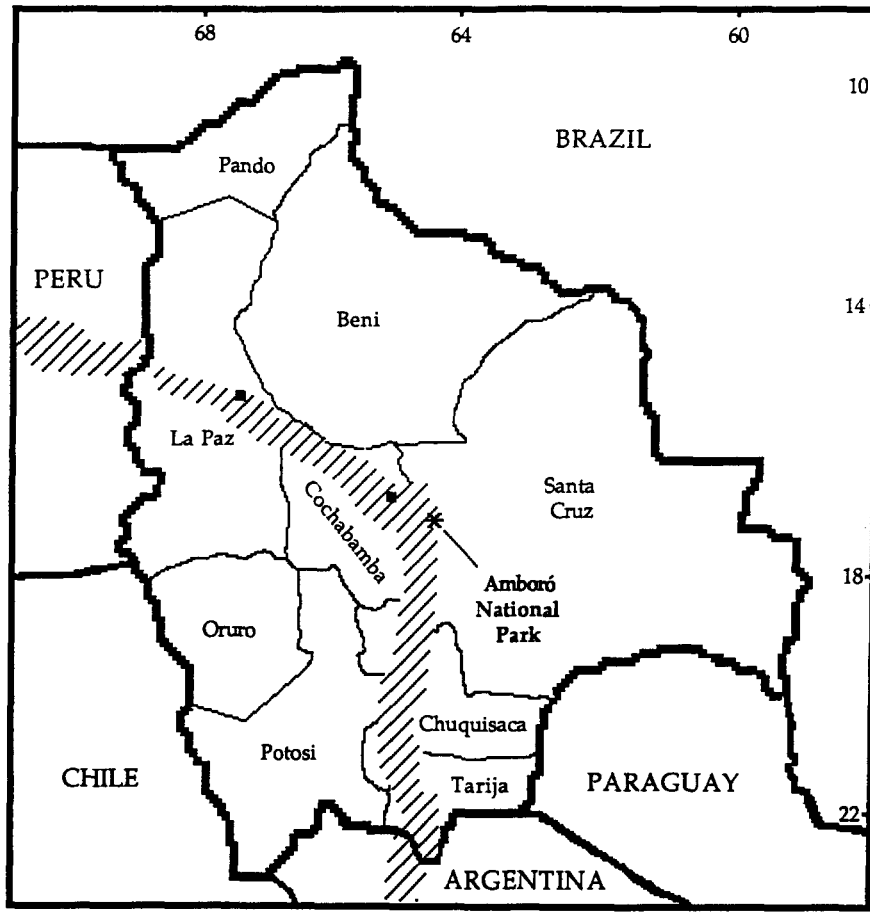

FIG. 1. The three known localities of the Bolivian Recurvebill in the eastern foothills of the Bolivian Andes. Squares refer to two sites where the species was collected by Carriker (see text). All three localities are at elevations between 670–1000 m. The shaded area approximates the eastern foothills of the Andes. Latitudes and longitudes are given on the borders of the figure.

2 m above the ground, but we could not locate a nest or young. The species reminded us of the Gray Antwren (*M. menetriesii*) in appearance (but *M. grisea* has a noticeably longer tail) and calls, which include an emphatic "*whit*" or "*wheet*" note, and twittering phrases often given by both sexes simultaneously (LNS). Males and females flicked their wings constantly, and one male occasionally flicked its tail down as it called excitedly in response to playbacks of calls. *Myrmotherula grisea* apparently occurs in tall forests within a narrow elevational zone, perhaps mainly on interior ridges, above the normal elevational limits of their more widespread congeners, White-flanked Antwren (*M. axillaris*) and *M. menetriesii*,

which were not found along the upper Río Saguayo. Recent allozymic studies of *Myrmotherula* by Hackett and Rosenberg (1990) placed *M. grisea* near Slaty Antwren (*M. schisticolor*) and Plain-winged Antwren (*M. behni*) and away from other "gray" antwrens. Like *M. grisea*, both of these species also occur in elevational zones above congeners (Hilty and Brown 1986).

Additional records for the Department of Santa Cruz.—Black-and-chestnut Eagle (*Oroaetus isidori*).—An adult circling low over forest at ca 900 m on 17 August represents the southernmost record for the Bolivian Andes, although the species occurs in montane forests in northwestern Argentina (Stresemann and Amadon 1979).

Band-bellied Owl (*Pulsatrix melanota*).—At least two pairs held territories in tall forest on the upper slopes of the valley at ca 800 m; these were vocal (LNS) just before dawn, at dusk, and sporadically through the night. This owl has been reported from Bolivia only twice (Todd 1947, Remsen and Traylor 1989) but is probably widespread in the Andean foothills (occurring as high as 1650 m, Serranía de Bellavista, Dpto. La Paz; Remsen and Parker, unpubl. data).

Andean Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium jardinii*).—Two or three different birds called (LNS) regularly at dawn and dusk, and occasionally at other times, day and night, in forest above camp and on a nearby ridge, ca 900–1100 m. This is the first report of this species from south of Dpto. Cochabamba in Bolivia (Remsen and Traylor 1989); however, recent records from northwestern Argentina (Prov. Jujuy and Tucumán, Straneck et al. 1987) suggest that it occurs in humid Andean forests in Bolivia south of Dpto. Santa Cruz.

Lyre-tailed Nightjar (*Uropsalis lyra*).—At dawn on 17 August, Parker heard the unmistakable flight songs of this species over the cliffs at ca 1000 m opposite camp. The only other Bolivian records were reported by Remsen and Ridgely (1980) and Remsen and Traylor (1983). The species apparently occurs all along the eastern slopes of the Bolivian Andes, from Dpto. La Paz to Dpto. Tarija.

Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor erythrocercus ochrogaster*).—One to several pairs of this montane form of *P. erythrocercus* were observed each day with mixed-species flocks (regular associates are listed under *Simoxenops striatus*) in the lower canopy of tall forest, from ca 700 to 850 m. They hopped along branches and vines near trunks of medium-sized or large trees, from 6 to 30 m above the ground; they turned from side to side to "look under" branches and probed mosses, lichens, and bark crevices. They occasionally probed in curled, dead leaves, and one hung on and scanned the underside of a live palm frond. To our knowledge, this is the first record of this distinctive subspecies for Dpto. Santa Cruz. The relationship of *P. e. ochrogaster* to other subspecies of the *P. erythrocercus* complex is unclear (Zimmer 1935). In southern Peru and Bolivia, *P. e. ochrogaster* replaces the lowland *P. e. lyra* in montane forests above ca 800 m, and ranges as high as 1650 m (Remsen and Parker, unpubl. data). However, songs and calls of *P. e. ochrogaster* recorded along the upper Río Saguayo are very similar to those of *lyra* and are more similar than one would expect if two biological species were involved. Typical songs of both forms consist of a high-pitched series of 6–7 scratchy notes that drop slightly towards the end; their call is a loud twittering note. Other similar-looking, allopatric *Philydor* species (e.g., *P. pyrrhodes/P. dimidiatus* and *P. erythrocercus/P. lichtensteini*) have very different voices (Parker, pers. obs.). On the other hand, no intergrades between *P. e. ochrogaster* and *P. e. lyra* specimens are known from the 500+ km where their altitudinally separated ranges abut.

Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant (*Phylloscartes ophthalmicus ottonis*).—Several pairs were noted daily with upper middlestory canopy flocks at ca 800–900 m; birds behaved in manners previously described for this species (Remsen 1984, Hilty and Brown 1986). Individuals foraged in the crowns of the trees up to the tallest treetops (8–30 m) while calling frequently (LNS). They usually associated with other small tyrannids, such as Sclater's Tyrannulet

(*Phyllomyias sclateri*) and Slaty-capped Flycatcher (*Leptopogon superciliaris*), and various tanagers. These are the first records of *P. ophthalmicus* for Dpto. Santa Cruz, the southernmost ever for the species, and represent the white-bellied subspecies *P. o. ottonis*, which occurs north to northern Dept. of Puno, Peru (Traylor 1979).

Carmiol's Tanager (*Chlorothraupis carmioli frenata*).—Two groups of 4–8 of these tanagers were noted in dense undergrowth of forest along the Río Saguayo at 600–700 m. These are the southernmost records for the species, previously known only as far south as Dpto. Cochabamba (Isler and Isler 1987). Central American populations of the species are separated from South American populations (*C. c. frenata*) by 700 km, leading Ridgely and Tudor (1989) to suggest *C. c. frenata* be given species status. *C. c. frenata* itself is made up of several apparently widely disjunct populations found along the eastern Andes from Colombia south, but appropriate intermediate habitats may not have been adequately sampled.

As a final note to this paper, we wish to point out that although these forests on the eastern edge of the Andes are rich in additional endemic flora and fauna, not a single area north or south of Amboró National Park receives protection in Bolivia. Because of the biological and watershed value of these forests, we urge that support be given to the efforts of conservationists who seek to strengthen legal protection for Amboró and other Andean forests.

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T. A. PARKER, III, *Conservation International, Washington, D.C. and Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803;* JOHN M. BATES, *Museum of Natural Science and Dept. of Zoology and Physiology, 119 Foster Hall, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803;* AND GUY COX, *% Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza, Box 2241, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.* *Received 18 April 1991, accepted 1 Sept. 1991.*

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A hybrid Scissor-tailed Flycatcher × Western Kingbird specimen from southwestern Oklahoma.—At 18:30 CST on 11 May 1988, John B. Wheatley and Sam J. Orr noticed an unusual flycatcher 3.2 km south and 9.6 km east of Lawton, Comanche County, southwestern Oklahoma. The bird's tail was dark, deeply forked, and bordered with white but was shorter than that of a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*), hereafter STF. Furthermore, its belly color was not white washed with salmon, but dull yellowish, similar to that of a Western Kingbird (*T. verticalis*), hereafter WK. Its flight displays and its call notes (recorded by Wheatley) resembled those of the STF.

The surrounding countryside was mostly open pastureland with a scattering of American elms (*Ulmus americanus*), hackberries (*Celtis occidentalis*), and mulberry (*Morus* sp.) trees. Both STF and WK were present in the area.

The bird was seen again on 12 and 13 May and photographed by Wheatley and Orr (photos not suitable for reproduction). On 16 May, Wheatley and Tyler found the bird again. Tyler collected it and prepared it as a museum skin (originally Cameron Univ. Museum of Zoology 1034, now Carnegie Museum of Natural History 168365). It proved to be a male, with the cranium incompletely pneumatized (flycatchers frequently exhibit delayed pneumatization). The right testis measured 6.5 × 13 mm, and the left testis was bilobed and strongly asymmetric. The weight was 43.3 g.