

Nuevo registro altitudinal del Chiví Tres Rayas *Basileuterus tristriatus* en Venezuela

El Chiví Tres Rayas *Basileuterus tristriatus* es una especie que normalmente se encuentra entre los 500–2.000 m de altitud¹, aunque se ha registrado entre los 300–2.500 m en Colombia³, 1.000–2.200 m en Costa Rica⁹, 600–2.250 m en Panamá⁷, 700–2.000 m en Ecuador⁶ y 900–2.500 m en Perú⁴. En Venezuela, habita principalmente en los sotobosques de los bosques húmedos² y nubladados⁵, así como rastrojos viejos y plantaciones de café⁵ que se desarrollan entre los 800–2.700 m^{2,5,8}.

Durante febrero del 2003, un individuo de *B. tristriatus* fue capturado con redes de neblina a 30 m de altitud, en una plantación de cacao del área conocida como Ocumare de la Costa (10°22'N 67°40'W), en las afueras del límite norte del Parque Nacional Henri Pittier, estado Aragua, norte de Venezuela. Dentro del Parque, normalmente se le ha observado o capturado por encima de los 1.400 m, alcanzando importantes proporciones en las comunidades de aves estudiadas de La Cumbre de Rancho Grande (6%) a 1.500 m y el Pico Guacamaya (10%) a 1.860 m¹⁰. Sus registros más bajos han ocurrido a los 1.000 m de altitud¹⁰, en los alrededores del edificio de la Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande y el Paso de Portachuelo. Este registro constituye hasta el presente, el dato más bajo en el cual se haya capturado u observado la especie dentro de su área de distribución.

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Juvenile plumage and vocalisation of Jocotoco Antpitta

Grallaria ridgelyi Only recently described¹, the range-restricted Jocotoco Antpitta *Grallaria ridgelyi* is one of the rarest and most poorly known

antpittas. While searching for its nest at the Tapichalaca Biological Reserve (04°30'S 79°10'W), in southern Ecuador, we encountered a juvenile accompanied by two adults. Adults were never seen to feed the juvenile during over four hours of observation, but it was found associated with them on several consecutive days, and approached us when the adult song was played. Spontaneously, and in response to recordings of adult vocalisation, the juvenile uttered a slightly drawn-out, single *woooo* note, easily imitated with a whistle, which is similar in quality to a single note of the common song of Ferruginous Pygmy-owl *Glaucidium brasilianum*.

In appearance, the juvenile was generally similar to the adult description given by Krabbe *et al.*¹ and depicted in Ridgely & Greenfield². The throat was white, with the upper to lower breast pale slaty, fading to whitish on the belly. The distinctive malar pattern was evident, but more subdued than in the adult. The most distinctive difference was the chestnut (rather than black) crown, bearing fine black vermiculations which extended onto the hinderown and faded onto the nape, just reaching the upper back. Flight feathers were chestnut, as in the adult, and tertials bore indistinct subterminal black bands. The bill was black, except for the basal two-thirds of the lower mandible, which was fleshy orange. Otherwise, the plumage and soft-part coloration appeared similar to that of adults.

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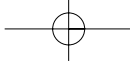


Figure 1. Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, El Salto dam, Viñales, Pinar del Río province, Cuba (Roger Craig)



Figure 2. Masked Ducks *Nomonyx domicus*, río Tambopata, Reserva Nacional de Tambopata, Peru, 3 March 2004 (Claudia Torres S.)



Figure 3. Red Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius*, Santa Cruz province, Argentina, 27 January 2004 (Roland van der Vliet)



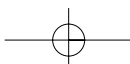
Figure 5. Southern Martins *Progne elegans*, Roura, French Guiana, 14 August 2004 (Alexandre Renaudier)



Figure 4. King Penguin *Aptenodytes patagonicus*, Harberton, Beagle Channel, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, 30 January 2004 (Roland van der Vliet)



Figure 6. Mississippi Kites *Ictinia mississippiensis*, Savanna La Mar, Jamaica, 21 March 2004 (Wim van der Schot)



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**The southernmost Tennessee
Warbler *Vermivora peregrina***

On 4 March 2004 I was observing birds at 2,500 m in the newly protected 'Hanne Bloch' forest, 1.4 km south-west of Utuana (04°22'S 79°42'W), Loja province, Ecuador. Between two rain showers at 12h30, bird activity was rather high, when a drab bird drew my attention, which at first glance I took for a Lesser Greenlet *Hylophilus decurtatus*, but immediately rejected the identification due to altitude and habitat. On closer inspection, the following characters were noted: cap and face-sides, supercilium and underparts creamy white, belly pure white, wings brownish without clearly wingbars, and tail relatively short, but the white subterminal spots (from below) were not visible from the angle of view the bird offered, although G. Wallace (pers. comm.) notes that these are, in practice, very rarely visible in the field. Behaviour was slightly more active than a greenlet: the bird hopped quickly in the outer foliage of the border and crowns of trees (3–6 m), occasionally making short sallies. Once it captured a small caterpillar from a dead curled leaf, hanging upside-down on only one leg for a short period. A quick search in Ridgely & Greenfield⁵ revealed a non-breeding Tennessee Warbler *Vermivora peregrina* as

the most similar species, but the text therein only describing breeding plumage. However the description of the behaviour of Golden-winged Warbler *V. chrysoptera* confirmed the identification as a *V. peregrina* acquiring adult male breeding plumage. Identification was subsequently confirmed using Peterson³.

As the southernmost previous reports for South America² are from north-central Ecuador, around Mindo and in Napo province⁴, my observation extends the known wintering range of *V. peregrina* considerably further south, c.480 km, almost to the Peruvian border (just 11 km distant). It should also be noted that the elevation at which the bird was recorded is relatively high, although the species was recently recorded at Quito's Parque Metropolitano¹ at 2,900 m.

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**A record of Masked Duck
Nomonyx dominicus from
Tambopata, south-east Peru**
Masked Duck *Nomonyx dominicus* is a very local and secretive species

that occurs from Texas, USA, through Peru, to northern Argentina and Uruguay². In South America the species is uncommon in lowlands (below 300 m) on both sides of the Andes, in marshy freshwater lakes heavily overgrown with aquatic vegetation². There are also several records from Andean lakes in Colombia and Ecuador². In Peru, the species is rare in lowlands east of the Andes to 800 m¹.

On 3 March 2004, we observed eight Masked Ducks in non-breeding plumage along the río Tambopata, in the Reserva Nacional de Tambopata (13°02'S 69°32'W, at 220 m elevation). The group was observed for ten minutes and photographed (Fig. 2, see p.80). From their behaviour, it appeared that one individual was leading the group, which might indicate that it was a female with a recently fledged brood. This observation is the first confirmed record of *N. dominicus* for Tambopata. Previously in south-east Peru the species was known from the Estación Biológica Cocha Cashu, in Parque Nacional Manu³, where it is rare³. CTS has also observed a male in breeding plumage on the lower río Tambopata in February 2002.

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