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## Data on the distribution of some species of raptors in Bolivia

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In recent years, knowledge of the avifauna of Bolivia and its distribution has been increased by many new records providing numerous range extensions (see references). Here we present new data on the distribution and habitats of some Bolivian raptors. The specimens collected are deposited in the collection of the Estación Biológica de Doñana, Spain.

### SLENDER-BILLED KITE *Rosthramus hamatus*

Recorded as a new species for Bolivia by Pearson (1975b) based on observations in the north of Beni Department. One individual was collected (EBD 6831A) at Arroyo Curiraba, c. 30 km E of San Borja, 28 Oct 1983, and another (EBD 7000A) 40 km W of San Ignacio de Mojos, 1 Nov 1983. Both localities are in SW Dpt. Beni, and correspond to flooded forest margins, in contrast to the open areas preferred by Snail Kites *R. sociabilis*, a much more abundant species in this area.

### DOUBLE-TOOTHED KITE *Harpagus bidentatus*

Cited for eastern Bolivia by Bond & Meyer de Schauensee (1943), Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and Blake (1977), who make no reference to specific localities. In Dept. Beni (Tumichucua), Pearson (1975b) considered it to be rare. A female (EBD 6770A) was collected in a forest island 50 km E of San Borja (Prov. Ballivian, Dpt. Beni), 23 Oct 1983. It had a nearly completely formed egg in the oviduct, plus 3 others less well developed, besides abundant fat deposits in the abdomen. The stomach contained remains of a small rodent, a lizard and a beetle.

### SHARP-SHINNED HAWK *Accipiter striatus ventralis*

This subspecies, found in subtropical and temperate Andean regions, ranges from Venezuela to Bolivia (Cochabamba) (Blake 1977). A juvenile male (EBD 6306A) was collected at Valencia (Prov. Murillo, Dept La Paz) c. 30 km south La Paz at 3000 m on 6 Mar 1983, in an area of cultivated fields and spiny



vegetation (with *Schinus molle*, *Prosopis flexuosa* and cacti). This is an unusual locality for this species, which normally inhabits the moist forest of the eastern Andean slopes.

RED-BACKED HAWK *Buteo polyosoma*

Bond & Meyer de Schauensee (1943) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970) only give distributional references for the western part of the country; but see also Lönnberg (1903), Chubb (1919) and Niethammer (1956) for published records of specimens. Generally found in temperate and arid valleys throughout the year. Observations were made in the La Paz valleys (Rio Abajo) and various valleys in Depts. Cochabamba and Chuquisaca. One was seen at Animas (Prov. Murillo, Dpt. La Paz) in Nov 1983 collecting plant material, possibly for constructing a nest. In the northern altiplano, at 4600 m, observations and collections were made principally May-August (EBD 4751A, 4865A, 4866A, 4867A). In other parts of the altiplano this species was observed in April 1983 at Caracollo (Dpt. Oruro) and Jesus de Machaca (Dpt. La Paz). In June 1984, 5 individuals were seen between La Paz and Oruro, one at Challapata, 3 at Sevaruyo (Dpt. Oruro) and one at Sabaya (Dpt. Oruro); in Sep 1984, one was seen at Tiwanacu (Dpt. La Paz). Exceptionally, one immature specimen was collected north of Lake Titicaca, Dec 1982 (EBD 6179A). Based on the erratic occurrence of individuals and the dates when observations were made in the puna, it seems likely that the above were winter migrants from the south, while at lower elevations in valleys, the species is a permanent resident.

PUNA HAWK *Buteo poecilochrous*

Very similar to *B. polyosoma*, which makes individuals distinguishable with difficulty in the field even by size (*B. poecilochrous* is slightly larger). The wing formula is distinctive, the fifth primary being longer than the third in *B. poecilochrous* (Vaurie 1962). Meyer de Schauensee (1970) considered the two to be entirely indistinguishable in the field, but it is possible to separate them by their flight patterns; *B. poecilochrous* has a silhouette similar to *B. albicaudatus*, that is, with broad wings, while *B. polyosoma* has a more slender silhouette with the wings proportionately narrower and longer and the tail relatively longer.

The distributional ranges of *B. poecilochrous* and *B. polyosoma* overlap to a great extent (Blake 1977). Nevertheless, at least in Bolivia, they tend to occupy distinct habitats, mainly separated by altitude. Our observations and collections of Puna Hawks were made on the altiplano and other montane localities up to 5000 m in Depts. La Paz, Oruro, Potosi and Cochabamba. In general they are found in steep, rocky places, even on the altiplano. A single observation was made of a pair 30 km W of Cochabamba city at 2500 m. Specimens are observed throughout the year in Bolivia, on many occasions in pairs.

SHORT-TAILED HAWK *Buteo brachyurus*

Known in Bolivia from one specimen from La Paz Dpt. (Niethammer 1956). We collected a specimen (EBD 8539A) at 1600 m in high, subtropical forest on the eastern Andean slopes in Prov. Chapare (Dpt. Cochabamba), 3 Apr 1985. The bird was sitting on a wooden electricity pole 3.5 m tall, in front of which was a small clearing. It was a sub-adult male, moulting to adult plumage (as indicated by the back and wing coverts), weighing 380 g. Its characteristics suggest that it belongs to the nominate race.



BLACK-AND-WHITE HAWK EAGLE *Spizastur melanoleucus*

One individual of this rare species was observed 50 km E of San Borja (Dpt. Beni), roosting in a leafless tree in a seasonally inundated savanna, 27 Aug 1985.

CINEREOUS HARRIER *Circus cinereus*

Reported from Dpts. Cochabamba, Oruro and Santa Cruz (Bond & Meyer de Schauensee 1943, Blake 1977, Parker & Rowlett 1984). Frequently observed at various localities in Dpt. La Paz (Niethammer 1953). Although Dorst (1956) collected a specimen in Dpt. Puno, Peru during the summer, most sightings and collections have been made in the austral winter, especially in the vicinity of Ulla-Ulla, and also in Pampa Galeras Reserve (Venero & Brokaw 1980). From the erratic occurrence of observed individuals, the birds are possibly coming from the more southern portion of their range, where they are partially migratory (Blake 1977).

OSPREY *Pandion haliaetus*

This species has recently been reported in Bolivia from Tumichucua (Dpt. Beni) (Pearson 1975a) and from the Rio Yata (Dpt. Beni) (Remsen & Ridgely 1980). Additional observations from the south of this Dpt. are as follows: one individual sitting on a post in a seasonally inundated savanna with temporary ponds near Trinidad, 5 Apr 1982; two sightings (possibly of the same individual) at the junction of the Rio Matos and the San Borja-San Ignacio de Mojos road, c. 65 km E of San Borja, 16 and 19 Jun 1985. Another new distribution point in Bolivia is provided by the observation of one seen fishing in the Rio Suches (Ulla-Ulla Reserve, Dpt. La Paz), 27 May 1982, c. 100 km N of Lake Titicaca, 4400 m (Serrano & Cabot 1982).

CRESTED CARACARA *Polyborus plancus*

One juvenile was seen in association with a juvenile of *Phalacrocorax maculatus* in an area of fields and pastures near Tiraque (Prov. Arani, Dpt. Cochabamba) at c. 3800 m, 6 Aug 1984. This Andean locality is unusual for this species, which is widely distributed in Bolivian lowlands.

ORANGE-BREASTED FALCON *Falco deiroleucus*

Remsen & Ridgely (1980) give data on this species from Buena Vista (Dpt. Santa Cruz). Later Remsen & Traylor (1983) refer to a specimen collected on Cerro San Micerato (Prov. Chiquitos, Dpt. Santa Cruz). We observed one individual flying over the Rio Yacuma, c. 12 km NE of Santa Ana (Prov. Yacuma, Dpt. Beni); one was collected (EBD 5720A) in sub-tropical forest on the E Andean slopes at 1100 m in the Chapare (Dpt. Cochabamba), 8 Sep 1982; and one was seen at the same locality in the Chapare, 3 Apr 1985.

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## Notes on Philippine Birds, 11. New or important records for the Island of Palawan

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Palawan is a slender mountainous island c. 400 km long with an average width of 35 km and a maximum elevation of 2073 m. It lies on the Sunda Shelf in the South China Sea on the western border of the Philippines. The fauna of Palawan is primarily of Southeast Asian and Bornean origin (Dickerson 1928)





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