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New Bird Records for Departamento Santa Cruz, Bolivia

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RESUMEN.— Nuevos registros de aves para el Dpto. Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

En este trabajo se dan a conocer 21 nuevas aves para el Dpto. Santa Cruz, Bolivia, de las cuales *Pluvialis squatarola* constituye la primera cita para el país. Se indican además las citas existentes para áreas cercanas y la significancia de estas nuevas citas.

The department of Santa Cruz of Bolivia is larger than any European country except Spain or France and is larger than three South American countries. Its avifauna is extremely rich because of its heterogeneous topography and climate, lowland tropical forest, cloudforest, wet savannas, desert, and chaco woodland can all be found within its boundaries. During 1983 - 85, we found several species, listed below, not previously recorded from Dpto. Santa Cruz; one of these is also a first record for Bolivia. All specimens are deposited at the Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University (LSUMZ).

Rollandia rolland. White-tufted Grebe

CGS collected two (one in reproductive condition) at Laguna Caucaya, 10 km by road east of Gutiérrez, 875 m, Prov. Cordillera, 9 and 15 April 1984 (LSUMZ 123412, 123413). The record of Lonnberg (1903) from Tarija is the only other record from the lowlands of Bolivia.

Egretta ibis. Cattle Egret

We found this species to be fairly common in agricultural areas in the vicinity of the city of Santa Cruz. JVR collected a specimen on 9 July 1984 at 2.5 km by road north, 8 km by road east of Montero, 300 m, Prov. Santiesteban (LSUMZ 123420).

Oxyura jamaicensis ferruginea. Ruddy Duck

CGS and DCS collected seven adults and two chicks 6-16 April 1984 at Laguna Caucaya, 875 m (LSUMZ 123227, 123432-37). This is the lowest elevation at which this species has been recorded in Bolivia.

Oxyura dominica. Masked Duck

CGS and DCS collected two on 14 April 1984 at Laguna Caucaya (LSUMZ 123430, 123431). BDG saw four on 9 June 1984 about 15 km south of the city of Santa Cruz. This species was known previously in Bolivia only from Dptos. Tarija (Lonnberg 1903. Meyer de Schauensee 1966) and Chuquisaca (Remsen et al. 1985).

Cathartes burrovianus. Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture

This species was previously known from Bolivia only from JVR's sight records from Dpto. Beni (Remsen & Ridgely 1980). JVR, CGS, and DCS saw single birds at a marsh 2.5 km by road north, 8 km by road east of Montero, 300 m, Prov. Santiesteban, on 8 June, and 7 and 9 July 1984. CGS and DCS also saw two at a marsh about 50 km by road north of San José de los Chiquitos, 350 m, Prov. Chiquitos, on 2 Aug. 1984. On each occasion the orange-yellow head was seen clearly.

Ortalis canicollis. Chaco Chachalaca

CGS collected one on 14 July 1984 at 20 km by road northwest of Roboré, Prov. Chiquitos (LSUMZ 125644); JVR collected one on 13 August 1984 at Proyecto Abapó-Izozog, about 35 km east of Abapó, 475 m, Prov. Cordillera (LSUMZ 123451), where noted daily from 10-15 August. Although the range map for this species in Delacour & Amadon (1973) includes Dpto. Santa Cruz, we cannot find any published records for the department; the only other published Bolivian records are from Dptos. Tarija (Bond & Meyer de Schauensee 1943, Meyer de Schauensee 1966) and Chuquisaca (Nores & Yzurieta 1984, Remsen et al. 1985).

Chunga burmeisteri. Black-legged Seriema

This species was only recently recorded for the first time from Bolivia by Schmitt & Cole (1981). CGS obtained an additional specimen on 16 April 1984 at Laguna Caucaya (LSUMZ 125648). Nores & Yzurieta (1984) also reported recent sight records of this species in Dpto. Santa Cruz.

Rallus sanguinolentus. Plumbeous Rail

CGS collected two (one in breeding condition) on 11 and 15 April 1984 at Laguna

Caucaya, 875 m (LSUMZ 123453, 123454). These are the first specimens from the Bolivian lowlands; previous Bolivian records are from the highlands of La Paz, Tarija (Bond & Meyer de Schauensee 1943), and Cochabamba (Remsen et al. 1985).

Pluvialis squatarola. Black-bellied Plover

BDG saw one on 6 Nov. 1983 at the sewage ponds of the city of Santa Cruz. The bird was studied from as close as 15 m for one hour, and the diagnostic black axillars and white rump were seen clearly. These are the first records of this species from Bolivia and among the first from inland South America; the only previously published inland records are four sight records from Córdoba, Argentina (Nores & Yzurieta 1980a).

Phalaropus tricolor. Wilson's Phalarope

BDG has recorded this species on two occasions in the vicinity of the city of Santa Cruz. On 15 Oct. 1983, five were seen about 30 km north of the city on a pond 1 km west of the Río Piraí. On 6 Nov. 1983, one was seen at the city sewage ponds. With records from every other department in Bolivia except Pando (Remsen & Traylor, unpubl. data; cf. Dott 1985), this species' presence in Dpto. Santa Cruz was expected.

Calidris minutilla. Least Sandpiper

BDG saw two at the Santa Cruz city sewage ponds on 9 Oct. 1983, one there on 24 March 1984, and five there on 9 April 1984; on all occasions the birds were studied at close range and the yellowish legs seen clearly. The only previous Bolivian record is from Dpto. Pando (Gyldenstolpe 1945).

Sterna hirundo. Common Tern

BDG obtained excellent views of two birds on 1 Jan. 1983 about 15 km south of the city of Santa Cruz. Additional localities for interior South America were given by Pinto (1964), DiCostanzo (1978), Remsen & Ridgely (1980), and Nores & Yzurieta (1980b).

Otus watsonii. Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl

One was netted at the Río Quizer on the San Ramón-Concepción road, 300 m, Prov. Ñuflo de Chávez, on 12 June 1984 (LSUMZ 123553). This is the southernmost record of this species.

Myiopagis gaimardii. Forest Elaenia

JVR collected one on 11 June 1984 at the Río Quizer (LSUMZ 124629), where 1-2 were noted daily 10-15 June. This is the southernmost known locality for this species.

Myiopagis caniceps. Gray Elaenia

JVR collected one on 21 July 1984 at approx. 3 km by road south, approx. 3 km west of Santiago de Chiquitos, 700 m (LSUMZ 124630). This record fills a gap in previous records between Dpto. Tarija (Bond & Meyer de Schauensee 1943) and Mato Grosso and Paraguay (Meyer de Schauensee 1966).

Contopus borealis. Olive-sided Flycatcher

CGS collected one on 9 Jan. 1984 at 14.5 km by road northwest of Masicurí, 1050 m, Prov. Vallegrande (LSUMZ 124403). This is the southernmost record for this North American migrant.

Muscisaxicola fluviatilis. Little Ground-Tyrant

JVR saw one at the Río Quizer on 10 June 1984 on a sandbar in the river, as is typical for this species elsewhere (Remsen & Parker 1983). This is the southernmost record of this species in Bolivia.

Tachycineta albiventer. White-winged Swallow

BDG saw at least 10 at the sewage ponds of the city of Santa Cruz on 9 June 1984. This is the southernmost record of this species in Bolivia.

Tachycineta leucopyga. Chilean Swallow

BDG saw two at 1 km north, approx. 4 km east of YPFB Refinery, approx. 10 km south of Santa Cruz, 425 m, Prov. Ibañez, on 4 May 1985; they were studied at close range and in direct comparison to three White-rumped Swallows, *T. leucorrhoa*. There was only one previous Bolivian record of this austral migrant (Schulenberg & Remsen 1982).

Hirundo rustica. Barn Swallow

CGS collected one at 2.5 km by road N, 8 km by road E Montero, 300 m, Prov. Santiesteban, on 8 Feb. 1984 (LSUMZ 124681). Although Dott's (1985) sight records were the first reports for Dpto. Santa Cruz, this is the first specimen from the department.

Cissopis leveriana. Magpie Tanager

CGS saw one individual on 28 Dec. 1978 at 7 km north, 17 km west of Buena Vista, 353 m, Prov. Ichilo. BDG saw four on 12 March 1983 in second-growth about 75 km west of Santa Cruz near Santa Fe and Amboró; he also saw two on 20 July 1984 near Villa Imperial in the same general area. These are the southernmost records for this species in Bolivia.

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