

BEHAVIORAL NOTES, BREEDING RECORDS, AND RANGE EXTENSIONS FOR COLOMBIAN BIRDS

By Edwin O. Willis*

NEW COLOMBIAN BIRD RECORDS

Publication of a detailed field guide to Colombian birds (Hilty & Brown 1986; hereafter, "HB") has stimulated me to publish certain ornithological notes from trips to that country in 1962, 1965, and 1966. I was mainly looking for ant-following species in forests, but took careful notes on many of the other species seen, checking them later in museums (American Museum of Natural History, New York; National Museum of Natural History, Washington; Museo de la Universidad de Bogotá; Museo de la Universidad del Valle).

Ten species were new for Colombia (*Neomorphus pucherani*, *Phlogophilus hemileucurus*, *Heliodoxa schreibersii*, *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus*, *Myrmotherula spodionota*, *Rhegmatorhina melanosticta*, *Pipreola chlorolepidota*, *Lipaugus subalaris*, *Elaenia strepera*, *Turdus lawrencei*). Others were in areas far from previous records, or at unrecorded elevations; and breeding information was obtained for 100 species in Colombia or nearby regions. The present report considers those species for which my notes may provide information useful in future Colombian field guides. Some other records cannot be included yet, usually because of uncertainty as to the species involved. Records included in HB have also been omitted, in general. I have not attempted to report on behavior or nests of Colombian species from locations distant from Colombia, as this would extend the length of the present report greatly.

ITINERARY

In 1962, I arrived in Medellín on 19 February and left the same city on 23 June, having learned rudiments of Spanish and traveled well around Colombia under primitive conditions in the interim. On 20 February, I walked out to farmland in the afternoon. On 21 February, one of seven to a bench on an open-sided bus, I rode across the Bolembolo bridge on the Cauca, heard *Habia cristata* in a roadside ravine about 1300 m elevation on the mostly denuded western slope of the Andes above El Carmen when the bus broke down (Willis 1966 a), and was shocked by my first primitive hotel in Quibdó. On 22 February, I got a launch up the swollen Atrato River to a juvenile detention farm directed by Sr. Didimo Chitiva R. at Tanandó, observing some birds in a woodlot west across the river that afternoon and the next. Away from the natural river levee, mostly planted to bananas and other crops, there was only mud and second growth.

On 24 February, I got a crowded launch upriver to Yuto, a few houses on the west bank. I walked the road past swampy river woods and then forested hills 12-4 pm, before returning for the bus to Istmina on the Río San Juan. The next day, I got a outboard dugout downriver to the headquarters of the "Compañía Minera Chocó-Pacífico" at Andagoya, and 26 February a launch to El Tigre, their gold-dredge operation up the Río Tamaná between Nóvita and Juntas. Until 7 March, I walked the famous El Camino Real of Spanish days, still forested or in second growth. Moss growing over green leaves, rain even in the dry season, but mine-company luxury made the hilly rain forest easy to work, to

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some 500 m elevation on a ridge a few kilometers up river (near Quebrada La Piedra).

March 8 I flew from Andagoya to Cali and March 9 took the train up over the Western Andes to Bitaco, 9 km past La Cumbre and at 120 km from Buenaventura. My host, Mr. William Kyburz, kindly took me to secondary and logged-over ridgetop woods to nearly 2000 m off east, until 12 March. Finding no *Habia cristata*, I moved to Queremal on 13 March, taking a corduroyed trail through pastures up into mossy forest on the ridge to the west. The next day I took a bus to the Anchicayá dam, climbing to the top of a mossy wet forested ridge at perhaps 1000 m above. I tried the moss forest west of Queremal on 15 March, then a rotting suspension bridge to ravine forests at kilometer 49 below town, where I finally found *H. cristata* (16-29 March; see Willis 1966 a). Some days I circled to distant forest edges, up the Río Queremal to the base of the Farallones de Cali, to pastures and woodlots around town, and to 1250 m above La Elsa at Km 60 (also crossing the river at 660 m and up to 800 m in a woodlot). One bus trip to Cali, I obtained the necessary altimeter.

Dr. F. Carlos Lehmann V. now helped me, taking me 30 March to the family pheasant ranch at the forest edge up on the Farallones near San Antonio, about 1800 m, and to his collection at the Universidad del Valle, where finally I could identify some of the birds I had been naming things like "Flame-colored Warbler" (*Erythrothlypis salmoni*). On 31 March I took an afternoon bus trip to dry bush near Yumbo, on 1 April hiked to second-growth woods in pastures up to 2250 m at the tower atop the Western Andes (I got the bus back from Km 12 on the Buenaventura Road). Dr. Lehmann took me to the family farm near the Río Palacé at Popayán, dry second-growth in pastures, where I birded 3-6 pm on 4 April, and to Tijeras (Moscopán) 2400 m on 5 April. On 6 April I visited Finca Santa Teresa, clearings and forests at 2100 m in the river San Jorge just north; 7 April took the bus to the Chaparral and páramos of the Parque Nacional de Puracé, walking back down 10 km through forests to 2900 m, 3-6 pm; and 8 April returned to Tijeras and climbed to forest edges at 2600 m.

On 9 April I got buses across the Magdalena River and Eastern Andes to Florencia, and on 10 April flew to Tres Esquinas and stayed at the Colombian Air Force base at visitor rates until 22 April. The airport bushy scrub and clearings extended 2 km out into sandy and low woodlands, and huge clearings off south toward Puerto Solano further reduced my chances of finding army ants in forest. A visiting general took me up the Río Ortega to oxbow lakes, 21 April.

On 22 and 23 April I found ants in a little hill-top woodlot near Florencia, but the countryside was too cleared for ant-following birds. I grabbed a crowded bus and descended at a primitive inn at El Paraíso 700 m, up the Neiva road. Forest still

remained on an incredibly steep ridge to 1150 m just east of the tiny village. The steep forest trail produced only one ant colony 24 to 27 April, when I gave up—even though it later turned out that several birds were new for Colombia or for the state of Caquetá, and that further study of these lower subtropical forests was needed.

On 27 April I birded briefly in the afternoon on dry plains and at a pond near Altamira, then spent 28 April in the second growth of the Parque Arqueológico of San Agustín. Via slow buses to Neiva, Bogotá, and Medellín and flight to Remédios, I worked tall forests and second growth a half-hour walk north of town 2 to 9 and 11 to 14 May. At Cali I had my first hot shower in six weeks, flew to Pasto and renewed my tourist card in Ipiales, with visits to local wheat and corn fields 16 May.

Via group-taxi to Pasto and a perilous bus trip off the Andes, I visited forests and clearings at the tiny town of Puerto Umbría 18 March to 2 June. Even with frequent rains and getting lost on forest traverses, the hill forests produced ant-following Amazonian species and the patchy woods along the Río Guineo other birds. Pouring rains and landslides blocked the bus overnight 3-4 June at 2450 m near San Francisco, forcing me to walk .5 kilometers to town the next morning with my 18 kg of baggage.

By plane from Pasto to Medellín and Cauca, I started searches for *Habia gutturalis* west of the Cauca River. Woodlots, pastures, and marshes 7 June produced none, but patches at 700 to 900 m on the west side of the Cauca gorge at Puerto Valdivia had some 8 June. A downpour and raging gulches trapped me uphill without a flashlight, the local family were wary, and I finally had to find my way down the steep trail by lightning flashes. I checked dawn-songs of *H. gutturalis* in the drizzle the next morning, then took a bus to Puerto Bélgica and checked forests woodlots and pastures in the afternoon and on 10-11 June.

I went by bus through the cleared lowlands to Montería, by plane up the Sinú River to Tierralta, on foot 13-14 June on 3-hour dawn and eve walks across deforested plains to and from forests on northern spurs of the Sierra de Murrucucú (up to 700 m elevation). With the mixture of savanna and forest birds, I saw 160 species in a day, including a Harpy Eagle on a 500 m ridge, but was not able to locate ant-following birds. I took an outboard dugout upriver to Tucurá, where clearings went only a kilometer from town and there were army ants in tall forests 16-18 June. Back by dugout to Tierralta, I checked patches of second-growth 19 June morning, and finally got a plane to Montería and a bus that arrived 9 hours late to Cauca on 20 June. I collected hybrid *Manacus* and watched marsh and woodlot birds 21 June, took a bus to Medellín on 22 June, and left the next day.

In 1965, I tried again to locate possible sympatry of *Habia gutturalis* and *H. fuscicauda* in the smoke and fires of land clearing in northwestern

Colombia, now with *Meyer de Schauensee* (1964) in hand. From Medellín, I flew to Turbo, took an open-sided bus to Apartadó, and checked forests into slopes back of the pastures of Hacienda Chinito 8-9 March. I checked forests back of Chigorodó on 10 March, and beaches and mangroves at Turbo later that day and early on 11 March. I flew to San Pedro on the Río San Juan, where the clearings and dry forest had ants but no anttanagers, 11-16 March (with a visit to Finca Las Mendozas off a few km N on 15 March, as guest of Dr. J. Berrocal). A dusty standee bus trip to Tierralta and flight to Tukurá showed that forests had been destroyed in both areas.

I started a long walk upriver, to the farm of Sr. Jesús Ortiz at the mouth of the Río Verde (Mr. Gordon Horton, missionary at Tierralta, had kindly given me letters of introduction to church members up the river). The forests were patchy and smoke filled the air from new clearings everywhere, despite screeches of macaws. I was rafted across the Río Verde at Caño Fino, and soon forded the river to the farm of Sr. Jesús Flores, just above Caño Remolina and across from Caño Jarupíá. I visited forests and clearings at both on 21-23 March, then recrossed the river and took the trail upstream, past a few forested low ridges ("Las Pulgas") and many clearings, past the playa and little Spanish and Indian hamlet of Chocó, to the town of Saisa at the Quebradas Saisa and Saisita. On 24 March I hiked up Q. Saisita, over a 750 m ridge in forests and clearings to Q. Nutria, and returned to town. At 4:30 I started up Q. Saisa and by flashlight got a justifiably suspicious family to let me sling my hammock with them where the trail turns across the Filo de Abibe. On 25 March I walked up to wet forests at 700 m on the Pacific slope of the Filo, and down to 500 m in the upper Río Carepa drainage. I returned to Q. Saisa at 370 m, and turned southwest to the house of Sr. Ramón Gutiérrez at 525 m, visiting pastures and forests up to 1000 m elevation on the steep wall of the Serranía de Abibe, 25-26 March. The next day I walked down Q. Saisa and the Río Verde. At Las Pulgas, just above Q. Filito, I finally found *H. gutturalis*, so birded 4:30-8:00 on 28 March, then walked down past Q. Remolina and the mouth of the Río Verde to Tukurá by 5:45 pm. I visited Queremal briefly, 2 April morning, to collect plants.

In 1966, I visited forest off Calle Séptima at Leticia 8-10 January, staying with Mr. Mike Tsalickis. On 24 April I hired a jeep from Manizales to snow line on the Nevado del Ruiz. I also visited paramo at 3680 m and a patch of woods at 2600 m. On 25 April, Dr. Lehmann arranged a guide for me on a walk up the Río Pichindé at La Margarita 1800 m, in woodlots below the Farallones de Cali; and we walked back down to Cali through open country. On 26 April I drove the Museum carryall to the Anchicayá dam, walking up the Río Blanco from 500 m to 1250 m on a ridge, and found several *Habia cristata*. On 27 April Dr. Lehmann and I

checked birds at Cerro La Horqueta, the tower above San Antonio, and at nearby Mares. With visits to Jürgen and Maria Haffer and Padre A. Olivares at the National University in Bogotá, (Instituto de Ciencias Naturales), I flew to Mitú and worked forests, clearings, airport, and even the cerro 28 April-12 May.

RESULTS

Tinamus guttatus — At Mitú and in Brazil, the usual song is a long whistle followed by a shorter one, without the additional notes recorded by *Meyer de Schauensee & Phelps* (1978).

Crypturellus variegatus — Singing at Tres Esquinas, Puerto Umbría, and Leticia, so occurs widely in the eastern lowlands.

Crypturellus (erythropus) columbianus — Songs of red-legged birds attracted by my imitations, in fairly dry forests 5 km N San Pedro and at Boca del Río Verde, were two long whistles (long "u" sound) as in British Honduras. Possibly *C. boucardi* and *C. kerriae* are conspecific with *C. erythropus*, and this related to *C. noctivagus* and allies.

Botaurus pinnatus. — One flushed from a tiny marsh by the airport at Tres Esquinas, Caquetá, with a deep "kwog" alarm call, 22 April; perhaps was a migrant.

Tigrisoma fasciatum — One at Quebrada Saisa 300 m, east of the Serranía de Abibe, on 27 March.

Bubulcus ibis — Common at Limoncocha and Mera, E. Ecuador, in 1965, and probably occurs along the Andes in Putumayo.

Theristicus caudatus — Recorded in the Sinú Valley at Tierralta and Montería, and in the lower Cauca Valley at Caucasia.

Dendrocygna viduata — Recorded at Tierra alta and Caucasia.

Sarcoramphus papa — Recorded at El Tigre.

Coragyps atratus — Absent at Mitú in 1966, and perhaps colonized the area later if the map in *HB* is correct in indicating that the species occurs there.

Elanoides forficatus — Large wheeling flocks passed Mitú, northbound, 28 April.

Ictinia plumbea — Two building nest 20 m in tree over trail to river, Limoncocha (Ecuador), 8 November 1965.

Elanus leucurus — Recorded at Tierralta in 1962 and 1965.

Accipiter superciliosus — Attacked small birds of a treetop *Tangara* flock at Puerto Umbría, hence occurs in Putumayo.

Leucopternis albicollis — Recorded at Mitú and Puerto Umbría.

Leucopternis princeps — Soaring at 650 m over the west slope of the pass, Filo de Abibe.

Buteogallus anthracinus — On nest atop mangroves near Turbo, 11 March.

Buteo platypterus — Migrating along Serranía de Abibe, 25 and 26 March.

Buteo albonotatus — Recorded at Puerto Bélgica, lower Cauca River, in a publication cited by *HB* (*Willis* 1963) and on upper Quebrada Saisa, north end of northern Andes, in a work not cited (*Willis*, 1966 b). Carrying lizard on Sinú River, Tierralta, 29 March.

Harpia harpyja — One glided from one forested 500 m ridge to another, 3 hours walk south of Tierralta, 13 June.

Spizaetus tyrannus — Recorded at Puerto Umbría as well as Leticia.

Micrastur ruficollis — Reported on the ground and at army ant swarms by *Willis*, *Wechsler* & *Stiles* (1983). Attacked small birds of forest flock at Tijeras (river valley) 2150 m.

Herpetotheres cachinnans — Recorded at Mitú.

Falco ruficularis — Nest at 5 km N San Pedro, 15 March; male fed female a small bird.

Falco peregrinus — Hunting small shorebirds at Tres Esquinas airport, 20 April.

Ortalis guttata — At Remedios, I saw this species well (not *O. garrulla*) in 1962.

Penelope jacquacu — Noted following army ants at Mitú (*Willis* 1983 a), and half-sized young birds with two adults there on 6 and 8 May.

Crax alector — Recorded at Mitú; orange-yellow base of bill.

Laterallus exilis — In grassy marsh of pastures at Queremal, repeatedly flushed trio; dusky one probably a young bird. Alarm calls a "check" and a blackbirdlike "pseer" once when prevented trio from their regular evening crossing to an agave hedge row.

Laterallus albigularis — At edge of farm pond, Altamira.

Pardirallus nigricans — Tiny black chick with adult at grassy marsh in pastures, 1750 m above Queremal, 13 March.

Gallinula chloropus — Map 201 in *HB* does not indicate upper Magdalena valley as part of range, but text p. 144 seems to do so; I saw them at Espinal, Tolima.

Jacana jacana — Two tiny downy chicks with adult at Caucasia, 21 June.

Vanellus chilensis — Four eggs in nest in pasture at Queremal, 29 March; four birds present, attacking me and (once) a passing dog.

Tringa solitaria — Mitú airport, 7 May.

Calidris fuscicollis — Rain pools at Mitú airport, 29 April.

Tryngites subruficollis — Mitú airport, 28 April - 3 May; maximum of 4 on 29 April.

Burhinus bistriatus — Recorded at Tierralta.

Sterna hirundo — Flying up Sinú above Tierralta, 29 March.

Columba cayennensis — Flock at ranch near Popayán, Cauca, in area not on map 210 in *HB*.

Columbina talpacoti — Occurs on Pacific slope in Dagua valley and westward: Bitaco, Yuto. Not at Puerto Umbría in 1962, nor at eastern Ecuadorian localities in 1965.

Geotrygon saphirina — Recorded Benjamin Constant, western Brazil, 17 April 1966, where behavior and song similar to birds west of Andes. The species has not been recorded previously in Brazil (*Pinto* 1978), and I do not know the basis for the record in *HB* (p. 196).

Geotrygon montana — Nests at Mitú, 1.0 and 0.4 m up, with 2 eggs each 4 May and 10-11 May.

Zenaida macroura — Two long-tailed birds flushed on dusty plains between Tierralta and Monteria, near Sinú River, 30 March.

Ara macao — West to San Pedro and Tierralta, semiopen regions north of Western Andes, where *A. chloroptera* mainly in forests.

Aratinga wagleri and *A. leucophthalmus* — Both give, in addition to grating notes, a cackling *ca-ca-ca-ca-cack*; the two may be conspecific, with *A. l. "nicefori"* as a hybrid.

Crotophaga sulcirostris — Recorded at Tierralta and Caucasia, in open country.

Neomorphus geoffroyi — I saw adults with young in Ecuador, not in Brazil as indicated by *HB* (*Willis* 1982). On the east slope of the Andes in west Caquetá, my record above Paraíso (in *Haffer* 1977) was at 1100 m, above the elevations given by *HB*. As noted in *Willis* 1982, my record (in *Haffer* 1977) for Puerto Umbría actually was of the following species. It is likely that *N. geoffroyi* occurs on the slopes of the Andes in W Putumayo, as indicated by *HB*, but its presence should be confirmed.

Neomorphus pucherani — The only species recorded at Puerto Umbria (*Willis* 1982) and likely to occur widely north of the Río Napo in the lowlands.

Otus guatemalae — Song known from Panamá heard at 600 m, east base Serranía de Abibe (Quebrada Nútria).

Lophostrix cristata — Song known from Panamá heard at 600 m on the Serranía, above elevations recorded in *HB*.

Lurocalis semitorquatus — Three at Quebrada Saisita junction with Q. Saisa, 23 March.

Nyctiphrynus ocellatus — Often forages on the wing, at midlevels of semiopen parts of the forest, in southern Brazil. Flushed off two white eggs in forest at Quebrada Remolina on 23 March (small, dark bird with white terminal halves outer tail

feathers), the eggs being similar to those recorded in Perú (Koepcke, 1972) and southern Brazil.

Caprimulgus nigrescens – Song like that of Perú heard on trail through high second growth at El Tigre, Chocó; possibly is song of the little-known *C. sericocaudatus*? *C. nigrescens* has a completely different song. A pair of smallish birds answering descriptions of *C. sericocaudatus* flushed in saplings of dry woodland at Tres Esquinas, suggesting high second growth and low woodland for habitat (pinkish bib, tail projecting with short white tip, base barred rufous and dark, wings without white).

Chaetura chapmani – Evidently this species, Tres Esquinas, in April.

Chaetura brachyura – Recorded Remedios, Puerto Bélgica to Caucásia, Tierralta to 350 m on Quebrada Saisa, San Pedro and Turbo in northern Colombia; also Nóvita in the west.

Chaetura spinicauda – Recorded at Mitú.

Panyptila cayennensis – Recorded El Tigre and at Mitú (reported to nest on water tower), Tres Esquinas, and Puerto Umbría.

Phaethornis syrmatophorus – April 24 one poked bill down into open gape of young to feed it, in ravine forests at 800 m above Paraíso. The young called *seeeee* and wagged its tail back and forth as it waited for another feeding. Leks at 500 m, second growth just below junction Q. Saisita and Q. Nutria, and at 550 m on slopes above Q. Saisita. (*P. superciliosus* recorded on Q. Saisa just below).

Phaethornis ruber – Song at Puerto Umbria a simple “*stee*” repeated over and over.

Phaethornis longuemareus – To 1400 m at Queremal. Nest at Mitú 1.5 m under tip palm leaflet, one young of two young fleeing, 7 May.

Florisuga mellivora – Female in dull plumage fed a white-bellied but dark-chested young with short white tail, and buff down on throat, upper breast, and sides of neck, at Zatzayacu 500 m, Ecuador, 28 October 1965.

Campylopterus largipennis – Alarm note a sharp “*chip*”, call when feeding a fine “*sees*”.

Colibri delphinae – Hovering at edge tall second-growth, ranch at Popayán.

Anthracothorax nigricollis – Nest 7 m in bare tree between airport and river, Tres Esquinas; female usually on nest 11 April onward.

Chlorestes notatus – Male in second at river edger, Puerto Umbría; rounded blue tail noted.

Amazilia tzacatl – Incubating 2 eggs in nest on bare dead *lecropia*, clearing by river at Tucurá, 17 June. On 25 March shortbilled young attended by parent in bushy pasture, 400 m on Quebrada Saisa.

Phlogophilus hemileucurus – Common in forest understory at Paraíso 700 - 1100 m.

Polyplancta aurescens – Bathing in forest pool at Tres Esquinas.

Heliodoxa schreibersii – Males in forest understory at Mitú, 1 and 9 May. Curious, call a “*tsk, see-see-see*” when departing.

Eriocnemis alinae – At 1100 m, Mera, E Ecuador, on 10 November 1965, hence occurs at low elevations.

Acestrura sp. – Immature male, at orange tree edge forest at Queremal, resembled a specimen of *A. berlepschi* in American Museum, having a pied head (dark streak over eyes; dark malar stripe becoming a collar around white throat; white line below eyes becoming a breast band below the dark collar), green across belly and above, white undertail carrying up to sides rump and rufous tail tipped blackish, pale at corners. Identification of Andean woodstars remains problematical; perhaps the Queremal bird was *Philodice mitchellii* if it has this plumage.

Pharomachrus auriceps – Female flushed from big hole in dead tree, edge meadow in mossy forest above Queremal, 13 March. Male flew from nearby tree on forest edge.

Trogon viridis – The accelerating song occurs west of the Andes (Willis & Eisenmann 1979), and the nonaccelerating song in *T. v. viridis* east of the Andes.

Trogon melanurus – Nest being built in termittarium at San Pedro, 12 March.

Trogon curucui – Male sang and flew to hole in termite nest 8 m up on spiny palm at edge of second growth near river at Puerto Umbría, May 24.

Trogon rufus – Recorded at Mitú.

Trogon collaris – In swamp forest at Tres Esquinas (pair seen well) and in Central America, the song is a leisurely “*kwo kwo kwo*” as in *Trogon rufus*.

Trogon personatus – At Paraíso 1000 m, the song (*T. personatus* colored male) was a long and rapid series as in *T. curucui* or as *HB* describe for *T. collaris*. It seems possible that two species are involved in “*T. collaris*”, or that songs described in *HB* are reversed for *T. personatus* and *T. collaris*.

Momotus momota – Adult called near half-tailed fledgling, which fled, at Tres Esquinas, April 12.

Galbula ruficauda – Excavating nest burrow February 28 at El Tigre.

Galbula leucogastra – Song at Zatzayacu, E Ecuador, “*whit-eeeeet*” four times after a few rough notes.

Galbula dea – Groups of 3 to 10 recorded, including Mitú.

Notharchus macrorhynchus – Recorded Mitú.

Malacoptila fulvogularis – Willis (1982 b) recorded one following army ants at Paraíso 1100 m.

Malacoptila panamensis – Male of pair digging nest hole at El Tigre, February 28 (4:27 p.m.).

Capito maculicoronatus – Nests recorded in upper Sinú valley.

Eubucco bourcierii – Song a rapid, hollow Otus-like trill; rough “skaaj” notes in disputes. Recorded at Paraíso.

Eubucco richardsoni – Recorded at Mitú.

Capito niger – Note in alarm a sharp “few” whistle, given every 1.2 seconds (Mera, E Ecuador).

C. n. brunneipectus, between the Madeira and Tapajóz rivers in Brazil, has a rapid, hollow trill and may be a separate species.

Aulacorhynchus haematopygius – At Paraíso, song at 2 notes per second a bit different in tone, “whimp, whim”. Gave rough “kra’a’aggh” when flushed, and jerked tail up with each flip of body through 90°.

Pteroglossus inscriptus – Facial skin recorded as green, not blue, both in Colombia and Brazil (Carauarí, río Juruá).

Pteroglossus castanotis – Facial skin recorded as green at Puerto Umbría.

Ramphastos citreolaemus – A few seen among many *R. sulphuratus* at San Pedro.

Picumnus pumilus – Recorded at Tres Esquinas as well as Mitú.

Piculus rubiginosus – Male called “wih wih wih wih wih wih wih” at La Margarita 1680 m, and female pecked at other female-plumaged birds, seemingly grown young, 25 April.

Celeus loricatus – Nest registered at San Pedro.

Dryocopus lineatus – Nest registered at Q. Nutria.

Melanerpes cruentatus – Feeding noisy young 18 May at Puerto Umbría, in hole 9 m in NE side of 20 m snag of banana plantation in forest.

Veniliornis affinis – Recorded at Mitú. Excavating nest hole 14 m in E side of live tree at Tres Esquinas, 13 April.

Campephilus melanoleucos – Nest cavity generally lower than that of *Dryocopus lineatus* (Kilham 1972). On 6 April, visiting hole 15 m on S side of 25 m snag, scattered trees in forest pasture at Tijeras 2150 m. On 10 April, one replaced mate in hole 15 m in 16 m palm stub in forest clearing at Tres Esquinas.

Campephilus haematogaster – At times in trios, low in forest on small trunks, at El Tigre and Queremal 1400 m. Calls include a “pstink” or “psteink”, also a short rattle “st-it-ik”.

Dendrocincla tyrannina – Museum specimens indicate some low elevations on Pacific slope - Ricourte Nariño 1200 m (Los Angeles County Museum), from 730 m elevation for El Tambo, Munchique (Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences).

Dendrocincla fuliginosa – Specimens exist for the Guajira (El Bosque, Conejo, Tierra Nueva) and for the upper Magdalena Valley (Pital). Nest at

Tres Esquinas, 20 April, 4 m in NW hole near top of stub in recent forest clearing; feeding young (see Willis, 1972 a).

Dendrocincla merula – Willis (1979) reports on behavior at Leticia, Mitú, and other areas: call is a short rattle, “tat-at-at” and song is a music-box, repeated ascending “wi-wid-wid-di, wi-wid-wid-di”.

Dendrocincla homochroa – Willis (1983 b) reports on behavior, including a squeaky sharp “peach” for alarm call.

Deconychura longicauda – Occasional at Tres Esquinas as well as Mitú, mostly 5-15 m up as in rest of Amazonia. The song is a descending series of mournful quavering whistles, head ruffed and retracted with bill to trunk “cheeeeh, cheeeeh, cherr, cheur, chur, chuh”. Hurries up trunks, pecking or sallying for flushed prey rather than probing.

Deconychura stictolaema – In Brazil south of the Amazon, alarm a “sip! sip-ip-ip”. Song a rising trill or rattle. In Amazonia, follows flocks and climbs forest trunks rapidly, usually 1-10 m up. Young following one adult at Carauarí, Brazil, 21 March 1966. See Willis 1983 c.

Glyphorhynchus spirurus – Nest 0.6 m in cavity of palm stub at Tanandó, 23 February, held two white eggs.

Dendrexetastes rufigula – Normal song in Brazil is a descending trill ending in a *Thamnophilus* – like “gounge”.

Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus – Probing in arboreal termite nest and following army ants at Remedios (see Willis, 1983 c).

Dendrocolaptes certhia – Song east of Andes is a descending whinny, slower than that of *D. picumnus*. The alarm call is a rough two-note “chah-eef”, somewhat different on the two sides of the Andes. Possibly trans-Andean birds are a separate species,

D. sanctithomae – Feeding grown young out of nest at Tukurá, 16 June. A white 30 x 24 mm egg was collected by G. K. Cherrie on the Orinoco (L. F. Kiff, in litt).

Dendrocolaptes picumnus – See Willis (1982 c) for behavior. Recorded at Mitú as well as Leticia.

Hylexetastes stresemanni – See Willis (1982 d) for record following army ants at Benjamin Constant, Brazil.

Xiphorhynchus picus – Song south of the Amazon is a descending trill introduced by a “chip” and ending in one to several “hew” notes. It is common for young woodcreepers to have darker bills than do adults (esp. *Hylexetastes*, *Dendrocolaptes*), and I saw a dark-billed *X. picus* with a pale-billed one at Coatá, Brazil, 2 April 1966, the dark-billed bird gave a weak song, and one of the two gave a normal song. Field workers should be alert for different bill colors of young in this group of birds, and be careful with field identifications.

Xiphorhynchus obsoletus – See Willis (1983 c). The call in várzeas south of the eastern Amazon in Brazil is a hummingbirdlike “sip” or “si-si-sip”, the song a rising trill ending in a sharp “peep!”. Birds in river-edge woods at Tres Esquinas and Puerto Umbría had the reverse song, a sharp peep followed by a trill.

Xiphorhynchus guttatus – Voice east of Andes different, as noted by Willis (1983 c), who tentatively considers forms from Trinidad to Guatemala *X. susurrans*. HB describe voice of the latter; true *X. guttatus* has a loud descending “fee-a-wip, fee-a-wip, wip-wip”, a “feeyou” call somewhat like *X. susurrans*, and a long descending song: “te-e-e-e-e-e-e, quirt-quirt-quirt-quirt”. *X. susurrans* registered at Tanandó, south of range in HB (map 644).

Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus – See Willis (1983 d) for quantification of tendencies to stay on lower sides of limbs.

Lepidocolaptes affinis – Song high-pitched whistles, descending, “syeeeee, syee-syee-syee”, at Queremal.

Lepidocolaptes albolineatus – Registered in treetops at Mitú, 6 May, apparently the first Colombian record. Usually in forest mixed flocks, and very hard to detect because stays well above ground.

Campylorhamphus sp. – In forest flocks at Tres Esquinas.

Synallaxis albigularis – Song and habitat is the same as in *S. spixi* of southeastern Brazil. Perhaps they are conspecific.

Synallaxis brachyura – Song and habitat rather similar to Brazilian *S. hypospodia*, perhaps conspecific.

Synallaxis albescens – Text HB (p. 358) indicates does not occur on west slope of western Andes, but map 662 indicates otherwise. At any rate, I recorded it at Bitaco and Queremal.

Synallaxis gujanensis – Heard at Mitú.

Synallaxis azarae – Building stick nest 2 m in thorny bush 3000 m above Vozandes in Quito (Ecuador), 8 December 1965.

Cranioleuca erythrops – Pair building nest 10 m up above Bitaco, 11 March.

Premnornis guttuligera – At times, spreads rufous tail like a redstart.

Ancistrops strigilatus – Recorded Mitú as well as Leticia, Tres Esquinas, and Puerto Umbría. Song very fast long rattle, rising un pitch. Usually with grown young one or two begging (short rattles, “d’r’r’reee”) after adults at Tres Esquinas and Puerto Umbría, in April and May.

Syndactyla subalaris – Song accelerates (as well as the notes of the song?) Call a buzzy “chreah” or “scaicait”

Anabacerthia striaticollis – Song accelerates towards end.

Philydor fuscipennis – Not at all like *P. pyrrhodes* in behavior. Common 5-15 m up in forest flocks at Paraíso 700-1100 m and Mera 1100 m, E Ecuador, hence occurs on east slope eastern Andes. Often in “family” groups. Resembles *P. ruficaudatus* in ecology, perhaps is subspecies or superspecies with it.

Philydor pyrrhodes – Loud “tat-tat-tat” alarm call in Ecuador and Brazil, flicking wings violently. In Ecuador, rising low buzz or trill for song. Usually singly, not in groups, though follows mixed flocks.

Philydor erythropterus – Song on Tapajoz River, Brazil highpitched song “Stet stees STEES STEES stees”, louder in center. Prefers canopy.

Automolus infuscatus – Call and song like *A. leucophthalmus* of south eastern Brazil; possible superspecies or subspecies relationship.

Automolus ochrolaemus – Alarm note at Remedios a nasal “chraaj”.

Automolus dorsalis – Call a “chowk” or “chowk-chowk” at Puerto Umbría.

Automolus rubiginosus – Above Anchicayá, jerked tail upward and gave “chuc-uc” in alarm.

Automolus rufipileatus – Alarm call a rough “chough” grunt in eastern Ecuador.

Thripadectes ignobilis – Call at El Tigre a nasal rattling “crrank”. I recorded a narrow bare eyering.

Xenops milleri – Recorded Tres Esquinas and Mitú, where one young followed adult May 4.

Xenops rutilans – Excavating cavity 10 m up in rotten stub at 1400 m, Queremal, 20 March.

Sclerurus mexicanus – Recorded Paraíso 900 m.

Sclerurus ruficularis – At Mitú, call a sharp “peesk” and evening song an alternating “stik eeer eeer eeer eeer eeer stik! stik stik (stik stik) eeer eeer eeer eeer eeer!”, both descending.

Sclerurus caudacutus – Alarm note at Manaus, Brazil is like call of *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*, hence slightly different from that of other leaftossers.

Lochmias nematura – Alarm in Brazil and gorge at 750 m on east face Serranía de Abibe, a triple note: “di-di-dit”. Song in Brazil a long piercing trill, and series of high-pitched trills reported by T. Parker in HB may have been *Premnoplex brunneus* or an unusually excited *L. nematura*.

Cymbilaimus lineatus Alarm calls also descending “wheww” whistle, sharp single or double chips, and a rattle “a’a’a’a’a’a”.

Frederickena unduligera – Twitches tail from side to side. Alarm a loud “chakeeeer” or nasal “charrrr” chirr.

Thamnophilus nigriceps – Jerk tail upward now and then when slightly alarmed. Eye reddish.

Thamnophilus aethiops – Jerk or raise tail to line of body now and then. Often perch on vertical saplings.

Thamnophilus unicolor – Tail movement as in preceding two species. Calls include a “cow” and “cow, rrrrt”.

Thamnophilus punctatus – Amazonian birds have different songs, calls, and behavior: song an accelerating and rising “kop, kop, kop, kop-op-op-opopopop” with no terminal whine; calls nasal grunts or rattles; quivers tail up and down persistently. In *Clusia* thickets on rocky cerro at Mitú (blackish race).

Thamnophilus atrinuchus – Nest and two eggs at Remédios, May 6, soon robbed.

Megastictus margaritatus – Rattle in Brazil at Mitú a long “de’e’e’e’e’e’e’e’e’e’e” like a *Myrmeciza*.

Raises and lowers tail, commonly twice in “M” fashion, somewhat like *T. punctatus*.

Pygiptila stellaris – Another tail-quivering species. Alarm notes loud “thick” and high-pitched “eeeeer” whistles.

Clytoctantes alixi – Low in rank low second growth on east slope Serranía de Abibe, just W of Quebrada Saisa, female gave “ke’e’e’ew” chirrs vaguely like Ocellated Antbird, then pecked a strand of dead stem and ripped it outward with a sharp upward movement of the bill. She peered briefly in each gash, probably for insects, and then flew to a new stalk to repeat the process.

Thamnistes anabatinus – Recorded Paraíso 900 m.

Myrmotherula hauxwelli – Alarm note a “tchig” rather like *Geothlypis trichas*, or a brief chirr like *Hylophylax naevioides*. Nest a small thin cup between two upright twigs, 0.2 m from ground, with two brownish-streaked eggs 30 October 1965 at Limoncocha (Ecuador).

Myrmotherula spodionota – Common at Paraíso 700-1100 m (see Willis 1984 a) where alarm rattle like that of *M. haematonota*. At Zatzayacu, E Ecuador, on ridges at 900 m while *M. erythrura* at 700 m and in valleys.

Myrmotherula haematonota – At Andoas, NE Perú, occurs with *M. erythrura* in upland forests but tends to forage closer to the ground, to 5 m up, while *erythrura* forages higher. *M. ornata* is more in floodplain forests and cluttered tall second growth there. All these and *M. spodionota* check dead leaves or piles of leaves above ground.

Myrmotherula axillaris – Recorded at Leticia.

Myrmotherula behni? – At Mera 1100 m E Ecuador, well south of range in *HB*, no wingspots evident on black-bibbed male. Possibly *M. sunensis*, which would then be an upland species.

Myrmotherula longipennis – Alarm call a “beer bin bin” in many regions, including Mitú (locality not on map 768 in *HB*, though correctly cited to be fairly common there, p. 394).

Dichrozona cincta – Alarm call a short rattle, “di’i’i’i’i’i”. Cup nest at Putuimi, E Ecuador 0.1 m in fork low bush in forest, two tiny bob-tailed young hopping out 27 November 1965.

Herpsilochmus sticturus – Male in treetop at Leticia, probably form *H. s. dugandi* (also seen at Andoas, NE Perú, where a treetop bird of upland forests).

Terenura callinota – Jerks tail upward rather frequently.

Terenura spodioptila – High-pitched see-see call not registered by Willis 1977, although does have this call.

Cercomacra tyrannina – 1 m suspended in fork, female off two whitish eggs with a few spots, 11 May at Mitú.

Myrmoborus myotherinus – One call is a chirring rattle. Members of this genus pound tails downward and otherwise resemble *Myrmeciza*; probably the two genera should be joined.

Hypocnemis cantator – One alarm call a buzzy chirr.

Hypocnemis hypoxantha – Jerks tail upward like *Gymnophithys*, and has a chirr like one. Additional song is a descending “heep heep hip hip woop woop woop”. Nest at Mitú with young, 3-4 May, an irregular cup suspended by mossy strands 2.5 m up between petioles of parallel bifid epiphyte leaves.

Percnostola rufifrons – See Willis (1982 e) for nest and behavior. Probably related to *Gymnocichla*, and like it might be joined to *Myrmeciza* (see Willis 1984 b).

Percnostola schistacea – Rattle and “tchick-ick” alarm much as in *P. leucostigma*, birds along forest creek at Benjamin Constant, Brazil. Flicks tail upward like *P. leucostigma*.

Sclateria naevia – Female seen at Mitú.

Myrmeciza longipes – Serranía south of Tierralta, also San Pedro and Boca del Río Verde.

Myrmeciza laemosticta – One off thin cup nest, two whitish eggs spotted cinnamon at large end, low in *Piper* sprout on steep gorge at 800 m over left fork Q. Saisa, east face Serranía de Abibe, 26 March.

Myrmeciza hemimelaena – Wags tail side to side like a *Formicivora*, which it resembles greatly.

Myrmeciza fortis – See Willis (1984 b) for army ant records and behavior.

Myrmeciza immaculata – Recorded at north end Western Andes at Tucurá and at 1000 m on W side Serranía de Abibe.

Myrmeciza atrothorax – Likely to be close relative of “*Percnostola*” *leucostigma*, judging by color and tail-flicking behavior.

Pithys albifrons – Behavior in Willis (1981).

Phlegopsis erythroptera – Behavior in Willis (1984 c).

Phaenostictus mcleannani – Not likely to cross Cauca as in Map 818, *HB*: I have not seen the Puerto

Valdivia specimen, nor do I know of records east of Tukurá on the Sinú (pers. obs).

Gymnophrys leucaspis – One heavily purple – streaked egg 20 November 1965, two on 23 November, 0.3 m in hollow top 0.4 m stub in forest at Yaapi (Ecuador).

Hylophylax poecilinota – Apparently the correct spelling, according to *E. Eisenmann (in litt.)*. See Willis (1982 f) for behavior.

Hylophylax naevia – To 1100 m at Mera, E Ecuador, and probably to similar elevations in Colombia.

Chamaeza campanisona – Recorded at Paraíso 900 m.

Chamaeza nobilis – Recorded Tres Esquinas as well as Puerto Umbría and Mitú.

Formicarius colma – Alarm call a sharp “kleek”, uttered near short-tailed fledgling 31 May at Puerto Umbría. Nest cup and two white eggs in hollow stub, Bahia, Brazil.

Myrmornis torquata – Flicks tail upward and has “chirr” like *Phaenostictus* and *Hylophylax*, to which closer related than to antpittas or antthrushes.

Pittasoma rufopileatum – Follows army ants (Willis 1985).

Grallaria dignissima – Song a low tinamoulike, whistled “go, joe”, and alarm note a “ruzz ruzz ruzz ruzz” in northeastern Perú. Same song heard at Benjamin Constant in April, 1966 (across Amazon from Leticia) may have been this or *G. eludens*, latter possibly subspecies.

Hylopezus fulviventris – Alarm a rapid hollow roll with introductory high note (“e-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-h”).

Conopophaga castaneiceps – Paraíso 900-1100 m.

Liosceles thoracicus – Calls “sput” and also “deek-deek”, jerking tail upward in alarm.

Manacus manacus – Caucasia records by Willis (in Haffer 1967).

Machaeropterus regulus – Cup nest under overhanging leaf, in forklet 0.5 m up, two speckled eggs, at Remédios 5 May.

Sapayoa aenigma – Resembles voice of western form of *Pipra coronata*, being a semimusical trill alternating with “pchuck” double-grunts.

Pipreola riefferii – Copulation, two birds in female plumage 10 March above Bitaco; rattle during process, “female” hanging head down afterward.

Pipreola chlorolepidota – Paraíso 900 m, 5-10 m up in understory with mixed flocks. High-pitched “stiek” call. In Ecuador, also in canopy and subcanopy, down to 350 m at base mountains.

Iodopleura isabellae – Chases two pairs at Puerto Umbría

Lipaugus subalaris – Upper understory at Paraíso 900 m, uttering “peep” like baby chick as spread and lowered tail to show pale outer rectrices now and then. Peering about like other pihas. Seen at 800 m above Zatzayacu, E Ecuador, possibly author of loud double whistle “peereet”.

Lipaugus sp. – Birds looking like *L. unirufus* at north end Western Andes have different calls from normal forms (heard at Apartadó just southwest). The usual call is a loud taxi-calling “whee-you-wheet”, alternating with a single “pertee” or “cherp” with rising inflection. At times a group gest started in loud rolling “ra’a’a’a’a’a’a’a” or “poor r’r’r’rai” and other calls, such as “peesherwee, sherereet” at Tukurá when form first noted in 1962. Common San Pedro, and on Río Verde up to 900 m on east side Serranía de Abibe. I did not record either form at Remedios, unfortunately.

Pachyramphus cinnamomeus – Pair building nest 28 February at El Tigre.

Pachyramphus marginatus – In bird flock at Mitú.

Platypsaris homochrous – Nest half completed, being built, 28 February at El Tigre.

Platypsaris minor – See Oniki & Willis (1983) for nests at Manaus, Brazil. Loudly squeaking grown young followed female at Mitú, 9 May.

Tityra cayana – Female took something (food for young?) into knothole 15 m up at Tres Esquinas, 16 April.

Cotinga cayana – In Brazil, male perched high on dead limb, extended head and neck, and puffed throat to give a low groaning “oong-GOOK” every few seconds.

Phyllomyias griseiceps – Recorded El Tigre, Tierralta, Tukurá.

Myiopagis caniceps – Song in Panamá and Brazil a long accelerating “see-see-see-see-se-se-e-e-e-e-e-eee”; also a “pipitzee” repeated several times, latter possibly female and former male.

Sublegatus arenarum – Pasture edges at Remedios. Often jerks tail slightly upward.

Elaenia spectabilis – Common along roads at Mitú, 2 to 12 May, silent migrants. Breeding grounds un south Brazil, loud whistled “whew”, soft whistled “weeoo”, also songs; there prefers bushes along rivers.

Elaenia flavogaster – Recorded Apartadó, Chigorodó and Turbo in northwestern lowlands.

Elaenia strepera – Several at Puerto Umbría in May.

Mionectes olivaceus – To 600 m on wet west side Filo de Abibe, north end Western Andes. Recorded Paraíso 800 m.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus – Swampy woods at Tres Esquinas and Puerto Umbría. Song a long “pree-e-e-e-e-e, dit” ending (and sometimes begin-

ning) with sharp note. Sharp note often given separately (Brazil, Colombia).

Pogonotriccus poecilotis – One bringing material to little cup of spider webs and strands sunk in dense tuft of moss 3.5 m up on liana (so that had NE entrance), 17 March at Km 50 near Queremal. Call a thin “*chi-beet*” as recorded by Miller (1963) but in disputes longer “*chi-ii-ee*, *weet-weet-weet*” and “*chi-ii-ee*”.

Pogonotriccus orbitalis – Eye-ring broken at sides eye, Mera 1200 m E Ecuador. Young begging out of nest, fed 15 October 1965.

Lophotriccus pileatus – In patch second growth at 1000 m, east face Serranía de Abibe.

Poecilotriccus capitale – Call of female in eastern Ecuador a “*tik, grrr*”.

Hemitriccus zosterops – Recorded at Puerto Umbría.

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum – To 700 m at Paraíso.

Todirostrum calopteryx – Frequently flash one or other wing. Pairs keep in contact as move low through manioc or low second growth with “*buzz tirtt*” or “*bizzzt*” buzzes (Puerto Umbría and Ecuador).

Todirostrum latirostre – Young kept up “*tuk*” calls as wandered with adult through bushes of overgrown pasture at Tres Esquinas, April 14.

Ramphotrigon ruficauda – At dawn at Tres Esquinas, alternates normal “*wheeee, lou*”, with opposite: “*toooooo, reer*”.

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus – Song in N Venezuela similar to Panamá (where resembles start of song of Ocellated Antbird), but song south of Amazon (Diamantino, Pará) different (“*Chiv-iv-iv-iv-iv-ert*”); perhaps cis-Andean birds differ, as in many other species. Recorded to 800 m on east slope Serranía de Abibe (Quebrada Nutria).

Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus – At 650 m on wet west side same range, Filo de Abibe path.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens – Two grown young in forest patch at Caucasia, 7 June.

Tolmomyias flaviventris – Young seen 18 April at Tres Esquinas; underparts pale.

Platyrinchus saturatus – Faint “*chep*” notes birds foraging low in understory, Brazil.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus – Wet west side Filo de Abibe, 650 m.

Contopus cinereus – On Río Verde del Sinú only on upper course, above town of Chocó to 700 m at Q. Nutria.

Empidonax alnorum – Song from one at army ant swarm in April, airport scrub at Tres Esquinas (Willis 1966 c).

Pyrocephalus rubinus – Recorded at Medellín and Caucasia.

Fluvicola pica – Recorded Caucasia and Leticia.

Machetornis rixosus – Recorded Caucasia,

Myiarchus tuberculifer – Two grown young following adults at Tierralta, 14 June.

Pitangus sulphuratus – Feeding fruit to grown young at Puerto Valdivia, 8 June.

Megarhynchus pitangua – Recorded (rare) at Mitú.

Myiozetetes similis – Building 1.5 m over water at Limoncocha (Ecuador) 31 October 1965.

Myiodynastes granadensis – Nest near Chocó, upper Río Verde del Sinú, 27 March. Building (nest still cup-shaped) 8 November 1965 at Limoncocha, 14 m on limb of tree over trail to river and near huge wasp nest.

Conopias parva – Abundant San Pedro, uncommon on dry-forested western slopes 400 to 700 m elevation on Quebrada Saisa.

Myiodynastes maculatus – Nest at 670 m above Quebrada Nutria.

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus – Pair at clearing on ridge, 1100 m at Paraíso.

Legatus leucophaius – Recorded Apartadó, San Pedro, and Río Verde del Sinú from mouth to Quebrada Jarupía but not upstream.

Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus – One at Mitú, 7 May.

Tyrannus dominicensis – Recorded Montería.

Progne subis – One male on Sinú just above Tierralta, 29 March.

Progne chalybea Recorded at Cali.

Atticora fasciata – Material to nest burrow 1.5 m above river at Puerto Umbría, 27 May. Adult fed one of four young on twig over water at Zatzayacu, E Ecuador, 20 October 1965.

Notiochelidon cyanoleuca – Carrying material to nest in quarry at Queremal, 16 March. Form *N. c. patagonica* abundant in open areas and on wires at Tres Esquinas and Puerto Umbría, n April-May.

Neochelidon tibialis – Recorded Puerto Umbría.

Riparia riparia – Abundant over Tres Esquinas in April, hundreds flying north on wide fronts. Mitú, two on 9 May.

Petrochelidon pyrrhonota – A few in *R. riparia* waves at Tres Esquinas in April.

Campylorhynchus griseus – Building nest 13 March at San Pedro.

Campylorhynchus albobrunneus – Building nest 25 March at 600 m on Filo de Abibe.

Campylorhynchus zonatus – Recorded near *C. griseus* (which more in open areas) at Caucasia and Tierralta, in mixed group with it at San Pedro.

Thryothorus leucopogon – Brown young, with barred wings and tail, in family group at Remedios 2 May. Songs include “*cho-chee-wheedle*” and “*chee, cher, wheeri k-chew*”, all rather short.

Thryothorus nigricapillus – Young *Molothrus bonariensis* following pair by Caño Pulgas on 23 March.

Troglodytes aedon – Feeding young in nest crevice 8 m in trunk tree in pasture, 4 km W Caucasia, 21 June.

Henicorhina leucosticta – To 1100 m atop ridge at Paraíso, where no *H. leucophrys* seen.

Cyphorhinus arada – To 900 m at Paraíso.

Platycichla leucops – Recorded at 350 m in valley of Cordillera Cutucú, E Ecuador (following army ants at Yaapi); perhaps has altitudinal migrations.

Turdus serranus – Alarm note a “kip-kip” or “cop-cop-kip-kip”.

Turdus lawrencei – Common at Mitú.

Turdus albicollis – Nests with 3 and 2 pale eggs, spotted cinnamon, 0.7 m in crevice big rock and 1 m in hollow top of stump, 1 and 11 May at Mitú.

Microbates collaris – Leading one smudgy-chested young about at Mitú, 29 April.

Ramphocaenus melanurus – Song west of Andes not noted eastward; perhaps western bird a separate species, although vibrating trill common eastward.

Polioptila schistaceigula – Recorded at Chigorodó as well as Río Verde del Sinú (Las Pulgas), Tierralta (Sierra), and Remedios.

Vireolanius eximius – Bird not seen, but songs as in Central America at Apartadó, Chigorodó, San Pedro, and up valley or Río Verde del Sinú from mouth to Serranía de Abibe.

Vireolanius leucotis – Common in treetop bird flocks at Paraíso 800 - 1100 m. Song in Brazil like that on Buenaventura road.

Hylophilus semicinereus – Habitat normally scrub in Brazil, or forest edges along rivers.

Hylophilus brunneiceps – Contrary to range in HB, *H. b. inornata* lives south of the Amazon; seen in forest flock in canopy of várzea at Maloquinha, near Itaituba on the Tapajoz.

Hylophilus semibrunnèus – Call at Queremal and Bitaco a “chit-it-chrie-chrie-chrie” nasal series.

Hylophilus flavipes – Song white-eyed bird at mouth Río Verde del Sinú a “sweet...” rather like *H. olivaceus* of hedgerows at Shell Mera and Mera 1100 m, Ecuador, and like *H. semicinereus* of scrub in Brazil. These three may form a superspecies.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps – The call “nya-nya-nya” or the like registered from many at Mitú, Puerto Umbría, and on upper Río Verde del Sinú, as well as Central America, is not the normal call east of the Negro or south of the Amazon (“chichick jee-jee-jeep” at Curuá-una, near the Tapajoz in Brazil). Perhaps different species are involved.

Molothrus bonariensis – See *Thryothorus nigricapillus*.

Zarhynchus wagleri – Visiting noisy young, colony of 25 nests over Río Atrato at Tanandó, 22 - 23 February.

Psarocolius decumanus – Five nests being built high in leguminous tree over forest clearing at Tres Esquinas, 15 April. Several small colonies with nestlings on upper Río Verde del Sinú, mouth of Quebrada Saisa to the Serranía de Abibe.

Psarocolius viridis – Eight nests 23 m up, isolated tree in clearing at Mitú, on 4 May.

Psarocolius angustifrons – Sixteen nests in isolated tree by Tres Esquinas airport, young fed in some, 15 April; several other colonies seen along river.

Gymnostinops guatimozinus – Feeding young 23-27 March in several huge colonies from 3 km below town of Saisa to 500 m by Quebrada Saisa at E base Serranía de Abibe; over 105 nests in a tree on Q. Saisa at 400 m elevation near trail to Río Carepa.

Cacicus cela – Nests 14 March at 5 km SW San Pedro, on trail to Turbo. Building several nests 12 m in palm by Limoncocha (Ecuador) houses, 8 November 1985.

Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster – Calls at 800 m above Puerto Valdivia, “chock” or (in male) “k’glock” or “chip”; male also gives “glee-oor, wh’leeeeeee” or “t’seeeeeee” and other odd sounds as ruffs head.

Icterus chryscephalus – Call 1-4 nasal “gamp” notes at Tres Esquinas.

Icterus jamacaii – Several pairs in pastures at Puerto Umbría. Using nest in *Cacicus cela* colony near wasp nest at Limoncocha, 5 m over water, 31 October 1965.

Icterus nigrogularis – One registered in bushy second growth near town of Benjamin Constant, Brazil, singing. Unless escaped cage bird, may be more widespread along the Amazon than registered up to now.

Leistes militaris – Flushed three short-tailed young from pasture at Queremal, 16 March. Recorded Tres Esquinas and Villagarzón (near Mocoa) in the early 1960’s.

Mniotilta varia – Registered Putuimi, E Ecuador, 28 November 1965.

Parula pitiayumi – Recorded at north end Western Andes, from mouth Río Verde del Sinú to 1000 m on both slopes Serranía de Abibe.

Dendroica petechia – Registered at Tres Esquinas.

Dendroica fusca – Late record 8 May at Remedios.

Dendroica castanea – Late record 8 May at Remedios.

Protonotaria citrea – Recorded Apartadó, Chigorodó, and other areas to mouth of Río Verde del Sinú.

Geothlypis trichas — One male seen well 24 March, canebrake by Quebrada Saisa two kilometers above town.

Oporornis philadelphia — Late record 4 May at Remedios. Recorded Tres Esquinas.

Myioborus miniatus — Two tiny young (nest oven-shaped, in weeds of bank) and two eggs in Bitaco nests 10 March and one and two eggs in Queremal nests 13 March.

Basileuterus chrysogaster — Flitting in *Chlorospingus* flock, understory wet forest above Anchicayá dam at 800 m; registered as having broad black stripe either side crown and lacking stripes on sides of head.

Basileuterus luteoviridis — Squeaking young after adult 8 April at Tijeras 2500 m, in forest flock.

Basileuterus fulvicauda — Occasional up to 1350 m below Queremal, and at La Margarita 1750 m above Cali. Two nests with eggs on Quebrada Saisa. Recorded Puerto Umbría.

Coereba flaveola — Fledgling, 11 June, Puerto Bélgica. Building nest 10 m in tree over lawn at El Tigre, 28 February.

Diglossa glauca — In bird flocks at Paraíso 900 m.

Diglossa lafresnayii — Call at Páramo de Puracé a sharp "tchik".

Cyanerpes caeruleus — Recorded Paraíso 900 m, Tres Esquinas, Puerto Umbría (common).

Tersina viridis — Recorded at Puerto Umbría.

Euphonia musica — Fairly common at Paraíso 1100 m.

Euphonia chrysopasta — Pair building oven-shaped nest of epiphyte rootlets, 15 m in spines of crown of spiny palm in tall second growth near Tres Esquinas, 17 April. Building 10 m in palm crown by houses, Yarinacocha (San José), E Perú, 22 December 1965.

Chlorochrysa calliparaea — Recorded Paraíso 900 m. Birds of this genus tend to forage 2-10 m up, often in understory.

Tangara velia — To 1100 m at Paraíso.

Tangara callophrys — Recorded at Mitú, Tres Esquinas, and Puerto Umbría, often with *T. velia*.

Tangara chilensis — One gathered nest material as mate pecked at material, Leticia, 10 January. Dull-colored young at Paraíso 1100 m, where two adults bathed in water of bromeliad.

Tangara schrankii — Fairly common Paraíso 800-1100 m as well as Mera and Shell Mera, 1100 m, Ecuador.

Tangara florida — In very wet forest on Antioquia side Filo de Abibe, 600 m, at north end Andes.

Tangara xanthogaster — Recorded Paraíso 900 m.

Tangara rufidula — Pair feeding squeaking juvenile on ridge at 800 m above Anchicayá dam, March 14.

Tangara arthus — Juvenile 9 November 1965 at Mera 1100 m, Ecuador. One off deep mossy cup nest 3 m in bromeliad on limb lemon tree in yard there, 16 October.

Tangara chrysotis — At Paraíso, only at 1100 m atop ridge.

Tangara nigrocincta — Immatures at Mitú in early May.

Tangara mexicana — Two adults fed grown young at Tres Esquinas, April 20.

Tangara inornata — Recorded once at El Tigre.

Tangara nigroviridis — Male followed female as she carried material to nest 5 m in dense epiphytes of palm by hedgerow in Queremal pasture, 1300 m by road, 17 March.

Buthraupis wetmorei — Pairs seen low in bushes with paramo flocks, Parque Nacional de Puracé.

Ramphocelus carbo — Two cup nests with two eggs each, 0.9 and 0.6 m in grass tufts on bushy pastures, 12 and 15 April at Tres Esquinas.

Ramphocelus dimidiatus — Cup nest with two eggs, 0.7 m on fallen spiny *Desmoncus* palm, 7 June at Caucasia. Copulation 14 June, Tierralta.

Ramphocelus nigrogularis — Fed fluttering dull red grown young at Benjamin Constant, Brazil, 17 April 1966. Pair feeding two fair-sized nestlings in straw cup in bush 1 m over water 2 m deep, bay of oxbow lake 5 km above Tres Esquinas, on 21 April.

Ramphocelus icteronotus — Nest with eggs 27 March in banana plantation.

Piranga flava — Alarm of Bitaco birds indeed a single "chup", as registered by Miller (1963) and as in southeastern Brazil.

Piranga leucoptera — Pair with *Tangara* flock at forest clearing on ridge, Paraíso 1100 m.

Chlorothraupis carmioli — Several in forest flocks in open understory at Paraíso 900 m.

Habia rubica — Specimen from north end Western Andes (see Willis 1972 b). Recorded at Mitú.

Tachyphonus rufus — Recorded Paraíso 800 m.

Tachyphonus luctuosus — A few at El Tigre, La Elsa 1000 m, and Mitú.

Cyanocompsa brissonii — The name of this bird is *Passerina cyanea* or *Cyanocompsa cyanea*, but a petition has been filled with the ICZN to change its name to *Passerina brissonii*. See Wetmore, Pasquier and Olson (1984). "*C. brissonii*" is not correct.

Saltator maximus — Bob-tailed young in bushy field at Tres Esquinas, 11 April.

Saltator caeruleus — Grown young, with "chirr" call like an antbird followed adults in bushy pasture at Tres Esquinas, 18 April.

Lysurus castaneiceps — Several hopping on and near ground in forested ravines (landslide second-growth) at Queremal 1400 m and Paraíso 800 m, where boundary dispute noted. Warbling high-

pitched song "psee, psee, see-e-tee sit e fee teu, psee sit-ee, ee tsi'i tsee fee" on and on.

Atlapetes atricapillus — Family of three in second growth at 1000 m, east face Serranía de Abibe, north end Western Andes.

Arremonops conirostris — Young out of nest at San Pedro, original notes not located.

Arremon taciturnus? — Black-billed bird with black of chest band extending in "Y" pattern down to belly at Puerto Umbría ant swarm; black "cap" and face mask, green upperparts.

Arremon aurantirostris — Young at El Tigre, 5 March; graygreen underparts, dark bill.

Tiaris olivacea — Female off 3 eggs in grass clump of Queremal hedgerow, 1750 m, 15 March; other off two eggs in nest in grass over trail bank in Parque Arqueológico, San Agustín, 2 April.

Sporophila bouvronoides — Uncommon in seedeater flocks around Tres Esquinas.

Phrygilus unicolor — To 4700 m by snowline on Nevado del Ruiz, being the only bird the guard had seen there.

Ammodramus aurifrons — Male sang as female built oven-shaped nest under burned small log in completely burned clearing at Tres Esquinas, 20 April.

Zonotrichia capensis — Down to 700 m at Paraíso, where begging juvenile. Absent upper Río Verde and from base Serranía de Abibe.

SUMMARY

I report information on breeding or occurrence of Colombian birds, based on visits in 1962, 1965,

and 1966. Ten species were new for the country (*Neomorphus pucherani*, *Phlogophilus hemileucurus*, *Heliodoxa schreibersii*, *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus*, *Myrmotherula spodionota*, *Rhegmatorhina melanosticta*, *Pipreola chlorolepidota*, *Lipaugus subularis*, *Elaenia strepera*, and *Turdus lawrencei*). A different vocal dialect was recorded for *Lipaugus (unirufus?)* in northern Colombia and in several species with populations separated by the Andes. A brief visit to lower slopes of the eastern Andes, 700-1100 m above Florencia in Caquetá, produced dozens of noteworthy records and showed that further work in the lower subtropical zone is highly desirable. Walking up into zones of rapid deforestation at the north end of the Western Andes produced many other range extensions, notably at 600-700 m on the wet western face of the Serranía de Abibe in a place similar to that in Caquetá. The first nest of *Dichrozona cincta* (Formicariidae) is reported from eastern Ecuador, and of *Myrmeciza laemosticta* (Formicariidae) from the Serranía de Abibe. Some other nest (*Tangara nigroviridis*, *Ramphocelus nigrogularis*) may have been first records.

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