

WOOD IBIS *Mycteria americana* (L- 34-38") (18-37)

Adult: Head and neck featherless, gray or blackish; plumage mainly white, the tail and remiges glossy black; bill depressed near tip, dusky. **Immature:** Similar to adult, but head and neck more or less feathered, whitish.

Range:- Southern U.S. to Argentina; in Colombia, Llanos and N. Colombia.

Remarks:- Wood Ibises are very gregarious, and large flocks sometimes may be seen soaring at great heights above the ground. Unlike herons, they fly with the neck extended and, when not soaring on set wings, usually flap and sail alternately. No heron has a decurved bill. White Ibises are much smaller and have only the primaries tipped with black.

SOUTH AMERICAN STORK *Euxenura galeata* (L- 45") (2-26-297)

General color white; wings and tail black; feathers on lower neck lengthened and plume-like; bill large and straight, blue-gray in color, base of bill and naked lores red; iris pale yellow; legs and feet red.

Range:- Guianas to Chile; in Colombia, south of Villavicencio in the Llanos of Arauca and Vechada.

JABIRU *Jabiru mycteria* (L- 48-55") (18-37)

Adult: Head and neck featherless, mainly black, the lower third of the neck red or bright orange; plumage immaculate white; bill notably heavy, virtually straight or slightly upturned.

Immature: Mainly brownish-gray.

Range:- Mexico to Argentina and Bolivia; in Colombia, lower Magdalena valley and eastern Llanos.

Remarks:- Jabirus are among the largest flying birds and can hardly be mistaken for any other species. No other stork or heron has so massive a bill, or a naked black neck with bright orange or red near its base. They walk with a slow, stately pace. They customarily spiral upward to gain altitude before flying off.

FAMILY THRESKIORNITHIDAE - THE IBISES AND SPOONBILLS

Ibises are long-legged marsh birds with long decurved bills similar to those of curlews. The name alone describes the spoonbill. Ibises and spoonbills travel in V-shaped flocks or lines and bunched up formations. Unlike herons, they fly with necks outstretched. Their food consists of small crustaceans, insects, leeches, small fish etc.

KEY

- A. Bill broad, flat, expanded and spoon-shaped at tip; wings pink *Ajaia ajaja*
- B. Bill narrow, curved downward a
 - a. Plumage all blackish, or dark bronzy-green or bronzy-purple 1
 - Plumage other than above 3
 - 1 Forehead bare, reddish like the bill *Phimosus infuscatus*
 - Forehead feathered 2
 - 2 A broad stripe on cheeks hoary-white; bill and bare skin of face flesh color to dark red in life *Gerribis oxycerca*
 - Top and sides of head dusky-gray; bill green... *Mesembrinibis cayennensis*
 - 3 Above bronzy greenish-purple; neck and underparts maroon *Plegadis falcinellus*
 - Different from above 4

- 4 Upperparts including wings and tail blackish;
neck whitish-buff or tinged with rufous;
a rufous-brown patch on upper chest, rest
of underparts blackish Theristicus caudatus
Upperparts not blackish 5
- 5 General plumage white Eudocimus alba(adult)
General plumage scarlet Eudocimus rubra(adult)
Plumage above grayish-brown; head and neck
streaked with grayish-brown 6
- 6 Rump, breast and belly dull white; length 22-24" Eudocimus alba (imm.)
Rump, breast and belly dull white, or more
or less washed with pink; length about 19" Eudocimus rubra(imm.)

BUFF-NECKED IBIS Theristicus caudatus (L- 26") (2-26-23)

Above, including wings and tail, black with a greenish gloss; wing coverts white; head and neck all around buff, deeper chestnut-buff on lower foreneck; crown and nape chestnut; chest, breast and abdomen black; legs and iris bright red; bill and naked upper face blackish.
Range:- Colombia to Bolivia, Argentina, to Tierra del Fuego; tropical zone of Colombia.

Remarks:- This is a medium-sized Ibis with a black body and rich buff neck. It has a rather slow wing beat in flight, and a conspicuous white patch on the upper wing. They frequent marshes and savannahs.

SHARP-TAILED IBIS Cercibis oxycerca (L- 34") (2-26-28)

Black, feathers of hind neck crested and glossed with purplish-green; forehead and broad cheek stripe hoary white; bill and naked face flesh color to orange-red; feet fleshy-yellow.

Range:- Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, N. Brazil and Matto Grosso; in Colombia, tropical zone east of Andes.

Remarks:- This is a very large black Ibis with a long tail(10-11"). The white forehead and cheek stripe are distinctive. It has a piercing call, usually heard in the morning, which sounds like "Tah-rong".

GREEN IBIS Mesembrinibis cayennensis (L- 22") (2-26-25)

Above bronzy-green; tail steel-blue with greenish reflections; wings blackish-purple with bronzy tinge; forecrown, sides of face, and throat blackish-slate; chin and neck have glossy green iridescence; underparts black with olive-green gloss; bill and naked part of face greenish; legs pale greenish-gray; iris brown.

Range:- Panama to Argentina and Bolivia; tropical zone in Colombia.

Remarks:- Usually found along the river banks in pairs, where they prod the mud banks for worms. They roost in trees at night. Their call sounds like "curi-curi" repeated many times.

BARE-FACED IBIS Phimosus infuscatus (L- 20.5") (2-26-26)

Black with green iridescence; forehead and front part of face defeathered and rose colored; bill and legs reddish, the latter more brownish-red on the lower part; iris light brown.

Range:- Colombia to Surinam and south to S. Brazil and Argentina; in Colombia, the lower Magdalena and Cauca valleys, also eastern Llanos.

Remarks:- This is a black ibis with a red face and bill.

WHITE IBIS Eudocimus alba (L- 22-27")

Adult: All white, except black wing tips (4 outer primaries); bare face, bill and legs red.

Immature: Dark grayish-brown, white belly and conspicuous white rump; bill orange color with black tip. neck whitish streaked with darker brown.

Range:- Southern U.S. to Northern South America; rare in tropical zone of N. Colombia.

Remarks:- The adult bird is a medium-sized white wading bird with red legs, red faces, and long decurved bills. White Ibis are often seen in large flocks flying in streamers over their marshy habitat.

SCARLET IBIS *Eudocimus rubra* (L- 19") (2-26- 41)

Glowing scarlet; tips of outer primaries black; bill long, decurved, and yellowish-orange in color; bare skin of face scarlet; legs yellowish-orange.

Immature: Brownish above, often mixed with pink feathers; lower back, rump, and base of tail whitish, end of tail light brown; head and neck light brown; rest of underparts dull white; bill orange; feet yellowish.

Range:- Tropical South America, Trinidad and occasionally Central America; in Colombia, recorded from the lower Magdalena valley and the eastern Llanos.

Remarks:- The adult bird is unmistakable. The immature resembles the young White Ibis, but the head and neck is light brown, rather than whitish streaked with darker brown.

GLOSSY IBIS *Plegadis falcinellus* (L- 22-25")

Deep purplish-chestnut, more bronzy greenish-purple above and on head; bill and feet dark olive-brown; some birds have a narrow strip of whitish or bluish skin between bill and eye.

Immature: Duller than adults, and head and neck streaked with white.

Range:- Europe, Asia, Africa and Southern N.America to Mexico and the West Indies; one specimen only from the Pacific side of Colombia.

Remarks:- In the field this bird appears dull black. It might be confused with the Limpkin, but is smaller, and with a slenderer, more decurved bill, and a different manner of flight- a few wing beats followed by a glide.

ROSEATE SPOONBILL (*Ajaia ajaja* (L- 25-31"))

Head and throat bare, mostly greenish-gray; neck and mantle white; tail and patch in front of wing buffy-orange; remainder of plumage pink; shoulder of wing, upper and under tail coverts nearly crimson;

Immature: White, crown and throat feathered. The pink coloring is attained gradually, and the bird is not fully adult until approximately three years of age. The flat spoonlike bill is greenish-gray in the adult and yellow in the immature.

Range:- Southern U.S. to Argentina and Chile; tropical zone of Colombia.

Remarks:- A pink wading bird with a flat spoonlike bill. When feeding the bill is swung rapidly from side to side. In flight the neck is extended, and the bird often glides between wing-strokes.

FAMILY PHOENICOPTERIDAE - THE FLAMINGOS

Flamingos are pinkish colored wading birds with extremely long necks and legs. the bill is thick and bent sharply downward at the midpoint. The toes are webbed. They have large wings and fly with the neck distended. They feed in shallow water with the head immersed and the bill in an inverted position.

AMERICAN FLAMINGO *Phoenicopterus ruber* (L- 45")

An unmistakeable slender, long-legged, long necked, rose-pink water bird with black tipped wings; upper wing coverts deeper pink; bill thick, and bent sharply near the middle, yellowish with a black tip.

Range:- West Indies, Yucatan; in Colombia, tropical zone of lower Magdalena valley (said to breed on the shore of Cienaga Grande), to mouth of the Amazon.

Remarks:- A striking and beautiful bird, usually found in flocks especially at nesting time. They feed by scraping up mud and silt

with a dancing movement, the head immersed and the bill inverted and pointing inward. Their food consisting of mollusks, crustacea, insects, fish, also blue-green algae and diatoms, is sifted through the bill. They nest in colonies, on a mud flat and their nests are a truncated cone of mud.

FAMILY ANHIMIDAE - THE SCREAMERS

The screamers are large chicken-like birds with either a crest or a long horny frontal spike. They have broad wings with long sharp spurs on the forward edge. Their tails are short and broad. They have short, heavy legs and very large feet, which enables them to walk across floating vegetation. They are largely terrestrial, but will perch in trees and even swim occasionally. They rise from the ground laboriously, fly slowly but soar for hours at great heights. Their voice consists of a loud trumpeting.

KEY

- A. Plumage mostly glossy greenish-black, a long slender quill projecting from the crown..... *Anhima cornuta*
- B. Plumage glossy slate-black; a white collar around upper neck and sides of head; head crested *Chauna chavaria*

HORNED SCREAMER *Anhima cornuta* (L- 34") (2-27-3)
Upper part of body black, feathers of the top of head mixed with white and those on lower neck mixed with gray; breast black; belly white; under tail coverts black; wings glossy black; smaller wing coverts white; tail black; iris bright orange; bill dark gray, paler below; frontal horn yellowish-white; legs dark gray.
Female: forepart of head and neck more brownish; smaller wing coverts buffy.

Range:- South America, south to Bolivia; in Colombia, tropical zone of Cauca and Zulia valleys, eastern Llanos, and Amazonia.

Remarks:- This species has a sharp, high call, repeated many times without interruptions.

CRESTED SCREAMER *Chauna chavaria* (L- 28") (2-27-4)
General color slaty-black, upperparts glossy, underparts paler; upper part of head dark gray; crest blackish-gray; cheeks, sides of head and throat white, sharply defined from the black and forms a broad collar around the middle of the neck; feathers of the lower neck and underparts with paler edges; coverts at bend of wing broadly edged with white; bill and feet red.

Range:- N. Colombia, and N.W. Venezuela; in Colombia, tropical zone of the lower Magdalena valley west to Cartegena, also Sinu valley.

FAMILY ANATIDAE - THE DUCKS, GEESE AND SWANS

The birds of this family are a familiar type to most everyone. The Whistling ducks, so-called because of their voice, are goose-like ducks with long legs and erect necks. They are also called Tree ducks since they occasionally perch in trees and usually nest in hollow trees. The only goose in Colombia is a non-migratory species which is largely terrestrial. All geese are larger and heavier bodied than ducks. Some of the ducks, such as the genus *Anas* and *Mareca*, are known as surface-feeding ducks since they feed by dabbling or "upending", and when frightened they spring directly

into the air instead of pattering across the surface of the water before getting under way. Diving ducks, such as the genus *Aythya*, dive for their food and run across the water before taking off. The Ruddy and Masked ducks are small chunky ducks, with a spiky tail of 18 or 20 feathers which is usually held upright while they are on the water. The last two species cannot walk on the land.

KEY

- A. Size large (Length 20" or over), wings or back or both shining oil-green a
- B. Size small (Length 12-17"), tail stiffened.... b
- C. Size small or intermediate, tail not stiffened, wings and back not shining oil-green c
- a. Breast and belly blackish *Cairina moschata*
 Breast and belly white *Sarkidiornis melanotos*
 Breast and center of belly dull white, rest of belly rufous-chestnut *Neochen jubatus*
- b. Bill very narrow, upperparts striped with gray, black and buff; underparts white (♂) or cinnamon (♀) *Merganetta armata*
 Bill broad, short, chunky body, stiffened tail usually held upright 1
- 1. Facial color black and white, in marked contrast to rest of plumage 2
 Facial color not in marked contrast to rest of plumage 4
- 2 Face white, or mottled black and white; crown black *Oxyura jamaicensis andina* (♂)
- Crown, cheeks, and throat black 3
- 3 Back uniform chestnut-rufous *Oxyura jamaicensis ferruginea* (♂)
- Back chestnut-rufous, mottled black *Oxyura dominica* (♂)
- 4 With a pale stripe below eye *Oxyura jamaicensis andina* (♀)
- With a pale stripe below, and another through the eye *Oxyura dominica* (♀)
- With no pale stripe on sides of head *Oxyura jamaicensis ferruginea* (♀)
- c. Plumage of undersurface without bars or spots 5
 Plumage of undersurface barred or spotted.... 16
- 5 Belly white or whitish 6
 Belly not white or whitish 11
- 6 Head with mettalic lustre 7
 Head without mettalic lustre 8
- 7 Whole head shot with mettalic purple-green .. *Aythya affinis* (♂)
 With an emerald-green stripe on sides of head *Mareca americanus* (♂)
- 8 Entire head and throat solid dull brown, central tail feathers lengthened and tapering *Anas acuta* (♂)
 Central tail feathers not markedly lengthened 9
- 9 Chin and throat fulvous-white, boldly streaked dark brown, flanks dull rufous *Mareca americana* (♀)
 Chin and throat not streaked, flanks not rufous 10

- 10 Lower back and rump jet-black,
upper tail coverts ochraceous *Amazonetta brasiliensis*
Lower back and upper tail coverts
chocolate-brown; a large white patch
across face at base of bill *Aythya affinis*(♂)
- 11 Belly deep cinnamon 12
Belly not deep cinnamon 13
- 12 Entire undersurface cinnamon *Anas cyanoptera*(♂)
A broad band of white across breast *Anas clypeata*(♂)
- 13 Entire belly, or center of it black..... 14
No black on belly 15
- 14 Entire belly and sides of body black;
under tail coverts white spotted with
black *Dendrocygna autumnalis*
Center of belly and under tail coverts
black; sides of body barred buffy, or
black and white; throat and forepart of
head white *Dendrocygna viduata*
- 15 Undersurface and sides of head uniform
rusty-buff, crown darker, feathers of
mantle broadly edged with cinnamon *Dendrocyna bicolor*
Undersurface dull dark brown; head
shot with purple-brown *Netta erythrophthalma*(♂)
Undersurface buffy washed with grayish,
chest more rufescent; under wing
coverts black..... *Dendrocygna autumnalis*
(immature)
- 16 Uppersurface plain dark brown, lower
surface paler brown, spotted white *Netta erythrophthalma*(♂)
Uppersurface mottled or variegated 17
- 17 Head with a distinctive pattern 18
Head without a distinctive pattern 19
- 18 Head slate-gray, with a large white
crescentic patch before the eye *Anas discors*(♂)
Head from lower level of eye, throat and
foreneck pure white; tail whitish-buff ... *Anas bahamensis*
- 19 Central tail feathers somewhat
elongated and pointed 20
Central tail feathers not elongated
nor pointed 21
- 20 Bill yellow, dark on culmen and tip..... *Anas georgica*
Bill dark gray-blue *Anas acuta*(♂)
- 21 Bill very broad and shovel-shaped *Anas clypeata*(♂)
Bill not broad and shovel-shaped 22
- 22 Shoulder blue 23
Shoulder not blue 24
- 23 Chin and throat immaculate whitish..... *Anas discors*(♂)
Chin and throat finely speckled *Anas cyanoptera*(♂)
- 24 Whole head and neck closely barred with
dark brown; breast spotted with black;
bill bluish-gray, darker on culmen..... *Anas flavirostris*

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RED-BILLED WHISTLING-DUCK *Dendrocygna autumnalis*(discolor) (L- 20-22") (2-27-161)

Crown reddish-brown; sides of head, neck and breast ashy-gray, more whitish on throat; a black stripe on hind neck, lower hind neck buffy-gray contrasting abruptly with the dark chestnut-brown back; wings, rump, tail, abdomen and sides black, the first with a very large white patch; bill red; legs pink.

Immature: Similar but duller, the belly and flanks grayish-white with dusky cross bars; bill and feet dusky.

Range:- Texas to Argentina; in Colombia, tropical, occasionally temperate zone.

Remarks:- Also called Black-bellied Tree-duck. The long heavy legs mark this species as a whistling-duck. The red bill, black belly and white wing-patch will distinguish this species. They congregate in large flocks, feeding mostly at night. They nest in hollow trees and sometimes land in trees when flushed, but otherwise are usually on the ground. The loud whistling call which is often repeated consists of a descending four syllable "pee-chi-chi-ne", the first note long drawn and high-pitched.

WHITE-FACED WHISTLING-DUCK *Dendrocygna viduata* (L-17.5") (2-27-147)

Forepart of head white, rest of head and upperpart of neck black, with a white patch on foreneck; lower part of neck and chest all around rich chestnut; upper back reddish-brown, varied with buff; lower back, rump, tail, centre of underparts, vent and under tail coverts black; sides and flanks whitish-buff, barred with black; wings blackish-brown; bill and feet dark gray.

Immatures: Similar but the centre of abdomen is whitish mixed with black.

Range:- In S.America south to Argentina, Africa and Madagascar; in Colombia, tropical zone of north and eastern parts, occasionally in the temperate zone of the Eastern Andes.

Remarks:- Also called White-faced Tree-ducks. They are found on flooded ground, swamps, salt water lagoons, pools and rivers. They seldom perch in trees, although nest in hollow trees in the forested part of their range. They are largely nocturnal, congregate in large flocks, and fly strongly, often giving a three-syllabled call " tsi-ri-ri ".

FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK *Dendrocygna bicolor* (L-18-20") (23-376)

Head yellowish-brown, darker on the crown; chin and throat yellowish-white; black stripe on hindneck from crown to back; upperparts dark brown barred with buffy; lower neck and underparts buffy brown or fulvous conspicuous broad creamy-white stripe on the side; upper and under tail coverts creamy-white; tail and rump brownish-black; bill bluish-black; legs deep bluish-gray.

Range:- Southern U.S. through Central America to Argentina; Africa and India; in Colombia, tropical and occasionally temperate zone.

Remarks:- The tawny body, dark back and broad creamy-white stripe on the side identify this whistling-duck. In flight, it looks dark with blackish underwings and a white ring at the base of the tail. The slow wing beats, slightly drooped neck, and long legs extending beyond the tail will help identify it as a whistling-duck. Before landing it lowers both its head and its feet. This duck does not ordinarily frequent trees, but is found in marshes, ricefields and ponds. It nests in the grass or marsh vegetation, very rarely in tree cavities.

ORINOCO GOOSE *Neochen jubatus* (L- 20") (2-27-169)
 Head, neck, and breast whitish-gray; upper back rufous, becoming black on lower back, rump, upper tail coverts and tail; wings black with a green gloss; greater wing coverts metallic-green with a purple gloss; base of secondaries white, forming a white speculum; abdomen rufous, but whitish along the middle and changing to blackish-brown on the posterior part; under tail coverts white; upper bill black, red along sides, lower bill red; legs and feet red; iris brown.
Range:- Basin of Orinoco and Amazon; common in the eastern Llanos of Colombia.

Remarks:- A non-migratory goose, found along open banks of rivers and streams in the savannah and forested low country. They seldom fly or swim, and have a peculiar habit of often extending the neck and puffing out their long feathers. The voice of the male is a high-pitched whistle. They nest in tree cavities, and often perch in trees.

WHITE-FACED PINTAIL *Anas bahamensis* b. (L-19") (22-2-122)
 Cap and neck brown, spotted with blackish; face from bill and below eye, and throat white; upperparts brown with paler streaks; underparts light brown, mottled with dark brown; tail long, pointed and pale buff color; bright green wing speculum, bordered below with a narrow black band and then a wider buff band, a pale buff band also above the green speculum; bill is black along the culmen, basal half crimson, with the tip bluish-gray; iris dark brown; legs and feet gray. Female smaller.
Range:- Bahama Islands, N. Colombia to Argentina, Chile and the Galapagos Is.; in Colombia, lower Magdalena valley near Barranquilla and Guajaro.

Remarks:- This duck has been called the Bahama Duck or Bahama Pintail. This is a small grayish-brown duck with a white face and a pale buff pointed tail. It inhabits fresh-water swamps and coastal lagoons. Its nest is concealed in thick growth of grass or weeds, or under mangrove roots. Eggs are 5-12 and buff color.

YELLOW-BILLED PINTAIL *Anas georgica* (L- 20") (22-2-127,128)
 Fulvous-brown, the feathers with large blackish centres, the mantle darker; lower breast and abdomen whitish; head and neck rufescent-brown spotted with blackish, passing to whitish on throat; wings grayish-brown, speculum broad and glossy black between two pale buff bands; bill yellow, with a blue and black line on culmen and tip; legs and feet olive-gray; iris brown; tail pointed.
 Female: Smaller and duller; less spotted and white below.
Range: The Andean highlands from Colombia to Tierra del Fuego; in Colombia, lower paramo zone of S.W. Colombia, and the eastern Andes as well as near Cali (3200-10000').

Races:- A.g. *spinicauda* (S.W. Colombia) as described above; A.g. *niceforoi* (E. Andes and Cali) is darker than *spinicauda* with a dark brown crown. The latter race is probably extinct.

Remarks:- This is the only pintailed-duck in Colombia with a yellow bill. The *spinicauda* subspecies is the most abundant duck in South America, frequenting fresh water shallows either in the high Andes or at sea level. They may make local migrations, but are resident the year round at higher elevations.

COMMON PINTAIL *Anas acuta* (L-22-28") (23-189)
 Male: Head and upper neck dark brown, hindneck blackish-brown fading to gray of upper back; foreneck, breast and belly white, the former

extending unto the side of the brown head in a conspicuous white point; lower breast and belly gray; under tail coverts black; large white patch on either flank; upperparts grayish; two middle tail feathers greatly elongated, pointed and black; rest of tail brownish-gray.

Female: Mottled brown in color, with a slender neck and a somewhat pointed tail; in flight shows one light border on rear of wing; bill grayish-blue, black on culmen and at base.

Range:- World-wide except Africa, E. Indies and Australia; in Colombia, winter resident from October to June.

Remarks:- Male pintails are readily recognized by their long slim necks and long needle-pointed tails. The white of the neck extending as a point into the side of the brown head, as well as the white patch near the black stern are good field marks. The female can be distinguished from the female of the Yellow-billed Pintail by its dark grayish-blue bill.

SOUTH AMERICAN GREEN-WINGED TEAL (*Anas flavirostris* (L- 15-16") (22-2-93,95)

Head and neck grayish-brown finely speckled with black; upperparts blackish-brown laced with grayish-brown; wings grayish-brown with a green speculum bordered with black; underparts pale brownish-gray with large black spots on the breast and abdomen; iris brown; bill bluish-gray with black band on culmen; feet gray.

Range:- South America to Tierra del Fuego; in Colombia, temperate and paramo zones of the Central and Eastern Andes.

Races:- A.f. altipetens (E. Andes in Boyaca and north) as described above; A.F. andium (central and E. Andes north to Bogota) has a green speculum with purple reflections, not bordered with black.

Remarks:- This duck frequents the lakes, ponds and marshes of the Paramo, usually from 11,000' to snow line. They are normally not shy unless hunted. They sleep on the water of the larger lakes but feed in the shallows.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL *Anas discors* (L- 14-16") (22-204)

Male: Head and neck slate-gray; forehead, crown and chin black; crescent-shaped white patch in front of eye; upperparts gray-brown marked with buff; underparts pale reddish-cinnamon spotted with black; white patch on each flank; tail blackish; large chalky-blue patch on forewing, which at a distance may look whitish; feet yellow; bill bluish-black. Female: Brown mottled with buffy, darker above, and whitish on breast and belly; chin and throat immaculate whitish; large pale blue patch on forewing.

Range:- Alaska and Canada, south in winter to Guianas, Ecuador and Colombia; in Colombia, tropical and temperate zones, winter resident from Sept. to April.

Remarks:- This is a small marsh duck with large light blue patches on the forewing. Both the Cinnamon teal and the Shoveler also have large blue patches on the wing, but the male Blue-winged Teal can be readily distinguished from these by the white crescent before the eye. The female cannot be distinguished from the female Cinnamon Teal in the field, although in good light and at close range, the immaculate whitish chin and throat might distinguish it from the speckled throat of the latter. The male in eclipse fall plumage, resemble the females and either show the white face patch poorly or not at all.

CINNAMON TEAL *Anas cyanoptera(tropicus)* (L- 15-17) (22-2-176)

Male: Head, neck and underparts deep chestnut-red, with many black dots on breast, sides, flanks and vent; crown and under tail coverts blackish; mantle chestnut-red mottled with black; back and tail blackish-brown narrowly barred with pale buff; wing coverts pale blue; speculum glossy green; bill black; legs deep yellow; iris yellow to orange-red. The male in eclipse plumage resembles the female.

Female: Above sooty-brown; upper wings with a large conspicuous blue patch as in male; sides of head, neck, and underparts tawny-brown, the breast and sides spotted with darker.

Immature Male: Similar to female, but tinged chestnut below with many black spots.

Range:- Breeds in N.W. North America as well as the western and southern parts of S.America to Peru and Bolivia; in Colombia, the marshes of Bogota tableland and the Cauca valley, Magdalena valley, Pacific coast, and Narino.

Races:- A.c. tropicus (Upper Cauca valley) as described above;

A.c. borreroi (E.Andes from Boyaca to Narino) is similar but in 50% of the specimens of the male it lacks the black spots on the underparts and this phase resembles the northern race; A.c. septentrionalium (sporadic winter visitor to lower Magdalena valley and Pacific coast) this race has no black spots on the underparts.

Remarks:- The males can readily be distinguished in their full breeding plumage by their small size, cinnamon-chestnut plumage and the large blue wing patch. The females and the males in eclipse resemble the females of the Blue-winged Teal and cannot readily be distinguished in the field (see under Blue-winged Teal).

GREEN-WINGED TEAL *Anas crecca* (L- 13-15) (18-50)

Male: Head and upper neck chestnut, the former with a glossy green stripe behind the eye; lower neck, back, rump, and sides pale gray, finely vermiculated with black; a vertical white bar in front of wing; speculum iridescent green; below buffy-white, the breast liberally spotted with black; crissum black, with a buffy patch at each side.

Female: Above blackish, the back and scapulars more or less spotted with buff; a glossy green speculum; below whitish, the breast, sides, and flanks much spotted and mottled with brown.

Range:- North America; casual in Colombia.

Remarks:- This is the smallest of the Teals and lacks the blue patch on the wings. The male is a small gray duck with a brown head, white mark in front of wing and a cream-colored patch towards the tail. In sunlight, the iridescent green speculum in the wing and the green patch on the side of the head will further distinguish it. The female is a little speckled duck with an iridescent green wing patch. The South American Green-winged teal is larger and darker above and also has an all grayish-brown head, whereas the female of the above species has whitish-buff on the sides of the head and a darker brown streak through the eye.

SHOVELER *Spatula clypeata* (L- 18-20") (18-53)

Male: Head and neck black glossed with green; back, rump, and middle tail feathers sooty, the lateral ones largely white; scapulars white, the longer feathers partly blue; a blue patch on the upper wing; speculum glossy green, this bordered in front with white; chest white; breast, abdomen, and sides chestnut; a white patch on each flank near tail; iris yellow; bill black, much longer than the head and broadening near the tip. orange legs.

Female: Brown mottled, darkest above; wings and bill as in male. orange legs.

Range:- Europe, Asia, and N.America; south in winter to N.and E. Africa, India, China, Hawaii, and Northern S.America; in Colombia, casual in the East Andes.

Remarks:- The Shoveler can best be recognized by spoon-shaped bill, which in flight makes the wings seem set far back. When swimming, the bird sits low, with the big bill pointed towards the water.

AMERICAN WIDGEON *Mareca americana* (L- 17-21") (18-51)

Male: Forehead and crown white; a glossy green stripe behind eye; rest of head and throat buffy-white, liberally speckled with black, the whole appearing gray at a distance; back and scapulars pinkish-brown, finely vermiculated with black, rump and tail blackish; a large white patch on the upper wing; speculum glossy green, broadly margined with black; chest, sides and flanks purplish-pink; wing linings, breast, and abdomen white; crissum black; a white patch on each side of tail. Female: Head and upper neck grayish; above sooty-brown, the feathers edged with tawny; a white or pale patch on the upper wing; speculum black; chest, sides, and flanks tawny brown, the breast and abdomen white.

Range:- North America; in winter to W. Indies, Panama, and Pacific Islands; casual in Colombia.

Remarks:- The male is recognized by its shining white crown. In flight it is recognized by the large white patch covering front of the wing. When on the water, this species rides high, picking at the surface like a coot. It often grazes on the land. This species is also known as the Baldpate.

SOUTH AMERICAN POCHARD *Netta erythrophthalma* (L- 19.5") (22-3-53)

Male: Black, the mantle and back finely vermiculated with brown; head, neck and breast with purple gloss, the abdomen brownish, sides and flanks rich dark brown; a white mirror on the secondaries; no eclipse plumage; iris crimson; bill bluish-gray; legs gray.

Female:- Brown, crown very dark, sides of head reddish, with an irregular patch around the bill and from behind the eyes, sides of neck, chin and throat white; sides rusty and belly brown; wings as in male; iris brown; bill and legs gray.

Range:- Spotty distribution in South America, Venezuela to Southern Peru; also E. and South Africa; in Colombia, tropical and temperate zones.

Remarks:- The dark plumage and all dark underparts along with the white wing bar will distinguish this species. The broad white wing bar is noticeable in flight. This duck is also known as the Ferruginous duck.

LESSER SCAUP *Aythya affinis* (L- 15-17") (18-56)

Male: Head, neck, chest, and upper back black, the head with purplish reflections; back and scapulars white, coarsely vermiculated with black, the whole appearing whitish at a distance; a white wing stripe on the secondaries; rump and upper tail coverts black; breast and abdomen white; iris yellow; bill blue.

Female: sharply defined area at base of bill white; plumage mainly brownish, the breast and abdomen white; wing stripe and bill as in male.

Range:- North America; winters in Central America to Colombia; in Colombia, winter resident in Cauca valley and E.Andes in January and February.

Remarks:- The male Scaup on the water and in flight appears black at both ends and white in the middle, and has a white wing stripe. The female is brown with a broad white wing stripe and a white mask at the base of the bill.

BRAZILIAN TEAL *Amazonetta brasiliensis* (L - 17") (22-3-90)

Male: Crown dark brown; occiput and band down the neck black; sides of head, back of the eyes and neck gray, even whitish in some specimens; chin and throat brown; black spots around the neck; mantle uniform brown; back and rump black; tail coverts light brown, tail black; breast rusty brown passing to gray on belly and under tail coverts, more or less marked with bars and spots, which are large and blackish on the sides; lesser wing coverts purplish-black; the greater coverts and outer secondaries brilliant green, the latter white on the terminal half separated from the green by a black bar; primaries blackish-green; iris brown; bill dark red; legs orange-red. There is a great deal of individual variation, particularly in the depth of gray on the cheeks, and the dark brown spots which are larger or smaller and more or less numerous. Two color phases are often found in the same locality.

Female: Differs in having the whole top and back of head dark brown; a white spot in front and above the eye, and a larger one at base of bill; in the dark phase these spots are very small and brownish; no dark spots around the neck; iris brown; bill olive-gray; legs dull orange.

Range:- Orinoco basin and Eastern S. America, south to E. Bolivia; in Colombia, Llanos del Meta.

Remarks:- Frequents grassy meadows around the ponds in the Llanos. They seldom enter the water, usually take flight from and alight on the ground. They sometimes swim but seldom dive. The dark primaries and large white patch at the rear of the wing make good flight marks. They are brown colored ducks which when alerted stand with necks straight up and the pale cheeks and neck can be noticed at a distance.

COMB DUCK *Sarkidiornis melanotos* (L- 24") (22-3-124)

Male: Large size, with a big fleshy, blackish knob on the bill; head and neck white, variably spotted with black, more thickly on the nape and hindneck, and often tinged with golden-yellow on the nape in the breeding season; upperparts brilliant metallic blue-green, the secondaries bronzy and the scapulars purple; lowerparts white; sides and flanks black; under tail coverts orange-yellow in breeding season; iris brown; bill and caruncle black; legs dark gray.

Female:- Similar but much smaller and duller, less metallic above, a little mottled with brown below; sides and flanks grayish-brown; no knob on bill.

Immature:- Head, neck, and underparts light buffy-brown; dark brown crown and eye-stripe; spotted flanks; mantle, wings and tail dark brown.

Range:- Africa, India, S.E. China; Orinoco basin and E. South America to N. Argentina; in Colombia, upper tropical to temperate zones of all three ranges of the Andes.

Remarks:- This species can be recognized by the large size, shining oil-green upperparts, white breast, belly, head, and neck, the latter spotted with black and sometimes tinged yellow. The big knob on the bill is distinctive. They frequent forested swamps, lakes, and slow rivers bordered with trees, but not thick forests.

MUSCOVY DUCK *Cairina moschata* (L- 30-35" Male, 22-26" ♀) (18-48)

Mainly deep sooty brown or black, the back and rump with purplish reflections; wings glossed with green, the wing coverts and wing linings white.

Range:- Mexico south to Peru and Argentina; in Colombia, Magdalena and Cauca valleys, and rivers east of the Andes.

Remarks:- A black, goose-sized duck with very conspicuous white wing-patches. At close range the red colored bare skin around the eyes and base of bill can be seen, as well as the curled crest.

MASKED DUCK *Oxyura dominica* (L- 12-14") (18-59)

Male: Forepart of head black, the hindpart reddish-cinnamon, this extending to the rump, breast, and flanks; back and scapulars streaked or spotted with black; a large white wing-patch; tail black, fan-shaped the feathers much stiffened; abdomen tawny; bill pale blue.

Female:- Above deep sooty-brown or blackish, the hind-neck, back, and scapulars liberally spotted and barred with buff; sides of head buffy, with two dark stripes; below whitish, the neck and chest black-spotted, and usually tinged with rust; wings and tail as in male.

Range:- Mexico to Chile and Argentina; in Colombia, tropical zone of north and N.W. Colombia, Cauca and Magdalena valleys, as well as the temperate zone of the East Andes.

Remarks:- This is a small reddish duck with a black face and white wing-patches. The female is a small brownish duck with white wing-patches and two conspicuous face stripes. This species can be distinguished from all races of the Ruddy duck by the white wing patches and the black mottling on the back of the male, and the pale streaks on the side of the head of the female, one below and the other through the eye.

RUDDY DUCK *Oxyura jamaicensis* (andina) (L- 16-17") (22-3-231,234)

Male in breeding plumage: General color rusty-red; top of head and nape black; sides of head vary from almost pure white (rare) to almost black, being usually black irregularly spotted with white; tail feathers stiff and blackish, and often tail is cocked upright; bill large and bright blue.

Male in eclipse plumage: Gray color instead of red, with blackish crown and nape; cheeks vary as noted above.

Female: Similar to male in eclipse plumage, but cheeks less distinctly marked.

Range:- Canada to Mexico, W. Indies, Colombia to Chile; in Colombia, temperate and paramo zones of central, eastern Andes, and Mts. of Narino.

Races:- *O. x. andina* (Central and E. Andes) as described above; *O. x. ferruginea* (S. Colombia in Narino) is somewhat larger, 17" instead of 16", and darker in all plumages; bill is also larger; Male dark chestnut with head and nape black, the chin only having a small amount of white; Male in eclipse and females are dark brown vermiculated with white, mottled with reddish-brown on breast; crown, face, and upper throat blackish, lower throat and sides of head freckled with white. This subspecies was formerly treated as a full species *O. australis*.

Remarks:- The Ruddy duck is found on the lakes and marshes of the high Andes. They have a short wing stroke giving them a "buzzy" flight. The spiky tail which is often elevated is characteristic of both the Masked and Ruddy ducks, but the Masked duck has a white wing patch and a brown and black mottled back.

TORRENT DUCK *Merganetta armata colombiana* (L- 15") (22-2-)

Male: Head and neck white, with the crown black, and a black band running down the hind neck and one on each side, starting from the eye and running back down the neck, and a shorter one across the nape; the feathers of scapulars and mantle long and pointed, the centre black, the margins light brown; mantle brownish-gray finely vermiculated with white; lower back, rump, and upper tail coverts finely lined gray white and black; underparts white streaked with black; tail grayish-brown; wings lead-blue, primaries brown, secondaries forming a brilliant

green speculum between 2 white lines; iris brown; bill red; legs dull red. Females: Gray above, streaked with black; ochraceous below, this color covering the neck and face below the eyes; bill and feet as in male. Immature: Similar to female above; white below, with the flanks barred black; bill dark grayish.

Range: Venezuela and Colombia, south in mountains to Chile and Argentina; in Colombia, inhabits swift, cool mountain streams up to 12,000 feet in all three ranges of the Andes.

Remarks:- This duck frequents streams in the Paramo where it swims low like a grebe, and sinks from sight without effort. It nests on a ledge or hole in the bank above the river.

FAMILY CATHARTIDAE - THE NEW WORLD VULTURES

Large eagle-like birds, often seen soaring high in wide circles. Their naked heads are relatively small; at a great distance they may appear almost headless (hawks and eagles have larger heads). They largely feed on carrion.

KEY

- A. Size very large, total length 42-52"..... a
- B. Size smaller, length 22-32"; wholly black or extensively white b
- a. Body plumage black, wing feathers extensively white on outer webs, white on outer webs, ruff about neck white; a large crest-like caruncle from base of bill to forepart of crown Vultur gryphus (♂)
 Similar but no fleshy crest on head Vultur gryphus (♀)
 General plumage dusky brown; neck ruff either lacking or brownish Vultur gryphus (imm.)
- b. Either mainly white, the flight feathers and tail black, or essentially black, the body with more or less white below; a dusky, downy ruff on lower neck Sarcocorax papa
 Without white in plumage 1
- 1 Head blackish Coragyps atratus
 Head red to pinkish-red (adult) or dusky (imm.) Cathartes aura
 Head mainly yellow or orange Cathartes burrovianus

CONDOR Vultur gryphus (L- 42-52") (20-1-2)

Adult male: Glossy black; wing coverts, inner primaries and secondaries exteriorly margined with grayish-white; a ruff of soft white downy feathers around the neck; head, neck, and centre of chest bare; a large crest-like caruncle from base of bill to forepart of crown; throat with a wattled appendage, and chest with a pendant wattle; base of bill horn-brown, tip ivory-white; feet black; iris pale brown.

Female: Smaller with no caruncle on the head or neck; iris dark red.

Immature: General plumage dusky brown; ruff around neck either lacking or brownish.

Range:- The high Andes of all South America; in Colombia, temperate and paramo zones of all three ranges of Andes, as well as the mountains of Santa Marta.

Remarks:- This is the largest of all the birds of prey having a wing span of slightly over 9 feet, and can be recognized by size alone. The white ruff on the mature birds is a distinguishing field mark as well as the two broad white bands on the wing coverts and the whitish secondaries, which can be readily seen in flight. The wings are blackish on the underside.

KING VULTURE *Sarcoramphus papa* (L- 28-32") (18-62)

Adult: Mainly creamy-white, this tinged with pinkish on the back and shoulders, wing feathers, rump, and tail black; a dusky ruff on the lower neck; bare skin of head and upper neck patterned with orange, red, and blue; bill orange and black, the cere with a conspicuous wrinkled caruncle; iris white.

Immature: Mainly sooty brown or blackish; the underparts in very young birds is entirely blackish-brown, but usually there is more or less white; fleshy caruncle on cere reduced or lacking.

Range:- Mexico to Argentina; tropical zone over most of Colombia, and up to 9900 feet in the Santa Marta mts.

Remarks:- This magnificent vulture has a wing spread of about six and a half feet. Its soaring flight is much like that of the Turkey Vulture. Immature birds resemble the latter, but have broader tails and usually show some white on the undersurface.

BLACK VULTURE *Coragyps atratus* (L- 22-26") (18-62)

Uniform dull black, the bill and bare skin of the head and neck sooty; underside of wings near base of primaries whitish or silver gray, forming a conspicuous pale area, as seen in flight from below; tail rather short and broad.

Range:- United States to Chile; throughout Colombia, in tropical to temperate zones.

Remarks:- This all black vulture, except for the whitish patch near the tips of the wing, has a wing spread of about 5 feet. It can be identified by the short square tail that barely projects beyond the wings, its quick labored flapping - several rapid flaps and a short glide, and the white patches near the wing tips. The Turkey vulture soars almost continually, and has a reddish head when mature. It is the most abundant vulture around towns and villages.

TURKEY VULTURE *Cathartes aura* (L- 28-30") (18-63)

Adult: Mainly sooty brown or blackish, the feathers of the upperparts with bluish reflections; bare skin of head and neck dull purplish-red; bill whitish; tail rather long and narrow.

Immature: Similar but browner and without the bluish reflections on the upperparts; bare skin of head and neck blackish, the bill sometimes dusky.

Range:- Canada to Straits of Magellan; throughout Colombia, in the tropical to temperate zones.

Races:- *C.a. ruficollis* (E. of Andes); *C.a. jota* (all Col. except E. of Andes) is a little larger, and has a greater amount of brown on wing coverts and secondaries than *ruficollis*; *C.a. septentrionalis* (E. North Amer.) probably migrates in winter to N. Colombia.

Remarks:- Nearly an eagle-sized bird with a wing spread of 6 feet. It is usually seen soaring, with wings slightly above the horizontal, and it rocks and tilts as it floats along. In flight the wings have a two-toned appearance, the flight feathers being noticeably lighter than the foreparts. At close range the mature birds can be recognized by their red heads.

YELLOW-HEADED VULTURE *Cathartes burrovianus* (L-24-28") (18-64)

Wholly black, the upperparts faintly glossed with greenish; bare skin of head and neck mainly yellowish, the forecrown red, the midcrown gray; bill creamy-buff; iris red.

Range:- Colombia and Venezuela, south to Uruguay and N. Argentina; in Colombia, tropical zone east of Andes, caribbean coast, Magdalena, Cauca, and upper Patia valleys.

Remarks:- An all-black vulture with a yellow head. It is tamer than the Turkey vulture, and in flight shows a whitish patch much like that

of a Black Vulture, in addition to the silvery underwings.

FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE - HAWKS, EAGLES AND KITES

The members of this family are all diurnal birds of prey with large wings, short and strongly-hooked bills, strong legs with stout and hooked claws. They are strong fliers and many of them soar. These birds are much persecuted and misunderstood, for it can be proven that most of these birds are beneficial in their food habits, and are an important cog in the natural balance.

The Kites are very graceful birds, resembling Falcons in shape, and are entirely beneficial.

The Accipiters, or bird hawks, have long tails and short rounded wings. They are woodland birds that very seldom soar in circles high in the air, but rather hunt among the trees and thickets, using a hedge-hopping technique. Their typical flight consists of several short, quick wing-beats then a glide.

The Buteos are large, thick-set hawks with broad wings, and broad relatively short tails. They customarily soar in wide circles, high in the air.

The Eagles are very large, and have long powerful beaks, and very large, strong talons. Many of them are also crested.

The Marsh Hawks and Harriers have long wings, long tails, and long bodies. Their wings are not pointed, as in the Falcons, and their flight is slow and gliding, usually skimming low over the grasslands.

Many hawks are very similar, especially when in immature plumage, and most species acquire a variety of intermediate plumages before reaching maturity, usually after several years. To complicate their identification still more, some hawks normally have two color phases which may vary more or less with age. In addition, they are usually very wary and so are usually seen perched at a distance, or soaring far overhead. It can readily be seen from the foregoing facts that field identification presents many difficulties in certain species.

WHITE-TAILED KITE *Elanus leucurus* ~~majusculus~~ (L-15-16") (18-72)

Above pale gray, the wing-coverts extensively black; forehead, sides of head, underparts, and tail white; bill black, iris orange-rufous; feet yellowish. Immature: Similar, but head and breast with more or less rusty; tail pearl gray.

Range:- S. U.S. to Guatemala, South America to Argentina and Chile; tropical, rarely temperate zone, not reported from Pacific coast or Amazonian Colombia.

Remarks:- A very pale, falcon-like hawk with a white tail. The conspicuous black patch near the bend of its wings is also a good field mark. Kites lack the dash and aggressiveness of many birds of prey and, to their detriment, are more trusting than most. In buoyancy of flight this species strongly suggests a gull. It apparently delights to soar in a high wind. When hunting, it often hovers above its prey like a Sparrow Hawk.

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE *Elanoides forficatus* (L-23-25") (18-72)

Head hind-neck, patch on lower back, and underparts immaculate white; upperparts (except head) slaty black, more or less glossed with greenish, the upper back and scapulars sometimes with purplish maroon reflections; wings and tail notably long and slender, the latter deeply forked and scissor-like.

Range: - U.S. to Argentina and Bolivia; Tropical to temperate zones throughout Colombia, except Santa Marta.

Remarks: - One of the most distinctive and graceful of the birds of prey. Swallow-tails occur in the Caribbean lowlands during migration and may be found in the southern portion of the country at all seasons. They prefer swampy areas adjacent to sluggish tropical rivers and sometimes associate in loose flocks. Swallow-tails prey chiefly on large insects and small reptiles, which are deftly caught on the wing.

PEARL KITE *Gampsonyx swainsonii* (leona) (1-11-77)

Forehead and forecrown antimony yellow; upper parts including crown plain dusky; narrow white nuchal collar around nape connects with sides of neck (white): this is bordered below by a broader nuchal collar of russet or cinnamon-rufous; underparts mostly plain white with dusky patch on either side of chest; sides and flanks mixed with pale rufous; thighs russet; sides of head buff or straw yellow; tail blackish tipped with white; iris chestnut; bill black; feet and toes chrome-yellow. Immatures similar but hind part of crown tipped with pale fulvous and back washed with bistre.

Range: - Nicaragua to Colombia, Ecuador, Br. Guiana to Brazil and Paraguay; arid tropical region of Santa Marta in Colombia.

Remarks: - Small hawks with relatively long tails. Resident in thinly wooded savannah country, nesting in tall trees. Has similar habits and haunts as Sparrow Hawk. It is abundant around Santa Marta.

GRAY-HEADED KITE *Leptodon cayanensis* (L-18-19") (18-73)

Crown and hind-neck bluish slate gray, lightening on sides of head, the upper parts mainly black; tail broad, narrowly white-tipped, and with two whitish bars; below immaculate white, the undersides of wings and tail black, boldly barred with white. Immature: Orbital area, posterior portion of crown, back, wings, and tail deep sooty brown, the last either barred, as in adult, or with pale brown bars; head (except back of crown), hind-neck and underparts creamy white.

Range: - Mexico to Bolivia and S. Brazil; Tropical zone of north and northwestern Colombia.

Remarks: - Gray-headed Kites frequent humid lowland forests and the vicinity of marshes. They are rather uncommon and of very local occurrence. Adults are distinguished by their bluish slate heads which contrast sharply with the black upper parts. Immature birds have a very conspicuous dark patch toward the back of the white head. Both are white below and have broadly barred tails.

HOOK-BILLED KITE *Chondrohierax uncinatus* (L-15-17") (18-74)

(gray phase): Above dark bluish slate. Tail mainly black, narrowly white-tipped, and with two broad white or gray bars; below pale bluish slate, the breast, abdomen, and flanks sometimes barred with white, buff, or cinnamon; bill black; iris white; legs orange; (dark phase): Deep sooty black, glossed with purplish bronze, the hind-neck with more or less white; a single broad white tail-bar. Female (brown phase): Sides of head and forehead bluish slate, becoming sooty black on nape; a cinnamon band across hind-neck, the upperparts otherwise mainly sooty black or deep brown; tail black, narrowly tipped with pale grayish brown and with two broad bands of same; sides of neck and underparts very broadly barred with buffy white and cinnamon. Immature: Above sooty brown or blackish, the tail black, narrowly white-tipped, and with three to four brownish bars; a whitish or pale buff nuchal collar; sides of head and underparts white, the flanks and thighs sometimes narrowly barred with brown or dusky.

Range: - Mexico to Argentina, Lesser Antilles, Trinidad; Tropical to lower temperate zones in Colombia, except the Pacific coast.

Remarks: - Hooked-billed Kites are remarkably variable, and individuals may have any combination of the characters mentioned. Any medium-sized, broad-winged hawk, with one or several very conspicuous tail-bands and heavily barred (slate or cinnamon) underparts, is likely to be this species. No similar hawk has a white iris. Humid lowland forests and marshlands.

DOUBLE-TOOTHED KITE *Harpagus bidentatus* (L-12-14") (18-75)

Sides of head and crown bluish slate, the upperparts otherwise deep sooty brown; inner webs of tail with three narrow white bars; below white, the throat with a dusky median stripe, the remainder narrowly barred with grayish brown or russet; sides of neck and adjacent barring usually reddish; bill black, the upper mandible with a double notch. Female: Upperparts and throat as in male, the underparts very extensively russet, more or less barred with white. Immature: Deep sooty brown above, the top and sides of the head narrowly streaked with white; below creamy white, the throat with a conspicuous black median stripe, the remainder with numerous pear-shaped spots.

Range: - Mexico to Bolivia and S. Brazil; Tropical zone of Santa Marta, lower Cauca, Pacific coast, Caqueta and Vaupes regions in Colombia.

Races: - *H.b. fasciatus* (west of Eastern Andes) as described above *H.b. bidentatus* (east of the Andes, East of Andes in Caqueta, Santa Marta lower Cauca and Pacific Coast) Above darker slaty-black; tail with two brownish-white bands; throat white with a median black streak; upper chest grayish, below banded gray and white. Younger birds have the tail browner, with three narrow whitish bands and another across upper tail coverts; below chestnut rufous, irregularly barred, except on chest with whitish and indistinct darker bars.

Remarks: - Also known as Double-toothed Hawk. A small forest hawk

with a narrowly barred tail and russet, or russet-barred, underparts. No similar bird has a white throat with a single dusky median stripe.

PLUMBEOUS KITE *Ictinia plumbea* (L-14-15") (18-75)

Head and underparts uniform bluish gray, this darkening on hind-neck and back, where passing into slaty black on the scapulars, wings, and tail; wings notably long and pointed; inner webs of the primaries (except tips) largely rufous; tail black, square-tipped, the inner webs of the lateral feathers with two conspicuous white bars; bill black; iris reddish; feet reddish orange. Immature: head, hind-neck, and underparts white or buffy white, boldly streaked with black; upperparts mainly black, the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts minutely barred with white; remiges white-tipped, the primaries extensively rufous medially; tail as in adult.

Range: - Mexico to Argentina and Bolivia; Tropical and subtropical in Colombia, not reported from Narino or upper Magdalena valley.

Remarks: - Much like a Mississippi Kite, but with two white tail-bars (as seen from below) and a prominent rufous patch on the extended wing. ~~Any grayish or dusky, falcon-like hawk seen in summer is likely to be this species; if in winter; it is probably the preceding.~~

SNAIL KITE *Rostrhamus sociabilis* (*sociabilis*) (L-17-19") (20-247)

Entirely slaty black, with a brownish shade on wings; base of tail as well as upper and lower tail coverts white, rest of tail black and tipped white; bill black notably slender, bare loreal area and cere orange like the legs, iris red. Female similar but larger; Immature: above dark brown, wing coverts margined and spotted with rufous; forehead, eyebrow and cheeks whitish streaked with dark brown; rump, upper tail coverts and base of tail white, rest of tail, dark brown tipped paler; under surface white, throat narrowly and breast broadly streaked with dark brown, sides of chest and flanks largely brown.

Range: - Florida to Argentina and Bolivia; tropical, rarely lower temperate zone in Northern Colombia and Caqueta region.

Remarks: - Resemble a Marsh Hawk in size and general proportions and habit of hovering above their prey, Snail Kites, nevertheless, are easily distinguished by their much darker plumage and more labored flight. The slender bill is often conspicuous at a distance.

SLENDER-BILLED KITE *Helicolestes hamatus* (L-13,5") (2-1-327)

Bluish-slate color, head, neck and underparts inclining to leaden-gray; wings blackish, slight greenish gloss; tail gray with a broad terminal band of black; cere, lores, angle of mouth, and bare part of lower mandible intense orange-yellow; iris blood-red; Immature: Dark-brown above; forehead, eye brow and cheeks whitish, streaked dark-brown; wings dark-brown barred black; upper tail coverts and base of tail white; tail dark brown tipped ashy-brown; below white streaked dark brown.

Range: - Colombia, Dutch Guiana, East Peru, North Brazil; rare in Amazonian Colombia.

Remarks: - Differs from Snail or Everglade Kite by not having any white on tail and a broad black cross band.

BICOLORED HAWK *Accipiter bicolor* (L-14-16") (18-77)

Crown and hind-neck black, the upperparts otherwise extensively bluish slate; wings and tail sooty brown or blackish, the latter with three or four rather obscure bars; below immaculate pearly

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gray or pale slate, the thighs chestnut-rufous. Immature: Above deep sooty brown, darkest on crown, the feathers of the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts narrowly tipped with rufous; a conspicuous buff or white nuchal collar; tail white-tipped, and with three or four white bars; underparts pale tawny, ochraceous, or buff. Range: - Yucatan to Argentina; Tropical zone of N. and N.W. Colombia. Cauca and Magdalena valleys, and Caqueta region. Remarks: - A small short-winged forest hawk, either pale gray below, with rufous thighs, or tawny below, and with a conspicuous nuchal collar. Not likely to be mistaken for any other bird of its area. Also called Red-legged Sparrow Hawk.

COOPERS HAWK *Accipiter cooperi* (L-14-18") (18-77)
Above bluish slate, darkest on crown; wings short and rounded; tail rather long, slightly rounded, and with three or four broad grayish bars; underparts essentially dull cinnamon, more or less spotted and barred with white. Immature: Above deep brown, the feathers of head, back, and wing-coverts edged with tawny or rufous; tail as in adult; underparts white or tinged with buff anteriorly, the whole boldly streaked with sooty brown; thighs spotted and barred with brown. Range: - Breeds Canada to North Mexico: winters southward to Costa Rica and Colombia; one specimen only from E. Andes of Colombia. Remarks: - A trim, medium-sized hawk with short wings and a long, rounded tail. At a distance adults appear dull rufous or pinkish below, the white spots and bars being inconspicuous. ~~Sharp-shinned Hawks are similar, but considerably smaller (sex for sex), and have square-tipped tails. They~~ prefer wooded areas and do not so habitually soar in the open as do buteos. Their usual flight is rapid and direct consisting of several quick wing-beats followed by a short sail.

TINY HAWK *Accipiter superciliosus* (L-9-10½") (1-11-182)
Above dusky neutral gray; forehead and crown black; upper wing, coverts and remiges fuscous-dusky; tail above crossed by four black bands, the black bands wider than the fuscous bands, tipped with a narrow white bar; tail below white barred with dark mouse-gray; lores, cheeks and auriculars gray barred with darker gray; chin and upper throat white; rest of underparts white barred narrowly with brownish-gray; iris crimson; bill black; feet cadmium-yellow. Female: similar but larger, and underparts washed buffy, and upperparts washed fuscous. Immature: Either fuscous (brown phase), or rufous (rufous Phase) above with tail barred with 6 or 7 black bands; underparts light buff barred with brown (brown phase) or pale cinnamon barred with dark russet (rufous phase). Range: - Costa Rica to S. Brazil; Tropical and subtropical zones. In north Colombia as well as Pacific coast and east of Andes. Races: - A.s. fontanieri (N. and Pacific coast); A.s. superciliosus (E. Andes) Remarks: - Similar to Sharp-shinned Hawk but adults have gray cheeks and grayer underparts and are much smaller. Cry krie-rie-rie-rie- ; feed on insects.

5
SEMI-COLLARED HAWK *Accipiter collaris* (L-11.5") (2-1-144)

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Above sooty-brown; head blackish; half collar around hind neck pale rufous or white, barred with dark brown; wings brown, barred with darker brown, more distinct underneath; tail ashy-brown crossed with 5 bars of dark brown, the underside paler with the bars more distinct; throat white; rest of underparts white broadly barred with brown, tinged pale rufous, narrower on under tail coverts; thighs uniform brown with faint whitish cross bars. Immature: Above chestnut, becoming brighter ferruginous on wings and tail, the latter having 6 blackish bands instead of five; primaries also barred with black; crown and nape chocolate; below whitish-buff with faint rufous bars especially on flanks, thighs rusty.

Range: - Andes of Merida, Venezuela, Colombia and W. Ecuador; In Colombia, upper tropical zone of the Pacific coast (rare)

GRAY-BELLIED HAWK *Accipiter poliogaster* (L-17") (2-1-120)

Above dark lead-gray; crown, ear coverts, sides of neck and wing coverts black; upper tail coverts tipped clear ashy-gray; primaries brown with rufous-brown streaks; secondaries like back, barred darker brown; wings ashy-white underneath with dark bars; tail black, tipped and with three narrow cross bars of clear ashy-gray; below pale gray including under tail coverts; throat whiter with darker hair-like stripes.

Range: - Spotty distribution in South America; Colombia, Br. Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Bolivia; in Colombia, tropical zone of Santa Marta.

Remarks: - (Exceedingly rare) hawk coloured dark lead gray above, whitish gray below and the tail has three dark gray bands.

RUFIOUS-THIGHED HAWK *Accipiter erythronemius* (11"-13.5") (20-316)

This is an extremely variable species. Above slaty-gray, including the sides of face and ear coverts in the darker phases; tail black, tipped with whitish and crossed by four bands of brownish-gray; sides of face varies from whitish to buff streaked with darker; colour of the underparts vary from white with faint streaks of dark brown on sides of breast to white with distinct dusky streaks from throat to abdomen, to short dusky streaks on throat and sides of chest and with a pinkish buff tinge on sides of chest and finally to the phase where the whole underparts are pinkish buff to chesnut but with a dark gray tinge on the throat and chest. It should be noted that the whitish bellied phases are generally more numerous but the rufous phases occur frequently in the east Andes and sparingly in the more western parts of Colombia. A phase in which the underparts are largely gray with a little rufous on abdomen and crissum occurs in the Cauca Valley. The thighs are always rufous; bill blackish but yellowish at base; cere olive green; feet bright yellow; iris, red or orange; Female: similar but larger. The immatures are also variable. They are dark brown above with the feathers edged with rufous; tail blackish-brown tipped with whitish and crossed by four bands of ashy gray; underparts vary from a creamy-white with longitudinal rufous brown streaks to buffy-white, profusely and boldly spotted and barred with rufous-brown and dark gray; thighs bright chesnut.

Range: Guatemala to Nicaragua; Colombia south to Argentina and Bolivia; upper tropical to temperate zones of Andes and the Santa Marta Mountains, in Colombia.

6
SAVANNA HAWK *Heterospizias meridionalis* (L- 20-24") (1-11-205)
Head and underparts cinnamon, the latter barred with dusky and the crown streaked with same; back dull brown; wings brighter cinnamon, primaries brownish-black on ends; tail blackish-brown tipped with grayish, and crossed near middle by a band of dull grayish-white, and the basal portion mottled with light rufous. Immature: Head, neck, and breast pale ochraceous or buffy-whitish; the head streaked and the breast longitudinally spotted with dusky-brown; tail dusky, irregularly barred with grayish.

Range: - Panama to Bolivia and Argentina; tropical zone, Guajira peninsula, Santa Marta, Magdalena valley and Eastern Llanos in Colombia.

Remarks: - Medium-large, long-legged, long-winged hawk with relatively short toes. Frequents boggy and swampy savannahs in the lowlands and grasslands of Llanos.

BUZZARD-EAGLE *Buteo fuscescens* (L-28") (2-1-168)

Above black, including wings; least and median coverts ashy-gray barred black; upper tail coverts and tail black tipped white; lores whitish; sides of face and throat whitish-ash color with blackish streaks; chest black, sometimes feathers white tipped; rest of underparts ashy-white crossed with numerous bars of ashy-black. Female similar but larger. Immature: Above dusky-brown; wing coverts black; upper tail coverts barred rufous; crown and nape buff streaked black; wings black, mottled ash-gray; tail ashy-gray, mottled and tipped with black; sides of face and throat white streaked black; breast bright ochre spotted black; rest of underparts black barred rufous.

Range: - Colombia and Venezuela south to the Straits of Magellan; subtropical and temperate zones of Eastern and south central Andes.

Remarks: - They are considered chicken hawks by the natives.

WHITE-TAILED HAWK *Buteo albicaudatus* (L-20-24") (19-78)

Sides of head and upperparts mainly slate gray; wings darker, decidedly long, and with an extensive rufous patch on the lesser coverts and scapulars; rump and tail white, the latter narrowly barred with dusky, and with a very conspicuous subterminal band; below immaculate white, the malar area and sides of chest slate gray. Throat white, dark gray or black. Immature: mainly deep sooty brown, the median underparts (except throat) with more or less white; a patch of rufous on the lesser wing-coverts; tail whitish or mottled with gray, the subterminal bar usually lacking. Birds in more advanced plumage are similar to adults, but have slate-colored throats.

Range: - S.W. U.S. to Argentina; tropical and subtropical zones of the Eastern Llanos, Santa Marta region and Guajira peninsula, of Colombia.

Races: - B.a. hypospodius (N.W. Colombia); B.a. colonus (Llanos, Santa Marta, Guajira)

Remarks: - The white tail, with its conspicuous subterminal bar, is virtually diagnostic. Immature birds are largely blackish, but have pale tail, white blotches on the median underparts, and dark wing-linings that contrast with the flight feathers.

RED-BACKED BUZZARD *Buteo polyosoma* (L-21") (2-1-172)

Adult male; Above clear slaty-blue; primaries black shaded with silvery-gray; secondaries broadly tipped white; tail white, tipped with grayish-white, crossed by 10 or 11 narrow bars of gray, and subterminally banded with slaty-black; upper tail coverts white, with some narrow slaty

bars;

1
lores white; cheeks white streaked slaty-gray; below white; sides of breast and flanks barred slaty-gray. Adult female: Similar but larger, and distinguished by its bright brick-red back; same color tinges upper wing and tail coverts, as well as secondaries which are barred black. Immature: Above dark brown; rufous margins on back and wing coverts; rump and upper tail coverts barred pale rufous; head dark brown; nape buffy streaked brown; lores and narrow forehead white; below buffy streaked dark brown.

Range: - West and S. South America and Falkland Islands; recorded from west slope of central Andes in Colombia; Rio Patia and upper Cauca valley.

GURNEY'S RED-BACKED BUZZARD *Buteo polcilochrous*

BUTEO POLYOSOMA. THE MELANISTIC VARIETY OF THE MALE IS ALSO

The normal plumage of both sexes is indistinguishable from similar to polyosoma but darker, the thighs and anal region being barred with gray and white and the under-tail coverts white. The thighs, anal region and undertail coverts of polyosoma are uniform gray. The female of the melanistic variety also differs from polyosoma by the lower abdomen being barred black and white (not rufous) and the undertail coverts white (not deep slate gray). The status of this species is uncertain although it averages larger in size than *B. polyosoma*.

Range: - Recorded from the Rio Patia and the upper Cauca Valley in Colombia.

ZONE-TAILED HAWK *Buteo albonotatus* (L-18-22") (18-80)

Mainly black, the tail with two conspicuous white bars and a third partly concealed by the crissum, the relative widths of the three decreasing basally; a small white area at base of upper mandible. Immature; Deep sooty brown, appearing black at a distance, the underparts more or less white-spotted; underside of tail mainly whitish, black-tipped, and with numerous blackish bars.

Range: - S. U.S. south to Dutch Guiana and Marajo Is: Tropical zone of Santa Marta region and eastern Llanos in Colombia.

Remarks: - Zone-tails have rather long wings and tails for buteos. Their flight silhouette is much like that of a Turkey Vulture, but they are more likely to be confused with Common and Great Black Hawks. The first has a single, very broad, white tail-bar. Great Black Hawks resemble Zone-tails in barring, but have white upper tail-coverts.

SWAINSON'S HAWK *Buteo swainsonii* (L-19-21") (18-81)

Above dark brown, the primaries uniform blackish; tail narrowly barred with grayish brown; a pale patch at base of tail, this sometimes very conspicuous; below mainly white, the breast extensively brown or dull chestnut, contrasting sharply with the throat and abdomen, the latter often barred with rusty; underside of tail pale grayish, faintly barred with darker. Immature: Mainly deep chocolate-brown, the underparts more or less streaked and spotted with buff.

Range: - Alaska and Canada, south in winter to S. Brazil, Argentina and Chile; winter resident, recorded in Bogota in November.

Remarks: - A large, sluggish hawk with rather narrow, pointed wings as compared with a Red-tail. The pale wing-linings usually contrast conspicuously with the darker flight feather. White-bellied adults have a broad, reddish brown band across the breast. Look for a white patch near the base of the pale tail. Swainson Hawks prefer open country. Unlike most birds of prey, they commonly migrate in loose flocks.

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BROAD-WINGED HAWK *Buteo platypterus* (L-15-17") (18-81)

Above dark brown, the nape often mottled with cinnamon; tail conspicuously barred with black and white, the bars about equal in width; throat white, streaked with dusky; sides of neck and breast reddish brown; more or less spotted with white, the abdomen and flanks white, irregularly barred with rusty. Immature: Similar to adult above, but tail-bars narrower and dimmer; below white, conspicuously streaked and spotted with brown.

Range: - Breeds in Canada, U. S. and West Indies; mostly subtropical zone, winter resident from October to April.

Remarks: - A crow-sized hawk with a stocky flight silhouette like that of a Red-tail. Undersides of the wings uniformly pale, but without a contrasting light patch at the base of the primaries as in Red-shouldered Hawks. In adults the tail is evenly barred with black and white, an excellent corroborative character. As with Swainson Hawks, Broad-wings customarily migrate in loose flocks that may number scores of individuals.

ROADSIDE HAWK *Buteo magnirostris* (L-14-16") (18-81)

Above dull grayish brown; inner webs of remiges reddish, tipped and barred with brown; underside of wings pale buff; tail with four or five brown and pale bars of about equal width; sides of head, throat, and breast dull grayish brown, the posterior underparts whitish, narrowly barred with cinnamon, and sometimes tinged with gray; thighs buff, very narrowly barred with rufous. Immature: Similar to adult above, but crown and hind-neck streaked with tawny buff; below pale tawny, the throat and breast conspicuously streaked with brown, the abdomen and flanks more or less barred with triangular reddish brown spots.

Range: - Mexico to Argentina and Bolivia; Tropical and subtropical zones, widespread in Colombia.

Races: - B.c. insidiatrix (Caribbean Coast N. part Pacific slope);

B.c. magnirostris (E. of East Andes. Upper Magdalena Valley);

B.m. ecuadoriensis (Narino, Central Andes at north end).

Remarks: - Also known as Large-billed Hawk, Tropical Broad-winged Hawk, and Insect Hawk. One of the most abundant of tropical hawks, suggesting a northern Broad-winged somewhat in size and proportions, but with brighter underparts of a different pattern. The rufous portions of the primaries and secondaries are not usually visible. Roadside Hawks prefer open country, second-growth woods, and forest edge. ~~In Mexico~~, they commonly perch near roads and are easily approached.

WHITE-RUMPED HAWK *Buteo leucorrhous* (L-14.5") (2-1-209)

Above black; band of white at base of tail; tail black crossed by bar of ashy-brown about 1/3 distance from the tip; under surface of tail crossed by two distinct white bands; undersurface black; thighs rufous; under tail coverts buffy-white. Female: similar but larger.

Immature: Above dark brown, mottled rufous; wing coverts barred rufous; primaries pale buff at base, rufous near tip; whole wing barred blackish; upper tail coverts and base of tail creamy-buff; tail barred black and dingy-white; head and neck buff; crown and nape streaked dark brown; below creamy buff; breast and abdomen broadly streaked dark brown.

Range: - N.E. Colombia to Argentina; subtropical to temperate zones in all three ranges of Andes, as well as the mountains of Santa Marta.

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SHORT-TAILED HAWK *Buteo brachyurus* (L-15-17")

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(18-83)

(light phase): Sides of head and upperparts black, the forehead white near base of bill; below, including wing-linings and inner webs of the primaries (toward base), immaculate white; tail whitish below, darkening toward tip, where usually barred with dusky; (black phase): Either wholly black, or deep sooty brown, the underside of the flight feathers whitish, barred with dusky. Immature (light phase): Above dark brown, more or less streaked with white, the tail with several pale bands; below, including underside of wings, creamy white, the chest, abdomen, and flanks brown-spotted; (black phase): Deep sooty brown, the underparts more or less streaked with white.

Range: - Florida to Argentina and Bolivia; tropical to temperate zones of all three ranges of Andes, as well as Santa Marta Mts. in Colombia.

Remarks: - A small, compactly formed buteo, either immaculate white below, or almost wholly black (including the wing-linings), but with a distinctly barred tail. When in black plumage, the white patch at base of bill is a good field mark. Immature birds are extremely variable, but usually appear essentially like one or the other of the two adult phases.

BAY-WINGED HAWK *Parabuteo unicinctus* (L-18-22")

(18-84)

Deep chocolate-brown, the shoulders and thighs rich chestnut; tail white-tipped and with an extensive white patch toward base, the two light areas separated by a broad subterminal band. Immature: Sides of head and upperparts deep chocolate-brown, more or less intermixed with tawny cinnamon, the shoulders extensively chestnut; underparts rich tawny or buff, very boldly streaked and spotted with brown, the thighs narrowly barred with russet; white of tail tinged with buff.

Range: - S. U.S. south to Argentina and Chile; tropical zone of Caribbean Coast, Cauca and upper Patia Valleys of Colombia.

Races: - P.u. unicinctus (Caribbean Coast); P.u. harrisi (Cauca and Upper Patia Valley).

Remarks: - Also known as Ring-tailed Hawk and One-banded Hawk. A sluggish, buteo-like hawk, appearing entirely black except for the tail. This is white with a single broad black subterminal band. Not to be confused with the Common Black Hawk, which has a black tail with a single white bar. The reddish shoulders, wing-linings, and thighs are useful field marks under favorable conditions.

GRAY HAWK *Buteo nitidus* (L-15-17")

(18-83)

Above pale grayish slate, this lightening on the throat and breast, where obscurely barred with white; tail sooty black, with three very conspicuous white bars; lower breast and posterior underparts narrowly barred with gray and white. Immature: Above deep sooty brown, the hind-neck, back, and wing-coverts much intermixed with cinnamon-buff; tail (above) with numerous pale brownish bars, the underside whitish barred with dusky; breast, sides, and abdomen whitish (or pale buffy), boldly spotted and streaked with sooty brown, the thighs narrowly barred with same.

Range: - S. W. U.S. to Bolivia and Brazil, Trinidad; Tropical zone, Caribbean Coast, lower Magdalena Valley and Eastern Llanos in Colombia.

Remarks: - At a distance, this very common lowland hawk appears almost uniformly gray, but with a white-barred, black tail.

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On closer view, one can see the evenly barred underparts. No other medium-sized species of buteonine proportions is barred in this manner. Chiefly open country and second-growth woods, especially where well watered.

WHITE-HAWK *Leucopternis albicollis* (L-19-22") (20-465,467)

Adult: Immaculate white, the primaries very broadly black tipped and inner primaries and secondaries barred with black; tail with a narrow black subterminal band; bill black; feet yellow. Immature: Similar but wings largely black, the secondaries with white tips; wing coverts and upper back more or less streaked with black; broad black subterminal tail band.

Range: - S. Mexico to Peru, Matto Grosso and Maranhao; N. W. Colombia in tropical zone, eastern base of East Andes, and Caqueta region.

Races: - L.a. *costaricensis* (N.W. Colombia and East base East Andes as described above); L.a. *albicollis* (Caqueta region, E. Colombia) Largely white, head and hindneck finely streaked with black; upper back white-spotted with black; scapulars and wing coverts black spotted with white; wings black, secondaries tipped white; tail black with white tip (male) on white with broad subterminal black band. The immatures have white parts shaded with buff and more black on the upper back. L.a. *williaminae* (Quimiri).

Remarks: - Does not perch on exposed branches but in sheltered trees and jumps out of sight quickly. Preys on reptiles and insects.

BLACK-FACED HAWK *Leucopternis melanops* (L-16.8") (2-1-220)

Entire head and neck white, with narrow black lines; lores, feathers around eye and above ear coverts black; rest of upper surface black ocellated with white spots, less distinct on wing coverts, which are somewhat tipped with white; tail black, tipped with whitish-brown, and broadly banded with white about 1/3 up from tip.

Range: - E. Colombia and Guianas to N. Brazil and E. Ecuador; In Colombia, the Caqueta region.

Remarks: - Perches on edge of clearings looking for amphibia.

SEMI-PLUMBEOUS HAWK *Leucopternis semiplumbea* (L- 15") (1-11-383)

Above, gray to slate color; tail black with a narrow white band across middle; entire underparts pure white, except for a few very fine dark gray shaft stripes on sides of throat and breast; iris golden-yellow; cere, and base of mandible bright orange-red to orange-yellow; bill black, yellow below at base; feet orange. Immature: Similar but sides of throat and entire breast with narrow gray shaft stripes; tail with two white bands.

Range: - Nicaragua to N. W. Ecuador; tropical zone, Pacific Coast and middle Magdalena Valley in Colombia.

SLATE-COLORED HAWK *Leucopternis schistacea* (L-14.5") (2-1-216)

All slate-colored; wings and tail black, latter with single white band across middle; thighs indistinctly barred whitish; under wing coverts white; cere, orbits and feet orange; bill black. Female similar but a little larger.

Range: - Panama to W. Ecuador, and east of Andes to Peru and lower Amazon; tropical zone of West Andes, and area east of Andes in Colombia.

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Races: - The above description is *L.s. schistacea* (east of the Andes); *L.s. plumbea* (Pacific Slope) is smaller with white under wing coverts; thighs with broad white bars and lacks the white tip to the tail.

BARRED HAWK *Leucopternis princeps* (L-22-23.8") (1-11-387)

Upper parts including head, neck and upper breast, slaty black; rest of lower parts white narrowly barred with black; tail black crossed by one median white band; iris dark blue; cere orange; bill olive with dark tip; feet yellow.

Range: - Costa Rica to W. Panama, Colombia, and W. Ecuador; a rare species recorded from West slope of East Andes and from the Pacific Coast in Colombia.

Races: - *L.p. zimmeri* as above.

GREAT BLACK HAWK *Hypomorphnus urubitinga*(urubitinga)(L-20-24") (20-451)

Mainly black; upper tail coverts and basal half of tail white (sometimes remnants of a black basal band); rest of tail black with broad white tip; bill black; cere yellow; whitish bare space around eye; legs greenish-yellow. Immature: Above brown, barred with rufous on back and wing coverts; head and neck streaked with tawny; sides of face and underparts deep ochre; breast spotted and thighs and under tail coverts barred with dark brown; wings blackish barred with brown on secondaries; upper tail coverts mainly buff; tail narrowly barred with brown and blackish-brown.

Range: - Mexico to Argentina; Tropical Zone of Caribbean Coast; Pacific Coast; lower Magdalena Valley; Llanos and Amazonia in Colombia.

Remarks: - A very large black Hawk distinguished by its white rump and basal half of tail. Zone-tailed and Common Black Hawks have dark rumps. The common and Black Hawks show a small pale area near the wing tips and both soar in Buteo fashion and are rather sluggish. They are abundant in the hot lowlands, usually near water. The call of the Black Hawk resembles the opening notes of the loon call Key-eer.

COMMON BLACK HAWK *Buteogallus anthracinus* (L-18-22") (18-86)

Similar to a Great Black Hawk, but adults with black upper tail-coverts and a single broad white band across the middle of the tail. Immature birds of both species are much alike, but the Great Black has a longer tail with less distinct barring.

Range: - S. W. U. S. to northern S. America; in Colombia, Caribbean and Pacific Coasts, as well as Gorgona Island.

Races: - *B.a. cancrivorus* (Caribbean Coast); *B.a. subtilis* (Gorgona Island and Pacific Coast).

Remarks: - Also known as Crab Hawk and Mexican Black Hawk.

~~See Zone-tailed Hawk~~ SEE Great Black Hawk.

BLACK-COLLARED HAWK *Busarellus nigricollis* (nigricollis)
(L-18-20") (18-86)

Head and throat creamy white or pale ochraceous, the crown and nape narrowly streaked with black; a large black patch on chest, the plumage otherwise extensively bright cinnamon or rufous; primaries black, the secondaries broadly tipped with same; tail rather short, reddish basally, the terminal half black. Immature: Mainly deep

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chocolate-brown, the head and median underparts with more or less buffy white; lesser wing-coverts and remiges (basally) russet, the underside of the wings extensively tawny, narrowly barred with black; thighs chestnut.

Range: - Mexico to Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia; frequents marshes of tropical Colombia.

Remarks: - Also known as Fishing Hawk. A reddish hawk with a pale head and black chest-patch. The black-tipped wings are very broad, and the black tail rather short. Adults are unmistakable. Immature birds are virtually so, being quite unlike any other hawk of their area. Restricted to the hot lowlands, where usually found near marshes and placid rivers. Feeds on fresh fish and reptiles. It has a harsh rattling note.

SOLITARY EAGLE *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius* (L-16-28") (18-87)

Mainly slate-colored, darkest on head and neck; a short nuchal crest; upper tail-coverts narrowly white-tipped and usually mottled with gray; wings notably broad; tail rather short, narrowly white-tipped and with a broad white or grayish median bar. Immature: Deep chocolate-brown, the forehead, superciliaries, and median underparts pale buff; primaries black, the inner webs tawny basally; inner webs of outer rectrices (above) tawny, flecked with dusky, the underside pale basally, darkening terminally.

Range: - Mexico to W. South America to Chile; Santa Marta and Western Andes in Colombia.

Remarks: - A blackish eagle-sized hawk with a very broad median tail-bar. Great Black Hawks are much smaller and have two conspicuous white tail bars. (rare)

CRESTED EAGLE *Morphnus guianensis* (L-36") (2-1-222)

Forehead and superciliary margin of crown, white tinged buff; crown, auriculars and nape gray; black post-ocular streak; crest plumes black tipped buff, with white on basal half; above black; lesser wing coverts tipped white; upper wing coverts dirty white with three broad black bands; secondaries, rump and upper tail coverts black tipped white; tail gray, crossed by four wide black bands; chin and throat white; sides of throat and cheeks washed pale buff; breast dark gray; abdomen, sides, flanks, thighs and under-tail coverts white, sometimes washed pale buffy, with narrow cinnamon bars; lores bare and blackish-blue; cere and bill black; feet yellow; iris yellowish. Female: similar but larger; crown dusky-brown, sides of neck and breast washed brown; tail has five bands (black). Immature: Head paler buff; crest shorter; mottled appearance above, gray and black; below pure white, breast freckled with gray.

Range: - Honduras to Paraguay and Argentina; tropical zone of N. W. Colombia, and area east of Andes in Colombia.

Remarks: - Crested Eagle resembles Harpy Eagle but is more slender, tail relatively longer and wing relatively short. It feeds on the smaller varieties of monkeys. It raises its crest like the Harpy Eagle.

3
HARPY EAGLE *Harpia Harpyja* (L-34-36")

100
(18-88)

Head pale gray, the long occipital feathers forming a prominent erectile crest and ruff; upper parts mainly black, the tail white-tipped and with several broad gray bars; chest black, the underparts otherwise mainly white; thighs narrowly barred with black; cere and bill bluish black; legs and claws notably thick and powerful. Immature: Crown pale gray, the occipital crest blackish tipped with white; back, wings, etc., pale gray, more or less mottled with black, the tail with a black subterminal bar; sides of head and underparts mainly white.

Range: - Mexico to Bolivia and Argentina; east of Andes in Colombia.

Remarks: - Harpy Eagles frequent dense tropical forests and are uncommon in Mexico. Powerful birds, as may be judged by the remarkable development of their legs and claws, they apparently prey almost entirely on large birds and medium-sized forest mammals like monkeys and sloths.

RUFIOUS-BELLIED CRESTED EAGLE *Oroaetus isidori* (L-26.5") (2-1-256)

Above glossy-black; crest on head 3.3 inches long and wedge shaped; wings black, primaries gray at base; tail ashy-gray, end one third black, narrowly tipped ashy-brown; sides of face and throat black; rest of under surface, tawny-rufous, streaked irregularly black; flanks and thighs black.

Range: - W. Venezuela and Colombia south to Bolivia; tropical zone to temperate zone in all the mountains in Colombia.

BLACK-AND-WHITE HAWK-EAGLE *Spizastur melanoleucus* (L-22-24") (18-88)

Head, neck, and underparts (including the wing-linings) mainly white, the lores, orbital area, and patch on back of crown black; back and scapulars black, the wings deep sooty brown; tail evenly barred with black and pale grayish brown; legs fully feathered; cere and basal half of bill reddish orange, the tip black; iris yellow. Immature: Similar to adult, but black areas large replaced by brown wing-coverts white-tipped.

Range: - Mexico to Argentina; east slope of central Andes, east to Llanos, east of Andes.

Remarks: - A large forest hawk with gleaming white head, neck and underparts. Immature birds resemble immature Gray-headed Kites superficially, but are much larger. Both have a conspicuous dark patch behind the crown, as in adult Hawk-Eagles. See Ornate Hawk-Eagle.

ORNATE HAWK-EAGLE *Spizaetus ornatus* (L-23-25") (18-88)

Above mainly black or deep brown, the rump narrowly barred with white; a conspicuous black occipital crest; tail rather long, evenly barred with black and pale grayish brown, the underside with four or five prominent blackish and pale bars; auriculars, hind-neck, and sides of breast tawny rufous; throat and median breast immaculate white, the first bordered with a broad black stripe; flanks, abdomen, and legs boldly barred with black and white, the tarsi fully feathered; bill black; iris orange-yellow. Immature: Head, neck, and underparts mainly white, the sides, flanks, and legs barred with black; occipital crest and upperparts generally dark brown, the tail with several black bars separated by broad pale bands.

Range: - Mexico to Argentina: tropical zone of N. Colombia, south on Pacific Coast to Rio Anchicaya, also Caqueta region.

Races: - S.o. vicarius (Atrato valley, Pacific coast) as described above; S.o. ornatus (Colombia except Atrato and Pacific) hind-neck, sides of neck and chest, bright rufous.

Remarks: - Also known as Crested Hawk-Eagle. Hawk-Eagles have rather broad wings, long rounded tails, and feathered tarsi. Retiring in habits, they frequent heavy forests, chiefly in the lowlands, and are not likely to be seen soaring in the open. This form, the most colorful of the three species, is unmistakable when in adult plumage. Immature birds resemble immature Black-and-White Hawk-Eagles, but have barred flanks and legs and a much more conspicuous occipital crest.

BLACK HAWK-EAGLE *Spizaetus tyrannus* (serus) (L-25-28") (18-90)

Mainly black, the basal portions of the long occipital feathers white and often conspicuous; tail long, somewhat rounded and with four or five black and grayish brown bars of equal width; thighs and crissum narrowly barred with white; the abdomen sometimes white-spotted; legs fully feathered; bill black; iris orange-yellow. Immature: Mainly sooty brown, the forehead, superciliary area, throat, and breast creamy white, the last usually black-streaked; auriculars and sides of throat black; legs, crissum and tail white-barred as in adult.

Range: - Mexico to S. E. Brazil; tropical zone of Santa Marta, lower Cauca Valley, Choco region, and the east base of E. Andes.

Remarks: - Also known as Tyrant Eagle-Hawk. See Ornate Hawk-Eagle.

MARSH HAWK *Circus Cyaneus* (hudsonius) (L-18-20") (18-91)

Sides of head and upperparts, pale gray, the remiges broadly tipped with dusky; a conspicuous white patch on the rump; throat and chest pale gray, the underparts otherwise white, lightly spotted, and barred with rufous. Female: Sides of head and upperparts dark brown, more or less intermixed with cinnamon anteriorly; a conspicuous white patch on the rump; below tawny cinnamon, the throat and breast narrowly streaked with brown. Immature: Similar to female above, the underparts paler, nearer buffy white, and boldly streaked with brown.

Range: - Europe, Asia, N. Africa, and N. South America; in Colombia, winter resident from November to March.

Remarks: - Also known as Common Harrier. The common hawk of meadows, savannahs, and grassy marshes. Marsh Hawks customarily fly within a few feet of the ground, alternately sailing and flapping with graceful ease, and usually can be distinguished by their slender structure and the white rump-patch. White-tailed and Snail Kites frequent the same habitat, but the first has black shoulders and a white tail, while Snail Kites (males) are much darker and have a more labored flight. The white rump-patch is a good field mark in any plumage.

CINEREOUS HARRIER *Circus cinereus* (L-18-20") (20-114)

Above bluish-gray; primaries blackish washed with dark gray; tail dark gray with a darker subterminal band; throat and chest gray barred

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with white; below, including thighs, white thickly barred with rufous; upper tail coverts white; bill black; iris and feet yellow. Female: Above brown; wings dark gray barred with brown, the subterminal bar broad and distinct; upper tail coverts white barred with pale rufous; tail dark gray with five blackish bands; breast brown with white spots, rest of underparts barred with white and rufous. Immature: similar to female but more buffy markings on upper parts; face and underparts buffy, the latter streaked with dark brown.

Range: - W. and S. South America to Tierra del Fuego, Falkland Islands; subtropical and temperate zones of Eastern Andes in Cuzinamarca.

Remarks: - this species resembles the Marsh Hawk. It prefers open grasslands, where it flies low and flushes birds out to strike them on the wing. The male Cinereous Harrier can be distinguished by the bold rufous bars on the underparts and thighs. The female can be distinguished by the rufous bars on the white rump and white and rufous bars on the underparts.

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LONG-WINGED HARRIER *Circus brasiliensis* (L-20.2") (20-136)

Adult: Above black with a bluish gloss; frontal band, chin and eyebrow white; facial ruff slightly spotted with white; wings bluish-gray banded with blackish-brown; upper tail coverts white with faint rufous bars; tail dark gray, tipped with whitish and crossed by six bars of black; throat and foreneck black; undersurface white, the breast with a few narrow black streaks and the flanks barred with rufous; bill black; cere bluish; feet yellow. Immature: Above brown, feathers tipped buffy; forehead, forepart of cheeks and throat white; ear coverts dark brown, facial ruff buffy streaked dark brown; wings dark gray barred blackish; tail dark gray with four black bands; underparts dark brown streaked with buff.

Range: - E. South America to Straits of Magellan; Cauca Valley and the eastern Llanos in Colombia.

Remarks: - Frequents rivers, valley and the savannah where it preys on snakes, lizards and frogs as well as birds.

CRANE HAWK *Geranospiza caerulescens* (L-16-16.5") (20-154-157)

General color bluish-gray, more slaty on back and wings; some white mottling on nape and faint white bars on upper tail coverts, thighs and undertail coverts; tail black with two cross bars of ochraceous and mottled on outer web with gray; bill bluish-gray; cere yellow; long legs and feet orange-red; iris pale yellow. Female: Similar but larger and tail bands white mottled with gray on outer web. Immature: More whitish barring on belly and thighs; vent and undertail coverts ochraceous; tail has a third white bar.

Range: - N. W. Mexico to Argentina and Bolivia; arid tropical zone of Santa Marta, upper Magdalena Valley and Meta, in Colombia.

Races: - G.c. *caerulescens* (E. Colombia and Santa Marta). As described above. G.c. *balzarensis* (Pacific Colombia) is darker slate blue above and below and the faint white bars extend from breast to vent; tail is black with two white cross bars; bill black with yellow at base; cere black; iris reddish.

Remarks: - A slaty-gray hawk with rather long bright orange legs and with two spaced white bars on the tail. It is a forest species.

OR CAERULESCENS

EVENLY

FAMILY PANDIONIDAE - OSPREYS

Ospreys are large fish-eating hawks which are always found near water. They resemble small eagles with a short and strongly-hooked bill, long pointed wings, medium and narrow tail, large claws on toes which are studded with spines on the lower surface adapting them for grasping fish.

OSPREY Pandion habiaetus (L- 20-24") (18-92)

Adult: Above deep sooty brown, the head extensively white, the crown and hind-neck with more or less blackish; a broad black band through cheeks; underparts white, the chest usually somewhat spotted with pale rufous; underside of tail with five to seven dusky bars;

Immature: Similar to adult, but feathers of the upperparts narrowly edged with white, and chest more boldly spotted.

Range:- World wide; in Colombia, migrant but found during all months of the year in the tropical zone.

Remarks:- A large water frequenting hawk, blackish above and clear white below. The head is largely white with a conspicuous black patch through the cheeks. It flies with a crook in its wings, showing black carpal patches on the whitish undersides. It has a characteristic habit of hovering on beating wings, and plunging feet first for fish with its wings half closed, and often submerging completely. The fish is carried by both feet, the head of the fish pointing forward. It has a series of sharp, cheeping whistles, cheep, cheep, or yewk, yewk, or a frenzied cheereek! Frequents the coast and rivers.

FAMILY FALCONIDAE - FALCONS AND CARACARAS

Caracaras are carrion-eating birds with long legs and naked faces. They often associate with vultures. Falcons have a different appearance, being the most streamlined of hawks. They have long, pointed wings and longish tails. The wing strokes of a falcon are rapid, the slim wings being built for speed, not sustained soaring. Falcons prey largely on birds and rodents. They will dive with astounding speed on half closed wings and catch a bird in the air with their outstretched feet. They are diurnal birds, and are usually solitary in their habits, except at breeding time.

LAUGHING FALCON (*herpetotheres cachinnans* (L-18-22") (18-92)

Crown, hind-neck, and underparts pale buff or creamy white, the first with black shaft-streaks; sides of head mainly black, this continuing behind the nape as a conspicuous band; back, scapulars, and wings deep chocolate-brown, the inner webs of the remiges extensively buff; tail rounded and very conspicuously barred with black and white.

Range: - Mexico to Argentina and Bolivia; tropical zone in Colombia.

Races: - *H.c. cachinnans* (East of the Western Andes) as described above.

H.c. fuevescens (Pacific Slope) is similar but slightly smaller; the dorsal surface slightly darker; crown and underparts are deeper rich clay colour.

Remarks: - The only white-headed hawk with a very conspicuous black mask and pale nuchal collar. Laughing Falcons prefer heavily forested areas but also occur in second growth and about clearings. They are generally phlegmatic and seldom soar in the open. The English name is derived from the characteristic call, a series of loud, varied notes most often heard at dawn or late in the afternoon, and sometimes delivered as a rather musical medley by two birds. Loud Kow-Kow-Kow-Kow gradually rising in pitch as though bird becoming excited. Prey on snakes and will hover over grassy and bushy places in search of reptiles.

COLLARED FOREST-FALCON *Micrastur semitorquatus* (L-20-24") (18-93)

Above sooty black, the hind-neck with a white collar joining the white of the throat; a white wedge extending through the auriculars from below; tail rather long and fanlike, white-tipped, and with several white bars; below immaculate white, the underside of the remiges more or less barred. There are two other phases, i.e., a tawny phase, in which the collar and underparts are buff, and a dark phase, in which the underparts are con-color with the back, the abdomen sometimes barred with white. Immature: Similar to adult above, the underparts pale buffy white, very boldly barred with deep sooty brown.

Range: - Mexico to Argentina; tropical zone, N. and N.W. Colombia and along west coast south to Rio Munchique.

Races: - *M.s. naso* (N. and N.W. Colombia); *M.s. semitorquatus* (Santa Marta and Atlantico)

Remarks: - Also known as Pied Forest Hawk. A large, slender hawk of lowland forests and thickets. The pale nuchal collar and long, rounded tail are good field characters. Forest-Falcons seldom leave dense cover. They often pounce on their prey from a perch, but are capable of speedy, darting flight when in pursuit. They have a series of deliberate laughing notes, hah, hah, hah, or a lower cuh, cuh, cuh.

SLATY-BACKED FOREST-FALCON *Micrastur mirandollei* (L-17.7") (20-144)

Above slate-gray, wings brown barred above with gray-brown and below with whitish-gray; tail black, tipped with dark gray and crossed by three bands of grayish-brown above and whitish below; under surface silky white with grayish tinge on throat and a few faint gray bars on sides of breast; bill blackish yellow at base; feet yellowish. Immature: breast scalloped.

Range: - Costa Rica to Guianas, Peru and Brazil; tropical zone of West Colombia south to Baudo region; also region east of eastern Andes. (rare)

Races: - *M.m. extimus* (W. Colombia south to Baudo); *M.m. mirandollei* (East of East Andes)

Remarks: - This species can be distinguished by the white underparts, slaty upperparts and the lack of a pale nuchal collar (see Collared Forest-Falcon).

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BARRED FOREST-FALCON *Micrastur ruficollis* (L-13-14") (18-93)

Above slaty brown, the tail long and rounded, and with three or four very narrow white bars; sides of head and throat pale sooty gray, the underparts otherwise whitish, very narrowly and evenly barred with slaty black. Immature: Similar to adult above, but browner and with a narrow buffy white nuchal collar; throat whitish, the underparts otherwise tawny buff, narrowly barred with brown, especially on the breast.

Range: - Mexico to Argentina; Tropical and subtropical zones of West Andes, Narino, West slope of central Andes and the Santa Marta regions in Colombia.

Races: - M.r. guerilla (Western Colombia) as described above; M.r. zonothorax (Santa Marta and E. Andes) varies from dark slate gray to bright rufous-brown above and the sides of face and throat are dull reddish-brown instead of sooty gray.

Remarks: - A small blackish or rufous-brown hawk with finely barred underparts. If buffy below, look for a distinct nuchal collar. The long rounded tail is also a good character. Dense lowland forests and thickets. Rather uncommon.

WHITE-THROATED FOREST-FALCON *Micrastur gilvicollis* (L-13.5") (2-1-78)

Above dull ashy-brown; wings barred with white on inner webs; tail blackish, narrowly tipped white, four white bands (three on central feathers); below dull white, throat clear; breast minutely barred with wavy lines of grayish-black; sides of breast washed ashy; barring decreases gradually on abdomen, thighs and undertail coverts. Female: Above blackish; forehead and cheeks whitish; posterior ear coverts blackish bordered by a ruff; below similar to male but breast tinged fulvous.

Range: - Guianas, Amazon Valley south to Argentina and Bolivia; S.E. and S.W. Colombia and W. Ecuador; in Colombia only from Meta, east of Andes.

Remarks: - Distinguished from Barred Forest-Falcon by the lack of bars on posterior underparts and white throat.

PLUMBEOUS FOREST-FALCON *Micrastur plumbeus* (L-13") (Ibis 1918-p. 44)

Crown and mantle bluish-gray, becoming darker on rump and tail; tail narrowly tipped white and crossed by one narrow white bar, midway up tail; throat and neck unbanded blue-gray; ear coverts darker; below transverse white and plumbeous bands, the white bands becoming wider on belly and thighs; undertail coverts white, faint dark edgings; bill plumbeous; cere and lores to below eye yellow; feet orange-red to yellow; iris reddish-brown. Female smaller; Immature: Similar but only the breast is barred.

Range: - W. Ecuador and W. Colombia; a very rare hawk; in Colombia reported Rio Munchique and La Guayacana, tropical zone of Cauca Valley.

Remarks: - This species resembles *M. gilvicollis* but is grayer, and tail is short with only one white cross band. (Treated as subspecies of *M. gilvicollis* by Hellymayr).

YELLOW-THROATED CARACARA *Daptrius ater* (L-16.5") (2-1-35)

Entirely black with greenish reflections; a white band across base of tail; cere and sides of face bare and of a yellow or orange color; bill black; feet yellow; iris brown. Immature: Plumage paler and more purplish-black than the adult. The white caudal band extends over upper two-thirds of tail and is crossed by five

black cross-bands, these bands increasing in width from the base of tail towards tip.

Range: - Lower Orinoco and E. Colombia south to Amazonia; tropical zone east of Andes, in Amazonian Colombia.

RED-THROATED CARACARA *Daptrius americanus* (L-20-22") (18-94)

Mainly black, the abdomen, crissum, and thighs immaculate white; bare skin of throat and face deep vermillion; iris deep red; legs vermillion.

Range: - Guatemala to central Peru and S. Brazil; tropical zone in Colombia.

Remarks: - A glossy black hawk with a bare red throat and gleaming white belly. Dense tropical forests, where usually found in pairs or in small flocks, rarely single. The call is loud and disagreeable and has been likened to the word cacao, with the first syllable repeated several times, or ha-ca-ca-oa-co. Feeds on insects, lizards and birds and a great deal of fruit and seeds.

YELLOW-HEADED CARACARA *Milvago chimachima* (L-16") (19-127)

Head, neck all around and underparts buffy-white; a brown streak in continuation of eye; bare skin around eye yellow; back and wing coverts brown, the feathers with ashy margins; wings brownish-black with a conspicuous cream patch; tail basal two thirds buffy-white barred with brown, terminal portion brown; bill ivory color.

Immature: Similar to adults on back, wings and tail; sides of head to cheeks, and neck all around streaked brown and yellowish-buff; a brown patch on ear coverts, cheeks yellowish-white deepening to straw colour on underparts and streaked with brown on chest and breast; two tufts on back of head.

Range: - Panama to Tierra del Fuego and Falkland Islands; in Colombia, tropical and lower subtropical zones.

Races: - *M.c. cordatus* (most of Colombia); *M.c. chimachima* (sighted in Amazonas)

Remarks: - A small, sluggish, rather tame hawk which frequents grassland where cattle graze. They pick the ticks from the backs of cattle and are known as Tick Hawks. They also feed on insects, reptiles and carrion. As it is a bird of the open grasslands and savannahs, it is not found in the heavy forested parts. In flight it shows the pale-colored patches at the wing tips.

MOUNTAIN CARACARA *Phalcobaenus albogularis carunculatus* (L-19.8") (2-1-36)

Above glossy black with greenish reflections; recurved crest; wings black tipped with white; rump and uppertail coverts white; tail black broadly tipped white; sides of face and neck to lower breast black, with broad white stripes; abdomen, thighs, and undertail coverts white; flanks mixed with black; cere and bare skin of face and throat wrinkled and deep orange-yellow or red; bill yellow; bluish at base, rather long, slender and curved; iris brown; legs and feet chrome yellow. Immature: Above dark brown, with buffy tips to feathers on lower back; uppertail coverts buff with dusky bars; wings blackish tipped buffy white; wing coverts also tipped buffy white; breast brown grading to buffy white undertail coverts; tail brown tipped buffy white.

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Range - Western and southern South America to Chile and N.W. Argentina; Paramo zone in S.W. Colombia.

Remarks: - Sometimes found in flocks of six or eight, feeding on the ground in open highland pastures or paramo. Worms constitute the greater portion of their diet.

CRESTED CARACARA *Polyborus plancus cheriway* (L-20-24) (18-94)

Crown, occipital crest, and upperparts generally blackish, the hind-neck creamy white, barred with black; a pale band across the primaries; tail creamy white basally, where narrowly barred with dusky, the terminal portion black; throat, sides of neck, and breast creamy white, the last narrowly barred; abdomen, sides, flanks, and thighs black; crissum creamy white; bare portion of face, red to bright orange. Immature: Essentially like adult, but with deep chocolate-brown replacing the black plumage; hind-neck, breast, and abdomen streaked with creamy white.

Range: - S. United States to Peru, Guianas and Trinidad; tropical to temperate zones in Colombia.

Remarks: - Caracaras are capable of powerful flight and sometimes soar in the manner of vultures. This species, an inveterate scavenger, is often found in the vicinity of carrion. Its black crest, long pale neck, and long legs are prominent when standing. In flight the contrasting white throat and breast, black belly, and white-and-black tail are distinctive. This caracara has very conspicuous pale patches on the wing-tips, similar to the Yellow-Headed Caracara.

PEREGRINE FALCON *Falco peregrinus* (L-16-18") (18-96)

Above bluish slate, darkening to sooty black on the head and primaries; a very conspicuous mystacial stripe; wings long and pointed, tail narrow and dimly barred; below creamy white; often tinged with pinkish on the breast, the lower breast, abdomen, flanks, and thighs narrowly barred with black. Immature: Above deep chocolate-brown, the crown more or less intermixed with buff, the feathers elsewhere narrowly margined with buff or pale rufous; a black postocular and mystacal stripe; underparts rich buff, often pinkish on the breast, the whole boldly streaked with sooty brown.

Range: - Old World and N. America; in Colombia, winter resident from October to March or east of Andes in July (F.p. *cassini*)

Races: - F.p. *anatum* (Caribbean area, Bogota, Malpelo Is.--winter resident, October to March) as described above. F.p. *cassini* (migrant in southern Colombia) lacks the white auriculars, sides of head are solid black.

Remarks: - Also known as Duck Hawk. This falcon can be recognized by its slate or brown colored unbarred cap and nape and black, lobe-shaped "mustaches". The Aplomado Falcon has a narrow black mustache or malar stripe but differs from the Peregrine Falcon by its pale superciliary and nuchal band. The northern race of the Peregrine Falcon is more apt to be found along the coastlines. The Cassini race is a migrant from Falkland Islands and Patagonia and has been found in summer in the mountains of southern Colombia and east slope of Andes in S.W. Narino.

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ORANGE-BREASTED FALCON *Falco deiroleucus* (L-13-5") (18-96)

Sides of head and upperparts black, the feathers of the back, wing-coverts, rump, and upper tail-coverts edged with bluish slate; tail mainly black, narrowly white-tipped, and with several narrow white bars; throat white, or faintly tinged with buff; breast, lower abdomen, and thighs chestnut, a broad black band across the median underparts, this conspicuously barred with buff. Immature: Similar to adult in pattern, but paler, the black areas replaced by deep sooty brown, and the chestnut by pale buff; thighs barred with black.

Range: - Mexico to Argentina; in Colombia, tropical and subtropical zones of Magdalena Valley and East slope of E. Andes.

Remarks: - Much like a Bat Falcon, but notably larger and more prominently barred on the tail and underparts. The reddish breast and black belly in combination are diagnostic.

BAT FALCON *Falco albigularis* (L-9.5-11.5") (18-97)

Sides of head, crown, and hind-neck black, this becoming bluish slate posteriorly; primaries and tail black, the latter very narrowly barred with bluish slate (above) and white (below); median throat, sides of neck, and chest buffy white, tinged with tawny laterally; breast, upper abdomen, and sides sooty black, very narrowly barred with white; lower abdomen, crissum, and thighs chestnut. Immature: Similar to adult, but less slaty above, and duller below, the breast and upper abdomen sooty brown.

Range: - Mexico to Argentina; Tropical zone of N. Colombia, Magdalena Valley, Pacific Coast, and area east of the Andes.

Remarks: - Also known as White-Throated Falcon. A very small, sturdy falcon, mainly black below, but with a whitish throat and chest and rich chestnut belly. Orange-breasted Falcons are much larger, and will be known by their reddish chests, tawny bellies, and more prominent tail-barring. Call, Key, Key, Key repeated.

APLOMADO FALCON *Falco femoralis* (L-15-17") (20-1-400)

Upperparts and crown blackish-slate color, the latter bordered by a conspicuous buff or cinnamon stripe originating above the eye; black postocular and malar stripe; primaries long and pointed, mainly dusky, the inner webs deeply notched with white; tail blackish-white tipped, and with six or seven conspicuous white bars; throat and breast pale buffy-white; the posterior edge forming a deep semicircle; sides, flanks, and band across abdomen dull black, the feathers narrowly white tipped; lower abdomen, thighs and crissum orange brown or ochraceous; bill dark gray; cere and feet yellow. Immatures: similar but with streaked breast and black patch on each flank and solid black wing linings.

Range: - S.W. United States to Tierra del Fuego; in Colombia, tropical to temperate zones.

Races: - *F.f. femoralis* (all except S.W. Colombia) as described above; *F.f. pinchiae* (S.W. Colombia) a little darker above and deeper ochraceous on abdomen.

Remarks: - A medium-sized falcon, somewhat larger than a Sparrow Hawk and can be identified by its dark wing linings and black belly contrasting with the whitish breast and orange-brown thighs and undertail coverts. At close range the pale superciliary and rusty nuchal collar will distinguish it.

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PIGEON HAWK *Falco columbarius* c. (L-11-12.5") (18-99)
Above bluish gray or bluish slate, the feathers with black shaft-streaks, sides of head pale, more or less streaked with darker; primaries long and pointed, the inner webs deeply notched with white; tail white-tipped, and with a broad subterminal and several lesser black bars; below whitish, generously streaked with brown or rusty, the whole sometimes tinged with buff. Female and immature: Similar to male, but brown or sooty above, and with the underparts less heavily streaked.
Range: - Old World, N. America and N.W. South America; in Colombia. winter resident from October to May.
Remarks: - A small falcon, about the size of a Sparrow Hawk, but with uniformly dark upperparts and prominent ventral stripes and banded tail.

AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK *Falco sparverius* (L-10.5") (20-70)
Crown, wing-coverts, and secondaries gray, the first with a chestnut median patch; primaries long and pointed, mainly black, the inner webs deeply notched with white; hind-neck, back, scapulars, rump and tail rufous, the last white tipped and with a broad black subterminal band; a few black bars on back and scapulars; throat and sides of head whitish, the latter with two vertical black stripes; breast and upper abdomen cinnamon or orange-cinnamon passing to pinkish buff on undertail coverts; few or no black spots on flanks. Female: Above dull rufous, evenly barred with dusky, the crown also dusky; sides of head with two vertical stripes as in male; below pale buffy, broadly streaked with rusty.
Range: - Alaska to Tierra del Fuego; in Colombia, Pacific Coast, Caribbean coast, Narino, W. slope of central Andes, Cauca Valley and areas east of Andes and Orinoco. Tropical to temperate zones.
Races: - *F.s. ochraceus* (E. slope of E. Andes at North end); as described above. *F.s. caucae* (Cauca Valley, Pacific coast, Narino, W. Slope central Andes north to Antioquia). This race has the deeply colored underparts of the male as in *F.s. ochraceus* but the sides are conspicuously spotted with black and the crown is blackish-gray. The females have darker gray crowns. *F.s. isabellinus* (open grasslands of Caribbean Coast and Orinoco region) has very small rufous spot on light gray crown and immaculate tawny underparts. *F.s. intermedius* (Llanos, E. Andes at southern end, upper Magdalena Valley and E. slope Central Andes) underparts of male pinkish-buff, breast and sides marked with large blackish spots.
Remarks: - The only small hawk with a reddish back and tail. Sparrow Hawks prefer fairly open country and prey chiefly on insects and small rodents. They fly with rapid wing-beats, seldom soaring, but, when hunting, customarily hover briefly above their prey. This characteristic shared by no other small hawk. It sits fairly erect with an occasional lift or jerk of its tail, usually perching on telegraph poles, posts or wires.

FAMILY CRACIDAE - CURASSOWS, GUANS AND CHACHALACAS

The birds of this family are chicken-like with long, broad tails and strong legs. Many species are crested and some have casques at base of bill; cere and lores are bare in most species and throat is bare or wattled in some species. They are birds of the forest and jungle, often foraging on the ground but usually

roost in trees at night or when disturbed. They have a heavy, direct flight and the Penelope Genus have slow "drumming" display flight. The voice is usually loud and harsh, but some have deep guttural sounds. They feed on fruits, seeds and insects.

KEY

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| A | Plumage black glossed with blue, purplish-greenish or bronzy except for belly, or crown or wing coverts | a |
| B | Plumage mainly brown, chestnut or olive..... | b (after no. 13) |
| a | Crown, nape and sides of upper neck white; greater wing coverts and streaks on breast white..... | Pipile cumanensis |
| | Crown black, more or less barred with white..... | 1 |
| 1 | A long narrow wattle hanging from lower throat..... | Aburria aburri |
| | No wattle hanging from neck..... | 2 |
| 2 | With a large, bony casque on forehead..... | Pauxi pauxi |
| | With no bony casque, but head crested..... | 3 |
| 3 | Upperparts not barred with white (except sometimes on wing coverts and tail)..... | 4 |
| | Upper parts barred with white..... | 13 |
| 4 | Feathers of crown not curled..... | 5 |
| | Feathers of crown elongated, curled at tips..... | 6 |
| 5 | Belly and tip of tail white..... | Mitu salvini |
| | Belly and tip of tail chestnut or rufous..... | Mitu tomentosa |
| 6 | Crest uniform black; belly white..... | 7 |
| | Crest black, more or less (sometimes indistinctly) barred or spotted with white; belly white, buffy or rufous..... | 10 |
| 7 | Tail all black..... | 8 |
| | Tail tipped with white..... | 9 |
| 8 | Lores naked; base of bill yellow to orange-red..... | Crax alector |
| | Lores naked; base of bill red and male has red wattle on each side of bill..... | Crax globulosa |
| | Lores feathered; base of bill yellow..... | Crax rubra |
| 9 | Lores naked, or scarcely feathered; base of bill yellow, male has yellow knob on bill and yellow wattles | Crax daubentoni |
| | Lores thickly feathered; base of bill slaty-bluish to greenish..... | Crax alberti |
| 10 | Tail tipped with white..... | 11 |
| | Tail not tipped with white..... | 12 |
| 11 | Breast and sides black, feathers of upper abdomen and thighs with narrow white tips; belly white..... | Crax annulata |
| | Breast, sides and thighs black barred with white or buffy; belly white or buffy..... | Crax daubentoni |
| 12 | Belly and undertail coverts ochraceous-rufous..... | Crax globulosa |
| | Belly and undertail coverts white..... | Crax alector |
| 13 | Below broadly barred black and white (or buffy) from chin to lower breast; belly and flanks immaculate buffy..... | Crax annulata |
| | Throat and upper breast blackish; lower breast rufous or chestnut, barred black at sides, fading to ochraceous and buff on belly..... | Crax alberti |
| b | Breast plain, or vermiculated or mottled..... | 14 |
| | Breast streaked or spotted..... | 17 |

- 8
- 14 Tail barred; crest black and white, feathers curled at tip..... Crax rubra
Tail unbarred, plain, or vermiculated, or pale tipped..... 15
 - 15 Long crest black, recumbent; tail and entire back vermiculated rufous and black; bill red..... Nothocrax urumutum
No long black crest..... 16
 - 16 Upper breast olive in contrast to rufous underparts; tail plain..... Chamaepetes goudotii
Upper breast dull brown, shading to paler grayish-brown or grayish-buff on belly; tail pale tipped.... Ortalis garula
Similar, but underparts olive-brown or rufescent; crissum rufous-chestnut..... Ortalis ruficrissa
 - 17 Feathers of breast edged all around with grayish, giving a scaled appearance..... 18
Feathers of breast edged at sides only with white, giving a streaked appearance..... 19
 - 18 Outer tail feathers rufous..... Ortalis guttata
Outer tail feathers bronzy-black..... Penelope montagnii
 - 19 Tail feathers tipped with white, buffy, rufous or chestnut..... Penelope argyrotis
Tail feathers without contrasting tips..... 20
 - 20 Feathers of upper mantle edged grayish..... Penelope jacquacu
Feathers of mantle without pale edges..... 21
 - 21 Rump and lower back bronzy; same color as mantle.... Penelope ortonii
Rump dull rufous in contrast to mantle..... Penelope purpurascens
Mantle and lower back dark glossy olive-green; outer primaries pale grayish-brown; underparts dark brown finely vermiculated with rufous..... Penelope granti

NOCTURNAL CURASSOW Nothocrax urumutum (L-24") (2-22-484)

Long black crest on top of head; nape and feathered parts of head, throat, neck and chest chestnut, shading into brownish-chestnut on mantle, which like the rest of the upper parts is finely vermiculated with black; lores and large naked space surrounding eye, pale yellow above and purplish below; wings brownish-black, vermiculated with buff; breast and rest of underparts cinnamon slightly mottled on the sides with dusky; tail black tipped whitish buff, except central pair of feathers which are vermiculated towards margins with rufous-buff; bill scarlet; legs flesh color.

Female: Similar but coarser vermiculations of buff on darker background above; chest, breast, sides and thighs are mottled dusky.

Range: - Amazonia to S. Colombia, E. Ecuador and Peru; Tropical zone in Amazonian Colombia in Leticia.

Remarks: - As its name implies this Curassow is reported to be nocturnal in its habits. It can be distinguished by its long black crest contrasting with the chestnut head and neck, and the back and tail vermiculated rufous and black.

RAZOR-BILLED CURASSOW Mitu salvini (L-28") (2-22-487)

Black, glossed blue; lower part of belly, undertail coverts and tip of tail white; elongated crest; lores and sides of head thickly feathered; bill much elevated, large and entirely red; feet red. Female similar.

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Range: - Tropical zone of eastern Colombia (east of Andes), and East Ecuador.

Remarks: - This Curassow can be distinguished by its large elevated red bill with no casque, its white abdomen and tail tip. The Lesser Razor-Billed Curassow has the posterior underparts and tail tip chestnut.

LESSER RAZOR-BILLED CURASSOW *Mitu tomentosa* (L-35") (2-22-487)

Black, glossed blue, belly, undertail coverts and outer part of thighs and tips of tail feathers dark chestnut; head with only a very short crest; bill elevated and red, but smaller than *M. salvini*.

Range: - British Guiana west to Orinoco River and Rio Negro Region of Colombia, as well as the eastern Llanos.

Remarks: - Although the bill is smaller than the Razor-Billed Curassow, the bird itself is larger. Found along the wooded banks of the rivers in the Savannahs of the Llanos.

HELMETED CURASSOW *Pauxi pauxi* (L-33.5") (2-22-487)

Black, glossed dark green; belly and undertail coverts and tip of tail white; feathers on head and neck short and velvety; large round slate-blue casque above base of bill; bill bright red; legs red. Female: Head and neck black; upper back chestnut barred black and tipped buff; lower back reddish-brown barred black; tail black tipped white, central feathers and base of other feathers mottled buffy; wings pale rufous, mottled black; chin and throat pale reddish-brown; chest rufous barred black, shading to pale rufous on breast, sides and thighs; belly and undertail coverts white.

Range: - Around Caracas, Venezuela west to Merida; Perija Mts. on the border of Colombia and N. Bolivia.

Remarks: The short velvety feathers of the head give the appearance of a helmet.

CRESTED CURASSOW *Crax allector* (L-34") (2-22-475)

Black, glossed purple; lower belly, flanks, and undertail coverts white; no white on tail; crest is all black and curled forward; lores naked; no swelling on base of bill, nor wattles; cere and base of bill yellow, extremity blue-horn color; feet horn color.

Range: - Guianas to Rio Negro; S. Venezuela; tropical zone at east base of East Andes in Colombia.

Remarks: - During January and February in nesting season their deep sounding growlish cry can be heard in the early morning. They feed on the ground and on fruit trees. Their nest is in bushes near the ground. The curled black crest, all black tail, the lack of wattles or casque and yellow base of bill will distinguish this curassow.

WATTLED CURASSOW *Crax globulosa* (L-34") (2-22-482)

Black, glossed dark green; middle of belly, flanks and undertail coverts white; large swollen process on base of bill, and a wattle on each side of bill red; tip of bill blackish-horn; naked skin around eye dark blue; legs and feet pinkish-horn color. Female: Belly, flanks, and undertail coverts rufous-buff; rest of plumage black; crest barred with white; no swollen parts on bill; basal part of bill red.

Range: - Upper Amazonia from S. Colombia, E. Ecuador and W. Brazil to Bolivia; in Colombia, Isla Mocagua in Amazon River on Peru border.

Remarks: - The male can be distinguished by its red wattles and red knob at base of bill, and plain black tail. The female is distinguished by black and white barred crest, black back and tail, and rufous underparts.

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BLUE-WATTLED CURASSOW *Crax alberti* (L-35") (2-22-483)

Black, glossed dark green; middle of belly, flanks and undertail coverts white; lores thickly covered with feathers; crest curled forward; tail tipped white; basal part of bill, which is sometimes swollen, and the wattles on either side of bill, blue; remainder of bill horny-yellow; legs and feet gray. Female: Black, each feather of crest with two white bars; lower back, tail and wings narrowly barred with white; primaries bright rufous-chestnut; breast chestnut, shading to cinnamon on belly and undertail coverts; sides of breast and thighs more or less barred with black; tail tipped white. Range: - Tropical zone, N. Colombia, Santa Marta, middle and lower Magdalena Valley and lower Cauca Valley.

Remarks: - The black, curled crest, greenish wattles, white belly and tail tip will distinguish the male. The white bars on crest, lower back and wings, the white tail tip, and the black bars on the sides of the rufous to buffy underparts will distinguish the female.

WHITE-TIPPED WATTLED CURASSOW *Crax daubentoni* (L-34") (2-22-482)

Black, glossed dark green; middle of belly, flanks and undertail coverts white; tail tipped white; swollen knob and wattles yellow; legs and feet grayish-horn; crest curled forward. Female: Similar but feathers of crest white at base; breast, sides and thighs barred with white; cere purplish-black; bill black; legs grayish-brown; smaller than male, length 31.5".

Range: - Tropical zone of N. Venezuela, from La Guaira south to Apure and west to N.E. Colombia (lowlands of Tibu and Catatumbo).

Remarks: - The male of this species can be distinguished by the white tipped tail and the yellow wattles. *C. alberti* has white tipped tail but blue wattles.

ANNULATED CURASSOW *Crax annulata* (10-175)

Black, dark greenish gloss; breast and sides black; belly and undertail coverts white; all tail feathers except central pair tipped white; greater and median wing coverts, upper abdomen and thighs with narrow indistinct white tips; crest composed of feathers with spatulate, recurved tips, all except the longest feathers barred and spotted white. Female: Similar but tail tipped buffy, except central pair; wings and coverts prominently barred white or buffy-white; uppertail coverts barred white; below from chin to lower breast broadly barred white, broader on chest and tinged buffy; abdomen and flanks immaculate buff; thighs and undertail coverts black barred buffy-white; elongated crest largely white; iris brown; feet dusky flesh color; bill black.

Range: - Humid tropical zone of northern Santa Marta Mts. in Colombia.

Remarks: - The black and white crest, the white tips on wing coverts, abdomen and thighs, and the white-tipped tail will distinguish the male. The prominently barred wings, uppertail coverts and underparts from chin to chest, as well as the immaculate buffy posterior underparts will distinguish the female.

GREAT CURASSOW *Crax rubra* (L-30-38") (18-100)

Mainly black, the head very conspicuously crested; abdomen and crissum white; bill dusky, the base of the upper mandible with a prominent yellow nob. Female: Considerably smaller than male

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spotted with white, the crest boldly barred with same; upperparts otherwise mainly cinnamon-rufous or chestnut (often blackish anteriorly), the remiges and tail usually finely mottled with black; chest dusky chestnut shading to cinnamon on breast and sides; abdomen and crissum buffy.

Range: - Mexico to Ecuador; in Colombia, tropical zone of Atrato Valley, and Pacific Coast south to the Baudo Mts.

Remarks: - A large, black or cinnamon-rufous, turkey-like bird with a very conspicuous crest. Curassows inhabit heavily forested areas and usually are found singly or in pairs; less commonly in small flocks. While mainly terrestrial, they roost in trees and often feed on berries and fruit among the lower branches. The call is a low soft "grunt", repeated at intervals. "grr-rump".

CRESTED GUAN *Penelope purpurascens* (L-34-36") (2-22-498)

Above olive glossed with coppery-green; top of head and conspicuous crest dark-brown slightly glossed with green; mantle faintly streaked with white; lower back, rump, and uppertail coverts dull chestnut with a slight greenish gloss; the scapulars, secondaries and central tail feathers with a coppery gloss; chest and breast dull olive boldly streaked with white; belly dull chestnut; thighs and undertail coverts olive-brown, the latter fringed with rufous; area about eye and entire throat bare, the former blue and the latter reddish-orange; feet coral-red.

Range: - Mexico to W. Ecuador and W. Venezuela; in Colombia, tropical and subtropical zones of Pacific Coast, W. Andes, West slope of Central Andes, Magdalena Valley and Santa Marta Region.

Races: - *P.p. aequatorialis* (Pacific Coast) described above; *P.p. perspicax* (W. Andes and west slope of the Central Andes) has the inner remiges coppery-auburn and scapulars and upper wing coverts narrowly edged with grayish. *P.p. brunnescens* (Santa Marta Region and the lower Magdalena Valley) has the upper back dull bronze; foreneck and breast brownish.

Remarks: - This species when flushed has the habit of squawking and flying only a short distance. All the *Penelope* genus have fairly elongated crests and have the area around the eye, chin and throat naked with a median wattle. A common resident of dense lowland forests. Guans and Curassows are much hunted for food, but where not frequently disturbed they are fairly tame. Guans are more arboreal than Curassows, and rather gregarious. When certain trees are in fruit, a number of guans sometimes congregate to feed, and at that time may easily be approached. This species has a call note which sounds like a metallic yelping, quenk, quenk, quenk or keelp, keelp, keelp.

STREAK-MANTLED GUAN *Penelope jacquacu j.* (L-25-27") (2-22-499)

General color of upperparts olive, glossed with coppery-green; crest and back of neck are dull olive-green, each feather more or less distinctly margined with gray; feathers of mantle are very distinctly margined with white on the sides; lower back, rump and uppertail coverts dull chestnut with a slight greenish-gloss; throat olive; chest to belly chestnut; thighs and undertail coverts olive-brown, the latter fringed with chestnut; iris and naked skin of throat red; feet coral red. Immatures: have tail washed with rufous.

Range: - E. Colombia to N. Brazil, and N. Bolivia; tropical zone, Amazonian Colombia.

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Remarks: - This Guan is usually found on the ground. The feathers of the head and neck are edged with gray, similar to the Scaly-Headed Guan, but the mantle is faintly streaked rather than scaled.

OLIVE-GREEN GUAN *Penelope granti orienticola* (L-29-32") (12-1-No.1-143)
Upperparts dark olive-green, without any brownish tinge on the lower back and rump; crest and back of neck have each feather narrowly edged with gray; outer primaries are pale grayish-brown; upper breast dark olive-green; rest of underparts are dark brown with narrow vermiculations of rufescent.

Range: - British Guiana, S. Venezuela, N. Brazil from north bank of Amazon to upper Rio Negro; extreme eastern Colombia in Rio Guiana region.

Remarks: - This is a dark olive-green Guan with pale grayish-brown wings and dark underparts, which are rufescent posteriorly. The plain tail will distinguish it from the Rufous-Vented Chachalaca.

BRONZE-BACKED GUAN *Penelope ortonii* (L-32") (2-22-496)
Brownish-bronze, slightly washed green; top of head darker; breast narrowly streaked with white; throat and foreneck bare and yellowish-red; legs and feet bluish-red; iris brown.

Range: - W. Ecuador and W. Colombia; from Chanchan to Choco; tropical and lower subtropical zones of Colombia.

Remarks: - Observed in tallest trees on edge of forest in evening. An all bronzy guan with a white-streaked breast.

SCALY-HEADED GUAN *Penelope montagnii* (L-22") (2-22-492)
Head, back, sides of neck, chin and throat dark brown, each feather margined pale gray; mantle, wings and tail olive-brown, sometimes inclining to rufous with greenish gloss; lower back, rump and uppertail coverts dark chestnut; chest and breast olive-brown, feathers margined gray-white; belly and rest of underparts rufous-brown; bare skin of throat red; end half of upper bill reddish.

Range: - W. Venezuela, south to Bolivia; in Colombia, subtropical to temperate zones of central and eastern Andes and the Mts. of Narino.

Races: - *P.m. montagnii* (East and central Andes, also Narino) as described above; *P.m. brooki* (S.E. Narino and headwaters of Putumayo); chin and throat thinly feathered with black; white edges of feathers of foreneck and breast more prominent than in nominate race; upper bill chrome yellow on tip contrasting abruptly with black base (tip of upper bill of nominate race is reddish).

Remarks: - This Guan has the whole head, neck, upper back and breast with gray to white margins on the feathers producing a scaly or squamate appearance. The Scaly-Chested Chacalaca also has a scaly breast but the top of head is grayish-black and the lower underparts are paler brownish-white instead of rufous-brown.

BAR-TAILED GUAN *Penelope argyrotis* (L-24") (2-22-501)
General color brown; feathers of mantle, wing coverts, chest and breast edged with whitish producing a marked striped appearance; feathers of head form a crest; primaries slate-blue; tail is olive-brown above and slate-blue below tipped with rufous, chestnut, buffy or whitish; chin and throat bright red; legs and feet red; bill black; iris brown.

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Range: - Venezuela and Colombia to Peru; in Colombia, upper tropical and subtropical zones of Santa Marta, north part of east slope of East Andes, also Perija Mountains on the Venezuela border.
Races: - P.a. colombiana (Santa Marta) has rufous tips to the tail; P.a. albicauda (Perija Mountains) has the tail broadly tipped with pale buffy-white or grayish-white; P.a. mesaeus (north part of the E. slope of East Andes) has cinnamon tail tips. (?)
Remarks: - This species can be recognized readily since it is the only Guan with white-striped breast and mantle that has a contrasting tail tip.

SCALY-CHESTED CHACHALACA *Ortalis guttata* (L-19-22") (2-22-510)
Top of head grayish-black; back of neck, mantle, wings and upper-tail coverts olive-brown, sometimes glossed bronze or purple; lower back and rump rufous-brown; line of black bristle-like feathers down middle of chin and throat; neck, chest and upper breast brown tinged olive, and feathers margined with white, producing a scaly appearance; lower breast and belly and undertail coverts brownish-white, some feathers of latter tipped rufous; tail glossed with dark olive-green, two outer pair feathers with basal part dark chestnut; iris brown; bare skin of face brownish-gray; throat red; legs and feet red.

Range: - Colombia south to Bolivia and E. Brazil; tropical and subtropical zones, in Colombia chiefly in Amazonian region.

Races: - O.g. caquetae (of eastern Colombia, Caqueta region) is described above. O.g. columbiana (Upper Magdalena Valley) is larger (22" instead of 19" total length) and has the forehead whitish-gray, passing into ashy-gray and the lower back and rump is olive-brown, similar to the upper back; the whitish markings on chest and upper breast are narrower; feet are red. O.f. caucae (Cauca Valley) has no whitish forehead but the whole top of head is ashy-gray; the lower back and rump is rufescent as in O.g. caquetae and the feet are horn color instead of red.

Remarks: - Found among the thick bushes on the low river banks and seldom go far in the forest. They roost in trees only at night, where they keep to the ends of low branches fifteen to eighteen feet up. They tame very readily and make good pets. They fly like partridges. They feed on young shoots of bushes and are especially fond of Yucca shoots. See Remarks under Scaly-Headed Guan.

RUFIOUS-VENTED CHACHALACA *Ortalis ruficrissa* (ruficrissa)
(L-20") (2-22-512)

Above grayish-olive, rump and uppertail coverts brown; forehead and malar region black; tail tipped broadly white; underparts olive-brown or rufescent; flanks light rufous; crissum bright rufous-chestnut.

Range: - Northern Colombia and W. Venezuela; in Colombia, tropical zone of Santa Marta, Guajira peninsula and Zulia Valley.

Races: - O.r. ruficrissa (E and S.E. side Santa Marta Mts., Guajira Peninsula) as described above; O.r. baliola (Zulia Valley) is similar but darker and more rufous on posterior underparts.

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Remarks: - The brown rump and white-tipped tail will distinguish it from the Olive-Green Guan. The lack of white streaks on breast distinguish it from the Bar-Tailed Guan.

CHESTNUT-WINGED CHACHALACA *Ortalis garrula* (L-22") (2-22-515)
Top of head and nape dull brownish rufous; reddish brown auriculars upperparts grayish-olive; primaries chestnut; chest olive-gray shading gradually into white on breast and underparts; tail glossed with dull grayish-green, all the feathers except the middle pair tipped with white.

Range: - Nicaragua to northern Colombia; tropical zone, lower Magdalena basin in Colombia.

Races: - *O.g. garrula* (N. Bolivia, lower Magdalena Valley, west base Santa Marta Mts.) as described above; *O.g. chocoensis* (near Panama border) has a grayer crown.

Remarks: - Frequents the thickest and most impenetrable cover in open woodland, but in morning and evening they perch in conspicuous places and cackle very loudly. They have a loud repeated call sounding like chack, chack, chack.

SICKLE-WINGED GUAN *Chamaepetes goudotii* (L-24") (2-22-521)
Above, brownish glossed with bronze-green; feathers of top of head rather long but not crested; neck washed and margined with gray; upper breast olive in contrast to rufous underparts; two outer primaries deeply excised at extremity; chin and throat feathered; naked space around eye bright cobalt-blue; bill black; iris carmine; feet bright salmon-red.

Range: - Northern Colombia south in mountains to Peru; in Colombia, upper tropical to temperate zones, usually between 5500' to 9000'.

Races: - *C.g. goudotii* (all three ranges Andes but not Narino) as described above; *C.g. sanctae-marthae* (Santa Marta) has a dark rufous throat and dusky chin spot; *C.g. tschudii* (E. slope of Narino and headwaters of Putumayo) has the brighter rufous color of the underparts extended up to the foreneck and more sharply defined against the brownish throat.

Remarks: - It feeds much on the ground, preferring to run than fly and has a peculiar rattling-clucking call note. The plain tail and olive upper breast contrasting with the rufous underparts will distinguish this species.

WHITE-HEADED PIPING GUAN *Pipile cumanensis cumanensis* (L-30") (2-22-517)

Above black, glossed with dark green; top of head covered with elongate white feathers forming a crest, and extending halfway down each side of neck; some feathers of chest and mantle margined white on side, forming streaks; secondary and median wing coverts white black-tipped; point of bill black; cere and naked skin around nostrils and eye white streaked with blue; naked skin on throat and wattle dark blue; iris dark red-brown; legs red.

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Range: - Tropical South America east of the Andes: Amazonian Colombia.

Remarks: - This is the only Guan in Colombia with a white head. The males make an extraordinary rattling sound with their wings in early morning and late in the evening which is produced by the stiff and pointed ends of the outer primaries.

YELLOW-WATTLED BLACK GUAN *Aburria aburri* (L-29") (2-22-520)

Black glossed dark green; front upperpart of neck mostly naked or thinly covered with feathers, and with a naked elongate vermiform yellow wattle situated at base. Immatures: similar but brown-er and less glossy.

Range: - W. Venezuela to Peru; tropical and subtropical zones of all three ranges of Andes in Colombia.

Remarks: - This is the only Guan in Colombia with a long narrow wattle hanging down from the lower neck.

FAMILY PHASIANIDAE - QUAILS AND PARTRIDGES

Quails and partridges are small to medium-sized scratch-ing, chicken-like birds with strong legs. Quails have short tails, partridges have longer tails. They are terrestrial in habits but roost in trees. Their flight is strong but not prolonged. They feed on seeds, insects, birds and berries.

K E Y

- A Underparts barred or streaked..... a
B Underparts neither barred or streaked..... b
a Head with some elongated feathers forming a thin crest..... *Colinus cristatus*
Head with short crest, or with no distinct crest.... 1
1 Lower parts barred..... 2
Lower parts streaked..... 3
2 Bars coarse, black and white; small size 7.5" long.. *Rhynchortyx cinctus*
Bars fine (in a few cases not distinct) buff bordered with black or brown; larger 9" or longer..... *Odontophorus guianensis*
(*marmoratus* or *buckleyi*)
3 Throat black..... *Odontophorus atrifrons*
Crown white; throat black..... *Odontophorus strophium*
b Small size, about 7.5" long; throat gray to whitish *Rhynchortyx cinctus*
Size larger, 9" long or more..... 4
4 Throat black..... *Odontophorus erthrops*
Throat rufous-chestnut..... *Odontophorus hyperythrus*
Throat grayish, or grayish-buff to rufescent..... *Odontophorus guianensis*
(*medius* subspecies)

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CRESTED BOBWHITE *Colinus cristatus* (L-8-8.5") (2-22-407)

Lores, top of head, elongate crest, chin and throat rufous-buff, malar streak and superciliary may be rufous-buff or mixed with black or all black; ear coverts brown or white; upper parts rufous washed with gray and becoming gray on rump and uppertail coverts; all the upper parts vermiculated with black; wings brown mottled with rufous-white; chest, sides and flanks rufous mixed with black and spotted with white; breast and belly white barred with black and tipped with orange-buff; undertail coverts buff with darker streaks. Female: differs from the male by having the feathers of throat and superciliary stripe edged with black; ear coverts are brown; crest dark brown; underparts paler but with more black barring.

Range: - Panama and N. South America: tropical to the lower border of the temperate zone in all ranges of Colombia, more often in the arid lowlands.

Races: - *C.c. leucotis* (middle and upper Magdalena Valley). The males have white ear coverts and no black in the malar and superciliary stripes; *C.c. decoratus* (Northern Colombia from Rio Sinu east to the Magdalena Delta) similar to *Leucotis* but more richly colored throughout; superciliary and malar stripes mixed with black; throat dark rich chestnut; females have buffy throats mixed with black. *C.c. badius* - (Cauca Valley and West slope W. Andes) darker colored than *leucotis*, less reddish on throat and chest than *decoratus*; *C.c. littoralis* (N.W. base of Santa Marta Mts.) similar to *decoratus* but paler; *C.c. cristatus* - (La Guajira and E. base of Santa Marta Mts.) The superciliary stripe is black; *C.c. parvicristatus* (E. base of the eastern Andes and Llanos) has little spotting on the chest, ear coverts dark brown and shorter dark brown crest.

Remarks: - The long pointed crest and the rufous abdominal patch as well as the barred and spotted sides and flanks will distinguish this quail. They frequent grassy and brush habitats, where they forage and roost in coveys in heavy bushes a few feet above the ground. Male birds have three parted call like northern Bobwhites.

MARbled WOOD-QUAIL *Odontophorus guianensis* (L-10-11.5") (1-10-366)

Narrow forehead yellow-brown; crown chestnut; upperparts brown barred with darker; neck and upper back tinged with gray; sides of head and throat rufous, sometimes throat is grayish or grayish-buff; breast and abdomen dark buffy-brown barred finely and irregularly with paler and with blackish; lores and area around eye bare and crimson color; indefinite band from forehead over eye dark brown; cheeks brighter auburn; iris dusky-brown; bill blackish; feet dark gray.

Range: - S.W. Costa Rica, Panama, Guianas to Colombia and Bolivia: tropical zone of eastern Colombia, in forested areas; Antigua and Magdalena Valley.

Races: - *O.g. marmoratus* - (Antigua and Magdalena Valley) sides of head and throat rufescent; *O.g. medius* (Rio Vaupes area) has the throat grayish and sides of head are grayish or grayish-buff to rufescent, and unbarred bright ochraceous-tawny underparts; *O.g. buckleyi* (E. base of E. Andes south of Meta) sides of head and throat grayish or grayish-buff and underparts duller ranging

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from gray to brown with more pronounced dusky cross-marks.
Remarks: - Wood-Quail are large (50% larger than Bobwhite) with a short tail, large stout feet, large beak decurved like hawk. They have a peculiar far-sounding call-note given at dawn and dusk. They also have many lovely, sweet and liquid whistling notes varied by a tremulo, all delivered rapidly and almost breathlessly. They inhabit low jungle, brush and open grassy country and although they may be abundant, they are difficult to see for they can conceal themselves absolutely in tufts of grass. Nest is on ground and roofed over; inhabits deep woods. The Marbled Wood-Quail have a bushy chestnut crest, rather conspicuous red area around the eye, and generally brownish coloration which contrasts with the slate-gray of the lower neck and upper back.

RUFIOUS-FRONTED WOOD-QUAIL *Odontophorus erythrops* (L-9.6") (1-10-370)
Forehead and superciliaries rufous; crown dark brown; cheeks, chin and throat black; lores and area around eye bare and blackish; breast and sides rufous-brown; flanks, lower abdomen and undertail coverts dull cinnamon-brown barred with blackish; back is brownish with black flecks; iris dark brown; bill black; feet slate-gray. Female similar.

Range: - Honduras to S. W. Ecuador; in Colombia, tropical zone west of W. Andes (Pacific coast region).

Remarks: - The rufous forehead and superciliaries contrast with the dark brown crown, and black chin, cheeks and throat.

BLACK-FRONTED PARTRIDGE *Odontophorus atrifrons* (Bull. A.M.N.H. 1900 p.121)

Forehead, chin, throat, cheeks and ear coverts deep black; top of head and crest dark chestnut becoming rufous on sides of ear coverts; mantle olivaceous-gray vermiculated with black; lower back, rump and uppertail coverts olivaceous-brown with black blotches; tail dark brown, faintly barred blackish and freckled with rusty; upper breast like mantle varied with buffy-white forming a row of buffy-white ill-defined spots; lower breast ochraceous-rufous streaked with black; flanks buffy olivaceous-brown barred black; undertail coverts black barred and tipped rufous; bill black; feet dark horn.

Range: - Colombia; subtropical zone of the Santa Marta Mts. and northern part of the East Andes, on the western slope.

Races: - *O.a. atrifrons* (Santa Marta Mts) described above; *O.a. variegatus* (eastern Andes) is similar but the whole crown is black, only the nape being brown; mantle is more buffy.

Remarks: - This partridge can be recognized by the black forehead, face and throat and dark chestnut crest. This species is very rare and shy, usually found in pairs. Its call resembles that of the Gray-Necked WoodRail, a loud rattling note which can be heard for some distance.

CHESTNUT THROATED PARTRIDGE *Odontophorus hyperythrus* (L-11") (2-22-436)

Above olive-brown, washed rufous, vermiculated with black; scapulars and secondaries rufous marked with black; primaries dark brown; lores, superciliaries, chin, throat and underparts deep rust-red, rather paler towards middle of breast and belly; small

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white patch on ear coverts, thighs, vent and undertail coverts rufous-brown vermiculated with black, undertail coverts edged rufous-buff. Female: Breast and rest of underparts dark gray, shading into blackish-gray on flanks; rest similar to male.

Range: - Colombia; upper tropical and subtropical zones of all three ranges.

Remarks: - The plain rufous-red throat and anterior underparts of the male and rufous throat and dark gray underparts of the female will distinguish this species. It is larger than the Tawny-Faced Quail.

GORGETED PARTRIDGE *Odontophorus strophium* (L-10.5") (2-22-442)

Crown deep brown, nape deep chestnut; mantle reddish-brown with narrow white stripes; primaries dark brown; superciliaries, chin and bands along the sides of throat mottled black and white; a black band from the bill passing below the eye, across the ear coverts and down the sides of the neck, throat black, margined below by a wide white band across the fore part of the neck, which in turn is succeeded by a black band; chest, breast, sides and flanks rufous-chestnut, shading into rufous-buff on the middle of belly, all the feathers with subterminal white shaft spots.

Range: - Central Colombia; Bogota region.

Remarks: - The wide white band on the lower neck which is bordered above and below with black will distinguish this partridge.

TAWNY-FACED QUAIL *Rhynchortyx cinctus* (L-7.5") (1-10-405)

Forehead, lores, broad superciliaries, cheeks, sides of throat and auriculars bright amber-brown to orange-rufous; narrow dusky line from the eye to the lores; crown chestnut-brown; nape and upper back gray with brown edgings; shoulders and across back blackish; wings and back and tail buffy-brown freckled with dusky; lower throat and breast gray; upper abdomen, sides and flanks rufous; thighs faintly barred; middle of lower abdomen whitish; iris reddish-brown; bill black, becoming brown at tip; feet dark gray. Female: Dark brown face instead of orange-rufous.

Range: - Honduras south to N. W. Ecuador; in Colombia, tropical zone of San Juan and upper Atrato Valleys, and Pacific Coast.

Races: - *R.c. australis* (San Juan, upper Atrato Valley and Pacific coast) as above; *R.c. hypopus* (Upper Sinu Valley and Gulf of Uraba) is paler below with more pure white in centre of abdomen; thighs whitish only faintly barred; female also paler with rusty instead of dusky auriculars.

Remarks: - Rather small, short-tailed Quail with a large thick decurved bill. A little smaller than Wood-Quail.

FAMILY OPISTROCOMIDAE - THE HOATZIN

HOATZIN *Opisthocomus hoazin* (L-24")

(27-424)
(Fund. Ornith. p. 424)

Dark brown above, with olive reflections and conspicuous white streaks; top of head reddish-brown; tail broadly tipped with pale buff; pale buff on throat and upper breast to rich chestnut on thighs and crissum; bill short, stout, and laterally compressed; long crest of stiff narrow feathers; head otherwise scantily feathered; neck long and slender; wings and tail large and rounded; legs short; feet rather large; sexes alike; naked

19 "# Range:- Southern United States to Argentina and Bolivia, Greater Antilles and Trinidad; Tropical zone of northern Colombia.

skin on face blue.

Range:- Guianas, and basins of Orinoco and Amazon rivers, southward to Goyaz and central Bolivia; in Colombia, tropical zone east of Andes.

Remarks:- Frequents trees along water courses and swamps. The young have well developed claw on first and second finger of the wing by means of which they climb about.

FAMILY ARAMIDAE - LIMPKINS

LIMPKIN *Aramus guarauna guarauna* (L-22") (2-23-237)

Above and below dark chocolate-brown with some greenish and coppery reflections on wings and tail; cheeks and hind neck streaked with white; chin white; few faint streaks of white on under surface; bill 4" long mainly black, lower mandible yellowish at base; feet dark gray; iris grayish-brown.

"# Remarks:- Large rail-like birds of drab plumage with white streaked neck. Limpkins frequent inaccessible swamps where they are often heard but seldom seen. Calls are notably discordant and far-reaching but indescribable. They feed on large snails largely.

FAMILY PSOPHIIDAE - TRUMPETERS

Trumpeters are long-legged, long-necked birds which can be distinguished by their fowl-like head and beak. Their plumage is mostly blackish, with greenish or purplish iridescence on the foreneck and chest. The innermost wing feathers are elongated and soft, ashy-gray or blue-gray. They frequent forest marshes near rivers, are gregarious in habits and fly very sluggishly over short distances.

COMMON TRUMPETER *Psophia crepitans* (L-19-21") (2-23-280)

Above black; upper back dark ochre washed with chestnut; lower back slaty-black; coverts and primaries blackish-brown; secondaries pale ashy-gray; inner secondaries elongated and soft; below black with purplish iridescence on foreneck and chest.

Races:- P.c. *napensis* (Caqueta and Amazonas) as described above; P.c. *crepitans* (E. of Andes north of Caqueta) is larger, 21" instead of 19" and secondaries pale bluish gray; foreneck is steel green with blue reflections.

FAMILY RALLIDAE - RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS

Rails are compact, rather chicken-shaped marsh birds of secretive habits and mysterious voices; more often heard than seen. Their wings are short and rounded and their tails are short and often held cocked up. They fly briefly and reluctantly with their legs dangling. Gallinules and Coots swim and therefore resemble ducks, except for their smaller heads, forehead shields and chicken-like bills. They often "pump" their head when swimming.

Range:- Guianas and Venezuela to N.E. Peru; in Colombia, tropical zone east of the Andes.

Remarks:- Trumpeters are largely terrestrial, but roost in trees. Carraige is humped like that of a guianahen. Voice is a deep-toned cry; a prolonged cackle.

KEY

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|
| A | Flanks barred..... | a |
| | Flanks unbarred..... | b |
| a | Upper parts streaked..... | 1 |
| | Upper parts unstreaked..... | 4 |
| 1 | Upper parts with white streaking..... | 2 |
| | Upper parts without white streaking..... | 3 |
| 2 | Breast and belly streaked and barred..... | Pardirallus
maculatus |
| | Breast and sides of belly gray..... | Porzana carolina |
| | Breast pale buff, belly white..... | Porzana flaviventer |
| 3 | Breast buffy..... | Rallus longirostris |
| | Breast gray; bill slender, about 1.6 in. long..... | Rallus semiplumbeus |
| | Breast blue-gray; bill thick, about 1 in. long..... | Porzana albicollis |
| 4 | Breast dark gray..... | 5 |
| | Breast not dark gray..... | 6 |
| 5 | Mantle olive-gray; length 12-14 in..... | Gallinula chloropus |
| | Mantle chestnut; length 9 in..... | Porphyriops melanops |
| | Mantle olive; length 7 in..... | Neocrex erythrops |
| 6 | Crown slate-gray; collar on hindneck rufous..... | Laterallus exilis |
| | Crown rufous; belly barred rufous and black..... | Laterallus
fasciatus |
| | Crown olive-brown; belly barred black and white.... | Laterallus
melanophaius |
| b | Toes webbed..... | 7 |
| | Toes unwebbed..... | 9 |
| 7 | Inner secondaries without white; frontal shield
white to pale yellow..... | Fulica ardesiaca |
| 8 | Inner secondaries edged with white; frontal
shield chocolate to chestnut..... | Fulica Americana |
| 9 | Lower parts some shade of brown..... | 10 |
| | Lower parts other than brown..... | 14 |
| 10 | Length 11.5 to 13.5 in..... | 11 |
| | Length 8 in. or under..... | 12 |
| 11 | Upper mantle blue-gray..... | Aramides axillaris |
| | Upper mantle olive-green or brownish-olive..... | Aramides cajanea |
| | Upper mantle dull maroon..... | Armides wolffi |
| 12 | Forecrown same color as back..... | Amaurolimnas
concolor |
| | Forecrown differently colored from back..... | 13 |
| 13 | Breast rufous, belly wood-brown..... | Anurolimnas
castaneiceps |
| | Breast and belly uniform rusty..... | Laterallus viridis |
| 14 | Head, neck and underparts purplish-blue; shading to
black on abdomen, remaining upperparts olive-green.
Different from above..... | Porphyryula martinica |
| 15 | Underparts bluish-white; upperparts greenish-blue.. | 15
Porphyryula
flavirostris |
| | Underparts slate-gray; upperparts olive..... | Rallus nigricans |

BLACKISH RAIL Rallus nigricans (L-12")

(2-23-31)

Above olive-brown, mottled with black; lower back and rump black
margined olive-brown; head ashy-brown; sides of face and underparts
slaty-gray, darker on flanks; throat white; undertail coverts and

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tail black; bill bright green, yellowish or greenish-yellow at tip; feet bright coral-red; iris brilliant carmine.

Range: - E. Brazil, Paraguay and N.E. Argentina, E. Peru to Colombia; in Colombia only from the upper Cauca Valley.

Remarks: - A medium sized rail, blackish-olive above and unbarred slate gray underparts. Its long greenish bill and red legs will help distinguish it.

CLAPPER RAIL *Rallus longirostris* (L-13-16") (18-120)

Above grayish brown or olive-brown, rather obscurely streaked with gray or olive-gray; a whitish line above lores to eye; throat white; malar area, lower neck, breast, and upper abdomen ochraceous-buff or cinnamon-buff, the underparts otherwise gray-yellow; bill long, the lower mandible mainly yellowish.

Range: - U.S. to N.W. Ecuador and Brazil; in Colombia from the Guajira peninsula and west along the north coast.

Remarks: - Clapper Rails inhabit salt-water marshes, tidal lagoons and mangrove swamps and are seldom found elsewhere. Virginia Rails are smaller and prefer fresh-water marshes.

VIRGINIA RAIL *Rallus limicola* (L-9") (2-23-18)

Above rich sooty brown, liberally streaked with tawny olive, the upper wing-coverts cinnamon-rufous; a pale line above lores to eye; sides of head gray; throat white; lower neck, breast and upper abdomen cinnamon, the underparts otherwise mainly black but lateral undertail coverts pure white; iris bright red; bill long, dusky above, reddish below. Immature: Mainly dull black, the upper wing-coverts rufous; median breast and abdomen often extensively white.

Range: - S. Canada, Mexico and Guatemala; subtropical to temperate zones of N.W. Colombia and Ecuador.

Remarks: - This is the only small rail with a long slender bill with unspotted cinnamon anterior underparts. It inhabits fresh water marshes.

SLATE-BELLIED RAIL *Rallus semiplumbeus* (L-6.5) (2-23-19)

Similar to Virginia Rail (*R. limicola*) above, that is strongly streaked brown and black; wing coverts chestnut; wings dark brown; sides of face and underparts slaty-gray; abdomen black narrowly barred with whitish-gray; undertail coverts white with black spots.

Range: - Colombia, possibly Ecuador; in Colombia, temperate zone of Sabana de Bogota.

Remarks: - May be a race of Virginia Rail which it resembles but underparts slaty-gray instead of cinnamon.

SPOTTED RAIL *Pardirallus maculatus* (*maculatus*) (L-10.5") (2-23-28)

Mainly deep rich brown and sooty, upperparts (especially the scapulars, wing coverts and upper back) conspicuously streaked with white; underparts very liberally spotted anteriorly, and barred on the sides and flanks with white; thighs, abdomen and undertail coverts white; iris dark red; bill long, mainly yellowish-olive, becoming orange near base; feet reddish.

Range: - Honduras to Argentina and W. Peru, also Trinidad; in Colombia, Bogota and Upper Cauca Valley.

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Remarks: - The only rail with spotted and barred underparts, unmistakable.

UNIFORM CRAKE *Amaurolimnas concolor* (L-8") (18-122)

Above deep reddish olive-brown; below rich tawny or bright russet, the throat usually much paler than lower neck and breast; iris yellow; bill rather short, mainly yellowish green.

Range: - Mexico south to Bolivia and San Paolo, Brazil, in Colombia, Bogota and Barbacoas.

Remarks: - The uniform color of the plumage is the chief characteristic of this reddish-brown crake. It resembles the chestnut-headed crake but the latter has the belly barred with black. The rusty-bellied crake has the forecrown bright chestnut contrasting with the olive-brown upperparts.

RUFIOUS-NECKED WOOD-RAIL *Aramides axillaris* (L-12") (18-123)

Head (except throat), neck, breast, and sides of abdomen rich chestnut, upper back clear slate gray, shading to dull olive posteriorly, the rump and tail black; primaries cinnamon-rufous; median throat white; abdomen, flanks and crissum black; bill rather short, yellowish green; legs reddish.

Range: - Mexico to W. Ecuador and Br. Guiana, Trinidad; in Colombia rare and local in the tropical zone of Caribbean coastal area in Colombia.

Remarks: - This rail can be distinguished by its size and clear slate-gray upper back or mantle as well as its rufous neck.

GRAY-NECKED WOOD-RAIL *Aramidea cajanea* (L-13.5") (2-23-57)

Above dull olive, wings chestnut with dusky tips to primaries; crown dusky slate lighter on hind neck, mantle olive-green or brownish-olive; throat white; sides of face, sides of neck and foreneck lighter gray; breast and belly orange-chestnut; posterior underparts, rump and tail black; iris and legs red; bill bright yellow at base and green at tip.

Range: - Mexico to Argentina and Bolivia; tropical zone of Colombia.

Remarks: - A brightly colored chicken-sized rail with an olive-green or brownish olive mantle, a gray head and uniform black abdomen and flanks. Call--Took, took, took; come-here, come-here. Found in dense cover near swamps or ditches, sometimes seen in lower branches of trees. This rail is not abundant and is shy.

MAROON-MANTLED WOOD-RAIL *Aramides wolfi* (L-11.5") (2-23-55)

Above olive-brown; lower back and rump reddish-brown; uppertail coverts black; wings chestnut; tail black; crown light gray, tinged vinaceous on nape; lores, sides of face and ear coverts ashy-gray; throat ashy-white; neck, all around vinaceous-brown and dull maroon on upper mantle; breast ochraceous-olive, washed reddish-brown; abdomen and undertail coverts blackish; lower flanks black mixed with brown.

Range: - W. Colombia and W. Ecuador; in Colombia, tropical zone of Pacific Coast from Baudo Mts. southward.

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Remarks: - The vinaceous-brown neck and maroon mantle will distinguish this species from similar sized rails.

CHESTNUT-FRONTED RAIL *Anurolimnas castaneiceps* (L-7") (2-23-88)
Above olive, including hind crown, wing coverts and wings; forehead and fore part of crown, eyebrow, sides of face, throat and breast bright chestnut, a little paler on chin; lower breast, abdomen, and sides olive-brown, bill greenish-yellow; legs olive-green; iris dark brown.

Range: - S. E. Colombia and E. Ecuador; in Colombia, tropical zone of Morelia, Caqueta region.

Remarks: - A small rail, olive above with rufous face and anterior underparts and dark brown belly.

SORA *Porzana carolina* (L-7-8") (18-123)

Median crown, lores, and median line of throat (to chest) dull black; sides of crown and upperparts essentially olive-brown; hind-neck, upper back, and scapulars with more or less black, the last two narrowly white-streaked; sides of head and breast grayish, fading to dull white on the abdomen and crissum; sides and flanks sooty brown, conspicuously barred with white; iris reddish; bill short, mainly pale yellowish green, like legs.

Range: - Canada and U.S., winters to Peru and E. Brazil; winter resident in Colombia from October to May.

Remarks: - The short yellow bill and black throat-patch are diagnostic. As with other small rails, Soras are more likely to be heard than seen. They have a variety of calls, the most characteristic being a plaintive two-syllable whistle with a rising inflection and descending "whinny".

WHITE-THROATED RAIL *Porzana albicollis* (Typhoea) (L-9.5") (2-23-102)

Above, including head and wing coverts olivaceous-brown, streaked black; wings dusky-brown; tail black margined olivaceous-brown; lores, narrow eyebrow, and sides of face pale ashy-gray; sides of neck browner; throat white becoming ashy-gray on foreneck; below gray, edged white on lower abdomen, sides washed brown; lower flanks and undertail coverts black, edged and barred with white; bill green; feet purplish-brown; iris reddish-hazel.

Range: - Trinidad and Colombia, south to Bolivia and Argentina; in Colombia only from Rio Frio, Magdalena Valley.

Remarks: - A medium-sized rail with barred flanks, no white streaks on upperparts, white throat and gray breast. The bill is about one inch long, thick and green in color. Nest on ground in tall savannah grass. Two to three eggs laid from February to July (Beebe). Shy birds having well-formed runs in tall grass, but rather easily flushed.

YELLOW-BREASTED CRAKE *Porzana flaviventer* (L-5") (2-23-110)

Above brown, centres of feathers black and broadly streaked with white; scapulars buffy forming broad bands on each side of back; wing coverts like back; wings gray brown with the first primary white; crown blackish brown; sides of face and ear coverts buffy; lores black; distinct superciliary white; undersurface whitish, foreneck and chest washed with buff; sides of breast, flanks and undertail coverts barred black and white; bill blackish olive colored; legs yellowish; iris red.

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Range: - Greater Antilles, El Salvador to Argentina; tropical zone of N. Colombia, also near Cali.

Remarks: - This is the smallest rail in Colombia, much smaller than the Sora Rail. The broad white streaks on the back and broad buffy shoulders, white superciliary, pale buff breast and white belly make it readily identified when observed. Found in grass and floating vegetation in fresh water swamps of Ciénega Grande. They are extremely hard to flush into flying and in the dry season probably retreat to the cat-tails.

GRAY-BREASTED CRAKE *Laterallus exilis* (L-5.8") (1-9-162)

Forehead, crown and cheeks dark gray, paler gray on lores and auriculars; hindneck and lower scapulars bright chestnut; upper scapulars, upper wing coverts and upper back darker brown; lower back, rump and upper tail coverts clove-brown narrowly barred with white; chin and upper throat white becoming gray on sides of neck and breast; middle of abdomen white; sides, flanks and undertail coverts barred black and white; iris crimson; eyelid clay-colored; bill chromium-green at base, gray on lower bill, dusker on upper bill; feet greenish. Sexes alike.

Range: - Honduras to W. Ecuador, E. Peru, Amazonia and Trinidad; in Colombia, tropical zone of Laguna de Guajaro, and near Villavicencio.

Remarks: - A small rail with a short bill which is green at the base. It can be distinguished by the unstreaked back, slate-gray crown and rufous collar on hindneck. Found in grassy flooded fields.

WHITE-THROATED CRAKE *Laterallus melanophaius* (L-5.8") (2-23-140)

Above reddish-chocolate brown shading to bright chestnut on hindneck and upper back; wings and tail dusky brown; top of head dusky olive-brown; forehead and eyebrow rufous; sides of face and sides of neck chestnut, throat white, foreneck and chest whitish, heavily washed with chestnut, middle of breast and abdomen white, the sides of breast, flanks and undertail coverts evenly barred black and white; bill short and black, greenish at the base; legs and feet greenish-gray; iris red.

Range: - Nicaragua to Argentina and Bolivia; in Colombia, tropical zone to lower subtropical Santa Marta region, Magdalena and Cauca Valleys, western Colombia south to Narino. Also S. E. Colombia in Caqueta.

Races: - *L.m. albigularis* (Santa Marta Region, Magdalena and Cauca Valleys as well as the Pacific slope) as described above; *L.m. oenops* (Caqueta region of S. E. Colombia) more olivaceous on upper parts. white throat changing to chestnut on neck & breast,

Remarks: - This small crane can be distinguished by its olive-brown crown and black and white bars on the sides of breast, flanks and undertail coverts. Inhabits grassy fields and meadows usually near water.

CHESTNUT-HEADED CRAKE *Laterallus fasciatus* (L-6.5") (2-23-88)

Above, including wings and wing coverts, rufous olive-brown; head, neck all around, throat and breast chestnut; lower breast, abdomen, sides and undertail coverts reddish-buff barred blackish.

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Range: - S. E. Colombia to N. W. Brazil and N. E. Peru; tropical zone of Amazonian Colombia.

Remarks: - The rufous and black barring on the posterior underparts distinguish this species, with the chestnut head, neck and breast.

RUSTY-BELLIED CRAKE *Laterallus viridis* (L-5.8") (2-23-143)

Above uniform olive-brown, including wings and tail; forecrown bright chestnut, narrow eyebrow, lores, sides of face and ear coverts ashy-gray; cheeks and under surface of body bright chestnut; throat whiter; sides of upper breast olive; flanks chestnut washed olive; thighs ashy; undertail coverts chestnut; bill dusky-gray; base of lower bill bluish-gray; feet rosy-red; iris red.

Range: - E. Colombia, Venezuela, and Guianas south to S.E. Brazil and Peru; in Colombia, eastern base of Andes at Villavicencio as well as Magdalena Valley.

Races: - L.v. *viridis* (east of the Andes at Villavicencio) as described above; L.v. *brunnescens* (Magdalena Valley) upperparts more brownish and underparts lighter rufous.

Remarks: - This small crane is distinguished by the uniform rusty breast and belly.

THICK-BILLED CRAKE *Neocrex erythrops* (*colombianus*) (L-7") (2-23-163)

Above including crown olive-brown, darker on lower back, rump and uppertail coverts; wings ashy-brown; tail brown; forehead, sides of crown, sides of face and under surface slaty-gray; lores and feathers below eye dusky; chin white; lower abdomen dusky brown, flanks brownish both with narrow white bars; undertail coverts plain cinnamon; bill stout and deep with a red spot at the base; legs bright red.

Range: - Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas to Peru, Brazil and N.W. Argentina; in Colombia, tropical to temperate zones of Santa Marta, W. Andes, Narino and E. Andes.

Races: - N.e. *colombianus* (Santa Marta, W. Andes and Narino) as described above; N.e. *olivascens* (E. Andes) undertail coverts and flanks are barred with sooty and white.

Remarks: - This crane is olive-brown above with slate-gray face and underparts. The red spot at the base of the thick bill can be observed at close range. Exceedingly tame little rail-frequents overgrown clearings. Nest is size of large baseball with hole in side hanging among reeds or low bushes.

LITTLE WATER HEN *Porphyriops melanops* (*bogotensis*) (L-9") (2-23-182)

Above olivaceous; head darker; wing coverts, scapulars and sometimes inter-scapular region tinged chestnut; wings brown; outer secondaries more or less distinctly margined with white; sides of face and under-surface slaty-gray; foreneck and breast washed with sandy; middle of belly and crissum white; flanks olivaceous, spotted with white; bill dark olive with yellow tip; feet hazel.

Range: - Colombia south to Chile and W. Argentina; in Colombia, found around Bogota region and Boyaca in the E. Andes.

Remarks: - It is unstreaked olivaceous above with a chestnut mantle and slate gray below; white on secondaries and posterior underparts. This species acts coot-like, swimming in a jerky manner. They are shy and retiring by day but move about in evening. They have a hollow, mysterious cry, resembling a sudden burst of hysterical

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laughter, beginning long and loud and becoming short and hurried, as it dies away.

COMMON GALLINULE *Gallinula chloropus pauxilla* (L-12-14") (18-125)
Slate colored, little blacker on head, neck and upper back; median abdomen and crissum white; flanks with broad white stripes; iris reddish; frontal shield and bill bright red, the latter green-tipped and rather short; legs pale greenish.

Range: - Canada to Chile and Argentina, also W. Indies, in Colombia, Cauca and lower Magdalena Valleys occasionally on Bogota tableland.

Remarks: - Gallinules are duck-like marsh dwellers with stout, rather chicken-like bills, equally at home wading among reeds or swimming. When swimming, they pump their head, as do coots and other Gallinules but this is the only one with a red bill and frontal shield. The white under the tail and on the flanks shows prominently. Its call sounds like a croaking kr-r-ruk repeated, a froglike kup; also kek, kek, kek and hen-like notes, loud and complaining.

PURPLE GALLINULE *Porphyrio martinica* (L-12-14") (18-126)

Head and underparts deep violet-purple, the lower abdomen and crissum white; hindneck bright violet-blue; upperparts mainly greenish olive-brown, the remiges extensively greenish blue; iris brown; frontal shield pale bluish, the bill short, bright red, tipped with yellowish; legs greenish yellow.

Range: - S. E. S. to Bolivia and Argentina; throughout tropical marshes in Colombia.

Remarks: - One of the most beautiful of all water birds. It swims, wades and climbs bushes. In size and shape resembles common Gallinule but head and underparts deep purple, back bronzy-green. The legs are yellow and conspicuous in flight.

LITTLE GALLINULE *Porphyrio flavirostris* (L-9.5") (2-23-191)

Above, including crown, bright rufous-brown; lower back and rump dark brown; tail dark brown tipped white; wing coverts greenish-blue; primaries grayish-blue; lores, eyebrow, sides of face and sides of neck blue-gray, spreading into the sides of upper breast; cheeks, throat and under surface of body white; iris reddish-brown; bill and frontal shield light green; legs and toes yellow-ochre.

Range: - Guianas and E. Brazil west to Matto Grosso, Paraguay, Bolivia and S.E. Colombia; in Colombia, one female only from Florencia, Caqueta.

Remarks: - This small gallinule is readily distinguished by its brownish upperparts and white underparts and tail tip.

AMERICAN COOT *Fulica americana* (-13-16") (18-126)

Mainly deep slaty gray, the head and neck darkest; crissum white; iris red; frontal shield chestnut; bill short, either white or pale yellowish; legs and toes greenish, the latter lobed.

Range: - Canada south to Chile and Argentina and W. Indies; in Colombia, in temperate zones of E. Andes to lower Paramo and Narino and south portion of Central Andes.

Races: - *F.a. colombiana* (E. Andes and southern part central Andes); *F.a. peruviana* (Narino and Cauca) is somewhat larger and longer bill and frontal shield.

Remarks: - A slate-gray ducklike bird with a whitish bill. They often swim well offshore and pump their neck and small head back and forth. On taking off, they run across the water, skittering their big lobed feet. A white border shows at the rear edge of the wing in their labored flight. They have a call sounding like kuk-kuk-kuk-kuk as well as various cackles and croaks.

SLATE-COLORED COOT *Fulica ardesiaca* (L-16") (2-23-217)

Slaty-gray, slightly washed olive above; wings and tail black; first primary distinctly edged with white; head and neck all around velvety-black; undertail coverts black centrally, white with black centres laterally; frontal shield white or pale yellow; bill white, lavender, or flesh color; legs bluish-gray; iris red.

Range: - Temperate and Puna zones of Andes in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

Remarks: - This coot resembles the peruviana race of the American coot but is readily distinguished by the flatter and more expanded white to pale yellow frontal shield and slate-gray legs. This coot lacks the white border at the rear edge of wing in flight.

FAMILY HELIORNITHIDAE - THE SUN GREBES

SUN-GREBE *Heliornis fulica* (L-11-12") (18-126)

Crown, hindneck, and broad postocular stripe glossy black, the last bordered above by a conspicuous white superciliary stripe; upperparts mainly brownish-olive, the fan-shaped tail dusky-brown tipped with white; cheeks cinnamon-buff or white; sides of neck with a white stripe bordered below (posteriorly) by black; underparts essentially white, the breast and sides washed with pale brown or buff; legs short and yellow, toes broadly lobed and barred yellow and black; bill red above, whitish below; iris gray-brown. Immature: More reddish-brown than adult especially on rump; head brownish; nape black; black lateral bands on lower neck almost absent; bill brown above, yellowish below, tip white.

Range: - Mexico to Bolivia; in Colombia, tropical zone east base of East Andes and North Colombia.

Remarks: - Also known as Finfoot. Sun-Grebes are highly aquatic and inhabit sluggish tropical streams. They are solitary and very shy. They perch on branches over the water, and when alarmed, they fly along the stream for a short distance. They swim with a head-bobbing motion and dive well.

FAMILY EURYPYGIDAE - THE SUN BITTERNS

Sun-Bitterns are medium sized wading birds with long legs, long necks and long bills. Their wings are broad and beautifully patterned. The tail is long and broad.

SUN-BITTERN *Eurpyga helias* (L-18") (18-127)

Head blackish, the throat white; neck, chest, and upper back brownish or dull cinnamon, finely vermiculated with black, the dorsal plumage essentially gray or grayish buff with black barring;

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wings with bright chestnut and buff patches; expansive tail liberally vermiculated, and with two broad black-and-chestnut bars; breast and abdomen buffy white; bill and legs orange; iris red.

Range: - Mexico to Bolivia; tropical zone of N. Colombia and eastern base eastern Andes.

Races: - E.h. major (N. Colombia and E. base of E. Andes) as described above; E.H. helias (Amazonian Colombia) has more prominent light brown bars on the back; throat and chest have more prominent black blotches than E.h. major.

Remarks: - The Sun-Bittern is a beautiful bird, when displaying with extended wings and tail, a posture sometimes held for several minutes. The birds are solitary and retiring and wade in streams and ponds but take refuge in trees when alarmed. They have a soft long-drawn whistle and also plaintive piping and also rattle their bill.

FAMILY JACANIDAE - JACANAS

Jacanas are slender, long-necked marsh birds which are related to the plovers in their structure but having a superficial resemblance to the rails in their build, in their very short tail and greatly elongated toes, which with their small size and light weight enable them to walk over the softest mud and leaves of the water-lilies that float on the surface. Their wings bear a sharp spur.

AMERICAN JACANA *Jacana spinosa* (L-8-10") (18-128)

Head, neck, upper back, rump and underparts, glossy black; back, wing coverts, flanks and underwing coverts chestnut-red; the wing quills greenish-yellow narrowly tipped with chestnut; bill and frontal shield yellow, the two separated by a reddish area; underside of wing near bend with a yellow spur; legs and feet greenish, the toes very long and with notably long slender claws. Immature: Head, back and wing coverts grayish-brown; rump, sides and underwing coverts rufous; sides of head (except black postocular streak) and underparts white or blotched, breast sometimes buffy.

Range: - S. United States to Argentina and Bolivia; in Colombia, across the north from Atrato River to Santa Marta, Magdalena and Cauca Valleys, east of the Andes to Amazon.

Races: - J.s. intermedia (Caqueta, Llanos and Norte de Santander) as described above; J.s. peruviana (Amazon River) similar to intermedia but darker rufous above, little rufous on sides and under wing coverts black; J.s. melanopygia (Cauca Valley) underparts, neck, head and rump greenish-black, sharply contrasting with the maroon-colored back, scapulars and wing coverts; J.s. hypomelaena (N. Colombia from Atrato River east to Santa Marta, Rancheria Valley and south up Magdalena Valley) this form differs markedly from the foregoing by being all black with a green gloss and a purplish sheen on the scapulars, sometimes with a maroon tinge on middle back, scapulars, upper wing coverts and secondaries, wing quills yellowish-green as in other races; bill is greenish

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changing at base to pink above, and yellow below, frontal shield lavender, also two well-developed rictal wattles; the immature of this race has a black rump, sides and under wing coverts. This race was classed as a separate species and called the Black Jacana or Wattled Jacana.

Remarks: - The Jacana is not shy or retiring, but it does stay on muddy shores or marsh vegetation. It can most readily be distinguished by its greenish-yellow area on the wings when it flies or holds its wings aloft after landing in the marsh. The immature resembles a Wilson's Phalarope but the extremely long toes, rail-like flight, cackling cries when it flies, and its habitat will distinguish it from any other shorebird.

FAMILY HAEMATOPODIDAE - THE OYSTERCATCHERS

Oystercatchers are large stout-bodied shorebirds having the legs and neck of moderate length and the bill rather long, straight and compressed, ending in a vertical chisel-like edge.

OYSTERCATCHER *Haematopus ostralegus palliatus* (L-17-21") (18-129)
Head, neck and chest black; upperparts grayish olive-brown; upper-tail coverts and band across wings white; posterior underparts white; bill long, blunt on end, compressed laterally and mainly red; iris yellow; legs pale flesh color.

Range: - World-wide; in Colombia, along the Caribbean and Pacific coasts.

Remarks: - A very noisy, thick-set dark, black-headed shorebird with a white belly, large white wing patches and tail patches. Large straight red bill, flattened laterally. Its voice is a piercing wheep or kleep and its alarm note is a loud pic, pic, pic. It frequents coastal beaches and tidal flats.

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FAMILY THRAUPIDAE - THE TANAGERS

BLUE-RUMPED GREEN CHLOROPHONIA *Chlorophonia cyanea* (L- 4.5") (2-11-54)

Male: Bright grass-green; whole back, tail coverts, and eye circle shining blue; wings and tail black, edged with green; abdomen bright yellow; under wing coverts and inner margins of wing feathers white; bill dark plumbeous; feet brown.

Female: Similar but duller; blue nuchal collar; rump bluish-green; abdomen yellowish-green.

Immature Male: rump and crown green; back darker green; broad blue nuchal collar.

Range:- Colombia, Venezuela, south to S.E. Brazil, Bolivia and Argentina; in Colombia, upper tropical and subtropical zones, upper Magdalena valley, Pacific slope W. Andes, and east Andes.

Races:- C.c. longipennis (upper Magdalena valley) as described above; C.c. psittacina (Santa Marta) both male and female have yellow foreheads; nuchal collar (faint in female), rump and upper tail coverts, eye circle blue; C.c. intensa (Pacific slope W. Andes)

Remarks:- A forest species, usually seen high up in the trees; nests in cavities in banks, or low cliffs, usually in cleared land, some distance from the forest.

CHESTNUT-BELLIED CHLOROPHONIA *Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys* (L-5") (2-11-56)

Male: Above dark green; cap bright blue; forehead green, divided from blue cap by a black line, which is continued over the eyes; rump yellow; wings and tail black edged with green; throat and neck bright grass-green, bordered below by a narrow dark maroon band; middle of belly and crissum dark chestnut; sides of belly bright yellow.

Female:- Above dark green; cap blue; narrow front green, bordered by dark maroon stripe; superciliary chestnut; throat and neck bright green; abdomen greenish-yellow.

Range:- Colombia, and Andes of Merida in Venezuela; in Colombia, upper subtropical and temperate zones of the West and central Andes.

Remarks:- The chlorophonias are small, stocky, short-tailed tanagers and bright green in color. This species is recognized by the bright blue cap, the chestnut colored belly of the male and the chestnut superciliary of the female.

BLUE-HOODED EUPHONIA *Tanagra musica* (L- 4.4") (7-202)

Male: Forehead black; rest of pileum and hindneck blue; rest of upperparts, except rump, dark violet-blue, appearing black in the field; rump yellow or ochraceous-yellow; sides of head and throat black; rest of underparts yellow, or ochraceous-orange; bill and feet black.

Female:- Mostly green above, yellowish-green below; narrow forehead rufous; crown and hindneck blue as in male.

Range:- West Indies, Trinidad, Colombia and Venezuela, south to Argentina and Bolivia; in Colombia, upper tropical and subtropical zones in all three ranges of the Andes.

Races:- T.m. intermedia (East slope of E. Andes) as described above; T.m. pelzelni (central and W. Andes) similar but the yellow parts are less overlain with tawny.

Remarks:- Euphonias are diminutive, short-tailed tanagers with broad, stubby bills. The male of this species is distinguished by the blue hood. The euphonias feed on the mistletoe berries. This species utters an incessant tuck-tuck, varied by an occasional, plaintive ee-oo.

ORANGE-BELLIED EUPHONIA *Tanagra xanthogaster* (L-4") (2-11-67)

Male: Above glossy purplish-black; whole summit of head and abdomen deep orange-yellow; breast tinged orange-ochraceous; throat like the back; tail black beneath, with a white patch on inner web of the outer tail feather; bill black; feet dark brown.

Female: Dark olive-green, nape grayer; front rufous; throat and breast buffy-gray, middle of belly pinkish-buff, with a strong rufescent tinge in some specimens; sides bright yellowish-green.

Range:- E. Brazil and N.E.Venezuela to Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia to Panama; in Colombia, tropical and subtropical zones of all three ranges of the Andes.

Races:- T.x. brevirostris(East of Andes, and slopes of E. and central Andes above Magdalena valley); T.x. chocoensis(W. slope of central Andes and Pacific slope); T.x. dilutior(Amazon region).

Remarks:- Resembles the Yellow-capped Euphonia, but lacks the blackish-blue frontal band, and the head and abdomen more orange than yellow.

TAWNY-CAPPED EUPHONIA *Tanagra anneae* (L- 4.5") (2-11-72)

Male: Above violaceous-black; whole crown of head chestnut; throat black; breast and belly yellow; crissum white; wings and tail black beneath, large white patch on inner webs of outer tail feathers; bill dark plumbeous; feet brown.

Female: Above olive-green; neck plumbeous; front of head rufescent; below yellowish-olive; throat, breast, centre of abdomen and crissum cinereous.

Range:- Caribbean side of Costa Rica to Panama-Colombian border; in Colombia, northern Choco.

Races:- T.a. rufivertex, as above.

Remarks:- This Euphonia is distinguished by its tawny cap and white crissum.

FULVOUS-VENTED EUPHONIA *Tanagra fulvicrissa* (L- 3.4") (19-412)

Male: Forehead and front of crown lemon-yellow, the feathers tipped with dusky; rest of upperparts, including sides of head, glossy steel-blue; chin and throat steel-blue; remainder of underparts yellow deepening to rusty-orange on middle of abdomen, and under tail coverts; some white on wings and tail.

Female: Forehead deep russet-brown; rest of upperparts olive-green, tinged with metallic bluish-green on head, wings and back; underparts yellowish olive-green, mixed with orange and tawny on abdomen.

Range:- W. Panama to Ecuador; in Colombia, tropical zone of Magdalena valley, W.Andes and Narino.

Races:- T.f. fulvicrissa(extreme N.W.Colombia); T.f.omissa(middle Magdalena, Cauca, Sinu, Upper Atrato valleys and Pacific coast); T.f. purpurascens(Pacific slope Narino).

Remarks:- This small euphonia can be distinguished by the fulvous or orange-rufous crissum, and by the yellow front half of the crown.

WHITE-VENTED EUPHONIA *Tanagra minuta* (L- 3.3") (2-11-71)

Male: Above shining greenish-black, upper back and neck purplish; broad frontal band yellow; throat purplish-black; underparts yellow; lower belly and crissum white; tail black beneath, with a large white patch on inner webs of 3 outer tail feathers; bill plumbeous; feet black.

Female: Above olive-green; below yellowish-olive, throat and centre of abdomen pale grayish-white.

Range:- Costa Rica to Colombia, Ecuador, S.Venezuela, Guianas, Amazon valley to E.Peru; in Colombia, tropical zone of Pacific coast

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east to middle Magdalena valley, and east of Andes from Meta south.
Races:- T.m. minuta (E. of Andes) as described above; T.m. humilis (Pacific coast to Magdalena valley) similar but larger, wider and deeper yellow frontal band.

Remarks:- The yellow frontal band and the white crissum will distinguish this species. The Tawny-crowned Euphonia also has a white crissum but the whole crown is tawny.

YELLOW-CAPPED EUPHONIA *Tanagra trinitatus* (L-3.8") (2-11-66)

Male:- Above steel bluish-black; whole summit of cap yellow; narrow blackish-blue frontal band; throat blue-black; rest of underparts yellow; tail beneath black, with white patches on inner webs of two outer tail feathers; bill black; feet brown.

Female:- Nape olive; back lighter yellowish-green; below brighter olive-yellow, middle of breast and belly whitish; under tail coverts yellow.

Range:- Trinidad, N. Venezuela, to middle Orinoco and Colombia; in Colombia, tropical zone of Caribbean coast, and lower and middle Magdalena valley.

Remarks:- Resembles the Purple-throated Euphonia but the yellow of the crown extends to the back of the head where it is rounded off; as well as the steel blue-black of the back, with only the nape with a purplish tinge.

PURPLE-THROATED EUPHONIA *Tanagra chlorotica* (L- 3.3") (2-11-64)

Male:- Above dark purplish-black; front half of cap yellow; below yellow; throat purple-black; tail black below, with large white patch on inner webs of 2 outer tail feathers; inner webs of wing feathers with large white patches; bill and feet black.

Female:- Above grayish olive-green, with a yellowish tinge on the front and rump; below yellowish-olive, with the centre of the breast and belly pale gray; flanks and crissum pale yellow; inner margins of wing feathers whitish.

Range:- Guianas, Venezuela and E. Colombia, south to Bolivia and Argentina; in Colombia, tropical zone east of the Andes, east across the Llanos to the Orinoco.

Remarks:- This euphonia can be distinguished by the yellow forecrown, purplish throat and all yellow breast to vent. It resembles the Yellow-fronted Euphonia but lacks the black forehead, and has more white in the wings and tail.

YELLOW-FRONTED EUPHONIA *Tanagra concinna* (L- 3.5") (2-11-69)

Male:- Above dark bluish-black, slightly purple on back and nape; small round yellow spot on forecrown, bordered in front by a black forehead; below bright yellow; throat slightly extended on to the breast blue-black; tail beneath black, occasionally with white spots on inner webs of tail feathers;

Female:- Above olive, slightly brighter on rump; narrow front yellow; below yellowish-olive, brighter in middle of abdomen.

Range:- Arid tropical zone of the upper Magdalena valley in Colombia.

Remarks:- This species frequents the more open, drier woodlands. It is reported to have a warbler-like song. The round yellow spot on the forecrown, bordered in front by black, will distinguish this euphonia.

OCRE-BREASTED EUPHONIA *Tanagra saturata* (L- 3.6") (2-11-70)

Above glossy purplish-black, violaceous on upper back and neck; whole crown of head orange-yellow; beneath deep orange-yellow, strongly tinged ochraceous especially in centre of breast; throat purplish-

black; tail black beneath, occasionally some white spots on inner webs of tail feathers; some white on inner margins of wing feathers; bill dark plumbeous; feet dark brown.

Range:- W. Colombia, W. Ecuador, and extreme N.W. Peru; in Colombia, upper tropical zone of W. Andes, south to the Pacific slope of Narino.

Remarks:- The Ochraceous-breasted Euphonia very closely resembles the Orange-bellied Euphonia, but the breast is more strongly tinged with ochraceous, the crown has more orange extending to the nape, and the tail usually lacks the white spots on the inner webs. This species is also smaller than the Orange-bellied euphonia.

THICK-BILLED EUPHONIA *Tanagra lanirostris* (L- 4") (2-11-76)

Male: Above shining blue-black; anterior half of head extending beyond the eyes and rounded behind, and body beneath bright yellow; undersurface of tail black, with a large white patch on inner webs of two outer feathers; undersurface of wings black, with a large white basal patch on inner webs; bill and feet black, the former short and thick.

Female: Above olive-green; beneath yellowish-green, brighter on middle of belly and crissum.

Range:- Costa Rica to Bolivia; in Colombia, tropical zone of Cauca, and Magdalena valleys, and East of Andes in Amazonia.

Races:- T.l. crassirostris (west of E. Andes, north of Narino) as described above; T.l. melanura (Orinoco and Amazon valleys) is similar but the tail is all black, and the underparts are lighter yellow.

Remarks:- Occurs in fairly large flocks, when not breeding. It has a sweet warbled or trilled song, and frequents second growth and open forest. The thick bill, yellow forecrown and throat are diagnostic.

RUFIOUS-BELLIED EUPHONIA *Tanagra rufiventris* (L- 4.5") (2-11-79)

Male: Upperparts, throat and foreneck produced centrally on to the breast purplish-black; rest of underparts rufous-orange, more yellowish on sides of neck and breast; wings and tail beneath black; bill bluish-black; feet brown.

Female: Upperparts olive-green, with a dark patch on the nape; underparts gray; chin, sides of neck, breast, and flanks yellowish-green; crissum rufous.

Range:- Orinoco basin south in upper Amazonia to S.E. Colombia, W. Brazil, E. Peru, and Bolivia; in Colombia, tropical zone east of the Andes from Meta south to Amazon and east to Rio Negro.

Remarks:- This species is distinguished by the lack of yellow on the head, the purplish-black projection of the throat unto the central breast, and the orange-rufous crissum of the male. The female can be distinguished by the gray in the centre of the breast and belly, rufous crissum, and rest of underparts yellow.

BRONZE-GREEN EUPHONIA *Tanagra mesochrysa* (L- 3.7") (2-11-82)

Above bronzy-olive, nape darker; wings and tail blackish, edged with green; broad front yellow; underparts yellowish-green, centre of belly and crissum orange-yellow; bill plumbeous; feet pale brown.

Female: Similar, but lacks the yellow forehead; nape gray; centre of belly pale buffy-gray; under tail coverts yellow.

Range:- Colombia to Bolivia; in Colombia, rare, subtropical zone at head of Magdalena valley and east slope of E. Andes.

Races:- T.m. mesochrysa as above.

Remarks:- This euphonia can be distinguished by its small size, and bronzy-olive back. It is similar to the Olive-backed Euphonia of Central America, but the breast and belly is buffy-yellow instead of chestnut. Resembles Golden-bellied Euphonia but has a broad yellow forehead, and rump is not tinged yellow.

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GOLDEN-BELLIED EUPHONIA *Tanagra chrysopasta* (L-4.3") (2-11-82)
Above dark bronzy-green, nape bluish; front, sides of head and rump tinged with yellow; chin and lores white; below golden-yellow brighter in middle and slightly freckled on breast and flanks with green; bill plumbeous; feet brown.

Female:- Above like male; lores grayish-white, bordered above by a thin dusky line; below gray, paler white in middle of belly; flanks and crissum pale yellow.

Range:- Guianas, Venezuela, E.Colombia, N.Brazil, south to Bolivia and Matto Grosso; in Colombia, tropical zone of region east of the Andes from Meta southward, and east to Orinoco.

Races:- T.c. *chrysopasta* (S.E.Colombia from Meta southward) as described above; T.c. *nitida* (along Orinoco) is somewhat smaller, and top of head is decidedly dark gray, contrasting with the forehead and back.

Remarks:- This species resembles the Bronze-green Euphonia, but front is only tinged yellow instead of a broad yellow band.

CHESTNUT-VENTED TANAGRELLA *Tanagrella velia iridina* (L-5.2") (2-11-88)
Above velvety-black; forehead, sides of head, external edgings of wing and tail feathers, and upper tail coverts putplish-blue; lower back pale silvery-green; below purplish-blue; irregular collar across throat black; middle of belly and crissum chestnut-red; bill black; feet dark brown.

Range:- Guianas, N.Brazil, S.Venezuela. E.Colombia south to S.E. Brazil and Bolivia; in Colombia, tropical zone east of Andes.

Remarks:- The Tanagrellas have brilliant blue and black plumage and thin and elongated bills. The only other Tanagrella in Colombia has a black vent.

BLACK-VENTED TANAGRELLA *Tanagrella callophrys* (L-5.3") (2-11-89)
Above velvety-black; forehead and wide superciliary, and lower back shining silvery-green; upper tail coverts and external edges of wings and tail purple-blue; beneath purple-blue; middle of belly and crissum black; bill and feet black.

Range:- S.E. Colombia and E.Ecuador to W.Brazil and Bolivia; in Colombia, tropical zone in Amazonia, Caqueta and Putumayo.

Remarks:- Although this species resembles the preceding Chestnut-vented Tanagrella, it is distinguished by the wide opalescent superciliary and the black vent.

CORAL-TUFTED CHLOROCHRYSA *Chlorochrysa phoenicotis* (L- 5") (2-11-90)
Above and below nearly uniform shining grass-green; auricular spot of thickened feathers gray tipped coral-red; a small spot in front of this and a spot under the eye on each side, also the lesser wing coverts and thighs a shining yellowish-olive; undersurface of wings and tail black; bill black; feet brown.

Range:- W. Colombia and W.Ecuador; in Colombia, upper tropical and subtropical zones of the Pacific slope, from Rio San Juan southward.

Remarks:- The Chlorochrysas are distinguished by their brilliant green plumage. This species can be recognized by the coral tufts, yellowish shoulder and face spots and thighs, with otherwise a bright green plumage.

ORANGE-CROWNED CHLOROCHRYSA *Chlorochrysa calliparaea bourcieri*
(L- 4.7") (2-11-90)

Brilliant silky grass-green; spot on anterior crown, and rump orange; the latter bordered above and below with bluish feathers; throat

black(~~or brown~~), with a large chestnut or dark orange patch on each side of the neck; middle of abdomen and under tail coverts tinged blue; under side of wings and tail black; Female: similar.

Immature: Uniform green, head spot and blotches on neck faintly marked; rump orange; below paler, throat brownish.

Range:- Colombia south to Bolivia; in Colombia, subtropical zone of E.Andes and upper Magdalena valley.

Remarks:- This species of chlorochrysa is distinguished by the orange crown spot, black throat(or brown in the immature), and the orange rump.

GOLDEN-FACED CHLOROCHRYSA *Chlorochrysa nitidissima* (L- 5") (2-11-91)
Above brilliant grass-green; lower back bluish, with faint indications of orange on rump; forehead and interscapulars yellow; face and throat golden-yellow, growing lighter on back of head and behind ears, and passing into orange on neck below; abdomen shining bluish-green; middle of belly and a distinct auricular spot velvety-black; under surface of wings and tail black; bill black; feet dark brown. Female: Similar, but throat and forecrown yellow; spot on ear coverts dusky; rump green.

Range:- Western Colombia; upper tropical and subtropical zones, west from the west slope of the central Andes to Pacific slope, south to Munchique region.

Remarks:- The golden-yellow face and throat, yellow forehead and upper back; black ear spot, and black belly will distinguish this species of *Chlorochrysa*.

DARK-BACKED TANAGER *Pipraeidea melanonata venezuelensis* (L- 5.8") (2-11-92)

Crown, hindneck and rump blue; upper back blackish-blue; wings and tail black edged with blue; narrow front, lores, and sides of head deep velvety-black, well defined; underparts buffy; underside of wings and tail black; bill black; feet brown; iris bright red. Female: Dark brown above, tinged with blue on head and rump; underparts like male.

Range:- E.Brazil from Bahia south to Matto Grosso, N.E.Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, south to Bolivia and N.W.Argentina; in Colombia, subtropical and lower temperate zones, except Santa Marta mts. Not recorded from the W. slope of W.Andes.

Remarks:- The dark back, blue crown and rump, and buffy underparts should distinguish this tanager.

PSEUDODACNIS *Pseudodacnis hartlaubi* (L- 4.5") (2-11-138)
Above and below bright shining turquoise-blue; lores, broad line through eyes, and interscapulum black; wings and tail blackish; shoulders and tips of outer secondaries turquoise-blue; bill and feet black.

Female: Dull brown above, with pale green edges and tips to the feathers; greater upper wing coverts dusky-brown, margined with whitish-brown; wings and tail dusky brown; underparts buffy-gray, tinged with olive and yellowish-white along the middle line; under tail coverts buffy; bill black, base of lower bill whitish.

Range:- Western Colombia; tropical zone, Rio Dagua on Pacific slope.

Remarks:- As the name implies, this species resembles the Blue *Dacnis* honeycreeper in the coloring of the males only. The latter species has a black throat and a longer more slender bill. It is a rare bird, known largely from 'Bogota' skins.

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PARADISE TANAGER *Tangara chilensis* (L- 5") (2-11-96)
Above velvety black; bend of wing turquoise-blue; edgings of wing coverts and primaries purple-blue; upper rump scarlet, lower rump yellow-orange; top and sides of head covered with bright grass-green scaly feathers; below turquoise-blue, throat purple, lower belly and crissum blackish; bill black; feet dark brown.
Immature: not as bright, mixed with greenish below; rump orange.
Range:- Northern South America east of the Andes, south to Bolivia; in Colombia, east of the Andes, one record from W. slope of E. Andes.
Races:- T.c. coelicolor (Meta east to Rio Guainia-Rio Negro region) as described above; T.c. chilensis (Amazonia, south of coelicolor, one record from the W. slope of the east Andes) has the whole rump scarlet.
Remarks:- This brilliant and beautiful tanager could hardly be mistaken for any other species.

BLACK-FRONTED TANAGER *Tangara schrankii* (L- 4.6") (2-11-102)
Above golden-yellow; front of head up to eyes, and sides of head black; green spot in front of eyes; upper back black variegated with bright green; wings and tail black, edged with bluish-green; secondaries and scapulars edged with green; underparts bright green, middle of belly and breast golden-yellow; chin black; crissum yellowish; bill black; feet brown.
Female: Similar but paler; head green; rump green tinged yellow.
Range:- S. Venezuela, S.E. Colombia, N.E. Peru, N.W. Brazil to Bolivia; in Colombia, tropical zone of the Amazonian region from Caqueta and Putumayo to Vaupes and Amazonas.
Remarks:- The black face, golden-yellow upperparts with green streaks on the upper back, and the green underparts with golden-yellow in the centre of the breast and belly will distinguish the male. The female is largely green and yellow.

BLUE-WHISKERED TANAGER *Tangara johannae* (L-) (Ibis 1910-597)
Above green, shining yellow-green on crown; back has large black spots, formed by the black feathers edged with green; rump yellow; tail dark blue; wings blue streaked and spotted with black, rear of wing black edged with greenish-yellow; forehead bluish-black; cheeks black to base of bill with thin edge of blue above; bright blue malar stripe, joins narrowly under black throat; breast yellow; flanks yellow-green; chest and belly whitish-gray; crissum pale yellow; bill black; feet slate color; iris brown.
Range:- W. Colombia and W. Ecuador; in Colombia, tropical zone of upper Atrato valley and Pacific coast from Rio Baudó southward.
Remarks:- Resembles the Black-fronted Tanager but has only the forehead blackish, and has a shining yellow-green crown. The known ranges of the two species are widely separated also.

EMERALD TANAGER *Tangara florida auriceps* (L- 5.2") (2-11-103)
Above bright grass-green; back broadly streaked with black; top of head to eyes and nape, as well as rump yellow; narrow front and rectangular auricular patch black; wings and tail black edged with green; below green, middle of belly and crissum yellow; bill black; feet horn color.
Female: Similar but duller, and lacks the yellow on the head.
Range:- Costa Rica to W. Colombia; in Colombia, tropical zone of Pacific coast, from Rio San Juan south to Narino.

SPECKLED TANAGER *Tangara chrysophrys* (L- 5.2") (2-11-105)
Above bright green; head, upper back and wing coverts spotted with

black; lores black, with yellow-green streak above and around eye; below whitish with large oval black spots on throat, breast, and flanks; middle of belly white; crissum yellowish-green; bill black; feet dark brown.

Female: Similar, but not so heavily spotted on back and breast.

Range:- Costa Rica south to Venezuela, Trinidad and W.Ecuador; in Colombia, subtropical zone of E.Andes and E. slope of Central Andes.

Races:- T.c. bogotensis(E.Andes south to Macarena mts.) as described above; T.c. tolimae(E. slope of central Andes in N.Tolima) is similar but the throat and breast is more heavily spotted with black, and under tail coverts broadly streaked with black.

Remarks:- The Speckled Tanager forages like a Vireo, fairly high up in the forest trees. Its song begins with a short clear somewhat bell-like note, which is repeated with increasing rapidity until it becomes a trill. Its nest is usually 15-18' up in a small tree at the edge of a clearing.

YELLOW-BELLIED SPOTTED TANAGER *Tangara xanthogastra* (L- 4.2") (2-11-106)

Above bright green, upper back bluish-green with round black spots; wings and tail black edged with bluish-green; below bright green, slightly spotted with round black dots; middle of belly and crissum sulphur-yellow; bill and feet blackish. Female: Similar but paler.

Range:- S.Venezuela and E.Colombia to Bolivia; in Colombia, tropical zone of E.Andes from Meta south to Vaupes region.

Remarks:- Although it resembles the Speckled Tanager, it is readily distinguished by the yellow in the centre of the belly

RUFIOUS-THROATED TANAGER *Tangara rufigula* (L- 4.7") (2-11-107)

Head black; upper back, wings(including coverts) and tail black edged with green; lower back green, slightly spotted with blackish; underparts white, breast and flanks spotted with round black spots, which are edged with green; throat rufous; crissum washed with rufous; bill blackish; feet dark brown. Female similar.

Range:- W.Colombia and W.Ecuador; in Colombia, upper tropical and subtropical zones of Pacific slope from Rio San Juan south to Narino.

Remarks:- The black head and rufous throat will distinguish this species from other spotted tanagers.

BLACK-EARED GOLDEN TANAGER *Tangara arthus* (L-5") (2-11-108)

Above orange-yellow; upper back, ^{black} variegated with yellow; lores, auricular spot, wings and tail black; wing coverts and secondaries edged with yellow; below golden-yellow; slight chin spot black; inner margins of wing feathers white; bill black; feet dark brown.

Range:- Venezuela and Colombia south to Bolivia; in Colombia, upper tropical and subtropical zones from west slope of East Andes westward.

Races:- T.a. aurulenta(upper Magdalena valley) as described above; T.a. sclateri(west slope E.Andes on upper Rio Suarez, Dept.Santander) throat, breast, and middle of belly deep chestnut or reddish-brown; T.a. occidentalis(west slope of central Andes and W.Andes) is similar to aurulenta but underparts more richly colored, burnt golden color; T.a. palmitae(west slope of east Andes at south tip of Dept. Magdalena) rather similar to aurulenta.

Remarks:- The golden head with a prominent black ear patch, along with the golden, or chestnut underparts will distinguish this beautiful tanager.

15 21
SILVER-THROATED TANAGER *Tangara icterocephala* l. (L-5") (2-11-110)
Whole head to lower edge of cheek yellow, bordered below by black line from bill to neck; bright yellow back and rump, the former heavily streaked with black; wings black margined with green; tail black; throat patch and slight collar pale silvery; rest of underparts bright yellow; bill black; feet dark brown.

Female: Similar but duller, and greenish-yellow below.

Range:- Costa Rica to W.Ecuador; in Colombia, upper tropical and subtropical zones of west slope of western Andes, from Antioquia south into Narino.

Remarks:- The pale silvery greenish-gray throat patch and the unspotted yellow underparts should distinguish this tanager.

It has no real song, but give an insect-like, short, weak utterance which is often harsh and grating. The nest is usually placed in an isolated tree, and consists largely of moss blending in with the mossy limbs.

YELLOW-CROWNED TANAGER *Tangara xanthocephala venusta* (L- 4.5") (2-11-133)

Cap and sides of head yellow; lores and nape black; upper back black variegated with shining blue; lower back shining blue; wings and tail black, edged with shining blue; underparts shining blue; chin and upper throat black; middle of belly and crissum fulvous.

Range:- Venezuela and Colombia to Bolivia; in Colombia, upper tropical and subtropical zones of all three ranges of Andes.

Remarks:- This species resembles the Flame-crowned tanager, but the golden-yellow crown and sides of head have no scarlet or round black patch on the side of head.

FLAME-CROWNED TANAGER *Tangara parzudaki* (L- 5.5") (2-11-132)

Cap and nape golden-yellow; broad front and sides of head scarlet; back black; rump and upper tail coverts shining silvery-green, more golden in certain lights; wings and tail black; lesser wing coverts and edgings of greater wing coverts shining green like the lower back; below shining silvery-green, golden in certain lights; chin black; middle of belly and crissum fulvous; bill black; feet brown.

Range:- Colombia to S.Peru; in Colombia, subtropical zone, sometimes upper tropical zone of west slope of E.Andes, east slope of central Andes at southern end, and Pacific slope south of Rio San Juan.

Races:- T.p. parzudaki (W. slope of E.Andes and E. slope of Central Andes at south end) as described above; T.p. lunigera (Pacific slope) lacks any scarlet on the face, and has a round patch on the side of head and the lores black.

Remarks:- Like other mountain species, the tanager is only seen in the early morning when it is foraging through the moss-covered mountain forest.

BLACK-CHEEKED TANAGER *Tangara cyanotis lutleyi* (L-5") (2-11-131)

Above black, including top and sides of head and auriculars; broad superciliaries, lower back, lesser wing coverts, and outer margins of larger wing coverts bright bluish-green; wing and tail feathers narrowly margined bluish; below shining bluish-green; middle of belly and crissum fulvous; bill black; feet brown. Female similar.

Range:- E.Colombia to Peru: in Colombia, subtropical zone of east slope of central Andes at south end.

METALLIC-GREEN TANAGER *Tangara labradorides* l. (L- 4.5") (2-11-130)

Above, head in front, and broad superciliaries opalescent greenish-blue, golden-metallic in certain lights; lores narrow, space around eye, back of head and nape black; whole back shining greenish-blue; wings and tail black; lesser wing coverts shining blue; wing feathers narrowly edged with blue; below nearly uniform opalescent bluish-green; middle of belly and crissum fulvous; bill black; feet pale brown. Female similar.

Range:- Colombia to N.W.Peru; in Colombia, upper tropical and subtropical zones from west slope of east Andes westward. One record from Guaicaramo on east slope of E.Andes.

Remarks:- A metallic or opalescent greenish-blue tanager with the rear crown, nape and space around eye black.

BLUE-NECKED TANAGER *Tangara cyanicollis* (L- 4.7") (2-11-127)

Head shining blue, forehead tinged with purplish-blue; centre of throat purplish-blue contrasting with pale blue of rest of neck; lores black; upper back, wings and tail black; rump and edgings of wing and tail feathers shining green, wing coverts glossed with golden-copper; below black, glossed with purple on flanks; centre of belly dark blue; crissum slightly tinged with greenish; bill black; feet brown.

Range:- Venezuela and Colombia, south to W.Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia; in Colombia, upper tropical and subtropical zones of all three ranges of Andes, except Santa Marta.

Races:- T.c. caeruleocephala(E. and W.slopes of E.Andes at south end) as described above; T.c. granadensis(W.slope of E.Andes at north end, central and W.Andes) is similar but shoulder and rump lacks the golden tinge, more silvery-green; T.c. hannahiae (E.slope of E.Andes at north end) similar to granadensis but the underparts are uniform black.

Remarks:- The light blue head and neck contrasts with the purplish-blue forehead and throat, as well as the black back and breast.

MASKED TANAGER *Tangara nigro-cincta* (L- 4.8") (2-11-126)

Head and neck lilac-blue; sides of face greenish; upper back black; lower back bright blue; wings and tail black, narrowly edged with green; larger wing coverts green, smaller coverts bright blue; throat lilac-blue with slight greenish gloss; breast black, middle of abdomen white, sides bright blue; bill black. Female paler.

Range:- Guatemala south to Venezuela and Bolivia; tropical zone east of Andes, upper Sinu, lower Cauca, and middle Magdalena valleys, pacific coast south to Narino.

Races:- T.n. nigro-cincta(east of Andes from Meta southward) as described above; T.n. fanny(Western Colombia) has the forecrown and cheeks violet-blue; nape, sides of neck and throat coppery-yellow or golden-buff; rump and flanks greenish-blue; larger wing coverts black.

Remarks:- This species is usually found in the tops of the tall trees. Its only song consists of a series of dry ticks.

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- 1 *Dorifera jehanae*
 2 " *Ludoviciae*
 3 *Glaucois hirsutus affinis*
 4 *Threnetes leucurus cervinicauda*
 " *ruckeri*
 5 *Phaethornis g. yanquini*
 6 " *g. guayi*
 7 " *Symmetophorus*
 8 " *s. superciliosus*
 9 " *hispidus*
 10 " *anthophilus*
 11 " *conradi*
 12 " *angusti*
 13 " *ruber nigricinctus*
 14 " *episcopus*
 15 " *Congeremarens strigularis*
 16 " *griseogularis*
 17 " *mularis m.*
 18 *Eutoxeres aquila*
 19 " *c. condanini*
 20 *Micochroa curieri*
 21 *Campylopterus largipennis*
 " *falcatus*
 22 *Leisura mellivora* 2
 23 " "
 24 *Colibri delphinae* 2
 25 " *Thalassinus cyanotus* 2
 26 " *conscans* 2
 27 " "
 28 Plate 45 (various) *anthracoceros n.*
 29 *Chrysolaupis mosquitos*

- 30 *Klais guineae* 2
 31 *Leptornis delatrei*
 " *stictolopha*
 32 *Polemistua chalybea verreauxi*
 33 " "
 34 " *popelairii*
 35 " *langsdorffi*
 36 " *conversii*
 37 *Chlorestes n. notatus*
 38 *Chlorostilben canivetti esleri*
 39 " *russatus*
 40 " *mellinaga*
 41 " *gibsoni*
 42 " *poortmani* 2
 43 *Kalirania furcata colombica* 2
 44 " *verticeps* 2
 45 *Damophila g. pulchra*
 46 *Lepidopygia caeruleogularis*
 47 " *g. gondoti*
 48 *Hylocharis sapphirina sapphirina*
 49 " *grayi grayi*
 50 " *cenone*
 51 *Enciclus fallax*
 52 " *Theresiae* 2
 53 *Amazilia versicolor milleri*
 54 " *finlayana*
 55 " *amabilis*
 56 " *francise*
 57 " *cyanifrons*
 58 " *sancerottii* 2
 59 " *viridigaster* 2
 60 " *tyacath*

61 *Amazilia castaneiventris*
62 " *cyan cyan*

63 *Chalybura b. buffoni*
64 " *urochrysa* 2

65 *Adelomya melanogenys*

66 *Anthocephala fluviceps*

67 *Urodicta benjamini*

68 " "

69 *Phloxora r. rubinoides*

70 " *ambinoides*

71 " *leadbeateri* 2

72 " *jacula* 2

73 *Engenia imperatrix* 2

74 *Opaya pyra*

75 *Urochroa bengien*

76 *Uglactis cupripennis* 2

77 *Kafesmayi kafesmayi* some

78 *Pteropanes cyanopterus* 2

79 *Coeligena coeligena* 2

80 " *pinnelli* 2

81 " *torquata* 3

82 " *bonapartei*

83 " *helianthea* 2

84 " *lutetiae* 2

85 " *willsoni* 3

86 *Ensifera ensifera* 3

87 *Boissonneaua flavescens* 2

88 " *jardini* 3

89 *Boissonneaua matthewsii*

90 *Helianthus mavens* 2

91 " *amethysticollis clarissae*

92 " *evotis* 2

93 " *strophianus*

94 " "

95 *Erivenernis vestitus*

96 " *godini* 2

97 " *cypro-ventris* 2

98 " *mosquera* 2

99 " *alineae* 2

100 " *derbyi* 2

101 " *luciani* 2

102 *Aphyaedia aureliae* 3

103 " *lugens*

104 *Oreetus v. underwoodi*

105 *Teslia v. victoriae*

106 " *muna*

107 *Zedalia glyceris* 2

108 *Amphimicros microlyncchus* 2

109 *Metallura williaminii* 2

110 " *t. tyrannina* 2

111 *Chalcostigma heteropon* 2

112 " *herrani* 2

113 *Oxyopogon guerini* 2

114 *Opisthoprora erytera*

115 *Aglaocercus bt. Kingi*

116 *Chistes geoffroyi* 2

¹¹⁷ *Heliothrix* *Caroti* 2

¹¹⁸ " *aurita* 2

¹¹⁹ *Helimaster* *longirostris*

¹²⁰ *Philodice* *mitchelli* 2

¹²¹ *Acestura* *mulsanti* 2

¹²² " *helictes* 2

¹²³ *Chaetocercus* *fourdani* *rosae* 2

<i>Parula pitayumi</i>	34-6	1
<i>Dendroica castaneiceps</i>	♂♀ 35 (576)	2
<i>Myioborus ^{emiliatus} auranticeps</i>	32-4	
" <i>flavivertex</i>	31-11	3
" <i>ornatus chrysops</i>	31-1	4
" <i>ornatus ornatus</i>	31-2	5
" <i>ruficollis</i>	31-7	
" <i>melanocephala</i>	31-8	

<i>Basileuterus nigrocrissatus</i>	30-1
" <i>leucorividis</i>	30-6
" <i>flavescens</i>	30-7
" <i>chrysogaster</i>	30-10
" <i>basilius</i>	30-8
" <i>calicivorus</i>	30-13
" <i>cinereicollis</i>	30-14
" <i>coronatus</i>	30-4
" <i>trifasciatus</i>	30-1

Panphastidae

Lucas

122

Panphastes	sculpturatus	1
"	" brevicornis	1(a)
"	cuvieri	2
"	Lucasius cuvieri	2A
"	ambiguus	3
"	vittellinus columnatus	2 B
Ameliana	hypoglaea	5
Pteroglossus	pluricornis	6
"	torquatus	7
"	castaneus	8
"	viridis humboldti	9
"	flaviventer	10
Selenidius	reinwardtii	11
Alacornychus	californicus	12
"	Derbimus	13
"	Haemaphysalis	14

releasans o. murphii ad. juv.

Troglodytes magnificus ♀
Rhalaerax olivaceus ♂
Anthus streptopus ad.
Ardea herodias ad. ♂

Cochlearius c. c. ♂ juv.
Nycticorax nycticorax ♂ ad. ♂ juv.
Nyctanassa violacea - sen. ad. ♀?
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos ♂ ad.
Hydrochelidon tr. n. n. n. ♂ ? s. ad.
Alcedo coerulescens ♂ juv.
Leucophaea t. t. ♂ ad.
Campestris a. c. c. ad. ♂
Butorides striatus s. ♂ ? ad.

Ardea herodias juv.
 " *coxi* juv. ad.
Galium nyctea ad.
Nyctea americana juv. ad.
Ajaja ajaja ♂ juv.
Theristicus caudatus
Eudromis ruber juv. ad.
Phimosis infusatus

Anas georgica spinicauda ♂ ♀ ad.
 " *flaviventris audum* ♀
 " *discors* ♂ ad. ♀
 " *cyanoptera* ♂
 " *acuta* ♂
 " *chryseata* ♂ ad. ad.

Cairina moschata ♀ ad.
Sarkidiornis melanotos ♀ ad.
Dendrocygna a. discors ♀ ad.
 " *bicolor* ♂ ad.
 " *viduata* ♂ ? ad.

Anas platyrhynchos

29
Oryzopsis f. audina ♂

" *dominica* ♂-♀

Margaretta columbiana ♂ ad. ♀ ad. ~~adult.~~

Podilymbus podiceps ♂ ♀

Colymbus occipitalis ♂

" *nigricollis californ.* ♂

Polycephalus dominicus ♂

Tyrannus major saturatus ♂

" *lao larensis* ♂

Anthus borealis ♂ ad.

" *j. julius* ♂

Crypturellus columbianus ♀

" *canadensis* ♂

Episthocus brevipes ♀

Crax alberta ? ♂ *S. macrura*

" *alberta* ♀ *nechi*

Aburnia aburni ♂ ad.

Dipile cumanensis ♀

Chamaepetes g. graditi ♂ *macrura*

Ortalis g. alba ♂

Vultur gryphus ♂ ♀ ad.

Sarcophagus *papa* sen. ad.

Cathartes aura ad.

" *burrovianus* ad.

Accipiter erythronemius *seabo.* ♀ ♀

Heterospizias meridionalis ad & jr.

Elanoides forficatus ♂ ♀

Chondrohierax uucinator ♀

Elanus leucurus ♂ ad.

Petrela plumbea ♀ ad.

Halapagus b. bidentatus ♀ ad. ♀ jr.

Buteo fusca australis ♂ ♀ - ads. ♂ ♀ *gambelii*.

Buteo swainsoni ♀ jr.

Buteo albicaudatus *hepp.* ♀ *rosea* *blanca* ad.

" *brachyurus* ♂ *hb.* ♂ *mel.*