Venezuela is among the top 20 megadiverse countries, with the seventh richest avifauna in the world (almost 1,400 species). Knowledge of taxonomy and distribution of Venezuela’s birds can be considered good, as reflected in the standard works of Meyer de Schauensee & Phelps and Hilty. Knowledge is particularly comprehensive for the Cordillera de Mérida, an Endemic Bird Area; additional field efforts have focused on particular environments such as páramos, cloud forests, deciduous forests, agroecosystems, and thorn scrub as well as on scattered localities or particular species.

The Venezuelan Andes are approximately 400 km in length and 100 km wide, and traverse (from south-west to north-east) the states of Táchira, Mérida, Trujillo and Lara. They are divided longitudinally by the Boconó Fault and transversely by the Táchira Fault.

Presentamos registros de 50 especies de aves efectuados en más de 51 localidades en la cordillera de Mérida, Andes venezolanos, algunos de los cuales se localizaron significativamente distantes o fuera de los rangos de elevación previamente conocidos para estas especies en Venezuela, al norte del Orinoco. Las especies incluyen al Cóndor de los Andes Vultur gryphus, conocida previamente en los Andes de Venezuela por unos pocos ejemplares observados en la cuenca media del río Chama, y al Azulillo Passerina cyanea, reportado previamente en el país por un ejemplar colectado en la sierra de Perijá.

Figure 1. Elevation model of the central portion of the Cordillera de Mérida, according to Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM), files n07w072, n08w071, n08w072, n09w071, n09w072, 90 m resolution (© NASA), showing the position of the localities visited. = Mérida (state capital).
depression into two: (1) the Tamá Massif in the south-west, shared with Colombia, and (2) the Cordillera de Mérida, our study area.

Some have considered the Venezuelan Andes a uniform bioregion\textsuperscript{5,14,22}, while others\textsuperscript{21,30} have subdivided the region based on ecological affinities associated with elevational divides. In addition, the distribution of the avifauna suggests that the ecological communities can also be divided using longitudinal divisions. Firstly, the Llanos and south-east Andean slope differ from the rest of the Cordillera, as indicated by the presence of species such as Red-headed Barbet *Eubucco bourcierii*, Lineated Foliage-gleaner *Syndactyla subalaris*, Streaked Treehunter *Thripadectes virgaticoecus*, Northern White-crowned Tapaculo *Scytalopus stratus*, Rufous-crowned Tody-Tyrant *Poecilotriccus ruficeps*, Chestnut-crowned Becard *Pachyramphus castaneus*, Andean Cock-of-the-Rock *Rupicola peruviana* and Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo*.

Secondly, the Maracaibo basin or north-west slope appears distinct, as indicated by the presence of Ruddy Quail-Dove *Geotrygon montana*, Military Macaw *Ara militaris* *Geotrygon montana*, and Dull-coloured Grassquit *Tiaris obscurus*. Thirdly, the Chama–Mocotíes longitudinal valley system, especially towards the Chama Valley, whose uniqueness is supported by (a) endemics or near-endemics such as Crested Bobwhite *Colinus cristatus horvathi*, Green-fronted Lancebill *Columba cristata cristata* and Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo*. Secondly, the Maracaibo basin or north-west slope appears distinct, as indicated by the presence of Ruddy Quail-Dove *Geotrygon montana*, Military Macaw *Ara militaris*, Grey-throated Warbler *Myiathlypis cinereicollis* and Dull-coloured Grassquit *Tiaris obscurus*.

Species accounts

**Capped Heron** *Pilherodius pilateus*

Singles observed on the Chama River at El Chamita, 24 November 1991, and La Ceibita, 15 April 2009, at San Javier del Valle between 16 April and 22 June 2011, and on the Mocotíes River at Cucuchica, 8 October 2004. Occurs spottily to 500 m north of the Orinoco, with one record at 2,300 m on the north-west slope of the Cordillera de Mérida\textsuperscript{11}. Our records confirm presence above 500 m and are the first for the Chama Valley.

**Roseate Spoonbill** *Platalea ajaja*

One at San Javier del Valle on 15 June 2008. Mainly below 500 m, but vagrants observed at Mucubají at 3,600 m\textsuperscript{11}.

**Andean Condor** *Vultur gryphus*

A primary feather, length 43 cm, found on 1 February 2009, in roadside vegetation near the carcass of a Crab-eating Fox *Cerdocyon thous* at Parque Nacional Juan Pablo Peñaloza, near the Táchira–Mérida border, is now deposited at Colección Ornitológica Phelps, Caracas (COP 83911). Its brown colour indicates an immature. Generally a visitor from the easternmost Colombian highlands\textsuperscript{12}, with records restricted to middle elevations of the Chama basin\textsuperscript{16}, and two groups of captive-bred birds released in the Sierra La Culata in the early 1990s\textsuperscript{6}. This is the first record outside the Chama Valley in Venezuela, and represents an upper-elevation range extension for the fox, which was considered to be restricted to below 2,000 m\textsuperscript{16}.
King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*
Two adults in a tall tree near Aldea Limones on 15 November 2003 is the first report for Mérida state.

Savanna Hawk *Buteogallus meridionalis*
Singles soaring over the Mocotíes River at Cucuchica, 5 October, and at El Peñón, 28 November 2009. Recorded to 500 m but suspected to range higher\(^1\). Our records are also the first in the Mocotíes Valley.

Black-chested Buzzard-eagle *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*
Singles observed over El Trompillo, 27 August 2007, and between Chichuy and Tierra Negra at 1,440 m on 30 January 2010, and at 1,245 m on 16 October 2011. A páramo specialist mainly occurring at 3,300–4,500 m\(^1\)\(^3\)\(^4\), but recently reported at El Morro\(^1\) (1,900 m), and Lagunillas\(^1\) (1,600 m). Our records represent new low-elevation records. In the Nuestra Señora basin, the dry-evergreen forests that formerly separated the páramo and thorn scrub zones\(^1\) had been largely (>70%) cleared by the early 1970s and completely removed by the beginning of the 21st century\(^1\)\(^5\), expanding the available habitat for this open-country raptor at lower elevations.

Northern Caracara *Caracara cheriway*
Two foraging in a ploughed field (8 October 2004), one over the Cucuchica Valley entrance (22 October 2011), singles over La Ceibita (21 April and 28 September 2009, and 15 March 2010) and one with Black Vultures *Coragyps atratus* attending a carcass at San Javier del Valle (13 July 2011). Recorded to 850 m throughout Venezuela, except in Perijá, the Andes and southern Amazonas state\(^1\). The observation at San Javier del Valle represents a new high-elevation record, and these are first reports in the Chama Valley.

Yellow-headed Caracara *Milvago chimachima*
Observed at several localities in the middle Chama Valley: (1) El Chamita on 16 and 24 November 1991, and 1 March 1992; (2) Jardín Botánico de Mérida regularly from 30 January 2001 to 20 April 2002; (3) San Javier del Valle, 28 July and 23 September 2007, and 17 February 2008; (4) Hotel Páramo La Culata, 12 May 2007; (5) Quebrada Ovalles, 15 June 2008; (6) Estación la Montaña, 26 April 2007; (7) San José del Sur, 27 August 2007. Occurs throughout Venezuela, except southern Amazonas, to 900 m (occasionally to 3,600 m\(^1\)\(^3\)); recently, adults and fledglings have been observed more frequently at higher elevations throughout the year, suggesting a considerable extension of its elevational range.

Laughing Falcon *Herpetotheres cachinnans*
Recorded for the first time at Cucuchica on 15 March 1997\(^1\). Subsequent visits on 21 November 1997 and 12–13 November 2003 suggested that the species is resident there. Previously recorded below 500 m\(^1\). Our observations represent an upper-elevation range extension and the first records for the Mocotíes Valley.

Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinicus*
Observations over several years at Laguna de Urao suggest the presence of a stable population. Also regularly captured in January–March in downtown Mérida, especially at Las Heroínas; probably vagrants. These are high-elevation records.

Black-necked Stilt *Himantopus mexicanus*
One, probably a vagrant, at San Javier del Valle, 7–15 March 2009. In some areas, the species has been expanding its geographic range\(^2\)\(^8\). In Venezuela, it has been recorded north of the Orinoco to 1,050 m, mostly below 400 m throughout, but ours is the first record in the Chama Valley and a new highest elevation record.

Chestnut-fronted Macaw *Ara severus*
Flocks up to 20 at the lower Albarregas River. Previously thought to be present only on the north-west and south-east slopes of the Cordillera de Mérida to 1,000 m. This is the first report in the Chama Valley and an upper-elevation range extension.

Andean Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium jardinii*
One singing at Sector Doña Rosa, 7 July 2011. Altitudinal range usually reported as 2,000–4,000 m\(^1\), making ours a new low-elevation record.

Striped Owl *Pseudoscops clamator*
Probably the second-commonest owl (after Tropical Screech Owl *Megascops choliba*) in the metropolitan area of Mérida. Frequently observed year-round at: (1) El Carrizal; (2) Núcleo La Liria; (3) La Hechicera. Elsewhere, often found at El Guamal since January 2002 and a dead bird at La Otra Banda, 3 May 2009. Reported to 1,000 m in Venezuela\(^1\), thus our observations extend the species’ range upslope.

Stygian Owl *Asio stygius*
Adult male found dead at La Hechicera, 3 December 2002. The post-cranial skeleton, dry skin, stomach
contents and ectoparasites (five Hippoboscidae, Diptera) are deposited in the Vertebrate Collection of the Universidad de Los Andes (CVULA 0661). The stomach contained a bat (Eptesicus fuscus, Vespertilionidae) and a male Lesser Goldfinch Sporagra psaltria. In south-east Brazil A. stygius preys heavily on birds, especially finches, and bats\textsuperscript{18}. Previously known from a few scattered localities in Venezuela, none of them in Mérida state\textsuperscript{11,16}.

**Buff-fronted Owl** *Aegolius harrisii*

One between Finca los Marañones and Parque del Motor, 4 April 1997, showed intense response to imitation of its vocalisation (the fast trill reported elsewhere in the Andes)\textsuperscript{11}. In Venezuela, previously known from four scattered localities\textsuperscript{11}: Páramo La Culata in Mérida, at 3,800 m, the Coastal Cordillera in Distrito Federal, Auyán-tepui in Bolívar state, and Cerro Nebílina in Amazonas state. This is the second report in the Venezuelan Andes and the first on the llanos slope.

**Little Nightjar** *Setopagis parvula*

A male found stunned at La Hechicera, 29 April 2002, was photographed and released. The lack of a white neck collar suggested that it was an immature. In Venezuela, known below 1,000 m\textsuperscript{11}, making this an upper-elevation range extension.

**Sword-billed Hummingbird** *Ensifera ensifera*

Incubating female at Quebrada La Astiller, 7 April 1993, on a cup-shaped nest of green moss, lichen, plant fibres, spider silk and other fine material saddled on a root 1.2 m above the river in a waterfall amphitheatre ca.20 m high. The nest contained two whitish eggs. Recorded at 2,200–3,000 m, and presumed to descend to lower elevations during the dry season\textsuperscript{11}. This represents a low-elevation range extension. At least two other bird species were nesting in the same area: Oilbirds *Steatornis caripensis* high in the driest portions of the cliffs and White-collared Swifts *Streptoprocne zonaris* in cracks in the wettest parts of the cliffs.

**Ringed Kingfisher** *Megaceryle torquata*

One at Quebrada Ovalles, 31 March 2008; frequently observed at La Liria, and occasionally at El Guamal; and a male photographed at Quebrada La Mucuchache, 29 September 2012 (Fig. 2). In Venezuela, recorded to 1,400 m, mostly below 500 m, with no reports for Mérida\textsuperscript{11}. These represent new high-elevation records and the first in Mérida.

**Amazon** *Chloroceryle amazona* and **Green Kingfishers** *C. americana*

Frequently observed and mist-netted at El Chamita between 9 August 1991 and 7 April 1993, on the Chama River, where neither species had previously been reported.

**Black-backed Antshrike** *Thamnophilus melanotus*

Previously reported for Caparú\textsuperscript{23} on the basis of observations between 26 January 1993 and 16 November 1997, including a pair carrying nest material on 7 March 1993. Additional observations on 30 December 1998 and 6 November 2007. Not reported by Hilty\textsuperscript{11} for Mérida but the available evidence suggests a population at Caparú.

**White-bellied Antbird** *Myrmeciza longipes*

One between Guaraque and San Francisco, 5 February 2004. Hilty\textsuperscript{11} indicated that in Venezuela this species occurs to 1,300 m (once to 2,300 m?). Our record confirms that the species can reach higher elevations.

**Slaty-capped Flycatcher** *Leptopogon superciliaris*

One at Quebrada La Gavidia, 24 March 2002. Occurs on both slopes of the Andes, at 400–2,000 m\textsuperscript{11}. Ours is a new upper-elevation record and the first in the Chama Valley.

**Bran-coloured Flycatcher** *Myiophobus fasciatus*

Singles at Quebrada La Gavidia, 20 April and 24 March 2002, and at Jardín Botánico de Mérida, 19 April 2002. Recorded on both slopes of the Andes to 1,700 m\textsuperscript{11}. Our observations represent an upper-elevation range extension and the first reports in the Chama Valley.

**Eastern Wood Pewee** *Contopus virens*

One at Jardín Botánico de Mérida, 17 November 2001. Occurs on both slopes of the Andes to 1,300
Noteworthy records for the Cordillera de Mérida, Venezuela

**Vermilion Flycatcher** *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

Single males at: Llano La Alegría, 4 August 2011; Caparú, 30 December 1998 (female on 16 October 2011); Jardín Botánico de Mérida from December 2005 to March 2006, with pairs at El Carrizal, 3 January 1999; Núcleo La Liria, January–March 2006, and Finca El Crucetal, 15 December 2010. According to Hilty11 this flycatcher is recorded throughout Venezuela north of the Orinoco to 800 m, but it had not previously been recorded at Caparú, El Carrizal or Jardín Botánico de Mérida, despite intensive surveys of these areas. Our observations represent new upper-elevation records for a species thought to be expanding its range.

**Cattle Tyrant** *Machetornis rixosa*

Birds, including begging juveniles, observed at: El Carrizal; Jardín Botánico de Mérida, 30 January 2001 to 19 April 2002; Sector La Carbonera, 28 July 2007; and Hotel Páramo La Culata, 6 September 2011. Hilty11 noted that it is found mostly below 300 m, occasionally to 1,000 m, with vagrants occurring even higher, but the presence of this flycatcher year-round in the study area, and the presence of juveniles, suggests a broader elevational range.

**Dusky-capped Flycatcher** *Myiarchus tuberculifer*

Singles at Caparú, 30 December 1998, and Jardín Botánico de Mérida, 3 and 17 November 2001. Hilty11 indicated that it occurs on both slopes of the Andes, but not in the Chama Valley.

**Great Kiskadee** *Pitangus sulphuratus*

Pairs observed at El Guamal throughout the year. Hilty11 noted that the species occurs to 1,600 m (occasionally higher) north of Orinoco, and there was only one previous report for the Chama Valley.

**Boat-billed Flycatcher** *Megarynchus pitangua*

Observed at El Guamal year-round, since 5 July 2002, and repeatedly observed at La Liria in September. Previously reported for the lower Chama Valley at Estánquez23. The El Guamal observations provide further evidence of the species’ presence in the area.

**Piratic Flycatcher** *Legatus leucophaius*

One on the road to San Luis, Ciudad Fresa–El Fénix, 15 November 2003. Reported to 1,000 m11, this observation represents a new high-elevation record.

**Fork-tailed Flycatcher** *Tyrannus savana*

One at Quebrada Ovalles, 31 March 2008, with two at La Liria in March 2010 and a lone bird there in March 2011. Seasonally common at El Carrizal in the late 1970s and early 1980s, but now a rare visitor. Hilty11 noted that it is distributed virtually throughout Venezuela to 1,600 m, but this is the first report for Mérida and a new high-elevation record.

**White-winged Becard** *Pachyramphus polychropterus*

Several observed and a pair mist-netted at El Chamita, 10 November 1991. According to Hilty11 the species occurs on both slopes of the Andes, but not in the Chama Valley.

**Green-and-black Fruiteater** *Pipreola riefferii*

A male heard vocalising and then observed in the midstorey of an abandoned shade-coffee plantation between Altamira de Cáceres and the main road to Barinitas, 20 January 2004. Range 1,450–3,050 m in the Venezuelan Andes11, making this a new low-elevation record.

**White-capped Dipper** *Cinclus leucocephalus*

One in the fastest-flowing part of the Calderas River at Piedra del Patio, 14 December 2004. The species typically occurs at 1,600–3,000 m11, making this observation a low-elevation range extension.

**Blue-backed Conebill** *Conirostrum sitticolor*

A pair feeding on *Palicourea* sp. inflorescences between Hacienda La Montaña and Tusta, 28 October 2007. Previously reported at 2,300–3,500 m11. Our observation is a new low-elevation record. Typically a canopy-level, mixed-species flock specialist11,15, but this pair was low (c.1.5 m) and alone.

**White-lined Tanager** *Tachyphonus rufus*

Observed at Jardín Botánico de Mérida, 20 June 2001 to 20 April 2002. Previously reported to 1,600 m11, this observation represents a new upper-elevation record.
Crimson-backed Tanager *Ramphocelus dimidiatus*
Frequently mist-netted or observed at El Chamita from 9 August 1991 to 7 April 1993, once at Santa Ana Norte (no date), and occasionally since January 2002 at El Guamal. These are the first reports in the Chama Valley and upper-elevation range extensions.

Beryl-spangled Tanager *Tangara nigroviridis*
One at Quebrada Ovaletes (15 September 2007). Previously reported at 1,250–2,500 m, this is a new high-elevation record.

Blue-and-black Tanager *Tangara vassorii*
One at San Isidro (18 November 2003). Typically occurs at 1,800–3,200 m, mostly above 2,000 m, making our observation a new low-elevation record.

Southern Greyish Saltator *Saltator coerulescens*
Observed at: Jardín Botánico de Mérida, 1, 8 and 15 July 2001; an adult with a fledgling between Mesa Bolívar and El Bordo, 14 March 2006; and Valle Verde entrance, 14 March 2006. Typically reported below 850 m north of Orinoco, our observations represent upper-elevation range extensions.

Dull-coloured Grassquit *Tiaris obscurus*
One at El Guamal from January 2002 to April 2005, feeding on weeds and in the canopy of *Inga vera* (Mimosaceae) trees. It disappeared shortly after these trees were chopped down. Typically found on the north-west slope of the Andes at 400–2,000 m. First report for the Chama Valley.

Carib Grackle *Quiscalus lugubris*
Observed as follows (first records in parentheses): a female at Santo Domingo town (25 March 2004); a male at Pozo Hondo (6 April 2004); a flock at La Plazuela (22 March 2005); two males at Puerto Nuevo (15 December 2005); Mesa Bolivar (14 March 2006); El Bordo (14 March 2006); a flock at Olinda (11 October 2006); and a flock at La Cañá (28 July 2007). Previously reported to 850 m, in the Orinoco basin. First reported by Rengifo *et al.* at La Azulita, it is now widespread and common over much of the Venezuelan Andes.

Venezuelan Troupial *Icterus icterus*
Several between Chichuy and Tierra Negra, 16 January 2010 and 16 October 2011. Hilty mentioned no records in the Venezuelan Andes, although the species was previously reported from the arid part of the Chama Valley near populated areas (i.e. probably escapees). Our observations were far from habitation, suggesting that the species is colonising habitats similar to those it usually occupies.

Indigo Bunting *Passerina cyanea*
One at El Guamal, 16 April 2009, feeding close to the ground with a flock of *Carduelis psaltria*. Previously known in Venezuela solely on the basis of a specimen from the Sierra de Perijá.

Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia *Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys*
A pair between La Veguilla and Mucutuy, 15 February 2008. Typically reported at 1,800–3,000 m, making this a lower-elevation range extension.

Acknowledgements
Field work into the ecology and distribution of Cerulean Warbler *Setophaga cerulea*, which permitted some of the observations presented here, was supported by a grant from The Nature Conservancy and US Fish & Wildlife Service to JJ and PR-P. Field work in the upper Mocotíes basin and in the Chichuy–Mucutuy area was supported by the Consejo de Desarrollo Científico Humanístico, Tecnológico y de las Artes of Universidad de Los Andes (C-1649-09-01-B to PR-P and MM-R, and C-1713-10-01-D to IAS-W and PR-P, respectively). We are indebted to Edda Perazzi, Juan Fernando Burgos and Raphael Dulhooste for their assistance during the field work. Pascual Soriano identified the bat species predated by the dead Stygian Owl. The final manuscript benefited from comments by Guy Kirwan and Gustavo A. Rodríguez.

References

Paolo Ramoni-Perazzi
Laboratorio de Zoología Aplicada, Dpto. de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Los Andes, Mérida 5101, Venezuela. E-mail: rpaolo@ula.ve.
Noteworthy records for the Cordillera de Mérida, Venezuela

Irma Alejandra Soto-Werschitz  
*Instituto de Ciencias Ambientales y Ecológicas, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Los Andes, Mérida 5101, Venezuela. E-mail: alesoto@ula.ve.*

Guillermo Bianchi-Pérez  
*Dpto. de Medición y Evaluación, Facultad de Humanidades y Educación, Universidad de Los Andes. E-mail: gbianchi@ula.ve.*

Jason Jones  
*Tetra Tech Inc., Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. E-mail: Jason.Jones@tetratech.com.*

Damián Ruíz-Ramoni  
*Laboratorio de Zoología Aplicada, Dpto. de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Los Andes, Mérida 5101, Venezuela. E-mail: damian@ula.ve.*

Misael Molina  
*Universidad Nacional Experimental Sur del Lago, Grupo de Estudios Ambientales (GEA), Santa Bárbara de Zulia, Venezuela. E-mail: molinam@unesur.edu.ve.*

Mariana Muñoz-Romo  
*Laboratorio de Zoología Aplicada, Dpto. de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Los Andes, Mérida 5101, Venezuela. E-mail: mariana@ula.ve.*

Ingrit Correa  
*Laboratorio de Ecología de Insectos, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Los Andes, Venezuela. E-mail: coralbiy@gmail.com.*

Appendix 1. Localities included in this report, arranged alphabetically. Vegetation nomenclature follows Ataroff & Sarmiento1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Elevation (m)</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Dates visited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Albarregas River (lower basin)</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>from 08°32'45&quot;N 71°13'34&quot;W to 08°35'29&quot;N 71°09'33&quot;W</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>Tall second-growth vegetation</td>
<td>No precise date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Albarregas River (Santa Ana)</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°36'31&quot;N 71°08'30&quot;W</td>
<td>1,670</td>
<td>Gardens and second growth</td>
<td>No precise date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Aldea Limones (near to)</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°46'28&quot;N 71°26'04&quot;W</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>Humid submontane forest</td>
<td>15 November 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Altamira de Cáreres and the main road to Barinatis (between)</td>
<td>Barinas</td>
<td>08°48'56&quot;N 70°30'57&quot;W</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>Shade-coffee plantations</td>
<td>20 January 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Chichuy</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°29'14&quot;N 71°19'58&quot;W</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>Thorn scrub</td>
<td>16 January 2010, 16 October 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Chichuy and Tierra Negra (between)</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°28'31&quot;N 71°20'05&quot;W and 08°28'23&quot;N 71°19'56&quot;W</td>
<td>1,245</td>
<td>Thorn scrub</td>
<td>30 January 2010, 16 October 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cucuchica (entrance to the valley)</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°32'32&quot;N 71°43'47&quot;W</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>Pasture</td>
<td>8 October 2004, 22 October 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>El Carrizal</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°33'27&quot;N 71°11'29&quot;W</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>Gardens</td>
<td>24 November 1991, 3 January 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>El Chamita</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°33'11&quot;N 71°11'33&quot;W</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>Second-growth vegetation</td>
<td>Monthly from 9 August 1991 to 7 April 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>El Crucetal</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°32'15&quot;N 71°15'28&quot;W</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>Gardens, croplands and second-growth vegetation</td>
<td>15 December 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>El Guamal</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°38'34&quot;N 71°04'06&quot;W</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>Pastures and second-growth vegetation</td>
<td>since December 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>El Molino (near)</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°15'01&quot;N 71°33'29&quot;W</td>
<td>2,270</td>
<td>Croplands and pastures, with second-growth vegetation</td>
<td>2 November 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>El Peñón</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°21'19&quot;N 71°42'58&quot;W</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>Pastures</td>
<td>5 October 2009, 28 November 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>Elevation (m)</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Dates visited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>El Trompillo</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°25'59&quot;N 71°19'56&quot;W</td>
<td>2,380</td>
<td>Short-stature second-growth vegetation</td>
<td>27 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Estación La Montana (Sierra Nevada National Park)</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°34'26&quot;N 71°06'58&quot;W</td>
<td>2,445</td>
<td>High-montane cloud forest</td>
<td>26 April 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Finca los Marañones and Parque del Motor (between)</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°09'42&quot;N 71°28'56&quot;W</td>
<td>2,369</td>
<td>Tall second-growth vegetation, cloud forest and pastures</td>
<td>4 April 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Hacienda La Montaña and Tusta (between)</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°25'39&quot;N 71°30'55&quot;W</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>Low-montane dry evergreen forest</td>
<td>28 October 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Hotel Páramo La Culata</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°43'32&quot;N 71°04' 50&quot;W</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>Gardens, pastures, second-growth vegetation</td>
<td>12 May 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Jardín Botánico de Mérida</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°37'25&quot;N 71°08'43&quot;W</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>Shade-coffee and pine plantations, second-growth vegetation and pastures</td>
<td>Monthly from 30 January 2001 to 20 April 2002 occasionally from December 2005 to March 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Juan Pablo Peñaloza National Park</td>
<td>Táchira</td>
<td>08°10'11&quot;N 71°53'38&quot;W</td>
<td>2,850</td>
<td>Cloud forest</td>
<td>1 February 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>La Azulita</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°42'01&quot;N 71°27'08&quot;W</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>Pastures with scattered trees</td>
<td>15 November 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>La Caña</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°42'30&quot;N 71°05'09&quot;W</td>
<td>2,505</td>
<td>Pastures and second-growth vegetation</td>
<td>28 July 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>La Carbonera</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°39'50&quot;N 71°06'17&quot;W</td>
<td>2,060</td>
<td>Gardens, pastures and second-growth vegetation</td>
<td>28 July 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>La Ceibita</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°37'24&quot;N 71°05'39&quot;W</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>Pastures and second-growth vegetation</td>
<td>15 April 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>La Hechicera</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°37'37&quot;N 71°09'05&quot;W</td>
<td>1,870</td>
<td>Gardens and second-growth vegetation</td>
<td>29 April 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>La Otra Banda</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°14'06&quot;N 71°50'24&quot;W</td>
<td>1,880</td>
<td>Croplands</td>
<td>3 December 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>La Plazuela</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°38'33&quot;N 71°03'18&quot;W</td>
<td>1,920</td>
<td>Gardens, pastures and second-growth vegetation</td>
<td>22 March 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>La Veguilla and Mucutuy (between)</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°16'02&quot;N 71°17'01&quot;W</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>Pastures and short second growth</td>
<td>15 February 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Laguna de Urao Natural Monument</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°30'13&quot;N 71°23'43&quot;W</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>Brackish lagoon, second growth and thorn scrub</td>
<td>No precise date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Llano La Alegria</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°29'00&quot;N 71°23'12&quot;W</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>Gardens</td>
<td>4 August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Makro (Pozo Hondo)</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°31'58&quot;N 71°14'59&quot;W</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>Grasslands and second growth</td>
<td>6 April 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Mérida downtown</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°35'29&quot;N 71°08'38&quot;W</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>Buildings, gardens</td>
<td>17 January 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mesa Bolivar to El Bordo (between)</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°29'15&quot;N 71°36'33&quot;W</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>Shade-coffee plantations and clearings</td>
<td>14 March 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Núcleo La Liria</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°36'19&quot;N 71°08'44&quot;W</td>
<td>1,740</td>
<td>Gardens, pastures, scattered trees</td>
<td>from January 2006 to March 2006 to March 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Olinde</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°45'39&quot;N 71°28'44&quot;W</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>Pastures</td>
<td>11 October 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Piedra del Patio</td>
<td>Barinas</td>
<td>08°55'01&quot;N 70°27'04&quot;W</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>Shade-coffee plantations</td>
<td>14 December 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Puerto Nuevo</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°49'34&quot;N 70°51'29&quot;W</td>
<td>3,550</td>
<td>Páramo</td>
<td>15 December 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Quebrada La Asillera</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°32'27&quot;N 71°10'29&quot;W</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>Low-montane cloud forest</td>
<td>7 April 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Quebrada La Gavidia</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°30'09&quot;N 71°11'31&quot;W</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>Low-montane cloud forest</td>
<td>20 April 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Quebrada La Mucuchache</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°46'31&quot;N 70°51'30&quot;W</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>Páramo</td>
<td>29 September 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Quebrada Ovalles</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°43'15&quot;N 71°04'59&quot;W</td>
<td>2,640</td>
<td>Pastures and cloud forest</td>
<td>15 September 2007, 31 March 2008, 15 June 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>Elevation (m)</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Dates visited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Albarregas River at Santa Ana</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°36'31&quot;N 71°08'30&quot;W</td>
<td>1,670</td>
<td>Gardens and second growth</td>
<td>No precise date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>San Francisco and Guaraque</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°13'44&quot;N 71°44'27&quot;W</td>
<td>2,050</td>
<td>Pastures with scattered trees</td>
<td>5 February 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>San Isidro</td>
<td>Barinas</td>
<td>08°50'40&quot;N 70°33'55&quot;W</td>
<td>1,385</td>
<td>Montane semi-deciduous forest</td>
<td>18 November 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>San José del Sur</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°21'37&quot;N 71°18'50&quot;W</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>Pastures, croplands and short second-growth vegetation</td>
<td>27 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>San Luis</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°41'17&quot;N 71°27'50&quot;W</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>Montane semi-deciduous forest and clearings</td>
<td>15 November 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Santo Domingo</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°51'52&quot;N 70°41'20&quot;W</td>
<td>2,070</td>
<td>Buildings and croplands</td>
<td>25 March 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Sector Doña Rosa</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°35'51&quot;N 71°07'47&quot;W</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>Second growth</td>
<td>7 July 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Valle Verde (entrance)</td>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>08°28'29&quot;N 71°35'46&quot;W</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>Shade-coffee plantations</td>
<td>14 March 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>