

ANDEAN FLAMINGO *Phoenicoparrus andinus*

In South America, the Andean Flamingo has been recorded in southwestern Peru, northern Chile, southwestern Bolivia and northwestern Argentina (Blake 1977, Nores & Yzurieta 1980).

On 19 May 1989 we obtained a very emaciated juvenile (weight 1.2 kg) from Erval Velho (c. 27°13'S, 51°23'W), Santa Catarina, southern Brazil. This specimen, now housed in the Museu Nacional (MN 36.548), showed 3 colour rings on the left tibia (blue, black, red), and according to the Corporacion Nacional Forestal (CONAF), Chile, it was banded around the fifth month of life in the Salar Punta Negra, Antofagasta. This seems to be the first record of the species in Brazil.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank CONAF for the information given us through the CEMAVE/IBAMA, Instituto Brasileiro de Meio Ambiente, Brasília and Prof. Dante Martins Teixeira da Seção de Ornitologia, Museu Nacional, UFRJ.

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New or noteworthy bird records from the Matogrosense region of Paraguay

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Received 7 November 1989

The southward-flowing Río Paraguay divides the Republic of Paraguay into 2 different regions: the Chaco to the west and the Orient to the east. The northeastern corner of the Paraguayan Chaco, herein referred to as the Matogrosense region of Paraguay, is a relatively flat region characterized by semi-humid, medium-height (10–20 m) forests and periodically inundated wetlands that are contiguous with the extensive Pantanal of adjacent Brazil and Bolivia (López 1986). Although the region remains relatively unknown to zoologists, recent exploration has demonstrated that the avifauna is partially distinct from that of the more xeric portions of the Chaco to the west, and has strong affinities with the avifauna of the Pantanal further north.

Early reviews of the avifauna of the Paraguayan Chaco (e.g., Salvadori 1895, Grant 1911, Laubmann 1939, 1940, Short 1975) contained little information on the Matogrosense region. Recently, López (1985) reported on the relative abundance and habitat use of 90 species in the Bahía Negra area, Departamento (Dpto) Alto Paraguay. We report distributional records and natural history notes on 28 species of birds from the Matogrosense region; 6 species and one subspecies are documented (on the basis of specimens or photographs) from Paraguay for the first time. Unless stated otherwise, records or specimens were obtained in the Dpto Alto Paraguay during expeditions by: N.E.L. 18 Sep to 4 Oct 1984; by F.E.H. 16 Jun to 2 Jul 1988, 11–19 Aug 1988, 27–29 Oct 1988, and 27 Jan to 7 Feb 1989; by S.M.G. 10 Sep to 15 Oct 1988; by Jorge Escobar Argaña (J.E.A.) 16–30 Jun 1989 and 6–12 Oct 1989; and by F.E.H., J.E.A. and John Luís Ramírez (J.L.R.) 11–18 Aug 1989.

Acronyms used in the species accounts include: AFARP = Archivo Fotográfico de Aves Raras del Paraguay, San Lorenzo; FMNH = Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; MNHNP = Museo Nacional de Historia Natural del Paraguay, San Lorenzo; UMMZ = University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor; and VIREO = Visual Resources in Ornithology, Philadelphia. Weights of specimens collected by S.M.G. are listed in Storer (1989). Nomenclature and sequence of species follow Altman & Swift (1989).

LITTLE BLUE HERON *Egretta caerulea*

On 18 August 1988, F.E.H. saw an adult *E. caerulea* in non-breeding plumage as it foraged alone at Bahía Negra, 20°14'S, 58°10'W. The bird was photographed later as it roosted in trees with *E. thula* and *Casmerodius albus*. The all-dark plumage and pale base of the dark bill of *E. caerulea* are apparent in the colour photographs, which are on file at VIREO (x08/2/001) and at MNHNP (AFARP 4). This species breeds in northern South America, and has been recorded as far south as Argentina and Uruguay (Hancock & Kushlan 1984). This is the first documented record for Paraguay, for which the only previous report is of several observed in December 1983 in the southern Paraguayan Chaco, Dpto Presidente Hayes (Peris & Suárez 1985). *E. caerulea* is probably a rare migrant rather than a breeding resident in Paraguay.

BOAT-BILLED HERON *Cochlearius cochlearius*

At dusk on 18 June 1988, F.E.H. viewed one *C. cochlearius* from a distance of 5 m as it perched in a tree at the edge of a marsh at Retiro Potrerito, c. 13 km SSW of Bahía Negra, 20°20'S, 58°13'W. J.E.A. saw another bird from 20 m at the same locality on 9 October 1989. The large, thick bill of this species is diagnostic. The only previous report from the Paraguayan Chaco is from the Río Pilcomayo, Dpto Presidente Hayes (Bertoni 1914). Laubmann (1939) reported an immature collected along the Río Paraguay between Concepción, Dpto Concepción, and Asunción, Dpto Central. An immature was taken by N.E.L. on 13 August 1983 along the east bank of the Río Paraguay at Concepción, 23°25'S, 57°17'W (MNHNP 762). The occurrence of this species along the Río Paraguay

and in nearby marshes suggests that it may be a breeding resident in the eastern fringes of the Paraguayan Chaco.

COSCOROBA SWAN *Coscoroba coscoroba*

On 28 September 1988, S.M.G. noted a flock of 20 white swans flying southwestwards high overhead at Riacho Ramos, 6 km southeast of Bahía Negra, 20°16'S, 58°07'W. This appears to be the northernmost record of this species in South America. The only previous record for Paraguay is a female collected 65 km east of Filadelfia, Dpto Presidente Hayes, on 10 May 1959 (Steinbacher 1962). This species appears to be a migrant or winter resident from areas south of Paraguay rather than a breeding resident.

GRAY-HEADED KITE *Leptodon cayanensis*

F.E.H. observed singletons at Retiro Potrerito on 31 June and 15 August 1988; near Cerrito, 21°27'S, 57°56'W, on 11 August 1988; and on the Brazilian side of the Río Paraguay 2 km south of Porto Murtiinho, Mato Grosso do Sul, 21°43'S, 57°50'W, on 11 August 1988. The only previous records in the Paraguayan Chaco are a male collected on 11 August 1931 at Puerto Casado, Dpto Alto Paraguay (Laubmann 1939) and an immature male collected at Estancia Deolinda (exact locality not located; Gyldenstolpe 1951). *L. cayanensis* appears to be an uncommon resident in the eastern fringes of the Matogrosense region.

ORANGE-BREASTED FALCON *Falco deiroleucus*

On 19 June 1988, F.E.H. saw a large falcon with a dark belly band from about 40 m away as it flew over a small clearing at Retiro Potrerito. It appeared to be as large as *F. femoralis*, but lacked the eye stripe typical of that species. The large size and bright orange breast distinguished it from the smaller and paler-breasted *F. ruficularis*. The only previous record of *F. deiroleucus* in the Paraguayan Chaco is from Orloff, Dpto Boquerón (Hellmayr & Conover 1949).

HYACINTH MACAW *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*

On 11 August 1988, F.E.H. noted 3 large, uniform purplish-blue macaws with yellowish facial patches flying south along the Brazilian side of the Río Paraguay near the Paraguayan village of Puerto María, 21°37'S, 57°56'W. The birds were viewed from about 75 m for about 15 sec as they flew southwest across the river into Paraguay. Although no specimen records are known from Paraguay, there are several sight records from Dpto Concepción (López 1989). The Río Paraguay and the *campos cerrados* of Dpto Concepción apparently form the southwestern limit of this species' distribution, which includes much of west-central Brazil (Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

BLUE-WINGED PARROTLET *Forpus xanthopterygius*

On 18 June 1989, J.E.A. observed 2 *F. xanthopterygius* fly into a tree in the forest at Retiro Potrerito. The small size, short tail and high-pitched voice distinguished it from other sympatric psittacids. The only previous report from the Paraguayan Chaco is from Benjamin Aceval,

Dpto Presidente Hayes (Bertoni 1930). Its distribution in the Chaco is probably restricted to the more humid areas near the Río Paraguay; to the east it is an uncommon resident.

CANARY-WINGED PARAKEET *Brotogeris versicolurus*

At Retiro Potrerito, small flocks were seen by F.E.H. on several occasions in June and August 1988, and by J.E.A. in June and October 1989. In January and February 1989, flocks of up to 25 birds were frequently seen by F.E.H. at Bahía Negra. Elsewhere F.E.H. noted 2 at Puerto Leda, 20°22'S, 58°00'W, on 28 August 1988. These appear to be the first records for the Paraguayan Chaco; it is a common resident east of the Río Paraguay.

COMMON PAURAUQUE *Nyctidromus albicollis*

At dawn on 17 August 1988, F.E.H. heard several nightjars vocalizing in the forest at Retiro Potrerito; the calls were typical of *N. albicollis* (Hardy *et al.* 1986). On 30 September 1988, S.M.G. collected an adult male *N. a. derbyanus* (UMMZ 226560) at Puerto Ramos, 4 km south of Bahía Negra, 20°16'S, 58°08'W. On 5 October 1988, S.M.G. flushed up several *N. albicollis* at Estancia Cerrito, 3.5 km SSW of Puerto Coeyú, 21°27'S, 57°56'W. On 11 August 1989, F.E.H. and J.E.A. observed a vocalizing male at Puerto 14 de Mayo, 20°20'S, 58°06'W; also a single bird was heard each night at Retiro Potrerito 13–17 August 1989, and another at Bahía Negra 17–18 August 1989. These are the first records from the Paraguayan Chaco. East of the Río Paraguay it is a common resident.

AMERICAN PYGMY KINGFISHER *Chloroceryle aenea*

On 4 October 1984, N.E.L. saw a single *C. aenea* flying across the Río Paraguay 5 km north of Bahía Negra. On 30 September 1988, S.M.G. collected an adult male (UMMZ 226553) at Puerto Ramos. The bird was netted in a corridor cleared through secondary forest, c. 20 m from a marsh and 200 m from the Río Paraguay. These are the first records from Paraguay. *C. aenea* occurs throughout much of northern South America south to the Mato Grosso and southern Brazil (Naumburg 1930, Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

BLUE-CROWNED MOTMOT *Momotus momota*

Singletons were seen by F.E.H. on 22 and 26 June 1988, and by F.E.H. and J.L.R. on 15 August 1989, in forest undergrowth at Retiro Potrerito. Each was observed from as close as 5 m; its bright blue-and-black crown and tail rackets were well observed. Short (1975) stated that *M. momota* occurred in the northern Paraguayan Chaco, but without supporting evidence. This species appears to be a rare resident of the Matogrosense region. It is widespread to the north, east and west (Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

RED-BREASTED TOUCAN *Ramphastos dicolorus*

On 22 June 1989, J.E.A. saw a single *R. dicolorus* perched atop a tree in a clearing near Retiro Potrerito. The distinctive pattern of the yellow, orange and red underparts was well observed. This appears to be the

first record for the Paraguayan Chaco; east of the Río Paraguay it is an uncommon resident.

GREEN-BARRED WOODPECKER *Colaptes melanochloros*

N.E.L. collected an adult female (MNHNP 609; 80 g) on 2 October 1984 in a palm savanna at Estancia Doña Julia, 5 km north of Bahía Negra, 20°11'S, 58°09'W. The specimen was identified by M. S. Foster as *C. m. nattereri*, based on its relatively small size, short bill and tail (Short 1975, 1982). Up to 3 others were seen by F.E.H., J.E.A. and J.L.R. at Puerto 14 de Mayo on 12 and 17 August 1989. This is the first record of this subspecies for Paraguay; its range coincides with the Pantanal of eastern Bolivia and Mato Grosso, Brazil (Peters 1948).

PLAIN-CROWNED SPINETAIL *Synallaxis gujanensis*

F.E.H. found *S. gujanensis* to be the second most common forest bird at Retiro Potrerito, with an estimated density of 190 birds/km² based on transect counts. The birds occurred singly or in pairs (group size \bar{x} = 1.1, SD = 0.33, range = 1–2, n = 49) in dense forest undergrowth. An unsexed adult (MNHNP 834; 15.8 g) was collected at Retiro Potrerito by F.E.H. on 21 June 1988. Specimens obtained by S.M.G. include an adult female (UMMZ 226551) at Puerto Ramos on 30 September 1988, and an adult male (UMMZ 226638) from 3 km NNW of Estancia Fonciere, Dept. Concepción, 22°24'S, 57°51'W, on 12 October 1988. The only previous report from the Paraguayan Chaco is of a specimen taken from atop a nest "while its mate hopped about nearby" on 16 September 1920, 80 km west of Puerto Pinasco, Dpto Presidente Hayes, by Wetmore (1926). These records apparently pertain to the southernmost race *S. g. albilora* of the Brazilian Mato Grosso and adjacent Dpto Concepción, Paraguay.

STREAKED XENOPS *Xenops rutilans*

Singletons were observed by F.E.H. in the forest canopy of Retiro Potrerito on 20, 22 and 26 June 1988, 15 August 1988 and 14 August 1989. The birds were distinguished from other *Xenops* spp. by the stout, upturned mandible, streaked underparts, crown and mantle and the entirely rufous tail. These are the first records for the Paraguayan Chaco; it is an uncommon resident east of the Río Paraguay.

MATO GROSSO ANTIBIRD *Cercomacra melanaria*

An adult male (MNHNP 182) was taken by N.E.L. on 3 October 1984 at Estancia Doña Julia. S.M.G. collected another adult male (UMMZ 226494) on 25 September 1988 at Estancia Inmaculada Concepción, along the Río Negro, 17 km north of Bahía Negra, 20°05'S, 58°10'W. A third specimen, an immature male (UMMZ 226518), was obtained by S.M.G. on 28 September 1988 along the edge of Riacho Ramos. In January and February 1989, F.E.H. saw or heard several pairs daily along the river's edge near Bahía Negra and in a flooded forest 1 km west of Bahía Negra. These birds usually occurred singly or in pairs in the lower strata of forest, and were always near water. Their calls consisted of a series of nasal antbird-like grunts (e.g., "er-er-er . . ."), of variable pitch. These are the first records for Paraguay. *C. melanaria* is known from

Bolivia and the Mato Grosso of Brazil (Naumburg 1930, Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

WHITE-BACKED FIRE-EYE *Pyriglena leuconota*

On 28 June 1988, F.E.H. observed a pair as they followed an ant swarm amongst thick bromeliads on the forest floor at Retiro Potrerito. Both birds bobbed their tails frequently, and gave a dry rattle call when alarmed. A female *Taraba major* and a *Dendrocolaptes picumnus* were also associated with the ant swarm. The male *P. leuconota* was distinguished from the similar *P. leucoptera* by the absence of white on the wings, and from *C. melanaria* by its red iris and the lack of white-tipped rectrices. The female, an adult, was collected (MNHNP 839; 26.8 g) and distinguished from other female *Pyriglena* spp. by the white bases to the central back feathers; it had the well-defined whitish eyebrow typical of the southern race *maura*, which inhabits eastern Bolivia and central Mato Grosso (Short 1975). This record represents the southernmost limit of the species' known range, and is the first for Paraguay.

COMMON TODY-FLYCATCHER *Todirostrum cinereum*

On 20 September 1988, M. W. Nachman and S.M.G. observed a pair gathering nest material at Colonia Carmelo Peralta, 21°41'S, 57°54'W. One of the birds, an adult female with a well developed brood patch, was collected (UMMZ 226463). On 7 October 1988, S.M.G. collected another specimen, an adult male (UMMZ 226592), on an island in the Río Paraguay, 3.5 km SSW of Puerto Valle-Mí, Dpto Concepción, 22°12'S, 57°55'W. Both specimens are referable to *T. c. coloreum*. On 30 January 1989, F.E.H. photographed 2 pairs (AFARP 9, 10) 1–2 km north of Bahía Negra. On 12 August 1989, J.L.R. obtained an unsexed adult (MNHNP 895; 8.2 g) at Puerto 14 de Mayo. On 17 August 1989, F.E.H. and J.E.A. noted a pair at Retiro Potrerito, and later the same day F.E.H. saw another pair at Puerto 14 de Mayo. The only previous records for Paraguay are a specimen from Cabo Emma, Dpto Alto Paraguay (Grant 1911) and another from Puerto Casado (Zotta 1950); these records were overlooked by Meyer de Schauensee (1970).

STREAMER-TAILED TYRANT *Gubernetes yetapa*

On 24 September 1984, N.E.L. saw 3 in a marsh 100 km west of the Río Paraguay at Estancia Doña Julia. The rufous-bordered white throat and long tail of each bird were noted. Although Short (1975) considered this species a Chaco resident, this appears to be the first record of *G. yetapa* in the Paraguayan Chaco. It is a common resident of marshes in eastern Paraguay.

CRESTED BECARD *Pachyramphus validus*

On 28 January 1989, F.E.H. observed a female from 6 m for 5 min in forest 2 km west of Bahía Negra. The dark grey crown contrasting with the creamy cheeks, buffy underparts and rufous back were diagnostic. The only previous report in the Paraguayan Chaco is of a female specimen collected from Algarobo, Dpto Boquerón, in the western Chaco (Steinbacher 1968), identified as *P. v. validus*; however, Short (1975)

stated that the western form *audax* was distinguishable from the eastern race *validus* only in males. Because no records are known from the central Paraguayan Chaco, we suspect that *audax* is the race more likely to occur in the western fringes of the Paraguayan Chaco, whereas nominate *validus*, which occurs in Dpto Santa Cruz, Bolivia and eastern Paraguay, is more likely in the eastern Chaco.

WHITE-WINGED SWALLOW *Tachycineta albiventer*

N.E.L. obtained an adult male (MNHNP 225; 13.0 g) on 3 October 1984 along the bank of the Río Paraguay at Estancia Doña Julia. At Bahía Negra, F.E.H. observed a pair along the Río Paraguay on 17 June, 18 August, and 28 October 1988. On 4 October 1988, S.M.G. collected a breeding pair (UMMZ 226575, 227529) at Estancia María Elena, 5 km NNE of Puerto Mihanovich, 20°45'S, 57°57'W. The only previous report from Paraguay is from the Río Paraná in the southeast (Bertoni 1914). These records provide the first documentation of *T. albiventer* in Paraguay. This species is a widespread resident of lowlands in South America (Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

CHILEAN SWALLOW *Tachycineta leucopyga*

On 12 August 1988, F.E.H. viewed 2 from about 6 m for 5 min as they flew about and perched on a post at Puerto 14 de Mayo. Each bird possessed a white rump, but lacked the white supraloral streak of *T. leucorrhoa* and white wing patches of *T. albiventer*, both of which were also seen along the river. *T. leucopyga* breeds in Chile and southern Argentina, wintering as far north as Bolivia (Ridgely & Tudor 1989). The only previous record in Paraguay is from Asunción (Bertoni 1914). *T. leucopyga* probably mixes with the large flocks of *T. leucorrhoa* that winter along the Río Paraguay and adjacent wetlands.

THRUSH-LIKE WREN *Campylorhynchus turdinus*

Found to be relatively common in palm savannas, marshes and grasslands bordering the Río Paraguay in the Matogrosense region, and noted in groups of up to 5; several individuals were seen attending bulky nests in palm crowns in January 1989. On 29 September 1984, N.E.L. collected an adult male (MNHNP 222; 35.5 g) at Estancia Doña Julia. Specimens taken by S.M.G. include 2 adult females (UMMZ 226514, 227876) on 28 September 1988 at Riacho Ramos; an adult male (UMMZ 226581) on 5 October 1988 at Estancia Cerrito; and an adult male (UMMZ 227535) on 10 October 1988 from 4 km northwest of Puerto Fonciere, Dpto Presidente Hayes, 22°24'S, 57°52'W. All specimens collected are referable to *C. t. unicolor*, the form occurring in the Mato Grosso of Brazil and Bolivia (Naumburg 1930). N.E.L. and F.E.H. have observed this bird on both sides of the Río Paraguay as far south as Concepción. The only previous specimen from Paraguay was taken on 28 September 1986 near Pozo Colorado, Dpto Presidente Hayes, in the central Paraguayan Chaco (Contreras & Contreras 1986). Sight records have been reported from the Río Apa area of Paraguay (Meyer de Schauensee & Mack 1982, Ridgely & Tudor 1989).

FAWN-BREASTED WREN *Thryothorus guarayanus*

On 20 June 1988, F.E.H. collected an adult female (MNHNP 830; 11.0 g) and an unsexed adult (MNHNP 831; 11.2 g) in dense forest undergrowth at Retiro Potrerito. Subsequent surveys there revealed it to be the most common forest bird in the area, with an estimated density of 265 birds/km². It appeared to be less common in the forests near Bahía Negra. The birds usually foraged in pairs or small groups (\bar{x} = 1.96, SD = 0.87, range = 1–4, n = 26) in the lower strata of forests with dense undergrowth (e.g. bromeliads); on a few occasions they were observed in relatively open brush. The variable yet distinctive song consisted of a loud, cheerful series of 3–4 notes (e.g. “wee-joo-jeer”) repeated 5–20 times. Other calls included a short “chort” and a typical wren-like rattle when alarmed. On 15 August 1988, one was observed repeatedly carrying fine twigs to a large (c. 25 × 25 cm), partially constructed nest suspended about 4 m above the ground. The species’ range includes much of Bolivia and adjacent western Mato Grosso (Meyer de Schauensee 1970); this is the first record for Paraguay and the southernmost for the continent.

FLAVESCENT WARBLER *Basileuterus flaveolus*

On 20 June 1988, F.E.H. observed a single *B. flaveolus* in dense forest undergrowth at Retiro Potrerito. The only previous records in the Paraguayan Chaco are from Benjamin Aceval, Dpto Presidente Hayes (Bertoni 1930), and a pair collected from Puerto Sastre, Dpto Alto Paraguay (Laubmann 1940). This species appears to be a rare resident in the Matogrosense region, where it is restricted to the more humid forests near the Río Paraguay. East of the river it is an uncommon resident.

SILVER-BEAKED TANAGER *Ramphocelus carbo*

On 30 January 1989, F.E.H. observed a pair from 6 m for c. 3 min in brush along the bank of an unnamed stream 1 km north of Bahía Negra. The male’s deep crimson throat and breast and silvery base of the mandible were diagnostic. This is the first record for the Paraguayan Chaco. Although *R. carbo* is widely distributed to the north and east of Paraguay (Meyer de Schauensee 1970), the only previous record for Paraguay is from Puerto Bertoni, Dpto Alto Paraná, in the southeast (Bertoni 1914).

HOODED TANAGER *Nemosia pileata*

At Retiro Potrerito, F.E.H. noted a pair on 20 June 1988 and an adult male on 14 August 1989. They were foraging with mixed species flocks in the forest canopy. The white forehead and lores of the males distinguish this species from the superficially similar *Poospiza melanoleuca*. The report of *N. pileata* at Benjamin Aceval, Dpto Presidente Hayes, by Bertoni (1930) appears to be the only previous record in the Paraguayan Chaco. Its occurrence in the Chaco is probably restricted to the more humid forests near the Río Paraguay; to the east it is an uncommon resident.

CRESTED OROPENDOLA *Psarocolius decumanus*

F.E.H. observed a flock of 10 at Retiro Potrerito on 22 June 1988, and single birds at Retiro Potrerito on 26 June 1988 and at Bahía Negra on 18

August 1988. On 7 October 1989, J.E.A. noted a single bird 7 km west of Puerto 14 de Mayo. The large size and mostly yellowish tail are diagnostic of this species. Although considered a resident of the Chaco by Short (1975), the only published record for the Paraguayan Chaco is from Benjamin Aceval, Dpto Presidente Hayes (Bertoni 1930). A specimen in FMNH (153050) was taken on 9 October 1940 at Fortín Orihuela, Dpto Presidente Hayes, 23°25'S, 58°40'W. *P. decumanus* is an uncommon resident in eastern Paraguay, and appears to be restricted to the eastern fringes of the Paraguayan Chaco.

Acknowledgements

The expeditions of F.E.H. and J.L.R. were funded by a grant-in-aid of research from Sigma Xi, while F.E.H. served as a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer. S.M.G. shared the companionship of M. W. Nachman on his trip to Paraguay, which was funded by the UMMZ; R. W. Storer helped identify some of his collections. N.E.L.'s trip was funded by the Ministerio de Defensa Nacional; and J.E.A.'s by the Asociación de Apoyo a las Comunidades Indígenas del Paraguay. We thank M. S. Foster, J. F. Monk, J. V. Remsen, Jr. and R. W. Storer for reviewing earlier versions of this paper. For logistical support during our trips we thank M. A. Rodríguez, Comandante L. Ruffinelli, G. Sequera and the indigenous Chamacoco people of Retiro Potrerito. Collecting permits were arranged by L. Pérez de Molas.

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First record of *Upucerthia validirostris* from Bolivia and new Bolivian distributional data

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Received 4 December 1989

This paper reports the first record for Bolivia of the Buff-breasted Earth-creeper *Upucerthia validirostris*; also new distributional data for some bird species following a departmental criterium. The number of bird species currently reported from Bolivia is 1257 (Remsen & Traylor 1989). Voucher specimens, where noted, are deposited in the collections of Estación Biológica de Doñana (EBD). Nomenclature follows Remsen & Traylor (1989).

WHITE-TUFTED GREBE *Rollandia rolland*

Recorded in Andean highlands from La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba and Tarija Dpts (Remsen & Traylor 1989). Twenty-two individuals were seen on 16 November 1982 at Laguna Katalcito, c. 4000 m, province Sud-Lípez—the first record for Potosí Dpt.

SILVERY GREBE *Podiceps occipitalis*

Known from the highlands of Cochabamba, Oruro and Potosí Dpts (Remsen & Traylor 1989) and for a single locality in La Paz: Ulla-Ulla



Hayes, F E, Goodman, Steven M., and Lopez, N E. 1990. "NEW OR NOTEWORTHY BIRD RECORDS FROM THE MATOGROSSENSE REGION OF PARAGUAY." *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 110, 94–103.

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