

Birding in Bolivia
Trip Report
November 1991–January 1992

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Introduction

From 20th November, 1991 until 18th January, 1992 the authors were birding in interesting areas in Bolivia. For the first four weeks Jeroen de By served as our photographer. Our prime interest was to find and study some of the highland forest birds of this country, as well as to have a general birding trip through the country. It was not contemplated to be a 'twitching trip', meaning that our prime purpose was not just to find as many bird species as possible. Still, due to the amazing number of birds found in the country, we identified some 466 species in just eight weeks. (For the twitcher planning a trip of this length: some good preparation seems to be a guarantee of a 600+ trip.)

This trip report consists of several parts. The introduction serves as a place for general information. There is a section named "Site report" that describes the major birding areas that we visited and the birds observed there. The "Trapping report" finally, describes the information relevant to the birds that we captured. In the site reports we have included maps at some points for a better understanding of the local situation. These maps are not to scale, and should be used only for general reference purposes! Typically, foot paths will be exaggerated and rivers and main roads will be drawn to a smaller scale. We have also included (poor quality) photocopies of some topographic maps.

Finally, as SM had already travelled and watched birds extensively in Bolivia, for some sites we include a list of species observed by him on previous occasions.

Travelling to Bolivia

Both of us used Lineas Aereas Paraguayas' (LAP) connection from Brussels via Asuncion to Santa Cruz, amounting to approximately Dfl. 2350,-. As far as we know this is the cheapest way of getting to Bolivia from the Netherlands. It turns out that Aerolineas Argentinas have comparable rates nowadays. We have not been able to find reasonable alternatives directly (most airlines having direct connections to La Paz are rather expensive due to the special arrangements that have to be taken for arriving there), or via Brazil (Varig's fares were higher), or via the USA (American Airlines flies to Santa Cruz, but is more expensive also).

The LAP connection means that you will have a full birding day in Asuncion as your connecting flight typically leaves 12 hours after your arrival early in the morning. You will be put in a good hotel (Ita Enramada) with reasonable birding opportunities.

At the time of our trip, Dutch citizens could obtain a one month visa upon entering the country; this can be extended in major cities (see section on paperwork). With following trips, SM obtained a three-month visa immediately when entering the country via Santa Cruz. It seems that such regulations are constantly changing.

Travelling in Bolivia

Despite the perhaps somewhat gloomy stories about the country's political instability and its problems with narco-trafficking, it is in fact quite hassle-free and easy to get around. Most of the time, i.e. when it was not being repaired, we used Sjoerd's Land-rover for travelling. We have, however, also travelled extensively with local transportation, which is regular, especially on the major routes, albeit usually crowded.

Getting around with one's own car or with a rental car is straightforward but not without risks. The general state of the few major roads that Bolivia possesses is rather bad. This means that tarmac may be altogether lacking or may have large potholes, making driving

unpleasant. There are some notable exceptions: esp. the roads La Paz–Oruro, La Paz–Copacabana, and Santa Cruz–Cochabamba (the new, northern one) have in general decent road tops. This, however, can easily change as floods and landslides cause constant damage to them. The old Santa Cruz–Cochabamba road isn't too bad also.

Public transport is organized in a variety of ways: luxury long distance buses between the major cities, buses to and from departmental capitals, micros, and trucks, where you will be sitting in the open.

Paperwork

For stays longer than one month, one needs to extend one's visa in the country¹. This can be done in departmental capitals like Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, La Paz, and Oruro. In Santa Cruz this can be a little hassle, and they will charge you some tens of dollars. In Cochabamba, it took one of us exactly 35 seconds, and nothing needed to be paid. You have to be at the Migracion office at the main plaza.

Maps

A good road map can be bought at the offices of the Servicio Nacional de Caminos. The map is constructed from LANDSAT images with the road map superimposed on it. Maps at scale 1:250.000 and 1:50.000 can be bought at the offices of the Instituto Geográfico Militar. A problem is that many of these maps are no longer available. Some of these out-of-stock maps are available as photocopies, but certainly not all of them.

In each departmental capital is an IGM. In the cities other than La Paz only maps of the departamento itself can be bought; in La Paz of the whole country. In La Paz maps will be delivered the next day; in the other cities you will not have to wait. The La Paz branch is in the city centre, on Avenida 16 de Julio 1471. You can find the other IGM's in the telephone directories.

Site report

Santa Cruz area

Here we describe the combined results of several trips made around the city of Santa Cruz on 27–28th November, and again during 12–17th January. The easiest way to make these trips is by staying in one of the Santa Cruz lodges and making day trips. The areas that we describe here are not far from the city, i.e. up to 25 km from the city centre. Because of the heat at times it is preferable to have a car at hand, although the area around the airport could easily be birded by other means of transportation. At all times we stayed in the Residencial Bolivar, at Calle Sucre, one and a half block from the main plaza.

Location, Habitat, Weather, . . .

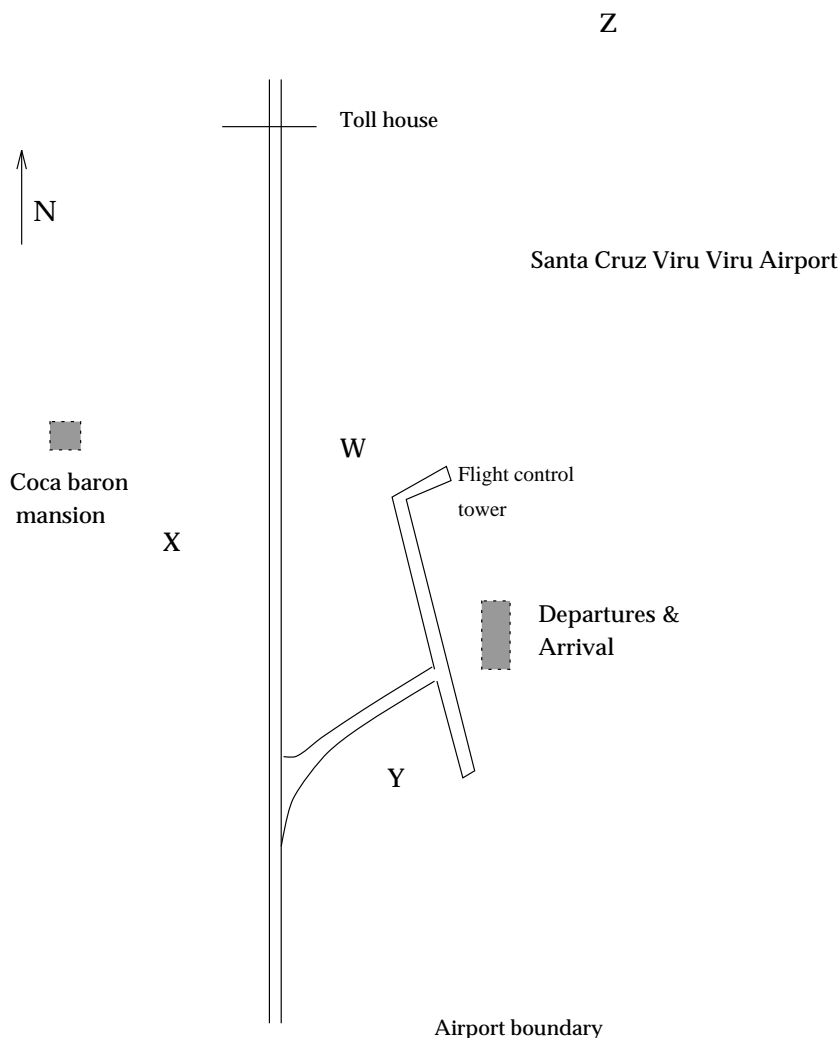
It can be really hot around Santa Cruz, and unless one has a car available, a day pack with enough drinks is highly recommended. The area around the airport is shown below. It can be reached by taking the road towards Montero leaving the city of Santa Cruz due north. Location X is private property—it used to be owned by a coca baron—that is used for horses and cattle. There are, however, some ponds visible from the main road, that

¹Alas, this was the case at the time of our trip. Now you seem to get a visa for three months immediately.

usually produce some waterfowl and waders. Location Y is just inside the airport area, and has some other good looking ponds and nearby bushes that could be productive. Area W produced our only Greater Rheas. To have a nice overview one should take the road on the airport to the flight control tower and stop near the bend indicated on the map.

The area indicated by Z on the map below is an area of extensively grazed grassland and some cropland. In general it is good for open field species like sparrows, seedeaters, tinamous, Long-winged Harrier etc. Coming from Santa Cruz and passing the toll house the first reasonable dirt road from the main road (to the right) is an excellent road for birding: lots of seedeaters, and nice birds like White-browed Blackbird, Wedge-tailed Grassfinch, Red-winged Tinamou, Campo Flicker, Long-winged Harrier, Grassland Sparrow and Chopi Blackbird, to name just a few. Some 6 km from the main road you arrive at a country club—we forgot the name—on your right. The area around the resort is reasonable for birding. This road can become difficult to negotiate after heavy rain.

From the main road some km further up north there is another road to the right in the direction of a farm called “Nueva Belgica” or something similar—again, we forgot the exact name. Birding is just along the road. Eventually, you will reach a tiny settlement with a fairly new bridge and pond just past it. We had quite a few *Nacunda* Nighthawks from this bridge on 17th January.



Bird list

The list is compiled using [2]. Like with most lists, in this section on sites only the better birds are listed.

Greater Rhea *Rhea americana*. Two adults in the area indicated on the map.

Tataupa Tinamou *Crypturellus tataupa*. Heard only, (*vide* SM).

Red-winged Tinamou *Rhynchotus rufescens*. Common; can be heard and seen easily.

Limpkin *Aramus guarauna*. Included here for those bird family fetisjists.

Long-winged Harrier *Circus buffoni*. Pale phase male seen on several occasions; up to two birds.

Blue-winged Parrotlet *Forpus xanthopterygius*. Actually a common bird in the lowlands, the first place where we found it was in the mentioned country club nesting in a telephone pole.

Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*. One bird present in the car park of the airport in the evening of 17th January.

Campo Flicker *Colaptes campestris*. Up to 6 birds were seen here on several occasions.

Masked Gnatcatcher *Poliophtila dumicola*. Another must for bird family collectors? We found a few.

White-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila leucoptera* Some north of the airport along the dust roads.

Dark-throated Seedeater *Sporophila ruficollis* Some in the area towards the country club.

Tawny-bellied or **Rufous-rumped Seedeater** *Sporophila (minuta) hypoxantha* or *hypochroma*. Fairly common, but we are somewhat undecided which of the two species was actually involved. In fact, following [3], the birds by plumage must have been Rufous-rumped because of the saturated chestnut colour on throat and cheeks and the bluish mantle. A specimen in the Kempff Mercado museum in Sta. Cruz, which was very much like the birds we saw, however, is attributed to *S. minuta* apparently meaning *S. m. hypoxantha*, the local race. It is stated in [3] that *S. hypochroma* is a rare species of which very little is known. A recent trip report by some American birders also mentions *hypochroma* for the area.

Grassland Sparrow *Ammodramus humeralis*. Common.

Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch *Emberizoides herbicola*. Common. Sound recorded.

White-browed Blackbird *Leistes superciliaris*. Common, they have a really funny way of displaying. Chopi Blackbird *Gnorimopsar chopi*. Fairly common, as in Buena Vista. Its song has very characteristic 'chopi-chopa' phrases.

Lomas de Arena area

Some 7 km south of Santa Cruz lies Lomas de Arena, an area with sandy dunes, and a nice not too deep stream, that is used by the locals for their weekend outings. So, don't go there on Sundays, unless you are prepared to go really early. We visited the area on 16th January. We took the car some 5 km down the dirt road, then parked and started birding out towards the dunes. The most interesting area lies to the right of the dirt road; the stream flows parallel to the road, at an average distance of 400 m.

Bird list

Small-billed Tinamou *Crypturellus parvirostris*. Some heard.

Red-winged Tinamou *Rhynchotus rufescens*. Common.

Collared Plover *Charadrius collaris*. At least three along the stream.

Dark-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus melacoryphus*. One seen and sound recorded.

Gilded Hummingbird *Hylocharis chrysura*. At least one seen.

White-eared Puffbird *Nystalus chacuru*. One bird constantly singing (at intervals, that is).

Yellowish Pipit *Anthus lutescens*. Common in the grassland on the other side of the stream. This is where we looked for Seriema, but we couldn't find it.

Río Pirai near San Jose

Another area worth mentioning is the bushes near the Río Pirai just west of the village of San Jose, which is some 20 km south of Santa Cruz along the old road to Cochabamba. You should follow the stream bed just south of the village to the west. The area has some interesting bushes and natural ponds with reed-beds. This is another area where the local people tend to camp out for the day, so beware. We visited the area in the late afternoon of 12th January.

Bird list

Small-billed Tinamou *Crypturellus parvirostris*. Three heard and one sound recorded. One of the birds could be lured to within two metres!

Rufous-sided Crake *Laterallus melanophaius*. We heard at least three and saw one. This is the only place where we saw this bird.

Golden-collared Macaw *Ara auricollis*. We saw three birds flying over the river at the end of the afternoon, heading south.

Scaly-headed Parrot *Pionus maximiliani*. At least 20 birds were present locally.

Nacunda Nighthawk *Podager nacunda*. This is probably a fairly common bird around the Río Pirai, but we saw just one. There are some excellent looking sandy river beds.

Blue-crowned Motmot *Momotus momota*. One bird ‘singing’ along a dry and small river bed crossing the main road just north of the village.

Spot-backed Puffbird *Nystalus maculatus*. Some birds singing, sound recorded.

Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus*. Some birds singing in the area, especially the bushes closest to the river.

Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*. One calling.

Plush-crested Jay *Cyanocorax chrysops*. At least four.

On other occasions, SM observed the following species: Rufescent Tiger-Heron, Pearl Kite, Rufous-tailed Jacamar, Yellow-throated Spinetail, Spectacled Tyrant, Black-capped Donacobius, Greater Antshrike, White-bellied Seedeater.

Buena Vista and surroundings

Leaving Santa Cruz, we headed for Buena Vista along the new road to Cochabamba mainly because we wanted to visit Amboró National Park. To do so, you need to obtain a permit in the village of Buena Vista, where there is the Park headquarters. You may also arrange a stay in one of the huts in the park there. Amboró is famous for its Curassows: Razor-billed and Horned are both present in substantial numbers, giving one a fair enough chance to actually find them. They make a deep booming sound (probably not unlike that of the North-American Ruffed Grouse) that appears somewhat difficult to locate.

Unfortunately, we were unable to enter the park because of a major thunderstorm with subsequent flooding. It was our plan to enter the park via the trail along the Río Macuñucu. Actually, we camped on a bank of the Río Surutú the night before we were to enter the park, and if the storm had started only six hours earlier, you probably would not be reading this report . . .

Nevertheless, there are many really good birding areas close to Buena Vista that are worth mentioning here. The first is an area that one drives through when coming from Santa Cruz. It lies roughly halfway Montero and Buena Vista, if we remember correctly just west of the village of Portachuelo. We visited it on 28th November. It is a rather wet woodland area (i.e., a wooded bog) with what appears hardly used fields surrounding it. When paying attention it is impossible to miss this area, by estimate some 25 km east of Buena Vista. Some notable species that we found here: Roseate Spoonbill, Maguari Stork, Pied Lapwing, Troupial, Black-tailed Tityra, Chestnut-eared Araçari, Ashy-tailed Swift, Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher, Black-capped Donacobius, Little Woodpecker, White-winged Swallow, and Chestnut-fronted Macaw.

Another area lies just SSW of Buena Vista proper. From the main square in the village there are two roads going south, from both southerly corners. The western most, which is the track to the tiny settlement of ‘El Cairo’ just a few km away, takes you to the park headquarters already mentioned. It is within the village proper, just 200 m down the square on the left. Some 400 m further down and also on the left there is a newly built hotel (just finished) owned by an Englishman named Robin Clarke. He is one of the founding fathers of the national park, and is quite influential regarding conservancy matters. His garden holds Band-tailed Manakin, and if you pay proper respect—and perhaps stay in his new hotel—he just might let you have a look at it. His property is on the top of a hill, and downhill in southern direction is extremely good habitat for birds. See the list below. Clarke can be ill-tempered at times, and one of us had a big quarrel with him. Better not use our names, let alone have him reading this report! (Ah well, it may be good for the business . . .)

This general area can also be reached by the easternmost road going south from the main square, passing a water tower and some sort of radio relay tower. You are getting into the area when you cross a bridge (good for a dip in the water!). This wet area can be very productive, as can the surrounding fields. We had Green Ibis and Muscovy Duck here.

The last area we want to mention is the road parallel to and NE of the Río Surutú. You need to take this road if going to Amboró and it passes through some excellent areas. Some 8 or so km and after you have passed a first watercourse and just after a fairly straight stretch of the road, there is a fork where the main road turns left. Our map indicates that this is just past the Estancia Tacu (on the left) although we haven't seen this signposted. Some 150 m further down the main road, which has good habitat by itself, a small, barely visible footpath leads right into the forest, which looks okay here but not really special. The footpath looks just like a little hole in the vegetation bordering the road, and you have to go underneath a fence. The forest on your right for the last 150 m actually surrounds a so-called 'curichi' and holds Hoatzin. A 'curichi' is a dead arm of a river, and it may be well worth asking for it. We also saw an Ocelot here. Going some more km's further along the road, one should try any of the side roads that lead to the river; they can be productive also. We camped on the river bank that can be reached by taking the road to the right just after the village of Huaytú. Fairly good birding near the river there.

Bird list

Black-capped Tinamou *Crypturellus atropacillus*. Heard by SM.

White-bellied Nothura *Nothura boraquira*. Two birds were seen along the road as they took their refuge for the waters flooding fields and forests in the afternoon of 30th November. At this time we also encountered a Tarantula on the road.

Whistling Heron *Syrigma sibilatrix*. Fairly common in the Green Ibis area.

Green Ibis *Mesembrinibis cayennensis*. At least three birds were observed in the area indicated above, flying around at dusk making quite a bit of noise.

Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*. One male in the Green Ibis area on the 29th November.

Black-collared Hawk *Busarellus nigricollis*. One.

Speckled Chachalaca *Ortalis motmot*. Fairly common in the Green Ibis area. Can be very noisy at times.

Collared Plover *Charadrius collaris*. At least two on the river banks of the Río Surutú. This site is described under Common Potoo.

Chestnut-fronted Macaw *Ara severa*. Several flying over the Green Ibis area in early morning and late afternoon. Many more along the Río Surutú.

Canary-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris versicolorus*. Common.

Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin*. At least one bird present in the area indicated above.

Ferruginous Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum*. One was located when hunting in the early morning, near the first stream crossing Huaytú road when coming from Buena Vista.

Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus*. One bird calling along the Río Surutú in the evening of 29th November. This was at the point that can be reached by taking the first good road to the right just after the village of Huaytú. The turn off is just opposite a local bar, although this hardly deserves the name. The river is some 3-4 km. down the road.

Blue-crowned Trogon *Trogon curucui*. One bird at the Nunbird site. Some more near the Río Surutú.

White-necked Puffbird *Notharchus macrorhynchos*. One male singing and sitting quietly for at least half an hour just 300 m. inland from the Common Potoo site.

Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons*. One singing bird was found at the Hoatzin site, but then just along the road. This area was fairly productive for woodland species, actually.

Chestnut-eared Aracari *Pteroglossus castanotis*. Three. And some more on days following.

Spot-breasted Flicker *Colaptes punctigula*. One male in the Green Ibis area.

Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucos*. At least two birds at the Common Potoo site in the morning. Two more the following day.

Band-tailed Manakin *Pipra fasciicauda*. One male displaying in the garden of Robin Clarke. From the back of his house follow the small path along the ridge over a barbed wire fence and into lush forest. The birds have been present for some time now inside the forest on the left of the track, less than 100 m from Clarke's house.

Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapillus*. At least two pairs in the wet Green Ibises area. Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons*. Several breeding colonies in the immediate vicinity of Clarke's house.

Solitary Black Cacique *Cacicus solitarius*. We noted some birds along the easternmost road to the south, heading towards El Cairo. They are somewhat shy compared to other blackbirds.

On other occasions, SM observed here: Capped Heron, White-tailed Goldenthrout, Sungrebe, Scissor-tailed Nightjar, White-backed Fire-eye, Fawn-breasted Wren (in the little swamp), Greater Large-billed Seedfinch and **Capibara**.

Sajta

Sajta is a small village that lies roughly halfway Buena Vista and Villa Tunari on the new road from Santa Cruz to Cochabamba. Coming from Buena Vista one can find interesting forest just past the village on the north side of the road. It is owned by the University of Cochabamba, and this is signposted near the road. One has to enter through a gate where a family lives, and ask for permission to watch birds. This will probably be granted if you pay proper respect. Otherwise, one could check out the the path/road to the east that is indicated on the map.

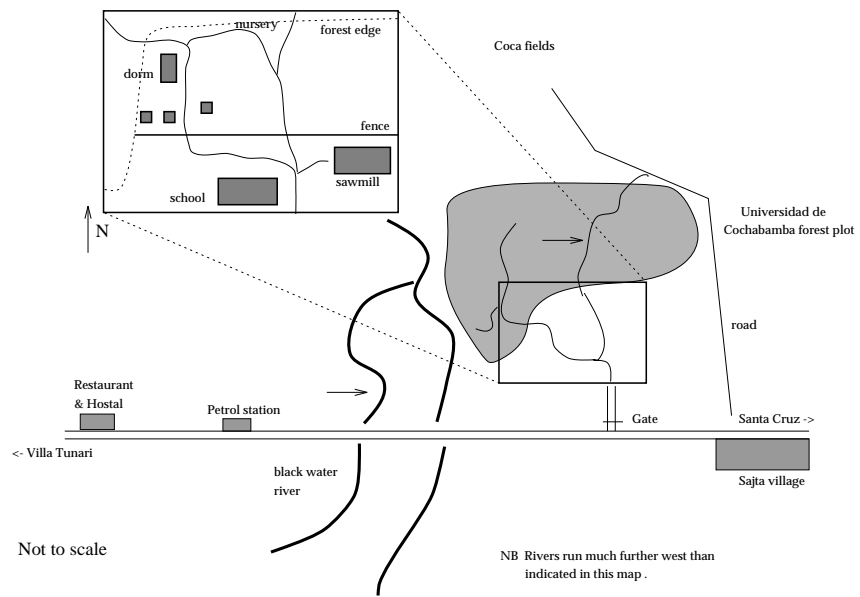
Behind the forest, there are extensive coca fields, and it is probably wise not to enter that area. We do not believe that there are risks involved when one keeps to birding inside the forest.

The first stretch of area is cleared land, and holds a sawmill, some dormitories and a few personnel houses. There may be interesting raptors overhead. The most interesting area, however, is the lowland rain forest behind the buildings. It provides one of the easiest accessible lowland forest of the trip that we made. (There are obviously much better lowland forests in Bolivia further north, for instance, in the direction of Trinidad. The advantage of this area is its accessibility.)

The forest has a few good trails that can be productive. They are indicated on the simplified map that is included here. We birded this area on 2nd and 3rd December, but we should have taken more time. Accommodation can be found some 10 km to the west where there is a large restaurant just past a petrol station, both on the right. Lunch can be found in Sajta village (ask for Lucy's bar, which is one of the first houses along the road). Between the petrol station and the forest plot one crosses two rivers and these can also be good for birds: we had at least five White-banded Swallows on the blackwater river, which seems to be a range extension for the species.

Location, Habitat, Weather, . . .

Most of this we already discussed above. Since there aren't many trails in the forest plot, one cannot get lost. A tape recorder is valuable equipment here, as well as insect repellent and rain gear. This is the only lowland forest that we visited, and we feel that we should have taken more time to bird the forest. The weather was very hot and humid.



Bird list

Black-capped Tinamou *Crypturellus atropillus* Heard by SM.
Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga*. One bird just east of Sajta village.
King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*. Two adults sitting at the forest edge; photographed.
Grey-headed Kite *Leptodon cayanensis*. One seen over the cleared area.
Hook-billed Kite *Chondrohierax uncinatus*. One over the forest plot.
Slate-coloured Hawk *Leucopternis schistacea*. One over the forest plot.
Bat Falcon *Falco ruficularis*. At least three birds, and on several occasions. These were seen from dormitories near the forest in the early evening mostly.
Yellow-billed Tern *Sterna superciljaris*. One bird over the river east of Sajta village.
Cobalt-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris cyanopectera*. Three on the forest edge.
Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus*. Common.
Mealy Parrot *Amazona farinosa*. Common.
Ashy-tailed Swift *Chaetura andrei*. Several over the open area of the forest plot.
Short-tailed Swift *Chaetura brachyura*. At least three birds above the open area of the forest plot.
Reddish Hermit *Phaethornis ruber*. One of possibly this species.
Black-spotted Barbet *Capito niger*. One bird with nest along the western trail.
Lettered Aracari *Pteroglossus inscriptus*. One bird from the bridge over the blackwater river of the forest plot.
Red-billed Toucan *Ramphastos tucanus*. Common in the forest. Sound recorded.
Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus*. Sound recorded.
Red-necked Woodpecker *Campephilus rubricollis*. Seen on several occasions along the western trail in the forest.
Ocellated Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus ocellatus*. At least two seen in the forest.
Buff-throated Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*. Several seen; sound recorded. At first mis-identified as Strong-billed (fide Guy Cox).
Chestnut-tailed Antbird *Myrmeciza hemimelaena*. One bird sound recorded according to Guy Cox; we did not see the bird, nor did we identify it.
Black-faced Antthrush *Formicarius analis*. Common in the forest; sound recorded.
Screaming Piha *Lipaugus vociferans*. Common halfway the eastern trail. Sound recorded because you can't avoid it.
Round-tailed Manakin *Pipra chloromeros*. One male in the forest.
White-banded Swallow *Atticora fasciata*. At least five, flying over the blackwater river and north of the bridge, where there is a big pylon. The birds also sat on the wires.
Rufous-tailed Flatbill *Ramphotrigon ruficauda*. Seen by SM.
Moustached Wren *Thryothorus genibarbis*. Fairly common; sound recorded.
Nightingale Wren *Microcerculus marginatus*. At least three on several occasions. Sound recorded (and lured within sight).
Magpie Tanager *Cissopis leveriana*. Some in the more open areas and second growth.

During a previous trip with a longer stay, SM observed in this area the following additional species: Greater Yellow-headed Vulture, Grey-bellied Hawk, Spix's Guan, Blue-and-Yellow Macaw, Reddish Hermit, White-bearded Hermit, Curl-crested Aracari, Red-billed Scythebill, Black-capped and Slaty Antshrike, Black-faced Antbird, Black-throated Antbird, Spot-backed Antbird, McConnell's Flycatcher, Short-tailed Pygmy-tyrant, Flam-mulated Tody-tyrant, Rufous-tailed Flatbill, Olivaceous Flatbill, Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher, Pink-throated Becard, Yellow-backed Tanager, White-shouldered Tanager, Paradise Tanager, Green Honeycreeper and Russet-backed and Amazonian Oropendola.

Cochabamba Yungas

When driving from Villa Tunari to Cochabamba one passes through the Cochabamba Yungas. Although the scenery here is not as spectacular as that of the La Paz Yungas, bird life

can be astonishing.

Location, Habitat, Weather, . . .

The area where we did most of our birdwatching and where we camped is alongside the main road, starting from the Hotel Bello Horizonte at approx. 1430 m altitude. Some 300 m from this hotel there is a bridge over a stream and this general area was very productive. Below, we abbreviate this site to BH. We camped, in spite of the rain, as the hotels were allegedly fully booked. We camped just before a small village, called 'Miguelito', some 2–3 km south of Hotel Bello Horizonte. Our campsite was on the right of the road, in an area that looks like an old pasture. This area was very good for birds in the morning.

The weather can be awful here at times, with heavy long lasting showers and fog, but when it clears up, the birds are all over the place. Our visit was on the 4th and 5th December.

We give altitude indications in the list below, but we remark that we had some difficulties in calibrating our altitude meter: altitudes indicated may have a constant error.

Another area, that SM visited with some birders on 7th March, 1992 can be found higher up at an approximate altitude of 3000 m. There is a little shop here, where one can get a drink. Here a good road forks off to the right and down towards an area called 'Tablas Monte', a valley entering habitat reminiscent of Siberia. A species list is included after the main list.

Bird list

Torrent Duck *Merganetta armata*. One immature bird under the high bridge some 20 km south of Villa Tunari as one starts ascending the Yungas. This is directly after a road-block with many shops. Altitude 330 m.

Broad-winged Hawk *Buteo platypterus*. One bird at 2450 m.

Mountain Caracara *Phalacrocorax megalopterus*. Fairly common in the high mountains. Our first birds were found at an altitude of 3380 m.

Plumbeous Rail *Rallus sanguinolentus*. One bird heard in a small marshy patch at 2450 m.

Andean Gull *Larus serranus*. Our first birds for the trip were found over the reservoir at 3400 m.

Green-cheeked Parakeet *Pyrrhura molinae*. Our first birds of the trip we saw near BH.

Black-eared Parrot *Hapalopsittaca melanotis*. At least four birds at the campsite in the morning. They were fairly silent and quite unobtrusive.

Red-billed Parrot *Pionus sordidus*.

Scaly-naped Parrot *Amazona mercenaria*. One flock a little downhill from the campsite.

Chestnut-collared Swift *Cypseloides niger*. Regularly seen from an altitude of about 1000 m.

Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys*.

Amethyst-throated Sunangel *Heliangelus amethysticollis*. One male near the campsite.

Crested Quetzal *Pharomachrus antisianus*. One female of possibly this species was seen near the bridge at BH. The next morning we saw at least 10 birds calling near the campsite, with the females surrounding the males (oh, heaven!). The call is a deliberate 'pee-uu wee-uu'. Sound recorded.

Smoky-brown Woodpecker *Veniliornis fumigatus*. One bird at the campsite.

Azara's Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae*. Two or three downhill from the campsite.

Bar-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes fuscus*. A common bird of the higher regions; we found our first for the trip at 3480 m.

Ochre-faced Tody Flycatcher *Todirostrum plumbeiceps*. One at our campsite.

Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea*. Fairly common.

Andean Swallow *Hirundo andecola*. A common bird of the higher regions also. We found our first near the reservoir at 3400 m.

Grey-breasted Wood Wren *Henicorhina leucophrys*. Some; sound recorded.

White-capped Dipper *leucocephalus*. One bird seen on and off below the bridge at BH. Altitude 1450 m.

Andean Solitaire *Myadestes ralloides*. A single bird was seen at the campsite. On the previous day we had seen and heard this species at BH.

Glossy-black Thrush *Turdus serranus*.

White-eared Solitaire *Entomodestes leucotis*. Fairly common around the campsite.

Brown-capped Vireo *Vireo leucophrys*. One or two singing near the tents.

Black-hooded Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus atriceps*. One male at 3580 m.

Mourning Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus fruticeti*. A single bird at 3580 m.

Plumbeous Sierra-Finch *phrygilus unicolor*. Some at the same site.

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus plebejus*. Common at the above mentioned altitude.

Great Pampa-Finch *Embernagra platensis*. First bird at 3580 m.

Golden-billed Saltator *Saltator aurantiirostris*. A common bird of the middle altitudes, typically in drier areas with open fields and lots of sunshine. The first for the trip were found over the pass on the Cochabamba side at 3080 m.

Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis cyanocephala*. Some between 2000 and 2500 m.

Blue-winged Mountain Tanager *Anisognathus flavinuchus*. Our first birds for this trip were found at an altitude of 2050 m.

Saffron-crowned Tanager *Tangara xanthocephala*. Three birds between BH and the campsite.

Blue-and-Black Tanager *Tangara vassorii*. At least five birds around the campsite.

Green-throated Tanager *Tangara argyrofenges*. Three birds just south of the bridge at BH by RdB.

Grey-bellied Flowerpiercer *Diglossa carbonaria*. Three birds at an altitude of 3280 m.

Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus*. Some from an altitude of 700 m upwards.

Dusky-green Oropendola *Psarocolius atrovirens*. Idem.

Additional 'Tablas Monte' species list of two visits by SM later in 1992: Brown Tinamou, Andean Guan, Stripe-faced Wood-Quail, Black-eared Parrot, Scaly-naped Parrot, White-throated Screech-Owl, Rufous-banded Owl, Speckled Hummingbird, Collared Inca, Violet-throated Starfrontlet, Tyrian Metaltail, Long-tailed Sylph, Crested Quetzal, Strong-billed Woodcreeper, Spot-crowned Woodcreeper, Pearled Treerunner, Light-crowned Spinetail, Rufous-faced Antpitta, Unicoloured Tapaculo, Bolivian Tyrannulet, Rufous-bellied Bush-Tyrant, Red-crested Cotinga, Band-tailed Fruiteater, White-eared Solitaire, Masked Flowerpiercer, Blue-backed Conebill, Rust-and-Yellow Tanager, Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager. Jon Fjeldså and Saul Arias found here Hooded Mountain-Toucan and Pale-footed Swallow. Chestnut-crested Cotinga also occurs.

Cochabamba and surroundings

We arrived in Cochabamba in the evening of 5th December and stayed (doing birdwatching and other leisurely things) until 13th December. We passed by the city again for an overnight stay on the 6th January, but we paid little attention to birds at that time.

Location, Habitat, Weather, ...

Cochabamba is one of the nicest cities in Bolivia: it has an excellent climate with lots of sunshine and only occasional rain. The city has some good restaurants and cinemas. It is an excellent place for some relaxing days. The climate is perhaps best described as Mediterranean with equally high temperatures at mid-day. At the altitude of Cochabamba (some 2570 m) birdwatching is then best postponed until later in the afternoon.

Undoubtedly the best areas for birdwatching in the vicinity of the city are

- the Laguna Alalay, lying SE of the city at the city limit, being easily accessible by foot from anywhere in the city. The Laguna is probably one of the best places in Bolivia

for waterfowl, waders and other lake species. It also has some reputation for attracting rare birds.

- Cerro Tunari and Liriuni, lying NW of the city at a distance of some 25 km. It provides the birder with some of the Cochabamba specialties like Cochabamba Mountain Finch, Rufous-bellied Saltator and Giant Conebill, but also with a good selection of high-elevation Andean species. For the specialties Liriuni is your target. It is a weekend resort for the Cochabamba people, who go out there to pick-nick and escape the mid-day heat of the city. For the high-elevation birds one has to ascend Cerro Tunari.

We give indications below.

The Laguna Alalay is a shallow lake very close to the city centre. We mainly birded the north and east shores. The east shore seems the least disturbed and has quite a bit of vegetation. No transportation is needed, but you could obviously get a taxi to take you there.

To get to Liriuni you have to go first to the town of Quillacollo, some 10 km west of Cochabamba on the road to La Paz. Many buses work this stretch. From here, going either by bus, car or hitch-hiking, take the first road to the north just west of the main round-about on the main road. One could ask for directions to either Liriuni or Buenavista (a settlement to which many of the micros go). Eventually the road will take one to Morochata, but very few people or vehicles will actually go that far. Buenavista is still on the Cochabamba valley floor, but after it the road starts winding towards the Cerro Tunari massif. After some 4 km the road forks with the main road going left and climbing. The right branch takes you to Liriuni after some 1.5 km. There is a restaurant here and a Eucalyptus forest through which a stream flows. This is the holiday resort. Upstream and on the right hand side of it is a nice plot of preserved *Polylepis* forest, although scrub would be a more apt phrase. The forest is at an altitude of 3400–3500 m. *Polylepis* is perhaps best characterized as a 2–4 m high tree—i.e., at Liriuni, sometimes they may get as high as 10 m—with dark red, peeled bark, slightly reminiscent of juniper. The branches grow erratically. Especially the Conebill seems to rely strongly on this tree and is hardly ever seen away from it. One can climb the hillside by following the stream and then turning right where the *Polylepis* is, or otherwise—which we didn't do, but which looks easier—forget about the stream, and keep following the road on which you reached Liriuni. After a while you will get round the hillside and on top of it, having most of the *Polylepis* forest surrounding you. After some hours of birding here, we crossed the stream to the west and slowly birded the fields downhill. This area certainly holds the Mountain Finch and the Saltator, but they are also in the *Polylepis*.

We backtrack to the fork to Liriuni that we mentioned above. When one follows the main road further in the direction of Morochata one will gradually enter the Puna zone. We walked up to Cerro Tunari, with SM and JdB actually reaching the summit. This is not needed for birds, however! From Cochabamba, taking transportation up to Buenavista, we camped at altitudes of 3990 m (just below the small settlement at 4050 m) and 4400 m (near Laguna Maquiña) and reached the summit (5080 m) early on the third day. We got back to Cochabamba in the evening of that day. The weather was very pleasant—a little cold at night—but we were fortunate, as we could see a snowstorm covering most of the mountain range with snow the day after we returned. Although one can in principle follow the main road since there is no traffic, in the altitude zone between 3500–4000 m the road starts winding a lot and there are foot paths short-cutting the hairpins. We bought our last drinks in a small shop just above the big bridge at an approximate altitude of 3500 m. The settlement at 4050 m, which also has a shop, was deserted when we were there. At 3800 m you will find some more *Polylepis* and this is where SM again saw Giant Conebill. The area can be found as it is right above the one but last hairpin before the 'plateau' that leads to

the settlement at 4050 m. The trees are nicely situated against a rock face, on top of which the footpath enters the same plateau. We camped at this plateau some 500 m before the settlement.

Finally, to get to the summit and alpine region of the mountain, one has to leave the main road when one is due north of the summit. This is some 4 km west of the settlement at 4050 m. Here the main road is nearly level and it follows the left hand side of a fairly wide valley, which runs west. If you go south from here over a hill top, there are some huts with a lama corral in another valley running SW and then S, that leads up to the Laguna Maquiña at 4400 m and another reservoir at 4600 m. We camped near the first. If you are heading for the summit, pass both reservoirs on the left. The scenery is beautiful, but for birds you need not necessarily go beyond the second reservoir. Remember, however, that only 300 m higher up you will have a splendid view over Cochabamba valley.

Bird list

In the bird list we use the following abbreviations for localities: Laguna Alalay (LA), Liriuni (LI), Cerro Tunari (CT), campsite 1 (C1) and campsite 2 (C2). For CT, altitude indications are given between brackets.

Ornate Tinamou *Nothoprocta ornata*. One flushed near the road to CT (3300 m). Another two flushed at 3500 m on CT, while ing. These birds gave their characteristic escape calls.

Silvery Grebe *Podiceps occipitalis*. Common at LA. One bird Laguna Maquiña on CT (4400 m).

White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland*. Common at LA.

Puna Ibis *Plegadis ridgwayi*. Common at LA. Three birds on CT at 4400 m.

Andean Condor *Vultur gryphus*. At least 12 were seen on several days, including one juvenile; all on CT, all of them above 4000 m. Our photographer was nearly hit by one bird several times, or so he tells us. There seemed to be a roost at the Laguna Maquiña.

Fulvous Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna bicolor*. At least 15 at LA.

White-faced Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna viduata*. Several at LA.

Blue-winged Teal *Anas discors*. One male, as a first for Bolivia. This bird had been discovered by Saul Arias some days earlier.

Puna Teal *Anas puna*. At least two at LA.

Speckled Teal *Anas flavirostris*. Some 25 birds on the Laguna Maquiña on CT. Their call is very much like *Anas crecca*.

Crested Duck *Anas specularioides*. Six birds also there.

Yellow-billed Pintail *Anas georgica*. Several at LA.

White-cheeked Pintail *Anas bahamensis*. Common at LA.

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*. One adult on several occasions over LI.

Puna Hawk *Buteo poecilochrous*. One on CT (4100 m).

Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*. One over LI. Another on CT.

Plumbeous Rail *Rallus sanguinolentus*. One at LA.

Purple Gallinule *Porphyryla martinica*. One at LA.

Andean Coot *Fulica ardesiaca*. Common at LA.

White-winged Coot *Fulica leucoptera*. One adult of this rare species was seen in the NW corner of LA by RdB on the 6th.

Collared Plover *Charadrius collaris*. Several at LA.

Andean Avocet *Recurvirostra andina*. One bird on the 6th and two on the 7th at LA. This is a rare species for this area. They normally occur at higher altitudes.

Several species of North American waders were found at LA: Lesser & Greater Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper (all common), Spotted Sandpiper (one), Wilson's Phalarope (common), Baird's Sandpiper (at least 10), Stilt Sandpiper (seven), American Golden Plover (at least 25) and Upland Sandpiper (one).

Andean Gull *Larus serranus*. Fairly common at LA; one at the reservoir at 4600 m on CT.

Bare-faced Ground Dove *Metriopelia ceciliae*. Common around LA.

Grey-hooded Parakeet *Bolborhynchus aymara*. About 10 above LI. Several later on the slopes of CT, and also several between LI and Buenavista.

Andean Hillstar *Oreotrochilus estella*. At least 6, the first at C1.

Giant Hummingbird *Patagona gigas*. Two or three always close to the stream above LI. Another two at C1.

Red-tailed Comet *Sappho sparganura*. Two at LI. Another one on CT (3400 m).

Golden-breasted Woodpecker *Colaptes melanolaema*. One female at 3500 m while descending from CT. Another two birds near LI.

Plain-breasted Earthcreeper *Upucerthia jelskii*. Some birds on CT.

Rock Earthcreeper *Upucerthia andaecola*. Some at the *Polylepis* forest edge above LI. Some more on CT.

White-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes atacamensis*. At least 8 on CT (4050 m and above).

Brown-capped Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura fuliginiceps*. Two above LI.

Tawny Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura yanacensis*. Two or three at C1.

Cordilleran Canastero *Asthenes modesta*. Common on CT, the first birds at C1.

Streak-fronted Thornbird *Phacelodomus striaticeps*. Some above LI.

Andean Tapaculo *Scytalopus magellanicus*. Two birds seen at 3800 m on CT. One of these having a nest, feeding regularly. No apparent white head markings. The birds were close to the Conebill spot indicated above, just some 100 m before the rock face that you pass on the right.

Tufted Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes parulus*. One above LI.

Many-coloured Rush-Tyrant *Tachuris rubrigastra*. Several in the reed beds along the shores of LA.

D'Orbigny's Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca oenanthoides*. Some higher up on CT.

White-browed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca leucophrys*. At least 6 above LI.

Little Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola fluviatilis*. At least two on the shores of LA.

Puna Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola juninensis*. One in the puna zone of CT.

Cinereous Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola cinerea*. Two birds between 3900 and 4000 m on CT.

White-fronted Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola albifrons*. One bird at 4650 m on CT.

White-tipped Plantcutter *Phytotoma rutila*. Common in and around Cochabamba. Amazing insect-like song!

Bolivian Warbling-Finch *Poospiza boliviana*. Some by SM above LI. At least 15 on several altitudes on CT.

Rufous-sided Warbling-Finch *Poospiza hypochondria*. At least 10 above LI. Common on CT.

Ringed Warbling-Finch *Poospiza torquata*. Two birds on our way to CT at 3300 m by SM.

Cochabamba Mountain Finch *Poospiza garleppi*. Three above LI. We saw one in the *Polylepis* forest, and two more in hedge rows between the fields west of the stream. Another one along the road to CT by SM.

Rufous-bellied Saltator *Saltator rufiventris*. We saw three above LI. Another two were seen during both our ascent and descent of CT in the lower parts, say up to 3500 m. They are quiet and unobtrusive, and may fly long distances. Even in flight fairly easy to identify.

Giant Conebill *Oreomanes fraseri*. We saw one in the lower parts of the *Polylepis* forest at LI quietly foraging in the trees. This bird was not very shy, but was sometimes difficult to find, and could easily have gone unnoticed. Another three birds were seen by SM in *Polylepis* next to the rock face that we mentioned above.

Slaty Flowerpiercer *Diglossa baritula*. One at 3500 m at CT by SM.

Black-hooded Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus atriceps*. Some on CT.

Plumbeous Sierra-Finch *phrygilus unicolor*. Common on CT.

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus plebejus*. Common on CT.

White-winged Diuca-Finch *Diuca speculifera*. At least 15 in the valley leading to the reservoirs on CT at an altitude of approx. 4350 m..

Bright-rumped Yellow-Finch *Sicalis uropygialis*. Common above 4100 m on CT.

Greenish Yellow-Finch *Sicalis olivascens*. Common above 3700 m on CT.

Grassland Yellow-Finch *Sicalis luteola*. Common on the east shore of LA.

Bolivian Blackbird *Oreopsar bolivianus*. A flock of 10 birds was found during our ascent of CT (3200 m).

Black Siskin *Carduelis atrata*. At least three at C1.

On other occasions, SM saw Wren-like Rushbird (NE corner of LA), and Red Shoveller and Hudsonian Godwit at LA. We have spoken to people who saw Olive-crowned Crescentchest in the forest above LI.

Takesi trek

This Section includes birds observed along the Takesi trek, dpto. La Paz, 14–17th December 1991. We trapped one bird on this trek just north of the village of Takesi at coordinates 67.48.34W, 16.29.55S. We took a taxi from La Paz to Ventilla and started walking there. Buses also run the stretch to Ventilla. Our movements can be traced on the map below.

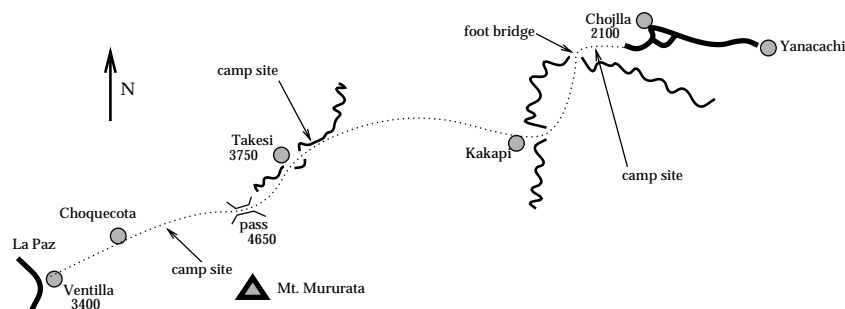
Location, Habitat, Weather, . . .

The Takesi (or Taquesi) trek follows an old Inca trail, which in some places is well preserved. It is described in *Bolivia, a Travel Surviving Kit* from Lonely Planet and also in *Backpacking and Trekking in Peru and Bolivia* from Bradt Publications.

The first part, from the village of Ventilla (about 3400 m) to the pass, is on the drier western side of the mountains. At first the road leads through fields and shrubs, passes through the village of Choquecota, and continues through areas with bunchgrass. The last stretch to the pass leads over rocky slopes with patches of grass and small shrubs. The other side of the pass (at 4650 m) is wetter, and has some small lakes. Beyond Takesi (at about 3800 m) there is some humid habitat with bushes/trees, which is a nice place to pitch a tent (at about 3700 m). It also has some good birds. Further on, the trail leads over a long distance over grassy and scrubby slopes with little good habitat. Only just before arriving at the bridge over the river below Chojlla (2100 m) does the trail enter forest again. Past this bridge the trail goes through some good habitat, and there is house near the stream where we camped. It's another half hour walk to Chojlla, which is high above the river. Most of the way to Yanacachi (about 2000 m) the trail (which in Chojlla turns into a road) leads through mostly secondary (but still interesting) forest.

On the afternoon of the 14th we started from Ventilla and camped at about 4000 m. The 15th we walked over the pass and camped not far below the village of Takesi. On the 16th we continued down to Chojlla, and on the 17th to Yanacachi and by bus back to La Paz.

We were lucky with the weather: little rain and mostly cloudy, i.e. not too hot.



Bird list

Andean Condor *Vultur gryphus*. Two on the western side, between 4000 and 4400 m.

Andean Goose *Chloephaga melanoptera*. Two pairs on the large meadows between the pass and Takesi.

Puna Hawk *Buteo poecilochrous*. Two at 4500 to 4700 m on the western side. One was calling.

Speckled Chachalaca *Ortalis motmot*. Several birds were calling N of Yanacachi, very close to the houses.

Andean Guan *Penelope montagnii*. At least four in the early morning from the campsite in the valley before Chojlla.

Spot-winged Pigeon *Columba maculosa*. One near Ventilla.

Ruddy Pigeon *Columba subvinacea*. One bird singing between Chojlla and Yanacachi was probably this species.

Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus*. One crossed the valley above Choquecota at about 4000 m at dusk.

Chestnut-collared Swift *Cypseloides rutilus*. A rather large flock (maybe 50) was calling at about 2800 m on the eastern side.

Green Violetear *Colibri thalassinus*. One or two were loudly singing in a forest border at about 2200 m on the eastern side.

Sparkling Violetear *Colibri coruscans*. Very common in shrubs above Ventilla. Some were singing or displaying. Very common on the eastern side in a shrubby area from 2500 m down to about 2300 m.

White-bellied Hummingbird *Amazilia chionogaster*. Several were singing in a shrubby area from 2900 m down to 2700 m. on the eastern side. Several between Chojlla and Yanacachi.

Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys*. One heard singing below Chojlla at about 2200 m. One seen between Chojlla and Yanacachi.

Andean Hillstar *Oreotrochilus estella*. Some on the western side from about 3600 m up to 4400 m.

Giant Hummingbird *Patagona gigas*. One near Ventilla at about 3600 m.

Black-hooded Sunbeam *Aglaeactis pamela*. Common in the humid shrubby area below Takesi at about 3700 to 3600 m. They were feeding on *Brachyotum* spec., which is illustrated in [1], Plate XXIX, nrs. 17c/d and 22b. We captured one.

Scaled Metaltail *Metallura aeneocauda*. One at about 2700 m on the eastern side.

Tyrian Metaltail *Metallura tyrianthina*. At least three at about 3300 m on the eastern side.

Blue-banded Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis*. One was calling at about 2200 m on the eastern side.

Crimson-mantled Woodpecker *Piculus rivolii*. One between Chojlla and Yanacachi.

Plain-breasted Earthcreeper *Upucerthia jelskii*. One or two above Choquecota at 4050 m.

Andean Tit-spinetail *Leptasthenura andicola*. One shortly under the pass, on the western side, in very low scrub.

Azara's Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae*. At least one in shrub at 3300 m on the eastern side. At least one in shrub at 2600 m on the eastern side.

Austral (Puno) Canastero *Asthenes anthoides (punensis)*. At least two between bunchgrass at 4000 m on the western side. However, the tail had large dusky tips, instead of rufous tips!

Streak-throated Canastero *Asthenes humilis*. Common above 4000 m on both sides.

Stripe-headed Antpitta *Grallaria andicola*. One bobbed around on our camping-spot below Takesi at 3700 m. Seen well. In [2] it is not listed for Bolivia, although it notes that Jon Fjelds  observed it in the Zongo valley. We also saw it above Pongo along the La Paz-Coroico road.

Andean Tapaculo *Scytalopus (magellanicus) simonsi*. Many heard calling, and some were seen, on the eastern side from 3900 down to 3700 m.

Highland Elaenia *Elaenia obscura*. One at about 2300 m on the eastern side.

Tufted Tit-tyrant *Anairetes parulus*. Several on the eastern side from about 3700 m down to about 2500 m.

Greater Pewee *Contopus fumigatus*. A pair at about 2800 m on the eastern side.

Rufous-breasted Chat-tyrant *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*. Common around our camping-spot below Takesi at 3700 m.

Brown-backed Chat-tyrant *Ochthoeca fucicolor*. Several in scrub around and below Takesi.

White-browed Chat-tyrant *Ochthoeca leucophrys*. Several near Ventilla.

White-fronted Ground-tyrant *Muscisaxicola albifrons*. One on the western side at about 4200 m.
Golden-crowned Flycatcher *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*. Two below Chojlla at about 2100 m.
Red-crested Cotinga *Ampelion rubrocristatus*. One or two pairs around our camping-spot below Takesi at 3700 m.
Brown-bellied Swallow *Notiochelidon murina*. Several near our camping-spot below Takesi at 3700 m. Several at about 3200 m on the eastern side.
Sedge (or Grass) Wren *Cistothorus platensis*. Two were singing on a steep and grassy slope at 3250 m on the eastern side, close to each other.
Grey-breasted Wood-wren *Henicorhina leucophrys*. Several heard singing between Chojlla and Yanacachi.
White-capped Dipper *Cinclus leucocephalus* Two birds at the campsite in the valley just before Chojlla.
Andean Solitaire *Myadestes ralloides*. Several were singing along the river below Chojlla. One was singing between Chojlla and Yanacachi.
White-eared Solitaire *Entomodestes leucotis*. One heard singing between Chojlla and Yanacachi.
Great Thrush *Turdus fuscater*. Several at our camping-spot below Takesi at 3700 m.
Mourning Sierra-finch *Phrygilus fruticeti*. Several between Ventilla and Choquecota.
Plumbeous Sierra-finch *Phrygilus unicolor*. Several above 4000 m on both sides.
White-winged Diuca-finch *Diuca specularis*. Common on the eastern side from 4400 m down to 3900 m.
Short-tailed Finch *Idiopsar brachyurus*. Two together on the western side at about 4300 m, where the trail splits off from the 'road'. Two together on the eastern side at about 4300 m near the first lake. Two together on the eastern side at about 3800 m, near Takesi.
Rufous-sided Warbling-finch *Poospiza hypochondria*. Two between Ventilla and Choquecota.
Carbonated Flowerpiercer *Diglossa carbonaria*. The Grey-bellied F. *D. c. carbonaria* subspecies was common on the western side. One of the Black-throated F. *D. c. brunneiventris* subspecies was singing at our camping-spot below Takesi at 3700 m.
Masked Yellowthroat *Geothlypis aequinoctialis*. One in Choquecota, between 3700 and 3800 m!
White-browed Conebill *Conirostrum ferrugineiventre*. Several around our camping-spot below Takesi at 3700 m. Noisy.
Dusky-green Oropendola *Psarocolius atrovirens*. Common along the river from 2800 m downwards, on the eastern side.
Mountain Caciue *Cacicus leucoramphus*. Several near the river at about 2900 m on the eastern side.
Black Siskin *Carduelis atrata*. Several near Choquecota.

Mammals

There was a Viscacha on the western side, shortly below the pass.

Sorata

This Section includes birds observed at Sorata, dpto. La Paz, 21st–23rd December 1991. We put up mist nets just outside the village at coordinates 68.38.04W,15.45.57S.

Location, Habitat, Weather, ...

We went to Sorata to find Berlepsch's Canastero *Asthenes berlepschi*. They turned out to be easy to find: just outside the little town of Sorata, their nests highly visible in isolated *Eucalyptus* trees between fields! We placed two mist nets close to a tree with a nest. After one of the nets was hijacked by a bull which refused to pay attention to Rolf's protests, the birds apparently felt sorry for us and both flew into the other net. Unfortunately one of them escaped from our hands.

The only birding we did was eastwards of the little town of Sorata, in the small side valley leading up to Chilcani. We followed the trail which starts on the higher side of the cemetery. After some 200 m there is a fork, of which the right hand one quickly gains height and goes all the way to the foot of the Illampu massive. We took the left hand track, which more or less remains level. Our trapping site is just a 15 minutes walk from here. Sorata itself is at about 2700 m, and we climbed up to a height of about 3000 m.

Sorata lies in a fairly dry valley, with Mt. Illampu looming high above it. The valley is densely populated. The area where we birded was mostly fields and large areas of scrub and shrubs. *Eucalyptus* is a popular tree here. Higher up in the side valley there is more dense and forest-like habitat.

We had pleasant weather with some rain and some sun. We stayed in Hotel Prefectural, which can be recommended.

Bird list

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*. One or two.

Mitred Parakeet *Aratinga mitrata*. One flock of about 45.

Andean Swift *Aeronautes andecolus*. Sometimes a large and noisy flock passed by, low over the slopes.

Sparkling Violetear *Colibri coruscans*. At least one.

White-bellied Hummingbird *Amazilia chionogaster*. One or two.

Giant Hummingbird *Patagona gigas*. One.

Green-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia nuna*. Common. We captured an adult male.

Bar-bellied Woodpecker *Veniliornis nigriceps*. One, in low scrub between the fields!

Berlepsch's Canastero *Asthenes berlepschi*. We took a blood sample and some photographs of one captured bird (the other bird escaped). Measurements: bill to feathering 15, wing 69, tail 70. Rolf's notes: "Compared with warblers, bulky bird in the hand with long tail and relatively large head. Bill dagger-shaped and thrush-like, slightly decurved. Bill blackish. Pupil black, iris dark brown (cf. *Prunella modularis* adult). Legs dark greyish-brown, strong feet. Crown and mantle greyish brown with slight rufous cast. Mantle colour gradually replaced by orange on rump. Zone of graduation 5 mm. Tail rounded, outermost two rectrices completely orange, 3rd rectrix with black area, other rectrices black (see photographs). When tail not spread appearing black above, orange below. In flight tail is usually clearly two-toned above. Eyebrow buffy, eye stripe dark brown, cheeks mottled with brown (but much less so than depicted in [1], giving less dark-cheeked impression than given there). Upper flanks orangy-brown, not usually visible unless in the hand. Vent orangy-brown. Rest of underparts pale buffy. Primaries brown-black with hardly any rufous or orange. Secondaries and wing coverts broadly edged with rufous. Tertiaries having 3 mm wide rufous outer edges (see photographs). No moult but body feathers extremely loose and sticking to the hand (in both birds trapped).

Behaviour: single or in pairs, both skulking and at times out in the open but always near scrub. Nest (three different ones found) high up in *Eucalyptus* tree in a fork near the stem. Measurements: about 40 cm high, 25 cm wide and deep. A loose construction of fairly thick branches and twigs with the opening at or just above half height. Opening small and lined with pale material (twice) like pale leaves, paper, down etc. Birds seemed to favour pale materials for what appeared to be the nest lining. Two nests were about 500 m apart.

Song: low activity, less than once per hour, and probably not full song heard. A trill like that of Creamy-bellied Canastero *Asthenes dorbignyi*, but shorter, somewhat lower and lacking CC's introductory notes (due to low activity?). At dusk singing from top of nest, otherwise from within 100 m from the nest."

Tufted Tit-tyrant *Anairetes parulus*. One.

Black-billed Shrike-tyrant *Agriornis montana*. One, which sheltered under the roof of a house during a rain shower.

White-winged Black-tyrant *Knipolegus aterrimus*. At least ten. At least two males made display flights from isolated trees. These flights looked virtually identical to those of Plumbeous Tyrant *K. signatus*, only the song during these little flights was different: a high-pitched 'tsee-eet'.

Brown-bellied Swallow *Notiochelidon murina*. Several times we saw a small flock.

Blue-and-white Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*. Common. One pair entered a nest cavity in the wall of a house. We captured two.

Band-tailed Sierra-finch *Phrygilus alaudinus*. Several.

Rust-and-Yellow Tanager *Thlypopsis ruficeps*. Two in scrub near Sorata.

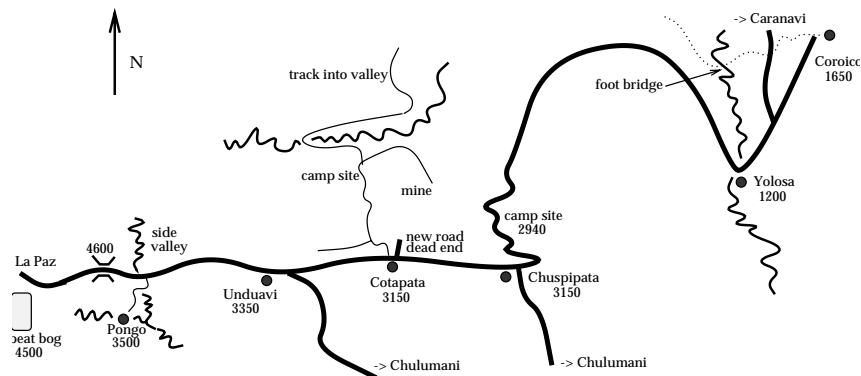
Cinereous Conebill *Conirostrum cinereum*. We saw several pairs.

Mountain Cacique *Cacicus leucoramphus*. A few were in dense shrubby habitat at about 3000 m.

Yellow-bellied Siskin *Carduelis xanthogastra*. A party of five to ten near Sorata.

Coroico Road

This Section includes birds observed along the road from La Paz to Coroico (Nor Yungas road), dpto. La Paz, 24–29 December 1991. Our main movements can be traced on the following map.



Location, Habitat, Weather, ...

The Nor Yungas road ("The Most Dangerous Road in the World," according to the Miami Herald) drops from La Cumbre, a 4600 m mountain pass at 25 km east of La Paz, down to Yolosa, a village at 1200 m below the little town of Coroico. Meanwhile, the road winds through rich bird habitats, from the barren, wind swept mountain pass down to the tropical habitats around Yolosa.

Since our car was in La Paz for repairs, we covered the road by public transport, hitch-hiking and on foot. We watched birds in the following locations:

- One afternoon on grasslands and a peat bog near La Cumbre at 4500–4600 m. La Cumbre is at coordinates 68.02W 16.21S.
- One morning in wet *Polylepis* scrub and grassland above Pongo at about 3750 m. Pongo is at 67.58W 16.20S.
- Two days in cloud-forest at Cotapata, at 2900–3150 m. Cotapata is at 67.52W 16.17S.
- We walked for two and a half days through wet forest from Chuspipata (3100 m) down to an altitude of about 1750 m. Chuspipata is at coordinates 67.48.30W 16.17S.

- We spent three days in Coroico, doing some birdwatching in the secondary forest and scrub around Coroico and Yolosa. Coroico is at coordinates 67.43.30W 16.11S.

During this trip we had much rain and fog, which is only normal in this area, and even more so in the rainy season. However, we had some quite nice weather as well. In Coroico the weather was warm and sunny most of the time.

Bird lists

LOCATION 1: LA CUMBRE

On 24th December we watched birds on the La Paz (western) side of La Cumbre. Most of the time we spent on an extensive peat bog, searching for Diademed Sandpiper-Plover *Phegornis mitchellii* and Grey-Breasted Seedsnipe *Thinocorus orbignyianus*, but we found neither. The bog is about 2 or 3 km west of the pass, south of the road, and is not visible from the road. It is at an altitude of about 4500 m.

On the pass itself was fog, but on the bog the sky was rather clear. We did not have any snow or rain. However, when we returned to La Paz we found cars covered in snow and rivers flowing down the streets!

Andean Goose *Chloephaga melanoptera*. One pair on the bog.

Speckled Teal *Anas flavirostris*. A total of 13 individuals, including a party of 5.

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*. One.

Puna Hawk *Buteo poecilochrous*. One light phase.

Mountain Caracara *Phalcoboenus megalopterus*. One.

Aplomado Falcon *Falco femoralis*. A pair was chasing an Andean Swallow *Hirundo andecola*, and actually captured it! The chase happened high up in the air, the two falcons alternately stooping on the swallow from above, after which they immediately ascended again for the next stoop. It was as if the falcons circled around in rather small vertical circles, around a swallow which fluttered around in desperation. Somewhat later we saw the two falcons sitting on the ground, the male eating the swallow. The female sat at a distance of about 10 m.

Andean Lapwing *Vanellus resplendens*. Altogether about 15.

South American (Puna) Snipe *Gallinago (paraguaiae) andina*. Two pairs on the bog.

Andean Gull *Larus serranus*. Altogether about 4. All were alarming.

Andean Flicker *Colaptes rupicola*. One pair.

Common Miner *Geositta cunicularia*. At least 10.

Slender-billed Miner *Geositta tenuirostris*. One party of 3.

Bar-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes fuscus*. Many.

Streak-throated Canastero *Asthenes humilis*. One pair.

White-fronted Ground-tyrant *Muscisaxicola albifrons*. At least 50 on the bog.

Puna Ground-tyrant *Muscisaxicola juninensis*. Two or three.

Andean Rufous-backed (White-winged) Negrito *Lessonia oreas*. One female on the bog.

Andean Swallow *Hirundo andecola*. Several; one was caught by a pair of Aplomado Falcons *Falco femoralis*!

White-winged Diuca-finch *Diuca speculifera*. Several.

Bright-rumped Yellow-finch *Sicalis uropygialis*. One flock of about 25.

LOCATION 2: PONGO

On our way back from Coroico we stayed one night at Pongo, to see if we could find birds from high-elevation scrub habitats. We arrived in the afternoon of January 2nd, and left at about noon on January 3rd (that is, we tried to, old hitch-hiking memories revived as we waited for a long four hours for some form of public transport to take us to La Paz! All buses and trucks were full!).

The tiny settlement of Pongo is found between La Cumbre and the road-block of Unduavi, at an altitude of 3500 m. It is at the bottom of the valley, the river flows through it. There used to be a trout project here, funded by the Japanese. The village is easily missed: look out for a row of 21 tiny shops on the south side of the road, the take-off to Pongo is just after the last shop. On the 3rd we watched birds around Pongo itself, in the short periods between rain showers. On the 4th we climbed up into a little valley above the main road, opposite the 21 roadside shops, i.e. north of it.

In and around the village there is much interesting looking scrub, which did not have any spectacular birds, however. Unfortunately we don't know much about plants, but we do know that there was no *Polylepis*. We found a more interesting area in the valley above the main road. At an elevation of around 3750 m we found a slope with very mossy (and slippery) boulders, on which scrub was growing, much of it *Polylepis*. This scrub area probably remains because the otherwise ubiquitous cattle cannot enter this bouldery and slippery area. The area had some good birds.

We camped in the centre of the settlement of Pongo, near the river. On the afternoon of January 3rd we had lots of rain. On the morning of the 4th it was dry, although clouds moved in already quite early. It started raining continuously just after we had packed our tent. Luckily there were roadside shops for shelter.

Andean Condor *Vultur gryphus*. One.

Mountain Caracara *Phalacrocorax maculirostris*. Several.

Andean Hillstar *Oreotrochilus estella*. Two females in the scrub of the side valley.

Great Sapphirewing *Pterophanes cyanoptera*. One in the scrub of the side valley.

Blue-mantled Thornbill *Chalcostigma stanleyi*. Possibly one in the scrub of the side valley at 3650 m. Spending quite a bit of time on the ground, and hovering just above it.

Bar-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes fuscus*. Very common.

Tawny Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura yanacensis*. Several near the roadside shops, below the main road.

Streak-throated Canastero *Asthenes humilis*. One.

Scribble-tailed Canastero *Asthenes maculicauda*. Two in the side valley at 3600 m. However, they were not in scrub: one was in high grass between potato fields, the other was nearby, in high grass interspersed with boulders. Both showed themselves well, and had a conspicuous call, which we sound-recorded.

Line-fronted Canastero *Asthenes urubambensis*. One on the boulders between the *Polylepis* scrub of the side valley at around 3650 m.

Stripe-headed Antpitta *Grallaria andicola*. One adult on the boulder field in the side valley at 3700 m. Rolf saw it for some 15 minutes, popping up on a boulder and disappearing again, turning up a few meters beyond somewhat later, and so on. In [2] it is not listed for Bolivia, although it notes that Jon Fjeldså observed it in the Zongo valley. Sjoerd also saw it on the Takesi trek.

Andean Tapaculo *Scytalopus (magellanicus) simonsi*. Common. Some birds were carrying food, so presumably they had young.

Tufted Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes parulus*. Rather common below the main road.

Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca fumicolor*. Two 1 km downstream from Pongo.

D'Orbigny's Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca oenanthoides*. Two in the *Polylepis* scrub of the side valley.

Plain-capped Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola alpina*. One.

Cinereous Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola cinerea*. Two in the side valley at 3700 m. It should be noted that we never saw Spot-billed GT *M. maculirostris*, so we are not absolutely certain that we can discern between these two species.

Brown-bellied Swallow *Notiochelidon murina*. Regularly one or 2, all the way from the river up into the side valley.

Chiguanco/Great Thrush *Turdus chiguanco/fuscater*. Common. We did not bother to differentiate between the two.

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*. Abundant.

Olive-backed (Peruvian) Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus punensis*. Common.
Plumbeous Sierra-finch *Phrygilus unicolor*. At least one at 3600 m.
Ash-breasted Sierra-finch *Phrygilus plebejus*. Common.
Band-tailed Seedeater *Catamenia analis*. Common.
Plain-coloured Seedeater *Catamenia inornata*. Several.
Carbonated Flowerpiercer *Diglossa carbonaria*.

- Of the Grey-bellied F. *D. c. carbonaria* subspecies we saw one in Pongo.
- The Black-throated F. *D. c. brunneiventris* subspecies was common below the main road. Many were singing.

Apparently, this is one of the few places of inter-gradation between the two.
White-browed Conebill *Conirostrum ferrugineiventre*. Rather common below the main road. Always in pairs.

LOCATION 3: COTAPATA

On 25th December we went by bus from La Paz to Cotapata, where we stayed for two days, from the 25th at noon until the 27th at noon.

Cotapata is at an elevation of about 3150 m. It is halfway between the road-block ('tranca') of Unduavi and the little restaurants of Chuspipata, and is almost on top of the long mountain-ridge which is followed by the road until Chuspipata. Cotapata consists of a petrol station and a few houses. On the northern side of Cotapata a little motor-able track leads over the ridge and down the northern slope to what may have been a mine (distance some 3–5 km). The track starts at the petrol station, and forks after 200 m. The left fork is an old road dead end, the right goes over the ridge all the way into the lush valley and forks after some 4 km. We spent most of our time on the ridge, say the first 2 km of the right hand track. The whole area is covered with dense and low cloud-forest. On the ridge, some patches where the forest has been cut are covered with dense bamboo and other plants. Later we found out that this same location is the only known site for Sickie-winged Guan *Chamaepetes goudotii* in Bolivia!

We pitched our tent beside the track on the northern side of the ridge, where we had a great view over almost undisturbed and very green mountains and valleys, when not obstructed by clouds. This was roughly at km 2 of the right hand track. Finding a camp site in this area is not easy; we simply camped on the outer side of a hairpin in the track. It is just after where the track bends to the left and goes down (there is a chopped slope, the only one in the area, above and to the left of you). Just 50 m further down is the hairpin to the right where you can put your tent. Extremely beautiful views can be had from here under good conditions. One should be warned that with heavy rain the track itself can become a stream, so care should be taken in positioning the tent. We put up our nets between the main road and the tent.

We put up three nets:

- One on the track in an area with rather disturbed forest.
- One in an area with dense bamboo.
- One on the track in an area with low bushes and bamboo.

Captured birds were photographed, and we took blood samples for DNA-research.

The weather was a quick and unpredictable succession of sunshine, fog and (sometimes torrential) rain showers.

Mountain Caracara *Phalcooboenus megalopterus*. One near the road.
Band-tailed Pigeon *Columba fasciata*. Common.

Parrot spec. Several heard, but never seen! It seemed as if they would call only when there was fog between the observer and the bird.

Great Sapphirewing *Pterophanes cyanoptera*. One was probably this species.

Violet-throated Starfrontlet *Coeligena violifer*. One. The whitish band on the breast was broader than on Plate XXVIII of [1].

Scaled Metaltail *Metallura aenocauda*. One.

Tyrian Metaltail *Metallura tyrianthina*. Several. We captured 1.

Bar-bellied Woodpecker *Veniliornis nigriceps*. One.

Light-crowned Spinetail *Cranioleuca albiceps*. Several, usually in mixed flocks. This was the “white-crowned” version.

Black-throated Thistletail *Schizoeaca harterti*. Rather common. Noisy. Sound recorded.

Pearled Treerunner *Margarornis squamiger*. Common. We captured 1.

Rufous Antpitta *Grallaria rufula*. Several heard calling and singing. One was seen. Sound recorded.

Sierran Elaenia *Elaenia pallatangae*. One was possibly this species.

White-throated Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus leucophrys*. Rather common.

Tufted Tit-tyrant *Anairetes parulus*. We captured 1. It came probably from scrub near the road.

Ochraceous-breasted Tyrannulet *Myiophobus ochraceiventris*. Several. We captured a pair.

Crowned Chat-tyrant *Ochthoeca frontalis*. Several. We captured 1.

Rufous-breasted Chat-tyrant *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*. Several. We captured 1.

Great Thrush *Turdus fuscater*. Common. We captured 1.

Glossy-black Thrush *Turdus serranus*. Possibly present, not found in the notebook.

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*. Common along the road.

Band-tailed Seedeater *Catamenia analis*. Several along the road.

Rufous-naped Brush-finch *Atlapetes rufinucha*. Common.

Plush-capped Finch *Catamblyrhynchus diadema*. Several in mixed flocks.

Orange-browed Hemispingus *Hemispingus calophrys*. Rather common in mixed flocks.

Three-striped Hemispingus *Hemispingus trifasciatus*. Common in mixed flocks.

Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis cyanocephala*. Two.

Hooded Mountain-Tanager *Buthraupis montana*. Rather common. In small flocks.

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus igniventris*. Common. We captured 3.

Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Delothraupis castaneiventris*. Several in mixed flocks.

Blue-and-black Tanager *Tangara vassorii*. Several in mixed flocks.

Moustached Flowerpiercer *Diglossa mystacalis*. Several. We captured 3.

Spectacled Whitestart *Myioborus melanocephalus*. Common.

Citrine Warbler *Basileuterus luteoviridis*. Common, often singing. Sound recorded.

Blue-backed Conebill *Conirostrum sitticolor*. Common in mixed flocks.

LOCATION 4: CHUSPIPATA (3100 M) TO 1750 M NEAR YOLOSA

On the afternoon of 27th December we walked down from Chuspipata, through very steep cloud forest, until we found a camping spot a few kilometers beyond at about 2940 m, close to the road, on a hill where the forest had been cut. Here we stayed for a day, walking around a bit, hitchhiking up to Chuspipata and walking down again. On December 29th we packed our tent and walked down to an elevation of about 1750 m. From here we got a ride to Yolosa and later on to Coroico.

Chuspipata is at an elevation of about 3100 m, on the top of a ridge, and is windy and foggy. From here the narrow unpaved road drops down along very steep forested slopes, until the slopes become less steep at an elevation of about 2700 m (this is a rough estimate). At an elevation of about 2500 m there is another spectacular stretch of road.

The steepest slopes have undisturbed forest, but further down along the road the forest is mostly secondary. However, away from the road the forest seemed to be less disturbed. At lower elevations there are some houses.

We placed three nets near our tent. However, we did not capture any exciting species. Near Chusipata we captured two Pale-footed Swallows *Notiochelidon flavipes*, see under that species.

The weather was less unpleasant than at Cotapata. Along the higher parts it was still often foggy and rainy, but lower down we were no longer inside the clouds, it rained less and (of course) it was warmer.

Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris*. Two at 2400–2500 m.

Broad-winged Hawk *Buteo platypterus*. Three at about 2500 m.

Black-and-Chestnut Eagle *Oroaetus isidori*. One adult at about 2500 m.

Mountain Caracara *Phalacrocorax megalopterus*. At least two at Chusipata.

Guan *Penelope spec.*. One heard at about 2500 m.

Band-tailed Pigeon *Columba fasciata*. Common down to about 2400 m.

Ruddy Pigeon *Columba subvinacea*. Several singing from about 2500 m down to about 2300 m were probably this species.

Pionus Parrot spec. Several heard, but never seen. At all elevations.

Collared Inca *Coeligena torquata*. Common from 2950 down to about 2500 m.

Amethyst-throated Sunangel *Heliangelus amethysticollis*. Several from 3000 down to about 2700 m.

Tyrian Metaltail *Metallura tyrianthina*. At least two at 2950 m.

Long-tailed Sylph *Aglaiocercus kingi*. One at 2700 m. Two at about 2300 m.

Blue-banded Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis*. One at about 2200 m.

Crimson-mantled Woodpecker *Piculus rivolii*. One at about 2600 m.

Azara's Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae*. Several at 2950 m.

Light-crowned Spinetail *Cranioleuca albiceps*. Several, usually in mixed flocks, down to about 2800 m.

Black-throated Thistletail *Schizoeaca harterti*. Possibly seen at 2950 m.

Pearled Treerunner *Margarornis squamiger*. Common down to about 2800 m.

Streaked Tuftedcheek *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii*. One above Chusipata at 3150 m, and one at 2700 m in a mixed flock.

Variable Antshrike *Thamnophilus caerulescens*. One bird heard at about 2500 m was possibly this species.

White-backed Fire-eye *Pyriglena leuconota*. At least two singing in roadside scrub at about 2100 m. Sound recorded.

Rufous Antpitta *Grallaria rufula*. One was singing at 2950 m.

Rufous-faced Antpitta *Grallaria erythrotis*. At least three were heard singing between 3000 and 2800 m.

Bolivian Tyrannulet *Zimmerius bolivianus*. One at 2800 m.

Sierran Elaenia *Elaenia pallatangae*. One possibly at about 2100 m.

White-throated Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus leucophrys*. Rather common.

White-banded Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus stictopterus*. One or two at 3050 m.

Streak-necked Flycatcher *Mionectes striaticollis*. One or two in a mixed flock at 2700 m.

Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant *Phylloscartes ophthalmicus*. A single bird at 2700 m.

Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum plumbeiceps*. One pair at about 2100 m.

Ochraceous-breasted Tyrannulet *Myiophobus ochraceiventris*. At least two at 2900 m.

Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea*. Common from 2900 m all the way down.

Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris*. Several from 2800 m down to 2600 m.

Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*. Several. We did not make notes about the altitudinal distribution.

Cliff Flycatcher *Hirundinea ferruginea*. Several from 3000 m down to about 2500 m.

Golden-crowned Flycatcher *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*. Three at about 2000 m.

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*. Two at about 2500 m.

Barred Becard *Pachyramphus versicolor*. Several from about 2900 m down to about 2500 m.

Chestnut-crested Cotinga *Ampelion rufaxilla*. We saw one at 2550 m. It was sitting in top of a tree in rather secondary forest, close to the road, and 'singing'.

Barred Fruiteater *Pipreola arcuata*. Fairly common from Chuspipata down to about 2800 m.

Yungas Manakin *Chiroxiphia boliviana*. We heard several at about 2200 m.

Blue-and-white Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*. Common from 2700 m downwards. Some had nests in rock crevices with calling young.

Pale-footed Swallow *Notiochelidon flavipes*. When we walked down from Chuspipata on the afternoon of the 27th, a small flock of about 5 was flying back and forth very low over the road. This was where the slope is steepest, at an elevation of about 3050 m, some 300 m beyond the big hairpin with waterfall after Chuspipata, where the road curves to the right, parallel to the valley. One can see this curve when looking down from Chuspipata. The next day we came back with a mist net, and within 10 minutes we had captured two birds. We did this by holding the net low over the road, and then raising the net quickly when a bird was almost between us—this is called “swallow-flapping” in Holland. Both birds had brood patches. According to [2], there are only sight records for the country so far. Unfortunately, our pictures came out much too dark: the birds are only just identifiable on them.

Sepia-brown Wren *Cinnycerthia peruana*. We saw one singing bird at 2900 m.

Moustached Wren *Thryothorus genibarbis*. It was probably this species which we heard frequently from about 2300 m. downwards.

Mountain Wren *Troglodytes solstitialis*. We saw a few from 2900 m. down to about 2300 m.

Grey-breasted Wood-wren *Henicorhina leucophrys*. Common. Heard singing from 2500 m. down to about 2000 m.

Andean Solitaire *Myadestes ralloides*. One near Chuspipata. Several were singing along the stretch of road where the waterfalls are falling on and over it, at about 2500 m.

Great Thrush *Turdus fuscater*. Rather common down to about 2600 m.

Glossy-black Thrush *Turdus serranus*. One near Chuspipata at 3180 m.

Purplish Jay *Cyanocorax cyanomelas*. At least two at 1900 m.

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*. Common along the road.

Rufous-naped Brush-finch *Atlapetes rufinucha*. Common.

Plush-capped Finch *Catamblyrhynchus diadema*. Several in a mixed flock at 2900 m.

Grass-green Tanager *Chlorornis riefferii*. A party of about five in a mixed flock at 2700 m.

Common Bush-Tanager *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*. Common from 2700 m downwards.

Orange-browed Hemispingus *Hemispingus calophrys*. Rather common in mixed flocks down to 3000 m.

Superciliaried Hemispingus *Hemispingus superciliaris*. Rather common in mixed flocks down to 2800 m.

Drab Hemispingus *Hemispingus xanthophthalmus*. At least three in a mixed flock at 2900 m.

Three-striped Hemispingus *Hemispingus trifasciatus*. Several in mixed flocks down to 3000 m.

Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis cyanocephala*. Common from 2950 m downwards. We captured one.

Hooded Mountain-tanager *Buthraupis montana*. Common. In small flocks down to 2950 m.

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-tanager *Anisognathus igniventris*. Common down to 2800 m, maybe further down. We captured one.

Blue-winged Mountain-tanager *Anisognathus flavinuchus*. One singing at about 2600 m. A little flock at about 2500 m.

Golden-collared Tanager *Iridosornis jelskii*. Fairly common along one short section of road: from a few hundred meters beyond Chuspipata where the road crosses a stream, until a few hundred meters beyond where the road makes a sharp turn to the right around the mountain, where we trapped Pale-footed Swallow. The elevation here is about 3050 m.

Chestnut-bellied Mountain-tanager *Delothraupis castaneiventris*. Several in mixed flocks down to about 3050 m.

Blue-and-black Tanager *Tangara vassorii*. Several in mixed flocks, down to about 2700 m.

Masked Flowerpiercer *Diglossa cyanea*. Common down to about 2600 m. Often singing. We captured one.

Spectacled Whitestart *Myioborus melanocephalus*. Common.

Citrine Warbler *Basileuterus luteoviridis*. Common, often singing.

Three-striped Warbler *Basileuterus tristriatus*. Two at about 2300 m. One at about 2100 m.

Blue-backed Conebill *Conirostrum sitticolor*. Common in mixed flocks down to about 2700 m.
Dusky-green Oropendola *Psarocolius atrovirens*. Common from about 2500 m. downwards.
Mountain Cacique *Cacicus leucoramphus*. Two at 3000 m.

LOCATION 5: COROICO

From December 29th until January 2nd we stayed in Hostal Kory in Coroico (1650 m). Although Coroico is a nice little town with a pleasant climate, its surroundings are not too special for birds (meaning: we didn't see much). However, the better birds are listed here:

Red-backed Hawk *Buteo polyosoma*. A very dark buteo hovering over the slopes above the village was probably this species. It had the right silhouette to be Red-backed Hawk.

Speckled Chachalaca *Ortalis motmot*. Common and sometimes noisy around Coroico.

Tropical Screech-owl *Otus choliba*. One evening we heard two singing along the road which passes by Motel Don Quijote, east of Coroico.

Chestnut-collared Swift *Cypseloides rutilus*. We saw several little flocks near the village.

Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*. One close to the village.

White-bellied Hummingbird *Amazilia chionogaster*. Several near the village.

Versicoloured Barbet *Eubucco versicolor*. Two in a mixed flock close to Coroico.

Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus* One just south of Yolosa.

Pale-breasted Spinetail *Synallaxis albescens*. Three were in scrub along the river downstream from Yolosa, near the bridge straight below Coroico. Sound recorded.

Streaked Xenops *Xenops rutilans*. One in a mixed flock, close to Coroico.

Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper *Lochmias nematura*. One at a stream which crosses the Yolosa-La Paz road, a few hundred meters up from Yolosa.

White-backed Fire-eye *Pyriglena leuconota*. Two were singing along the Coroico-Yolosa road, just outside Coroico.

Torrent Tyrannulet *Serpophaga cinerea*. One or two at the river downstream from Yolosa, near the bridge straight below Coroico.

Pewee spec. *Contopus spec.* One possible Tropical Pewee *Contopus cinereus* was seen just east of Coroico.

Pale-edged Flycatcher *Myiarchus cephalotes*. At least three just below Coroico.

Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher *Myiodynastes luteiventris*. One near Coroico.

Barred Becard *Pachyramphus versicolor*. One near Coroico.

Chestnut-crowned Becard *Pachyramphus castaneus*. Two near Coroico.

Pale-breasted Thrush *Turdus leucomelas*. One near Yolosa.

White-necked Thrush *Turdus albicollis*. At least three birds singing were sound-recorded near Yolosa and identified from the tape afterwards.

Red-crested Finch *Coryphospingus cucullatus*. Several near Coroico.

Thick-billed Euphonia *Euphonia laniirostris*. Some near the bridge right below Coroico.

Swallow Tanager *Tersina viridis*. One little flock on the slopes below Coroico.

Two-banded Warbler *Basileuterus bivittata*. At least four birds identified as this species were seen just below Coroico in mixed plantations (mainly coffee and bananas). Sound recordings were made. We first mis-identified this species as Pale-legged Warbler (*Basileuterus signatus*), but Guy Cox identified the species from our tape.

Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. One female on the soccer field of Coroico.

Yellow-bellied Siskin *Carduelis xanthogastra*. A flock of about 10 near Coroico.

Oruro and vicinity

Location, Habitat, Weather ...

We drove from Oruro along the western side of the lake until the village of El Choro, close to Lake Poopo. The road first crosses the (normally) very shallow lake, then passes a village, shortly later followed by a bridge over the Rio Desaguadero. Immediately after the bridge

we took a side road to the left which led us to the village of El Choro. This side road follows the Rio Desaguadero for some distance. The lake had almost completely dried up. Only the following places had some water:

- near the tranca on the Oruro side of the lake was still some standing water.
- on the other side of the lake, near the road, water from the Desaguadero river was flowing in. This was possibly the beginning of a refill of the lake.
- the Rio Desaguadero itself was no more than a tiny stream.

The lake itself was transformed into bare clay with scattered rush beds. On the Oruro side are some low rocky hills. On the other (southwestern) side, all the way to El Choko, the landscape is completely flat with scattered houses. The vegetation is rather desolate: bushes of some kind of grass and other low vegetation. There are large patches of bare earth, but also some areas with very short grass. Some shallow pools held water, presumably from rains.

All birding was done along the road, with an occasional short walk.

The weather was fine and sunny, but in the late afternoon we just managed to stay ahead of an impressive rainstorm.

Bird list

White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland*. Several near the Oruro tranca.
Titicaca Flightless Grebe *Rollandia microptera*. Five to ten near the Oruro tranca.
Silvery Grebe *Podiceps occipitalis*. Two near the Oruro tranca.
Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*. Two.
Puna Ibis *Plegadis ridgwayi*. One party of about ten.
Crested Duck *Anas specularioides*. Altogether about 20, always in pairs.
Speckled Teal *Anas flavirostris*. Altogether about 50 (rough estimate).
Yellow-billed Pintail *Anas georgica*. About ten.
Silver (Puna) Teal *Anas versicolor (puna)*. Several.
Cinnamon Teal *Anas cyanoptera*. Several.
Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*. Several.
Red-backed/Puna Hawk *Buteo polyosoma/poecilochrous*. One, probably Puna H.
American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*. Several.
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*. One.
Plumbeous Rail *Rallus sanguinolentus*. One.
Andean Coot *Fulica ardesiaca*. Several.
Andean Lapwing *Vanellus resplendens*. Altogether about 25.
Two-banded (Puna) Plover *Charadrius falklandicus (alticola)*. One.
Andean Avocet *Recurvirostra andina*. Several along the Rio Desaguadero.
Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*. At least one.
Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*. Several.
Baird's Sandpiper *Calidris bairdii*. One party of three.
Grey-breasted Seedsnipe *Thinocorus orbignyianus*. Two pairs, one pair was calling.
Least Seedsnipe *Thinocorus rumicivorus*. One pair in an area with even less vegetation than where the Grey-breasted S. were seen.
Andean Gull *Larus serranus*. Altogether about 40.
Bare-faced Ground-dove *Metropelia ceciliae*. About five on rocky hills on the Oruro side of the lake.
Golden-spotted Ground-dove *Metropelia aymara*. Altogether about 25.
Mountain Parakeet *Bolborhynchus aurifrons*. About six on rocky hills on the Oruro side of the lake.
Burrowing Owl *Speotyto cunicularia*. Altogether about five. One was constantly hovering, like a kestrel.

Andean Flicker *Colaptes rupicola*. One pair.
Common Miner *Geositta cunicularia*. Common.
Wren-like Rushbird *Phleocryptes melanops*. Abundant on the banks of the few patches of water left.
Many-coloured Rush-tyrant *Tachuris rubrigastra*. One.
Andean Rufous-backed (White-winged) Negrito *Lessonia oreas*. Common.
Andean Swallow *Hirundo andicola*. Rather common.
Short-billed Pipit *Anthus furcatus*. A party of two.
Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*. Several.
Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus plebejus*. Altogether about 25.
Puna Yellow-finch *Sicalis lutea*. Several.
Bright-rumped Yellow-finch *Sicalis uropygialis*. Common.
Greenish Yellow-finch *Sicalis olivascens*. At least one.
Yellow-winged Blackbird *Agelaius thilius*. Rather common.

Siberia

The birding area near Siberia, which is a tiny settlement, lies on the border of dptos. Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. We visited this area on the 8th and 9th January 1992. The topographical coordinates of our ringing site are 64.42.19W 17.50.12S. The following map gives a general impression of the area.

Location, Habitat, Weather, . . .

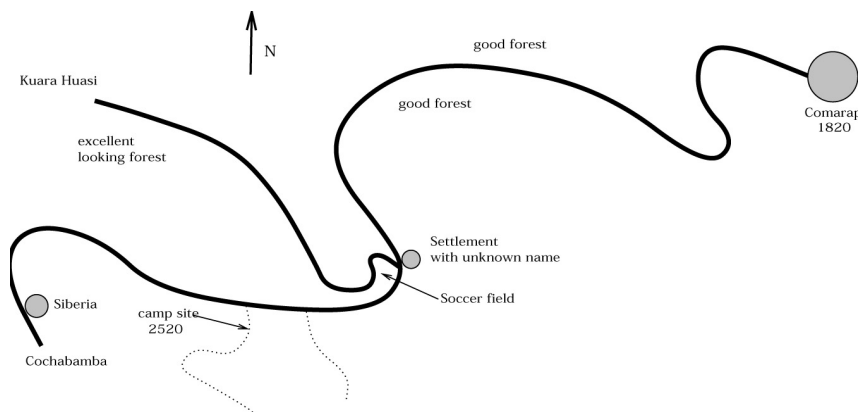
We were very lucky that we found an excellent camping spot in the night of January 7th, in dense fog in which we were barely able to keep the car on the road. The tent was pitched on a meadow about five kilometers east of the village of Siberia, about one and a half kilometers southwest of a tiny settlement which is indicated on the 1:50.000 map as El Empalme (it is in this tiny settlement where the road to Khara Huasi forks off). The meadow is on the southern side of the road, on the top of a ridge. The elevation is about 2500 meters. The man-made meadow is surrounded by shrub and mossy forest with glades. The whole area is grazed by cattle. Although the vegetation indicates that much rain falls during the year, the weather was warm and sunny during our stay! We left on January 9th at about noon.

Activities

We put up three mist nets:

- One in the middle of a shrubby area,
- The other two along a muddy trail, winding between shrubs and small trees, with denser forest starting a few meters from the trail on both sides.

Much of the time we spent extracting birds from the nets, and taking blood samples and photographs of them. We had little time to do proper birdwatching.



Bird list

Brown Tinamou *Crypturellus obsoletus* Calls similar to (but not quite the same as) Tataupa Tinamou *C. tataupa* were heard frequently.

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*. Several.

Hawk *Accipiter spec.* One, probably Sharp-shinned H. *A. striatus*.

Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris*. Two along the road, calling loudly.

Black-and-Chestnut Eagle *Oroaetus isidori*. One soaring low over the forest.

Mountain Caracara *Phalcoboenus megalopterus*. One.

Band-tailed Pigeon *Columba fasciata*. Common.

Scaly-naped Parrot *Amazona mercenaria*. Common.

Owl spec. One or two unidentified species were heard calling at dawn.

Swift spec. Two noisy flocks.

Green Violetear *Colibri thalassinus*. Very common, we captured three.

White-bellied Hummingbird *Amazilia chionogaster*. We captured one.

Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys*. One seen, which we captured.

Violet-throated Starfrontlet *Coeligena violifer*. At least two seen, we captured one male.

Scaled Metaltail *Metallura aenocauda*. Not certain, we saw several birds which were possibly this species.

Tyrian Metaltail *Metallura tyrianthina*. Common, we captured three.

Bar-bellied Woodpecker *Picumnus aurifrons*. We captured a female (it hurt!).

Light-crowned Spinetail *Cranioleuca albiceps*. We captured one.

Pearled Treerunner *Margarornis squamiger*. One in a mixed flock.

Rufous-faced Antpitta *Grallaria erythrotis*. Several birds were calling.

Unicoloured Tapaculo *Scytalopus (unicolor) parvirostris*. Rather common. We captured a pair.

We made sound recordings of this same pair duetting, wherein one bird produced the song, and the other bird produced a call which was presumably an alarm call.

Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet *Phyllomyias uropygialis*. We captured one. On no other occasion have we seen this species!

Elaenia spec. At least one.

White-throated Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus leucophrys*. Common. We captured three.

Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea*. One.

Rufous-breasted Chat-tyrant *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*. Common. We captured three.

Plumbeous Tyrant *Knipolegus signatus*. Common, several males making display flights. We captured three.

Red-crested Cotinga *Ampelion rufocristatus*. Common.

Pale-footed Swallow *Notiochelidon flavipes*. We saw several birds which were probably this species.

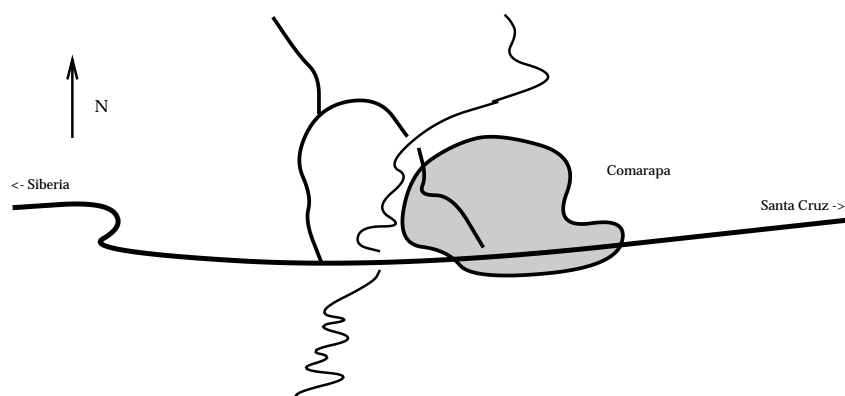
House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*. One.

Mountain Wren *Troglodytes solstitialis*. Two.

Great/Chiguanco Thrush *Turdus fuscater/chiguanco*. Several.
 Glossy-black Thrush *Turdus serranus*. Common. We captured a female.
 Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*. Common.
 Band-tailed Seedeater *Catamenia analis*. One.
 Rufous-naped Brush-finch *Atlapetes rufinucha*. Common. We captured two.
 Common Bush-tanager *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*. Rather common, we captured one.
 Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis cyanocephala*. One.
 Blue-winged Mountain-tanager *Anisognathus flavinuchus*. Rather common. Some were singing. We captured one.
 Chestnut-bellied Mountain-tanager *Delothraupis castaneiventris*. One or two.
 Masked Flowerpiercer *Diglossa cyanea*. At least one. Singing all day.
 Spectacled Whitestart *Myioborus melanocephalus*. Several.
 Citrine/Pale-legged Warbler *Basileuterus luteoviridis/signatus*. One.
 White-browed Conebill *Conirostrum ferrugineiventre*. Rather common.

Comarapa

This Section includes birds observed around the village of Comarapa, dpto. Santa Cruz, by SM on August 1st–3rd, 1991 and by both of us on January 9th–10th, 1992. The map below gives a simplified overview of the area that we visited. The topographical coordinates of Comarapa are 64.32W 17.55S.



Location, Habitat, Weather, . . .

The little town of Comarapa is located halfway on the southern road (the 'old' road, as it is known) between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, at an altitude of about 1700 m. Because the long mountain ridge of the Yungas of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz forms an effective rain barrier, Comarapa is in a dry area which forms part of the region known as the Bolivian Valles. The immediate surroundings of Comarapa consist of irrigated fields and orchards on the valley floor, and remnants of dry forest and much scrubby and thorny habitat on the hillsides. To the east, along the road to Santa Cruz, the habitat reminds one of Arizona because of all the giant cactuses.

Comarapa is a convenient place for birding, because it is easy to reach, has good accommodation, and good birding starts only five minutes from the hotel. Besides, the cloud forests of Siberia are not far away.

All birding was done NW of Comarapa, along the little river which runs west of town, and along the road which starts just over the river, on the right. However, other areas around town look interesting as well.

SM was in Comarapa from 1st–3rd August 1991, RdB and SM were there on 9th–10th January 1992. Hotel Central can be recommended.

Bird List

Blue-crowned Parakeet *Aratinga acuticaudata*. In August feeding in the orchards. In January seen flying overhead. Common along the road to Santa Cruz.

Striped Cuckoo *Tapera naevia*. One was calling in January.

Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*. Several in January.

Glittering-bellied Emerald *Chlorostilbon aureoventris*. One or more in August. A female in January.

White-bellied Hummingbird *Amazilia chionogaster*. One in January.

Red-tailed Comet *Sappho sparganura*. Common in August.

Spot-backed Puffbird *Nystalus maculatus*. One in August.

Striped Woodpecker *Picoides lignarius*. One in August.

Narrow-billed Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*. Several in August.

Bolivian Earthcreeper *Upucerthia harterti*. A pair was alarming noisily along the road which starts behind the river, at about 500 meters from its start, in August.

Lesser or Short-tailed Canastero *Asthenes spec.* One bird, glimpsed on the 9th January, may well have been either of these two species.

Azara's or Sooty-fronted Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae* or *frontalis*. Rather common in January. Because the habitat was dry thorn-scrub, this species was probably Sooty-fronted Spinetail *S. frontalis*. Stripe-crowned Spinetail *Cranioleuca pyrrhophia*. At least three in January near San Isidro, E of Comarapa.

Rufous-capped Antshrike *Thamnophilus rufocapillus*. One or more in August.

Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet *Phaeomyias murina*. Several pairs of what was probably this species, in January.

Scrub Flycatcher *Sublegatus modestus*. One in August.

Suiriri Flycatcher *Suiriri suiriri*. Several in August.

Small-billed Elaenia *Elaenia parvirostris*. Common in January.

White-bellied Tyrannulet *Serpophaga munda*. Several in August.

Greater Wagtail-tyrant *Stigmatura butydoides*. Several in August.

Pearly-vented Tody-tyrant *Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*. One was singing in August.

Bran-coloured Flycatcher *Myiophobus fasciatus*. Several in January.

Yellow-browed Tyrant *Satrapa icterophrys*. Several in January.

White-tipped Plantcutter *Phytotoma rutila*. Several, in August and January.

Masked Gnatcatcher *Poliophtila dumicola*. Several, in both periods.

Rufous-bellied Thrush *Turdus rufiventris*. Fairly common, in both periods; always close to the river, or actually on the river banks.

Grey-crested Finch *Lophospingus griseocristatus*. Fairly common, in both periods.

Black-and-rufous Warbling-finch *Poospiza nigrorufa*. One in August and one in January.

Ringed Warbling-finch *Poospiza torquata*. Fairly common, in both periods.

Black-capped Warbling-finch *Poospiza melanoleuca*. Common, especially so in August.

Stripe-headed Brush-finch *Atlapetes torquatus*. A party of three in August.

Great Pampa-finch *Embernagra platensis*. Fairly common, in both periods.

Ultramarine Grosbeak *Cyanocompsa brissonii*. A male in January. A female also then near San Isidro, E of Comarapa.

Hepatic Tanager *Piranga flava*. Fairly common, in both periods.

Rusty Flowerpiercer *Diglossa sittoides*. One in August.

Masked Yellowthroat *Geothlypis aequinoctialis*. One in January.

Other species: Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*, Roadside hawk *Buteo magnirostris*, Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata*, Picui Ground-dove *Columbina picui*, White-tipped Dove *Leptotila*

verreauxi, Guira Cuckoo *Guira guira*, Southern Beardless Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum*, White-winged Black-tyrant *Knipolegus aterrimus*, Cliff Flycatcher *Hirundinea ferruginea*, Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus*, Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*, Blue-and-white Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*, House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*, Chiguanco Thrush *Turdus chiguanco*, Creamy-bellied Thrush *Turdus amaurochalinus*, Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus*, Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*, Saffron Finch *Sicalis flaveola*, Double-collared Seedeater *Sporophila caerulescens*, Band-tailed Seedeater *Catamenia analis*, Black-backed Grosbeak *Pheuctitus aureoventris*, Golden-billed Saltator *Saltator aurantiirostris*, Sayaca Tanager *Thraupis sayaca*, Blue-and-yellow Tanager *Thraupis bonariensis*, Brown-capped Whitestart *Myioborus brunniceps*, Epaulet Oriole *Icterus cayanensis*, Bay-winged Cowbird *Molothrus badius*, Hooded Siskin *Carduelis magellanicus*

See also: Clarke, R.O.S., 1991: Field survey of the Comarapa Valley and the cloud forests of Siberia, dpto. Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Unpublished?

Trapping report

As indicated in the above site report, we used mist nets at several locations to obtain birds for further study. The main purpose for this was to obtain (tiny) blood samples for further DNA research by Jon Fjeldså of the Zoologic Museum at Copenhagen. If performed correctly, taking blood samples does little harm to the birds: two or three tiny drops of blood can be obtained from a bird by partly cutting a nail. We indiscriminately cut the the left outermost nail from the left foot, so as not to handle birds twice. As birds have no coagulates in their blood, care should be taken to prevent excessive bleeding. To this end, we applied paper tissue to stop bleeding, if it occurred at all. In fact, one has to be patient with especially smaller birds like hummingbirds because bleeding may only begin a full minute after the cut has been made. Although Fjeldså favours blood extraction using an antiseptic needle from the main blood vessel in the wing with larger birds, we found it difficult to perform this with accuracy, and used nail clipping in larger birds like thrushes also. In fact, the larger the bird the less nail needed to be clipped, since with those birds the veins are relatively closer to the nail tip. We found only one bird, a Bar-bellied Woodpecker, where nail clipping turned out to be the wrong technique. Woodpeckers' toes have triangular sectional planes, which are squeezed by cutting, resulting in a severe wound to the nail. This remark may hold for other bark-clinging species like Woodcreepers and some Ovenbirds, but we have no experience with these.

A much more serious danger with mist netting birds in the tropics, is the possibility of torrential rain storms. These may come rather sudden, resulting in birds getting soaked to the skin, leading quickly to supercooling. We lost one bird, a Moustached Flowerpiercer, in this way, mainly because once birds are thoroughly wet they are much more difficult to remove from the net. A few precautions should be taken to minimize this risk. Check your nets at least every hour. Remain close, i.e. within five minutes walking distance, to the nets to reduce the risks of sudden rainfall. Close your nets when it starts raining; a slight drizzle seems to be all right, but the water needs to be shaken off every once in a while. When encountering a wet bird in the net, don't hesitate to use your scissors, as this will drastically shorten the period needed for removal. Finally, wet birds can quickly die because of supercooling. It is therefore best to dry the birds by keeping them to your bare skin, like the belly. With prolonged rain keep the birds inside for the night, preferably in a dark bag as this quiets them down. Needless to say, don't undertake mist netting birds by your own if you don't have prior experience.

In addition to the blood samples, we took measurements like wing, tail and bill lengths,

according to the (European) standard techniques set out in [Svensson 1984, Svensson 1988]. A word of warning therefore for the American reader: guides like [Pyle 1990] describe other techniques for taking measurements, most notably

- bill lengths are usually obtained by measuring from the tip of the bill to the nearest edge of the nostril, and
- wing lengths are obtained by measuring the spanning chord of the wing, i.e. without flattening and straightening the wing to obtain maximal length.

Instead, the measurements we took were such that

- bills were measured according to ‘bill-to-feathering’ technique, and
- wings were measured using ‘maximum-wing-length’ technique.

We do feel that in taking measurements in the neotropics it would be more useful to comply with American standards—as put forward in [Pyle1990]—but we felt much more secure with the European techniques that we are accustomed to. Furthermore, the main reason for taking measurements lay in the added value of ascertaining identification or sex determination by comparing the measurements with those we would be able to obtain ourselves through museum specimens. All measurements were taken using a simple, plastic ruler with raised stop and 1 mm precision. This is precise enough for wing measurements, but admittedly rather imprecise for bill lengths.

We finally also made notes about the state of moult of the birds that we trapped. We had no prior experience with ageing neotropical birds, and had the impression that we trapped adult birds only. Only one specimen was believed to be an immature bird (number RB2-25.12.1991). Under moult we identify the flight feathers by counting from the outside inwards; thus, the alula (if present) is p1 and so on. We did not distinguish between primaries and secondaries: p12 would thus mean s2.

The table below gives general details of the birds involved. The table indicates for each specimen trapped: the trapping site, its catalogue number according to the Copenhagen system (but with the initial ‘RB’ left out), its scientific name, sex, wing length, bill length, and notes on moult. Further remarks are made below.

The following details can be given for the trapping sites:

Site	nearest village	height	coordinates
A	Takesi	3720	67°48'34"W 16°29'55"S
B	Sorata	2810	68°38'04"W 15°45'57"S
C	Cotapata	3150	67°46'00"W 16°18'31"S
D	Chuspipata	2940	67°47'09"W 16°17'44"S
E	Siberia	2520	64°42'19"W 17°50'12"S

We note that, except for one bird, if we found moult in the flight feathers it was in the inward-out sequence, i.e. descendantly. The one peculiar exception was RB7-09.01.1992, a Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant, which was in effect moulting its p4 descendant, and its p12 (a secondary actually) ascendant in both wings! Apparently, moult in this bird had started at the primary/secondary divide and moved both ways from there.

The sex of specimen RB1-15.12.1991 was unclear: its bill was completely dark, except for a small pinkish edge at the cutting edge of the lower mandible. This edge extended for

8 mm from the mouth towards the tip of the bill, but would have been invisible on a closed bill or in the field.

Specimen RB1-22.12.1991, a Golden-billed Saltator, was presumed to be a male because of its white eyebrow, black head sides and otherwise neat plumage pattern, but we were puzzled by its bright yellow instead of orange bill.

For a full description of specimen RB3-23.12.1991, a Berlepsch's Canastero, we refer the reader to the site report section on Sorata.

Site	number	species	sex	wing	bill	moult
A	1-15.12.1991	<i>Aglaeactis pamela</i>		67	22	
B	1-22.12.1991	<i>Saltator aurantirostris</i>	m?	107		
	1-23.12.1991	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>	m	57		
	2-23.12.1991	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>		101		
	3-23.12.1991	<i>Asthenes berlepschi</i>		69	15	
	4-23.12.1991	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>		101		
	5-23.12.1991	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	f?	71		
C	1-25.12.1991	<i>Diglossa mystacalis</i>		73		
	2-25.12.1991	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>		89		
	3-25.12.1991	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>		93		vent
	4-25.12.1991	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	m	59		
	1-26.12.1991	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>		91		
	2-26.12.1991	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>		48		L:p5 R:p2 vent
	3-26.12.1991	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>		70		L:p7 R:p2
	4-26.12.1991	<i>Diglossa mystacalis</i>		78		
	5-26.12.1991	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	f	146		
	6-26.12.1991	<i>Ochthoeca frontalis</i>		65		L:p7 R:p5
	7-26.12.1991	<i>Myiophobus ochraceiventris</i>	f?	65		L&R:p7-9 inner rectr
	8-26.12.1991	<i>Myiophobus ochraceiventris</i>		65		L:p7 R:p7-8 inner rectr
9-26.12.1991	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>		75		fresh L&R: p1-2	
D	1-28.12.1991	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>		76		L:p6-7 R:p4 inner rectr
	2-28.12.1991	<i>Notiochelidon flavipes</i>	f?	90		
	3-28.12.1991	<i>Notiochelidon flavipes</i>	f?	92		
	4-28.12.1991	<i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>		93		L:p8-9 R:p7-9 vent
E	1-08.01.1992	<i>Turdus serranus</i>	f	127		
	2-08.01.1992	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>		67		
	3-08.01.1992	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>		68		L&R:p8-9 2covs
	4-08.01.1992	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>		75		
	5-08.01.1992	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>		64		
	6-08.01.1992	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	m	59		
	7-08.01.1992	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	m	55		
	8-08.01.1992	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	f?	54	17	
	9-08.01.1992	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	f?	74		plum abraded
	10-08.01.1992	<i>Scytalopus (u.) parvirostris</i>	f?	56		
	11-08.01.1992	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>		55		
	12-08.01.1992	<i>Scytalopus (u.) parvirostris</i>	m?	54		
	1-09.01.1992	<i>Coeligena violifer</i>	m	78		
	2-09.01.1992	<i>Amazilia chionogaster</i>		59		
	3-09.01.1992	<i>Knipolegus signatus</i>	f	80		
	4-09.01.1992	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>		60		body feathers
	5-09.01.1992	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>		64		
	6-09.01.1992	<i>Phyllomyias uropygialis</i>	f?	60		
	7-09.01.1992	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>		69		L&R:p4+p12!
	8-09.01.1992	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>		58		L:p8-10 R:p8-9
	9-09.01.1992	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>		63		
	10-09.01.1992	<i>Cranioleuca albiceps</i>		(67)		L&R:p1-4 body
	11-09.01.1992	<i>Knipolegus signatus</i>	m	85		
12-09.01.1992	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>		66			
13-09.01.1992	<i>Knipolegus signatus</i>	m	90			
14-09.01.1992	<i>Anisognathus flavinuchus</i>		94			
15-09.01.1992	<i>Veniliornis nigriceps</i>	f	101			
16-09.01.1992	<i>Atlapetes rufinucha</i>		68			
17-09.01.1992	<i>Atlapetes rufinucha</i>		73			

Specimen RB5-23.12.1991 was possibly a female because it was much less neatly patterned than another adult of this species trapped at the same time. It also lacked the rich grey throat and upper breast.

A Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager, specimen RB2-25.12.1991, was the only bird in the series that we considered a juvenile/immature. In this case, this was indicated by the orangy instead of deep red underparts of the bird.

Specimen RB7-26.12.1991, an Ochraceous-breasted Flycatcher, was presumably a female, due to the brownish orange colour of the crown feathers. We are unaware of the colour of these feathers in immatures at this time of year.

The two Pale-footed Swallows, specimens RB2-28.12.1991 and RB3-28.12.1991 were trapped at an altitude of 3050 m, just one km north of Chuspipata, and two km south of the indicated Chuspipata trapping site. Because of the presence of brood patches in both birds, we assumed that they were females, but we are uncertain whether this holds in

swallows in general or in this species in particular. Like in other birds that we trapped, the brood patches were not very pronounced: they would cover at least 30% of the belly, but actually little of the breast.

Bird RB8-08-01.1992 presented a little puzzle. We are quite certain now that it was a female Tyrian Metaltail, but it did look odd. Its head, hind neck, mantle, back, flanks, submalar stripe and upper tail coverts were shining green. The malar stripe and peculiar throat patch were orange. The chin, throat and upper breast black. The lower breast was pale orange. It had small white puffs. The under tail coverts were flaming blue, but with grey outer margins. The tail was deep blue, rather forked and protruding some 8 mm beyond the closed wings. Wing coverts were of the same colour as the upper parts. The bill was straight and black, except for some 7 mm of the basal part of the lower mandible, which was pink.

Birds RB10-08.01.1992 and RB12-08.01.1992, two Unicoloured Tapaculos, were trapped within five minutes of each other in the same mist net. The first was believed to be the female of a pair, as the male would usually respond to its own tape recording by giving a full song rather than by an 'alarm note', which the first bird did. Also, the first bird was rather brown on the nape and had a fuscous cast on the mantle, whereas the second bird had completely deep grey upper parts.

Specimen RB1-09.01.1992, a Violet-throated Starfrontlet, was a male of the subspecies *Coeligena violifer violifer*.

Specimen RB9-09.01.1992, a Common Bush Tanager, was, following [1] a dark-eyed bird of the subspecies *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus fulvicularis*.

The Light-crowned Spinetail, specimen RB10-09.01.1992, had yellow crown feathers.

Specimens RB16-09.01.1992 and RB17-09.01.1992, two Rufous-naped Brushfinches, seemed to be intermediate between the subspecies *carrickeri* and *rufinucha*: they had distinct yellow supraloral spots and black submalar streaks, but their backs were decidedly greenish.

Thanks

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References

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Complete list of bird species observed

The following list gives a complete overview of the birds encountered during our trip. As the list was compiled from RdB's life list, its format is biased in the following sense: species between angle brackets are species only observed by SM, or, in some cases, only heard by RdB. Species with additional (PAR) suffix were only observed in Paraguay.

Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>	Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>
Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>	Puna Plover	<i>Charadrius (falklandicus) monti</i>
Brown Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i>	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
(Black-capped Tinamou)	<i>Crypturellus atrocarpillus</i>	Andean Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra andina</i>
Small-billed Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
(Tataupa Tinamou)	<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i>	Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>
Red-winged Tinamou	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
Ornate Tinamou	<i>Nothoprocta ornata</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
White-bellied Nothura	<i>Nothura borquira</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
Short-winged Grebe	<i>Rollandia microptera</i>	Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>
Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	Puna Snipe	<i>Gallinago (paraguaiiae) andina</i>
Silvery Grebe	<i>Podiceps occipitalis</i>	Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>
Olivaceous Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Micropalama himantopus</i>
Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>	Grey-breasted Seedsnipe	<i>Thinocorus orbignyianus</i>
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	Least Seedsnipe	<i>Thinocorus rumicivorus</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Andean Gull	<i>Larus serranus</i>
Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sterna superciljaris</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Spot-winged Pigeon	<i>Columba maculosa</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Columba subvinacea</i>
Bare-faced Ibis (PAR)	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Puna Ibis	<i>Plegadis ridgwayi</i>	Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	Picui Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Bare-faced Ground-Dove	<i>Metriopelia ceciliae</i>
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Golden-spotted Ground-Dove	<i>Metriopelia aymara</i>
Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Golden-collared Macaw	<i>Ara auricollis</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severa</i>
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	Blue-crowned Parakeet	<i>Aratinga acuticauda</i>
Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Mitred Parakeet	<i>Aratinga mitrata</i>
Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga leucophthalmus</i>
White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	Dusky-headed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>
Andean Goose	<i>Chloephaga melanoptera</i>	Green-cheeked Parakeet	<i>Pyrhura molinae</i>
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Grey-hooded Parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus aymara</i>
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>	Mountain Parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus aurifrons</i>
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Parrotlet	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>
Speckled Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>	Canary-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris versicolorus</i>
Crested Duck	<i>Anas specularioides</i>	Cobalt-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i>
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>	Black-eared Parrot	<i>Hapalopsittaca melanotis</i>
White-checked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>
Puna Teal	<i>Anas (versicolor) puna</i>	Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus sordidus</i>
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	Scaly-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus mazimiliani</i>
Ruddy Duck	<i>Ozyura jamaicensis</i>	Scaly-naped Parrot	<i>Amazona mercenaria</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>
Grey-headed Kite	<i>Leptodon cayennensis</i>	Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>
Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>
Long-winged Harrier	<i>Circus buffoni</i>	Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>
Slate-coloured Hawk	<i>Leucotermis schistacea</i>	Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Otus choliba</i>
Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>
Black-chested Buzzard Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	Burrowing Owl	<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>
Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Podager nacunda</i>
Red-backed Hawk	<i>Buteo polyosoma</i>	Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Cypseloides rutilus</i>
Puna Hawk	<i>Buteo poecilochrous</i>	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
Black-and-Chestnut Eagle	<i>Oroaetus isidori</i>	Ashy-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura andrei</i>
Mountain Caracara	<i>Phalcoeboenus megalopterus</i>	Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>
Crested Caracara	<i>Polyborus plancus</i>	Andean Swift	<i>Aeronautes andecolus</i>
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Green Violetear	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>
Plomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>	Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Blue-tailed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon melliscolis</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon aureoventris</i>
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis motmot</i>	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>	Gilded Hummingbird	<i>Hylocharis chrysura</i>
Plumbeous Rail	<i>Rallus sanguinolentus</i>	White-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia chionogaster</i>
Grey-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajana</i>	Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>
Rufous-sided Crane	<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>	Andean Hillstar	<i>Oreotrochilus estella</i>
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona gigas</i>
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyryla martinica</i>	Black-hooded Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis pamea</i>
Slate-coloured Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>	Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanoptera</i>
White-winged Coot	<i>Fulica leucoptera</i>	Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guaranauna</i>	Violet-throated Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena violifer</i>
Pied Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cyaneus</i>	Amethyst-throated Sunangel	<i>Helianthus amethysticollis</i>
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>
Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>	Red-tailed Comet	<i>Sappho sparganura</i>
American Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Scaled Metaltail	<i>Metaltura aeneocauda</i>

Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metalura tyrianthina</i>
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus kingi</i>
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Acestrura mulsant</i>
Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachus antisianus</i>
Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>
Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Ceryla torquata</i>
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus macrorhynchos</i>
White-eared Puffbird	<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>
Spot-backed Puffbird	<i>Nystalus maculatus</i>
Black-fronted Numbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>
Black-spotted Barbet	<i>Capito niger</i>
Versicoloured Barbet	<i>Eubucco versicolor</i>
Blue-banded Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctus</i>
Lettered Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>
(Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>
Red-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>
Arrowhead Piculet	<i>Picumnus minutissimus</i>
White-barred Piculet	<i>Picumnus cirvatus</i>
White Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>
White-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cactorum</i>
Bar-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis nigriceps</i>
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis fumigatus</i>
Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>
(Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Picus rivoli</i>
Spot-breasted Flicker	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>
Golden-breasted Flicker	<i>Colaptes (melanochloros) melanolaema</i>
Andean Flicker	<i>Colaptes rupicola</i>
Campo Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>
Red-necked Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>
Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus picus</i>
Ocellated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus ocellatus</i>
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>
Rufous-banded Miner	<i>Geositta rufipennis</i>
Puna Miner	<i>Geositta punensis</i>
Common Miner	<i>Geositta cucularia</i>
Slender-billed Miner	<i>Geositta tenuirostris</i>
Plain-breasted Earthcreeper	<i>Upucerthia jelskii</i>
Rock Earthcreeper	<i>Upucerthia andaeicola</i>
(Bolivian Earthcreeper	<i>Upucerthia harteri</i>
Bar-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>
White-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes atacamensis</i>
Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>
Wren-like Rushbird	<i>Phleocyptes melanops</i>
Andean Tit-Spintail	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>
Plain-mantled Tit-Spintail	<i>Leptasthenura aegithaloides</i>
Brown-capped Tit-Spintail	<i>Leptasthenura fuliginiceps</i>
Tawny Tit-Spintail	<i>Leptasthenura yanacensis</i>
Chotoy Spintail	<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophila</i>
Azara's Spintail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>
Sooty-fronted Spintail	<i>Synallaxis frontalis</i>
Pale-breasted Spintail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>
Yellow-throated Spintail	<i>Certhiasia cinnamomea</i>
Stripe-crowned Spintail	<i>Carniroleuca pyrrhophia</i>
Light-crowned Spintail	<i>Carniroleuca albiceps</i>
Black-throated Thistletail	<i>Schizoeaca harterti</i>
Creamy-breasted Canastero	<i>Asthenes dorbignyi</i>
Berlepsch's Canastero	<i>Asthenes berlepschi</i>
Cordilleran Canastero	<i>Asthenes modesta</i>
Streak-throated Canastero	<i>Asthenes humilis</i>
Puna Canastero	<i>Asthenes (anthoides) punensis</i>
Scribble-tailed Canastero	<i>Asthenes maculicauda</i>
Line-fronted Canastero	<i>Asthenes urubambensis</i>
Rufous-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>
Streak-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus striaticeps</i>
Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>
Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>
(Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper	<i>Lochmias nematura</i>
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus dotiatus</i>
White-backed Fire-eye	<i>Pyryglina leucanota</i>
Black-faced Antthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>
(Rufous Antpitta	<i>Grallaria rufula</i>
(Rufous-faced Antpitta	<i>Grallaria erythrotis</i>
Stripe-headed Antpitta	<i>Grallaria andicola</i>
Unicoloured Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus unicolor</i>
Andean Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus magellanicus</i>
Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias uropygialis</i>
Bolivian Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius bolivianus</i>
Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>

Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet	<i>Phacomysia murina</i>
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
Small-billed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>
Highland Elaenia	<i>Elaenia obscura</i>
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mcoecerculus leucophrys</i>
White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mcoecerculus stictopterus</i>
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>
White-bellied Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga munda</i>
Greater Wagtail-Tyrant	<i>Stigmatura budytoides</i>
Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>
Many-coloured Rush-Tyrant	<i>Tachuris rubrigastra</i>
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striatocolis</i>
Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes ophthalmicus</i>
Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>
Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>
Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum plumbeiceps</i>
Ochreaceous-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus ochraceiventris</i>
Bran-coloured Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea</i>
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>
Greater Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Crowned Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca frontalis</i>
Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fuscicollis</i>
D'Orbigny's Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca oenanthoides</i>
White-browed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca leucophrys</i>
Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant	<i>Agriornis montana</i>
Little Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisazicola fluviatilis</i>
Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisazicola rufivertex</i>
Puna Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisazicola juninensis</i>
Plain-capped Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisazicola alpina</i>
Cinereous Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisazicola cinerea</i>
White-fronted Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisazicola albifrons</i>
Andean Rufous-backed Negrito	<i>Lessonia oreas</i>
Plumbeous Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus signatus</i>
White-winged Black-Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus aterrimus</i>
Pied Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola pica</i>
Yellow-browed Tyrant	<i>Satrapa icterophrys</i>
Cliff Flycatcher	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis riosus</i>
Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>
Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarhynchus pitangua</i>
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>
(Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>
Variogated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>
Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus aurantiothrocristatus</i>
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyrhamphus versicolor</i>
Chestnut-crowned Becard	<i>Pachyrhamphus castaneus</i>
Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>
Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>
Chestnut-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rufaxilla</i>
Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>
Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>
White-tipped Plantcutter	<i>Phytotoma rutila</i>
(Yungas Manakin	<i>Chirotophia boliviana</i>
Band-tailed Manakin	<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>
Round-tailed Manakin	<i>Pipra chloromeros</i>
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albirostris</i>
White-rumped Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>
Brown-chested Martin	<i>Pragne tapera</i>
Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Pragne chalybea</i>
Southern Martin	<i>Pragne modesta</i>
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon murina</i>
Blue-and-White Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>
Pale-footed Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon flavipes</i>
White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Andean Swallow	<i>Hirundo andecola</i>
Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>
Sepia-brown Wren	<i>Cinnyricerthia peruana</i>
Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>
Moustached Wren	<i>Thryothorus genibarbis</i>
House Wren	<i>Tragodytes aedon</i>
Mountain Wren	<i>Tragodytes solstitialis</i>
Grey-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henricorhina leucophrys</i>
Nightingale Wren	<i>Microrhynchus marginatus</i>
Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapillus</i>
White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>

Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Pohoptila dumicola</i>	Plush-capped Finch	<i>Catamblyrhynchus diadema</i>
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>	Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leveriana</i>
White-eared Solitaire	<i>Entomodestes leucotis</i>	Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i>
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Common Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>
Chiguanco Thrush	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>	Orange-browed Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus calophrys</i>
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	Superciliaried Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus superciliaris</i>
Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>	Drab Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus xanthophthalmus</i>
Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>	Three-striped Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus trifasciatus</i>
Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	Rust-and-Yellow Tanager	<i>Thlyopsis ruficeps</i>
Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>	White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>
White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>
Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>
Plush-crested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i>	Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo (gilvus) leucophrys</i>	Blue-and-Yellow Tanager	<i>Thraupis bonariensis</i>
Short-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus furcatus</i>	Hooded Mountain-Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>
Yellowish Pipit	<i>Anthus lutescens</i>	Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>
Correndera Pipit	<i>Anthus correndera</i>	Chestnut-winged Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus flavinuchis</i>
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Golden-collared Tanager	<i>Iridosornis jelskii</i>
Grassland Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>	Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager	<i>Delothraupis castaneiventris</i>
Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>	Purple-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>
Olive-backed Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus (atriceps) punensis</i>	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>
Black-hooded Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus atriceps</i>	Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>
Mourning Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus fruticeti</i>	Blue-and-Black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>
Plumbeous Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>	Green-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara argyrofenges</i>
Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus plebejus</i>	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
Band-tailed Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus alaudinus</i>	Giant Conebill	<i>Oreomanes fraseri</i>
Grey-crested Finch	<i>Lophospingus griseocristatus</i>	(Slaty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa baritula</i>
White-winged Dica-Finch	<i>Dicaea specularis</i>	Moustached Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa mystacalis</i>
Short-tailed Finch	<i>Idiopsar brachyurus</i>	Black-throated Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa brunneiventris</i>
Bolivian Warbling-Finch	<i>Poospiza boliviana</i>	Grey-bellied Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa carbonaria</i>
Rufous-sided Warbling-Finch	<i>Poospiza hypochondria</i>	Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>
Black-and-rufous Warbling-Finch	<i>Poospiza nigrorufa</i>	Swallow-Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>
Cochabamba Mountain-Finch	<i>Poospiza garleppi</i>	Banaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
Ringed Warbling-Finch	<i>Poospiza torquata</i>	Masked Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>
Black-capped Warbling-Finch	<i>Poospiza melanoleuca</i>	Slate-throated Redstart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>
Puna Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis lutea</i>	Brown-capped Redstart	<i>Myioborus bruniceps</i>
Bright-rumped Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis uropygialis</i>	Spectacled Redstart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>
Greenish Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis olivascens</i>	Two-banded Warbler	<i>Basileuterus bivittata</i>
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Citrine Warbler	<i>Basileuterus luteoviridis</i>
Grassland Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis luteola</i>	Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>
Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>	Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>
Great Pampa-Finch	<i>Embernagra platensis</i>	White-browed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum ferrugineiventris</i>
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Blue-backed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum sitticolor</i>
Lined Seedeater	<i>Sporophila lineola</i>	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulescens</i>	Dusky-green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius atrovirens</i>
White-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>	Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>
Tawny-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila (minuta) hypozantha</i>	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
Dark-throated Seedeater	<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i>	Mountain Cacique	<i>Cacicus leucoramphus</i>
Rufous-rumped Seedeater	<i>Sporophila hypochroma</i>	Solitary Black Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>
Lesser Seedfinch	<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>	Epaullet Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>
Band-tailed Seedeater	<i>Catamania analis</i>	Troupial	<i>Icterus icterus</i>
Plain-coloured Seedeater	<i>Catamania inornata</i>	Yellow-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius thalassus</i>
Saffron-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon flavirostris</i>	White-browed/Bonaparte's Blackbird	<i>Leistes/Sturnella superciliaris</i>
Rufous-naped Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes rufinucha</i>	Scarlet-headed Blackbird	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>
Stripe-headed Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes torquatus</i>	Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>
Red-crested Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>	Bolivian Blackbird	<i>Oreopsar bolivianus</i>
Red-crested Cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	Bay-winged Cowbird	<i>Molothrus badius</i>
Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
Black-backed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus aureoventris</i>	Giant Cowbird	<i>Scaphidura oryzivora</i>
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Greyish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	Hooded Siskin	<i>Carduelis magellanica</i>
Golden-billed Saltator	<i>Saltator aurantirostris</i>	Yellow-bellied Siskin	<i>Carduelis zanthogastra</i>
Rufous-bellied Saltator	<i>Saltator rufiventris</i>	Black Siskin	<i>Carduelis atrata</i>
Ultramarine Grosbeak	<i>Cyanocompsa brissonii</i>	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>