

Four bird species new to Bolivia: an ornithological survey of the Yungas site Tokoaque, Madidi National Park

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Reportamos un censo de las aves del bosque yungas (montano) entre 2.000 a 3.000 msnm en el sitio Tokoaque, Parque Nacional Madidi. Registramos 201 especies, 75 nuevas para Madidi y 35 solo en el hábitat del puna durante los viajes al sitio. Había una buena diversidad de aves en el sitio con 80% de las aves posibles para EBA Yungas superiores de Bolivia y Perú (055). Registramos *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris*, *Tangara viridicollis*, *Tangara meyerdeschauensei* y *Cacicus uropygialis* primera vez en Bolivia. Registros de *Ramphomicon microrhynchum* y *Chirocylla uropygialis* aumentan su información distribucional. El área está con muy poco impacto, con un área grande del yungas protegida en Madidi. Hemos recomendado que el lugar merece ser un Área Importantes para las Aves (IBA).

Introduction

Madidi National Park (Madidi) covers an area of 1,896,750 ha and protects a broad range of habitats, including ungrazed grasslands, humid lowland forest, montane deciduous forest, and montane humid forest of the Andes from timberline to the lowlands (collectively defined as Yungas)¹⁴. Madidi covers approximately 5,000 km² of biologically rich, pristine upper Yungas forest, representing the Endemic Bird Areas of the Bolivian and Peruvian Lower Yungas (EBA 054) and the Bolivian and Peruvian Upper Yungas (EBA 055) both of which are considered to be of 'Urgent' conservation priority¹⁶.

Madidi is considered to be one of the ornithologically richest parks on Earth¹³. Though the avifauna of the tropical lowlands of Madidi is well studied¹⁰ (D. Stotz pers. comm., A. Perry pers. comm., ABH pers. obs.), there has been almost no ornithological research in the upper Yungas of Madidi, where many bird species have been hypothesised to occur, within a 100-km gap between study sites. To fill this informational gap and to assess the conservation status of the area, it was imperative to conduct an initial rapid ornithological survey.

Methods

We surveyed the Yungas forest at Tokoaque (Fig. 1; 14°37'S 68°57'W, c.28 km north-east of Pelechuco), from 31 October to 14 November 2001, at 1,800–2,900 m. The Yungas forest at Tokoaque is in pristine condition due to poor accessibility, rocky soils and its steepness. Most survey work was centred at our base camp, Tokoaque, at 2,400 m, but ABH camped at 2,000 m (on 6–10 November, site Fortecillo, 14°35'S 68°56'W) and in cloud forest at 2,900 m (13–14 November). Due to dense vegetation and difficult terrain we could only census two trails above 2,400 m and one trail below 2,400 m. We include observations made in Madidi during the access walk

through high-Andean *Polylepis* forest, puna, Yungas and treeline habitat, between 2,800 and 4,800 m, on 29–30 October and 15–16 November.

Each morning, we surveyed different points at least 200 m apart¹¹ arriving before sunrise and sound-recording the dawn chorus for 15 minutes. Thereafter, we surveyed different trails, covering 1–3 km, and often pausing our work between 12h00 and 15h00. Studies were conducted using binoculars, sound-recorders and five pre-recorded reference tapes. Birds were observed, sound-recorded and identifications verified by use of pre-recorded tapes or playback, including rebound playback (broadcasting the first response to playback). For rapid assessment surveys, bird vocalisations are the best evidence to verify identification¹¹. We tried to tape-record all species at least once. Each evening we completed a checklist

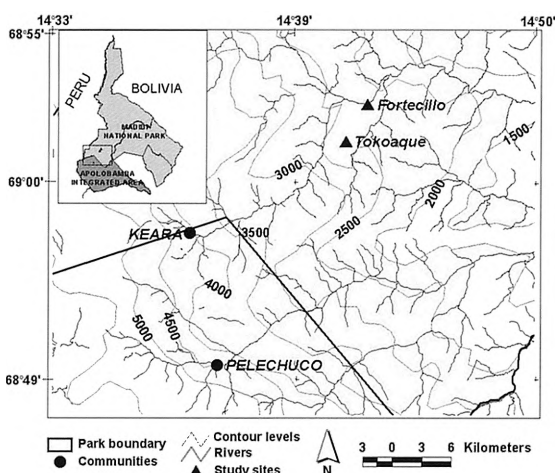


Figure 1. Map of the western Yungas forest, dpto. La Paz, in Madidi National Park showing the location of Tokoaque and Fortecillo.

of the day's observations, noting estimated abundances, field time, distance walked and evidence (sight records, heard or tape-recorded). Three species were included through descriptions by the local mule driver of diagnostic field marks or species-specific vocalisations (Appendix 1). Taxonomy principally follows Stotz *et al.*¹⁷

Results and discussion

A total of 201 species was found in the area: 35 mainly puna-restricted species on the access hike and 166 between 1,800 and 2900 m at Tokoaque (Appendix 1). We noted 75 new records for Madidi, including four species new for Bolivia^{1,14}.

The site is high in endemism, with 42 Central Andes zoogeographical endemics, 20 being Cuzco–Cochabamba subregional endemics¹⁷. The area protects 65 montane evergreen forest (Yungas) specialists¹⁷. We found two threatened species, Scimitar-winged Piha *Chirocylla uropygialis* and Green-capped Tanager *Tangara meyerdeschauenseei*, both of which are considered Vulnerable² (see below). We recorded the Near-Threatened Andean Condor *Vultur gryphus* once in high-Andean puna habitat. The latter is frequently observed in the Bolivian Andes, where it does not appear threatened (ABH pers. obs., S. K. Herzog pers. comm.).

The area protects part of the Bolivian and Peruvian Upper Yungas EBA 055 (Table 1)¹⁶. We found 12 of the 20 restricted-range species known from EBA 055, of which only 15 were possible based

on known ranges (i.e. 80% of species possible). We also found seven species restricted to EBA 054 Bolivian and Peruvian Lower Yungas (Table 1)¹⁶.

Two Bolivian endemics were recorded: Black-throated Thistletail *Schizoeaca harterti* and Rufous-faced Antpitta *Grallaria erythrotis* (Appendix 1). As Tokoaque is <20 km from the Peruvian border, it is highly probable that both range further north-east into Peru and thus may not be endemic to Bolivia.

Species accounts

New species for Bolivia

Grey-hooded Bush-tanager *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris* (ABH, IG)

We observed the black-billed subspecies, *C. r. chrysogaster*, of this easily recognised monotypic genus, within foraging flocks at 2,450–2,550 m on six dates between 2 and 12 November. Individuals were observed 3–20 m above ground, foraging with Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea*, Mountain Wren *Troglodytes solstitialis*, Spectacled Whitestart *Myioborus melanocephalus* and Pale-legged Warbler *Basileuterus signatus*. These records represent a range extension of c.250 km from the southernmost locality in Peru (T. Schulenberg pers. comm.).

Silvery Tanager *Tangara viridicollis* (ABH, IG)

Single individuals were observed on 9, 10 and 11 November within canopy-foraging flocks, at 2,000 and 2,100 m. The nearest locality for this species is <50 km west of Tokoaque, in Peru⁴. *Tangara viridicollis* was expected for Madidi¹³.

Green-capped Tanager *Tangara meyerdeschauenseei* (ABH)

A pair was observed foraging 15 m above ground in a canopy-foraging flock at 09h30, on 10 November, at 2,150 m. One, probably a male, had darker, better-defined plumage with a distinctive mask and clear contrast between the greyish-cream underparts and buff undertail-coverts, clearly resembling the illustration of *T. meyerdeschauenseei* in Fjeldså & Krabbe⁴. On the same day, possibly another individual with similar field marks was seen poorly. T. Parker initially published a sight record for Bolivia¹⁰ but later retracted the identification^{3,17}. *T. meyerdeschauenseei* is considered Vulnerable due to its tiny range². Prior to this observation, it was known only from three sites in the rio Inambari basin, dpto. Puno, Peru², although the latter area is <50 km from Tokoaque. The Inambari sites are within a dry, heavily modified valley, and the original habitat of the area is unknown (T. Schulenberg pers. comm.). Humid Yungas appears to be a new habitat type for *T. meyerdeschauenseei*, and could

Table 1. Restricted-range bird species of Bolivian and Peruvian Upper Yungas (EBA 055)¹⁶ and Bolivian and Peruvian Lower Yungas (054) recorded at Tokoaque, Madidi National Park.

Species	EBA055	EBA054
Stripe-faced Wood-quail <i>Odontophorus balliviani</i>	X	
Scaled Metaltail <i>Metallura aeneocauda</i>	X	
Hooded Mountain-toucan <i>Andigena cucullata</i>	X	
Black-throated Thistletail <i>Schizoeaca harterti</i>	X	
Puna Thistletail <i>Schizoeaca helleri</i>	X	
Light-crowned Spinetail <i>Cranioleuca albiceps</i>	X	
White-throated Antpitta <i>Grallaria albigula</i>		X
Rufous-faced Antpitta <i>Grallaria erythrotis</i>	X	
Diademed Tapaculo <i>Scytalopus schulenbergi</i>	X	
Bolivian Tyrannulet <i>Zimmerius bolivianus</i>		X
Hazel-fronted Pygmy-tyrant <i>Pseudotriccus simplex</i>		X
Unadorned Flycatcher <i>Myiophobus inornatus</i>		X
Rufous-bellied Bush-tyrant <i>Myiotheretes fusciorufus</i>	X	
Yungas Manakin <i>Chiroxiphia boliviana</i>		X
Scimitar-winged Piha <i>Chirocylla uropygialis</i>	X	
Golden-collared Tanager <i>Iridosornis jelskii</i>	X	
Grey-bellied Flowerpiercer <i>Diglossa carbonaria</i>	X	
Slaty Tanager <i>Creurgops dentata</i>		X
Straw-backed Tanager <i>Tangara argyrofenges</i>		X

suggest seasonal movements between habitats (see Winker *et al.*¹⁸). We recommend the species remain categorised as Vulnerable until further studies can be conducted in Madidi.

Subtropical Cacique *Cacicus uropygialis* (ABH)

An unfamiliar icterid was heard, sound-recorded (MLNS #110794) and observed in response to playback in mid-montane forest, at 2,450 m, around 07h30, on 1 November. A single, long-tailed, round-winged, all-black bird approached and perched atop a c.15 m-tall tree, c.20 m from ABH. It was observed to have a Common Grackle *Quiscalus quiscula*-like jizz and a keel-shaped tail. The red rump was not seen and, in the fog, the eyes and bill appeared dark. Jaramillo & Burke⁸ depict *C. uropygialis* as having a keel-shaped tail, mention the rounded wings and note the surprising difficulty of observing the species' red rump under normal viewing conditions⁸. Subsequently, the tape-recorded song was clearly identifiable as *C. uropygialis* in comparison with recordings from San Isidro, Ecuador⁵ (S. Mayer pers. comm.) and had elements reminiscent of other *C. uropygialis* vocalisations (P. Coopmans pers. comm.). This represents a range extension of c.250 km, but given the species' overall disjunct distribution⁸ it may be absent from much of the intervening range.

Other noteworthy records

Purple-backed Thornbill *Ramphomicron microrhynchum* (ABH, IG)

A single male perched in a stunted tree beside a large bare rock face, within an area of puna, at 3,600 m, on 30 October, was the first record in dpto. La Paz^{1,6,14} and Madidi National Park. The subspecies could not be determined in the field. This observation fills a distributional gap of c.400 km between *R. m. albiventer* in Cuzco, Peru⁴, and the isolated subspecies *bolivianum*, of Cocapata, dpto. Cochabamba^{6,15}.

Western Wood-pewee *Contopus sordidulus* (ABH)

Two individuals were observed and sound-recorded (MLNS #107146) at the edge of forest in a natural landslide clearing, at 1,800 m, on 9 November 2001. The species' non-breeding distribution is poorly known¹⁷.

Scimitar-winged Piha *Chirocylla uropygialis* (IG)

One of this unmistakable species was observed on 8 November, at 2,500 m, the first record for Madidi. *C. uropygialis* was also observed in 2001 on the north-east side of Cordillera Cocapata, dpto. Cochabamba (R. MacLeod & S. K. Herzog pers. comm.). The species has been considered threatened due to its small range, it previously being known from few locations². Based on observational trends

(ABH pers. obs.), it has undergone severe population declines in areas of disturbed Yungas forest. This record, and that from Cordillera Cocapata, is the first evidence that it exists in the two largest expanses of previously unexplored Bolivian and Peruvian Upper Yungas (055)¹⁶ and suggests the species may occur throughout the range. We recommend further research into the habitat requirements and possible seasonal movements of this highly sensitive species.

Unadorned Flycatcher *Myiophobus inornatus* (ABH)

This small, normally hard-to-detect flycatcher was quite audible in the area, with observations and sound-recordings made on 4 and 8 November (MLNS #107147, 107148). It is considered rare¹⁷, but is possibly more common than thought, as the species is difficult to detect. Its voice is a simple, repeated call that is easy to overlook or confuse with the contact calls of other canopy species.

Barred Becard *Pachyramphus viridis* (ABH)

A male was observed repeatedly entering a c.40 cm-wide bulge of hanging epiphytes, including moss, with nesting material, on 11 November 2001. It appeared to be taking advantage of the clumped vegetation to conceal its nest, which was c.30 m above ground and situated at the nook of a large isolated snag (without any remaining bark) at the edge of a clearing.

Common Bush-tanager *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus* (ABH, IG)

Our observations appear to be the first of the subspecies *C. o. peruvianus* in Bolivia⁴. The distinctive subspecies *C. o. bolivianus* occurs c.100 km south-east of Tokoaque.

Conservation

Black-winged Parrot *Hapalopsittaca melanotis*, Black-hooded Sunbeam *Aglaeactis pamela* and Orange-browed Hemispingus *Hemispingus calophrys* were the only restricted-range species known from EBA 055¹⁶ and possible in the study area that were not recorded. They are expected for Madidi¹³ but have not been recorded in the park. Given the short duration of our field work, it cannot be concluded that they are not present. These species deserve further field research in the Madidi region.

The Bolivian subspecies of Swallow-tailed Cotinga *Phibalura flavirostris boliviana* was recently rediscovered⁵ in Madidi, at 2,000 m, c.35 km from Tokoaque, but was not recorded during the present study. Considered Near Threatened², but if *P. f. boliviana* is found to deserve species rank⁵ it would probably be considered Critical, given its small range. It has recently been observed in the

eastern 'Pata' area of Madidi¹⁵ (T. Valqui pers. comm.) where it may be restricted to a dry, semi-disturbed area.

We did not observe the Endangered Yellow-rumped Antwren *Terenura sharpei*, which has been recently recorded (1997) c.180 km south-east of Tokoaque at Serranía Bella Vista (S. K. Herzog pers. comm.) and is expected to exist within Madidi¹³. Our baseline study at the upper altitudinal range of *T. sharpei* cannot be considered conclusive evidence of its presence or absence. We believe it highly probably occurs in Madidi and recommend more research in the Yungas at 1,000–2,000 m.

We entered the area via an ancient mule trail, connecting the high Andes to Apolo. This trail has only a few isolated, small communities along its route. These communities burn less-humid areas with poor water retention and greater exposure to sunlight in order to create pasture for cattle. We believe the present level of human impact to be insignificant, with larger clearings in the area created naturally by landslides. It is important to monitor this impact, however, and study whether human populations are growing within the area and if habitat disturbance is spreading.

The Yungas of Madidi merit longer, more in-depth studies, ideally at different seasons. The results of our study reveal the area to be excellent for the protection of upper Yungas species, although it should be verified that other threatened species also occur in the area. We recommend more detailed studies, within smaller altitudinal ranges, especially at 1,000–2,000 m.

Given the high zoogeographical endemism of the area, the richness of Yungas habitat specialists and its possession of at least 80% of the restricted-range species of the Bolivian and Peruvian Upper Yungas EBA (055), we consider Tokoaque to qualify as an Important Bird Area, and merit conservation priority within Madidi.

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Appendix 1. Bird species recorded in the Tokoaque area, Madidi National Park, Bolivia.

Key:
Status and endemism (following Stotz *et al.*¹⁰, Stattersfield *et al.*⁹): CAN = endemic to Central Andes zoogeographic region, COC = endemic to Cuzco-Cochabamba zoogeographic subregion, MFS = montane evergreen forest habitat specialist, P = political endemic, RR = restricted-range.
Relative abundance (definition based on Stotz *et al.*¹⁰): C = common; F = fairly common; U = uncommon; R = rare; ? = uncertain.
Evidence: O = visual identification; A = acoustic identification; T = tape-recording; LI = local information.
Species marked * are new for Madidi National Park (ABH unpubl. database).
Species marked ** were only observed en route between the study site and the edge of the park at Quiara.

Family/Species	Scientific Name	Altitudinal range (m)	Relative abundance	Evidence	Endemism
TINAMIDAE (2)					
Hooded Tinamou	<i>Nothocercus nigrocapillus</i>	2,200–2,900	U	A	CAN, MFS
Brown Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i>	1,800–2,700	F	T	
THRESKIORNITHIDAE (1)					
Black-faced Ibis* **	<i>Theristicus melanopis</i>	3,900	?	O	
ANATIDAE (2)					
Andean Goose* **	<i>Chloephaga melanoptera</i>	4,200	?	O	
Torrent Duck*	<i>Merganetta armata</i>	3,000	?	LI	
CATHARTIDAE (2)					
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	2,900	R	O	
Andean Condor**	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	3,500	R	O	
ACCIPITRIDAE (3)					
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	2,400–2,900	U	O	MFS
Bicoloured Hawk	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	2,400	R	T	
Black-and-chestnut Eagle*	<i>Oroaetus isidori</i>	2,900	R	O	
FALCONIDAE (2)					
Mountain Caracara**	<i>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</i>	3,600	?	O	
Barred Forest-falcon	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	1,800–2,000	R	A	
CRACIDAE (2)					
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	1,900	R	A	
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>	1,800–2,500	C	T	
PHASIANTIDAE (1)					
Stripe-faced Wood-quail*	<i>Odontophorus balliviani</i>	2,400–2,500	U	T	COC, RR, MFS
CHARADRIIDAE (1)					
Andean Lapwing* **	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>	4,000	?	O	
SCOLOPACIDAE (1)					
Andean Snipe* **	<i>Gallinago jamesoni</i>	3,500	?	O	

LARIDAE (1)					
Andean Gull* **	<i>Larus serranus</i>	3,500	?	O	
COLUMBIDAE (4)					
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	2,000–2,700	U	O	
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Columba plumbea</i>	1,800–2,500	C	T	
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	1,900	R?	O	
White-throated Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon frenata</i>	1,800–2,500	U	T	MFS
PSITTACIDAE (4)					
Barred Parakeet*	<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>	2,000–2,700	F	T	MFS
Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus sordidus</i>	2,000–2,700	C	T	
Plum-crowned Parrot*	<i>Pionus tumultuosus</i>	2,800	R	T	CAN, MFS
Scaly-naped Parrot	<i>Amazona mercenaria</i>	1,800–2,900	C	T	
CUCULIDAE (1)					
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	1,800–2,500	F	T	
STRIGIDAE (3)					
Rufescent Screech-owl	<i>Otus ingens</i>	2,000	F	T	MFS
Yungas Pygmy-owl*	<i>Glaucidium bolivianum</i>	2,500	U	T	MFS
Rufous-banded Owl*	<i>Ciccaba albitarsus</i>	2,400	U	T	MFS
APODIDAE (2)					
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	1,800–2,900	U	T	
White-rumped Swift	<i>Aeronautes montivagus</i>	2,900	R?	O	
TROCHILIDAE (15)					
Green-fronted Lancebill*	<i>Doryfera ludovicianae</i>	2,100	R	T	MFS
Buff-tailed Sicklebill*	<i>Eutoxeres condamini</i>	2,100	R	O	
Green Violetear	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>	2,200–2,400	U	O	
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	2,100–2,500	U	T	MFS
Great Sapphirewing* **	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i>	3,600	?	O	
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>	2,400	R	O	MFS
Amethyst-throated Sunangel*	<i>Helianthus amethysticollis</i>	2,800	R	O	
Greenish Puffleg*	<i>Haplophastria aureliae</i>	2,300–2,600	U	O	
Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	2,000	R	O	
Purple-backed Thornbill* **	<i>Ramphomicron microrhynchum</i>	3,600	?	O	
Scaled Metaltail*	<i>Metallura aeneocauda</i>	2,500–2,900	U?	O	COC, RR, MFS
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	2,500–2,900	U	O	
Olivaceous Thornbill**	<i>Chalcostigma olivaceum</i>	3,700	?	O	
Blue-mantled Thornbill* **	<i>Chalcostigma stanleyi</i>	3,600	?	O	
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaocercus kingi</i>	2,400–2,500	U	O	MFS
TROGONIDAE (3)					
Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>	1,800–2,800	C	T	MFS
Golden-headed Quetzal*	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>	2,400–2,500	U	T	
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>	1,800–2,400	F	T	
CAPITONIDAE (1)					
Versicoloured Barbet	<i>Eubucco versicolor</i>	1,800–2,200	F	T	CAN, MFS
RAMPHASTIDAE (3)					
Blue-banded Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis</i>	1,800–2,400	F	A	CAN, MFS
Chestnut-tipped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus derbianus</i>	2,000	R	A	MFS
Hooded Mountain-toucan* **	<i>Andigena cucullata</i>	3,200–3,600	?	LI	COC, RR, MFS
PICIDAE (3)					
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Picus rivolii</i>	2,500	R	O	
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Picus rubiginosus</i>	1,900–2,200	U	O	
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campophilus melanoleucos</i>	2,300	R	T	
DENDROCOLAPTIDAE (5)					
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	1,800–2,100	U	O, A	
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	2,000–2,400	U	A	
Black-banded Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>	1,800–2,000	R	A	

Olive-backed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus triangularis</i>	2,000	U	T	MFS
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis lacrymiger</i>	2,000–2,500	U	T	
FURNARIIDAE (15)					
White-winged Cinclodes* **	<i>Cinclodes atacamensis</i>	3,500	?	O	
Bar-winged Cinclodes* **	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>	2,000–3,000	C	O	
Andean Tit-spinetail* **	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>	3,500	R?	O, A	
Black-throated Thistletail*	<i>Schizoeaca harterti</i>	2,900	U	T	P, COC, RR
Puna Thistletail* **	<i>Schizoeaca helleri</i>	2,800	?	O	COC, RR
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>	1,800–2,700	C	T	CAN
Light-crowned Spinetail* **	<i>Cranioleuca albiceps</i>	3,000	?	O	COC, RR, MFS
Ash-browed Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca curtata</i>	1,900	R	T	MFS
Creamy-breasted Canastero* **	<i>Asthenes dorbignyi</i>	3,500	?	O, A	
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>	2,300–2,900	U	T	
Spotted Barbtail	<i>Premnoplex brunescens</i>	1,900–2,100	R?	T	MFS
Streaked Tuftedcheek* **	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>	?	?	O	
Montane Foliole-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i>	2,000	U?	T	MFS
Striped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes holostictus</i>	2,000–2,800	F	T	MFS
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>	1,800–2,000	U	T	
FORMICARIIDAE (13)					
Variable Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>	2,300–2,900	F	T	
Rufous-capped Antshrike*	<i>Thamnophilus ruficapillus</i>	2,900	R?	T	
Plain Antwreio	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	2,000–2,100	R	T	
Long-tailed Antbird*	<i>Drymophila caudata</i>	2,200	P	T	
White-backed Fire-eye	<i>Pyriglena leuconota</i>	1,800	R	A	
Short-tailed Anthrush	<i>Chamaeza campanisona</i>	1,800–2,100	U	T	
Barred Anthrush*	<i>Chamaeza mollissima</i>	2,200–2,400	F	T	MFS
White-throated Antpitta*	<i>Grallaria albigula</i>	2,300	R	T	CAN, RR, MFS
Rufous-faced Antpitta	<i>Grallaria erythrotis</i>	2,400–2,700	F	T	COC, RR
Rufous Antpitta*	<i>Grallaria rufula</i>	2,700–2,900	R	O, A	
Undulated Antpitta* **	<i>Grallaria squamigera</i>	3,500	R?	O, A	
Ochre-breasted Antpitta*	<i>Grallaria flavirostris</i>	2,100	U	T	MFS
Slaty Gnatcatcher	<i>Conopophaga ardesiaca</i>	2,000	R?	T	COC, MFS
RHINOCRYPTIDAE (4)					
White-crowned Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus bolivianus</i>	1,800–2,100	C	T	COC, MFS
Puna Tapaculo**	<i>Scytalopus simonsi</i>	3,600	F?	O, A	
Grey Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus parvirostris</i>	2,300–2,900	F	T	CAN, MFS
Diademed Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus schulenbergi</i>	2,700–2,900	F	T	COC, RR
TYRANNIDAE (31)					
Bolivian Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius bolivianus</i>	1,800–2,000	U	A	COC, MFS
Sierran Elaenia*	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>	2,200	U	T	
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>	2,500	R	O	
White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>	2,500	U	T	MFS
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	2,000–2,200	F	T	
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliosus</i>	1,800–2,100	C	T	MFS
Marble-faced Bristle-tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes ophthalmicus</i>	1,800–2,100	F	T	MFS
Hazel-fronted Pygmy-tyrant*	<i>Pseudotriccus simplex</i>	2,000	R	O	COC, MFS
Black-throated Tody-tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus granadensis</i>	2,400–2,600	U?	T	MFS
Ochre-faced Tody-flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum plumbeiceps</i>	1,800	R	A	
Tawny-breasted Flycatcher*	<i>Myiobius villosus</i>	2,200	R	O	MFS
Unadorned Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus inornatus</i>	2,100	R	T	COC, RR, MFS
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea</i>	1,800–2,900	C	T	
Olive Flycatcher	<i>Mitrephanes olivaceus</i>	2,000	R?	T	CAN
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	2,100	R	O	
Smoke-coloured Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	1,800–2,600	F	O	
Western Wood-pewee*	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	1,800	R?	T	
Slaty-backed Chat-tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris</i>	2,500	R	O	
Crowned Chat-tyrant* **	<i>Ochthoeca frontalis</i>	3,500	?	O	MFS
Brown-backed Chat-tyrant**	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>	3,600	?	O	
White-browed Chat-tyrant**	<i>Ochthoeca leucophrys</i>	3,500	?	O	
D'Orbigny's Chat-tyrant**	<i>Ochthoeca oenanthoides</i>	3,000	U?	O	CAN
Golden-browed Chat-tyrant*	<i>Ochthoeca pulchella</i>	2,400–2,600	U	T	CAN, MFS
Rufous-breasted Chat-tyrant*	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>	2,800	R	O	

Cotinga 19

Four bird species new to Bolivia

Red-rumped Bush-tyrant*	<i>Myiotheretes erythropygus</i>	2,200–2,600	U	O	
Rufous-bellied Bush-tyrant*	<i>Myiotheretes fusciorufus</i>	2,100	R	T	CAN, RR
Andean Tyrant*	<i>Knipolegus signatus</i>	2,500	R	O	CAN, MFS
Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>	1,800–2,000	U	T	
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	1,800	R	O	
Barred Becard*	<i>Pachyrhamphus versicolor</i>	2,000	R	O	
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	1,800–2,100	U	T	
PIPRIDAE (1)					
Yungas Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia boliviana</i>	1,800–2,200	C	T	COC, RR, MFS
COTINGIDAE (5)					
Red-crested Cotinga**	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>	3,000	?	O	
Barred Fruiteater*	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>	2,300	R	T	
Band-tailed Fruiteater*	<i>Pipreola intermedia</i>	2,300–2,600	F	T	CAN, MFS
Scimitar-winged Piha*	<i>Chirocylla uropygialis</i>	2,500	R	O	COC, MFS
Andean Cock-of-the-Rock	<i>Rupicola peruviana</i>	1,800–2,100	F	T	MFS
HIRUNDINIDAE (2)					
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	2,000	R	O	
Andean Swallow* **	<i>Petrochelidon andecola</i>	3,300	?	O	CAN
CINCLIDAE (1)					
White-capped Dipper**	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>	3,500	?	LI	
TROGLODYTIDAE (6)					
Grey-mantled Wren	<i>Odontorchilus branickii</i>	1,900–2,100	U	T	MFS
Sepia-brown Wren*	<i>Cinnycerthia fulva</i>	2,500	R	T	MFS
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	1,800	R	A	
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>	2,200–2,800	C	T	
Grey-breasted Wood-wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	1,800–2,800	C	T	MFS
Chestnut-breasted Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus thoracicus</i>	1,800–2,100	F	T	
TURDINAE (7)					
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>	2,200–2,400	F	T	
White-eared Solitaire*	<i>Entomodestes leucotis</i>	2,000–2,700	F	T	CAN, MFS
Slaty-backed Nightingale-thrush*	<i>Catharus fuscater</i>	2,000	R	T	MFS
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	1,800–2,200	C	T	
White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	1,800–2,000	U	T	MFS
Chiguanco Thrush	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>	2,400–2,900	R	O	
Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>	2,300–2,800	F	O, A	MFS
EMBERIZINAE (7)					
Rufous-collared Sparrow**	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	3,600	?	O	
Plumbeous Sierra-finch* **	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>	3,500	?	O	
White-winged Diuca-finch* **	<i>Diuca speculifera</i>	3,700	?	O	COC, MFS
Band-tailed Seedeater**	<i>Catamenia analis</i>	3,500	?	O	
Dull-coloured Grassquit	<i>Tiaris obscura</i>	2,000	R	O, A	
Rufous-naped Brush-finch	<i>Atlapetes rufinucha</i>	2,000–2,800	C	T	
Stripe-headed Brush-finch	<i>Atlapetes torquatus</i>	1,900–2,200	F	T	
CATAMBLYRHYNCHINAE (1)					
Plush-capped Finch*	<i>Catamblyrhynchus diadema</i>	2,700–2,900	U	T	
THRAUPINAE (31)					
Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i>	2,400–2,600	F	O	MFS
Common Bush-tanager	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>	2,300–2,700	C	T	
Grey-hooded Bush-tanager*	<i>Cnemoscopus rubrirostris</i>	2,400–2,500	F	T	
Black-eared Hemispingus*	<i>Hemispingus melanotis</i>	2,200	U	T	
Three-striped Hemispingus* **	<i>Hemispingus trifasciatus</i>	3,000	?	O	CAN, MFS
Rust-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Thlypopsis ruficeps</i>	2,500	F	O	CAN
Slaty Tanager*	<i>Creurgops dentata</i>	2,300–2,400	R	O	COC, MFS
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>	1,800	R	O	
White-winged Tanager	<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>	1,900	U	O	
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>	2,000–2,700	F	T	
Hooded Mountain-tanager*	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>	2,300–2,500	U	T	MFS

Blue-winged Mountain-tanager	<i>Anisognathus flavinucha</i>	1,800–2,500	C	T	MFS
Scarlet-bellied Mountain-tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>	2,300–2,500	U	T	
Golden-collared Tanager	<i>Iridosornis jelskii</i>	2,900	U?	O	CAN, MFS
Chestnut-bellied Mountain-tanager*	<i>Delothraupis castaneiventris</i>	2,900	R?	T	CAN, RR
Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>	2,400–2,600	U	T	
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	1,800–2,200	C	T	
Blue-naped Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>	1,800–2,300	F	T	
Straw-backed Tanager*	<i>Tangara argyrofenges</i>	2,000	R	O	CAN, MFS
Green-capped Tanager*	<i>Tangara meyerdeschauenseei</i>	2,100	R	O	RR
Beryl-spangled Tanager*	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>	1,900–2,300	U	O	COC
Golden-naped Tanager*	<i>Tangara ruficervix</i>	1,800–2,200	F	O	
Blue-and-black Tanager*	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>	2,300–2,500	C	O	
Silvery Tanager*	<i>Tangara viridicollis</i>	2,000–2,100	U	O	
Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>	2,200–2,500	F	O	
Bluish Flowerpiercer*	<i>Diglossopsis caeruleus</i>	1,900–2,400	C	T	MFS
Rusty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>	2,200	R	O	
Grey-bellied Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa carbonaria</i>	2,300–2,900	F	T	COC
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>	2,400–2,900	C	O	RR, MFS
Deep-blue Flowerpiercer*	<i>Diglossa glauca</i>	2,100	U	T	
Moustached Flowerpiercer**	<i>Diglossa mystacalis</i>	3,200	?	O	CAN
PARULINAE (8)					
Tropical Parula	<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	1,800–2,100	F	T	
Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>	2,300–2,900	C	T	
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	1,800–2,300	F	T	
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus coronatus</i>	2,000	U	T	
Citrine Warbler*	<i>Basileuterus luteoviridis</i>	2,300–2,500	F	T	
Pale-legged Warbler*	<i>Basileuterus signatus</i>	2,500–2,600	C	T	
Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>	1,800–2,300	C	T	
Capped Conebill*	<i>Conirostrum albifrons</i>	2,500	R	O	
VIREONIDAE (3)					
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	1,800	?	T	
Slaty-capped Shrike-vireo	<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>	1,800–2,000	F	T	
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	1,900–2,500	C	T	
ICTERIDAE (3)					
Dusky-green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius atrovirens</i>	1,800–2,400	C	T	CAN
Subtropical Cacique*	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>	2,500	R	T	
Mountain Cacique*	<i>Cacicus chrysnotus</i>	2,400–2,600	U	T	CAN, MFS
CORVIDAE (2)					
White-collared Jay* **	<i>Cyanolyca viridicyana</i>	3,000	?	O, A	CAN
Green Jay	<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>	2,000–2,900	C	T	