



Colombian Orinoco  
Integrated Development  
Center "Las Gaviotas"

## Birds of the Orinoco Region



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To the memory of Dr.  
**Armando Dugand**  
Eminent Colombian Ornithologist



## Prologue

*The calculation of the possible settlements to be made in the future in remote regions that still are so far from development requires a critical review of the systems and methods used historically in other regions, because the human intervention in different territories has contributed to the progressive deterioration of the respective habitats. Then, facing a general development project such as this of the Colombian Orinoco, we are using an approach in which we apply the greatest number of known scientific knowledge and rationally appropriate for a policy of harmonious interaction and mutual benefit both anthropological and ecological.*

*The first step is to quantify existing resources on this rest of nature that man excludes in their usual domestic reductions. The modern ecological concept respects that power "over nature" and thanks to his mediation, maintains the regulator character of the ecological linkages.*

*In the past, whenever the man populated a natural region modified it regarding his needs, without having prior knowledge of the ecological situation priors to his doings. Regarding the Orinoco you cannot speak of absolute virginity in relation to the modifications due to the little human intervention, on an ecosystem that has remained stable with respect to its own natural changes. The integrated Development Center "Las Gaviotas" whose basic task is*

*to lay the foundations of Tropical rationality and the generation of a scale model for the Colombian Orinoco Region, she tries the previous understanding and appreciation of the environment in terms of its operation as an integral habitat and its functional perspectives as the object of a human settlement in a tropical process.*

*The Orinoco region presents a wide spectrum of species, whose strangeness and intrinsic value are similar to its magnitude. For these reasons we are very please to present the scholarly work of Father Olivares, not only as an example of a comprehensive conception of the problem under study, but as a contribution to national science in the field of taxonomy, in which context he has illustrious predecessors who have worked in other regions of our country.*

Integrated Development Center

"Las Gaviotas" Colombian Orinoco Region

Paolo Lugari Castrillon

Director



Illustration I –Tinamu, Chorola

*Tinamus major*. - Its Industrialization would provide delicious meat and eggs. It is still unattended this fabulous natural resource.

## Introduction

To date are registered in the Colombian Orinoco Region 817 subspecies (30.60%), 853 species (54.16%), 468 genera (69.03%), 70 families (83.33%) and 19 orders (95, 00%) of 2,179 subspecies, 1575 species, 678 genera, 84 families and 20 orders, totaling approximately the Colombian avifauna.

Acevedo Latorre et al. (1971:332) said:

“Orinoquia: This region comprises the territory between the foothills of the Cordillera Oriental and the Republic of Venezuela, separated from the Amazon to the south by Ecuador climate. It consists of dilated savannas watered by streams that flow into the Orinoco River.

A major highlight is the Serrania de La Macarena and the foothills of the Cordillera Oriental. This region also known as Los Llanos Orientales corresponds to the departments of Boyacá and Meta, the Municipality of Arauca and commissariats in Guainía, Vaupés and Vichada. The climate in general is semi-humid with high temperatures and zenithal rainfalls. Several major rivers of the country, tributaries of the Orinoco cross it from west toward east, these rivers are Arauca, Meta, Casanare, Vichada, Guaviare, Ingrid, Tomo, Tuparro Cinaruco.



The cattle husbandry stands as a main economic activity of its inhabitants, and in a small scale, fishing, agriculture, forestry and mining.

The Orinoco is sparsely populated; there are still some indigenous groups in the process of civilizing. The only village with certain importance is Villavicencio, capital of Meta department; other major centers are Arauca, Tame, Puerto Carreño, San Felipe (Obando), Puerto Lopez, Acacias and Yopal (Marroquin)”

Birds recorded in this region are 1,000 species and subspecies, the full list is presented following Schauensee Meyer's (1970) in terms of nomenclature, sequences and transfer of some species to different families. Birds recorded in this region are 1,000 species and subspecies, the full list is presented following Schauensee Meyer's (1970) in terms of nomenclature, sequences and transfer of some species to different families. To give an idea of the wealth we write down the percentage between the number of species of the Orinoco and the total species of families across the country.

According to the table, families with more species in Colombia are: Trochilidae with 143 Orinoquia's, 63 (44,06%); Formicariidae 127, Orinoquia 58 (45,67%); Tyranniadae 166, Orinoquia 97 (58,43%); Thraupidae 123, Orinoquia 63 (51,22%). Well represented are Ardeidae; 22 species in Colombia, Orinoco, Orinoquia 17 (77.27%); Cathartidhae 6 Orinoco 5 (83.33%), yet also Vultur gryphus

(Condor) which is recorded in the Orinoco because is already registered in *Divortium aquarum*, is already extinct here.

There is representation of all families with a single species in Colombia and among the highest percentage (100%) in their species with respect to all the territory are two from water and two arboreal: Podicipedidae 4 and Ciconiidae 3 Rupicolidae 2 Motacillidae 2.

The Ornithological history of collections and study begins with George K. Cherrie and his wife, 1898-1899, which obtained in Maipures 87 species.

Leo E. Miller and F.X. Iglseeder, 1913, who were in Maipures in its trip to the hill Duida (Venezuela) added 16 species to the number of Cherrie. Chapman, 1913, on commission from the American Museum in New York, visited Chipaque, Quetame and Villavicencio and collected more than 600 specimens. Manuel Gonzalez, shortly thereafter, won in Barrigón 79 skins.

Dugand and Lehman, 1943, wrote in Caldasia about the material collected for the Institute of Natural Sciences (ICN). Nicéforo María 1945 to 48, also in Caldasia gave some notes about birds of Meta. Meyer von Schauensee, 1948- 1952 registered all known records of the Orinoco; among the last of the publication of Dugand (1951).

Comparing the wildlife birds from the tropical zone (Eastern Plains, which itself is known as the Orinoco region) and the high Orinoco drainage areas and the moors in the Andes, there is lists 150

species and subspecies (included in the general list and taken the material of the Ornithology, ICN), the *Divortium aquarum*, between the slopes of the Orinoco and Magdalena rivers.

From 1952 onwards they continued collecting and respective publications were made. They are presented in chronological order with the authors of these works and lists of aggregated species. The longer works are given a short comment or an introduction transcribed.

The most recent publications of greater length and therefore with a higher number of additions are: Blake (1961, 1962) with his studies on the northern region of the Serrania de la Macarena and north of Boyaca and Arauca. Olivares (1962) who published his work on the south side of the same mountain range, Nicéforo and Olivares (1964.1965, 1966, 1967, 1968) in their additions to the bird part of the whole territory in this work, the Meta has the first place.

We continue with a study of 222 species and subspecies from the latest collections made for Ornithology, of ICN from Meta and Vichada. In the latter region are added 24 forms, with which is extended the area formerly known to the Colombian east species, including Puerto Carreño. Furthermore, as the result of a thorough review of the collections is exposed a comment about new locations and birds in the Orinoco where have obtained materials in recent years, without discarding old records which for one reason or another not had been presented in the literature ornithological;

but with all this exhaustive search, in the above lists are added only 12 species.

It ends with a list of 38 species of 23 families, that as far as Colombia is concerned, only have been recorded in the Orinoco, in a typical village just 3 subspecies *Synallaxis gujanensis columbiana* Chapman, 1914, described already in Buenavista, near from Villavicencio; *Myrmeciza atrothraax metae* of Schauensee, 1947, Quenane (Meta Llanos); outside these Passeriformes 1 Caprimulgiformes, *Chordeiles pussilus septentrionalis* (Hellmayr), 1908, Maipures, and originally called *Nannochordeiles*.

39 forms whose type location are in the drainage area of the Orinoco and have also been reported in other regions of the country are presented, the rich birdlife of the Orinoco, shows the great potential of the GEA and its biota. The characteristic of the bird, which is not very noticeable, but this contradicted some authors, is manifested by the final list of 37 subspecies of typical location in the Orinoco and that there have only been registered in the case of Colombia, as well as 12 endemic known so far.

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Illustration II - Tinamu Chorola

*Crypturellus soui*.- protecting them increases their population and industrialization their meat becomes feasible.

## Present Avifauna of the Orinoco Region

The records of 1,000 species and subspecies of Colombian Orinoco Region presented here, show in part, the potential of birds mainly of so-called Eastern Plains, without the omission of the Sierra de la Macarena, the western slopes of the Cordillera Oriental from its high tops.

There are few large-scale collections. We list: Maipures, La Macarena, some localities of the drainage of Arauca and around Villavicencio q.v. So that the number of species recorded here are more than half of all the known in Colombia, as the region under study includes more or less a quarter of the national territory, this clearly indicates the great variety of birds.

Here are not represented Procellariiformes (Diomededidae, Procellariidae and Hydrobatidae), nor Phaethonidae, Pelecanidae, Sulidae, Fregatidae (Pelecaniformes) Phoenicopteridae (Ciconiiformes), Panidionidae (Falconiformes), Aramidae (Gruiformes) Haematopodidae and Stercorariidae (Charadriiformes), Alaudidae, Bombycillidae (passerines); So much for the Colombian avifauna. Of the 22 South American orders, the Orinoco has 19 and 70 of the 95 families.

Tinamiformes

## Tinamidae

*Tinamus tao larensis* Phelps and Phelps Jr.

*Tinamus major ruficeps* Sclater and Salvin

*Nothocercus* Julius (Bonaparte)

*Crypturellus cinereus cinereus* (Gmelin)

*Crypturellus soui soui* (Hermann)

*Crypturellus soui caquetae* (Chapman)

*Crypturellus undulatus yapura* (Spix)

*Crypturellus duidae duidae* Zimmer

*Crypturellus duidae cursitans* Wetmore y Phelps

## Podicipediformes

### Podicipedidae

*Phalacrocorax olivaceus olivaceus* (Humboldt)

## Anhingidae

*Anhinga anhinga anhinga* (Linneo)

## Ciconiiformes

### Ardeidae

*Ardea herodias* subsp.

*Ardea cocoi* Linneo

*Carmerodius albus egretta* (Gmelin)

*Egretta thula thula* (Molina)



Florida caerulea caerulescens (Latham)  
Butorides virescens virescens (Linneo)  
Butorides striatus (Linneo)  
Agamia agami (Gmelin)  
Bulbucus ibis ibis (Linneo)  
Syrigma sibilatrix fostersmithi Friedmann  
Ptilerodius pileatus (Boddaert)  
Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli (Gmelin)  
Nyctanassa violácea cayennensis (Gmelin)  
Tigrisoma lineatum lineatum (Boddaert)  
Trigrisoma fasciatum salmoni Sclater and Salvin  
Zebrilus undulatus (Gmelin)  
Ixobrychus exilis bogotensis Chapman



## Cochleariidae

Cochlearius, cochlearius, cochlearius (Linneo)

Euxenura maguari (Gmelin)

Jabiru mycteria (Lichtenstein)

## Threskiornithidae

Theristicus caudatus caudatus (Boddaert)

Cercibis oxycerca (Spix)

Mesenbrinibis cayennensis (Gmelin)

Phimosus infuscatus berlepschi Hellmayr

Eudocimus albus (Linneo)

Eudocimus ruber (Linneo)

Ajaia ajaja (Linneo)

## Anseriformes

### Anhimidae

Anhima cornuta (Linneo)

### Anatidae

*Dendocygna viduata* (Linneo)

*Dendrocygna autumnalis discolor* Sclater and Salvin

*Neochen jubata* (Spix)

*Anas flavirostris* cl. *Andium* > *altipetens*

*Anas geórgica niceforoi* Wetmore and Borrero

*Anas discors discors* Linneo

*Anas cyanoptera borroroi* Snyder and Lumusden

*Merganetta armata colombiana* Des Murs

*Aythya affinis* (Eyton)

*Amazonetta brasiliensis* (Gmelin)

*Carinia Moschata* (Linneo)

*Oxyura jamaicensis andina* Lehmann

## Falconiformes

### Acthardidae

*Vultur gryphus* Linneo

*Sarcoramphus papa* (Linneo)

*Coragyps atratus* subsp.

*Coragyps atratus foetens* (Lichtenstein)

*Cathartes aura jota* (Molina)

*Cathartes aura ruficollis* Spix

*Cathartes ura jota* X *ruficollis*

*Cathartes burrovianus burrovianus* Cassin

### Accipitridae

*Elanus leucurus leucurus* (Vieillot)

Elanoïdes forficatus yetapa (Vieillot)  
Chondrohierax uncinatus uncinatus (Temminck)  
Harpagus bidentatus bidentatus (Latahm)  
Ictinia plumbea (Gmelin)  
Accipiter bicolor bicolor (Vieillot)  
Accipiter cooperi (Bonaparte)  
Accipiter superciliosus superciliosus (Linneo)  
Accipiter collaris Sclater  
Accipiter poliogaster (Temminck)  
Accipiter striatus ventralis Sclater  
Geranoaetus melanoleucus meridensis Swann  
Buteo albicaudatus colonus Berlepsch  
Buteo albonotatus abbreviates Cabanis  
Buteo platyterus platypterus (Vieillot)  
Buteo magnirostris magnirostris (Gmelin)  
Buteo leucorrhous (Quoy and Gaimard)  
Buteo nitidus nitidus (Latham)  
Leucopternis albicollis williaminae of Schauensee  
Leucopternis schistacea schistacea (Sundevall)  
Heterospizias meridionalis meridionalis (Latham)  
Buteogallus anthracinus anthracinus (Lichtenstein)  
Buteogallus urubitinga (Gmelin)  
Morphnus guinanensis (Daudin)  
Harpia harpyja (Linneo)  
Oroaetus isidori (Des Murs)  
Spizastur melanoleucos (Vieillot)  
Spizaetus ornatus (Daudin)

*Spizaestus tyrannus* (Wied)

*Circus cinereus* Vieillot

*Circus buffoni* (Gmelin)

*Geranospiza caerulescens caerulescens* (Vieillot)

## Falconidae

*Herpetotheres cachinnans cachinnans* (Linneo)

*Micrastur semitorquatus semitorquatus* (Vieillot)

*Micrastur mirandollei mirandollei* (Schlegel)

*Micrastur ruficollis gilvicollis* (Vieillot)

*Daptrius ater* Vieillot

*Daptrius americanus americanus* (Boddaert)

*Milvago chimachima cordatus* Bangs y Penard

*Polyborus plancus cheriway* (Jacquin)

*Falco deiroleucus* Temminck

*Falco rufigularis* Daudin

*Falco femoralis femoralis* Temminck

*Falco columbarius columbarius* Linneo

*Falco sparverius isabellinus* Swainson

*Falco sparverius intermedius* (Cory)

*Falco sparverius ochraceus* (Cori)?

## Galliformes

### Cracidae

*Ortalis guttata guttata* (Spix)

*Ortalis ruficauda ruficauda* (Jardine)

*Penelope purpurascens aequatorialis* Salvadori y Festa

*Penelope jacquacu jacquacu* Spix

*Penelope montagnii montagnii* (Bonaparte)

*Penelope argyrotis mesaeus* Conover

*Pipile pipile cumanensis* (Jacquin)

*Aburria aburri* (Lesson)

*Chamaepetes goudotii* (Lesson)

*Crax alector* Linneo

*Crax dabentoni* Gray

*Mitu salvini* (Reinhardt)

*Mitu tomentosa* (Spix)

*Pauxi pauxi pauxi* (Linneo)

## Phasianidae

*Colinus cristatus bogotensis* Dugand

*Colinus cristatus parvicristatus* (Gould)

*Colinus sonnini* (Temminck)

*Colinus cristatus* subsp.

*Odontophorus gujanensis buckley* Chubb

## Opisthocomidae

*Opistochochus hoazin* (Müller)

## Gruiformes

### Psophidae

*Psophia crepitans crepitans* Linneo

*Psophia crepitans napensis* Sclater y Salvin

### Rallidae

*Rallus semiplumbeus* Sclater

*Aramides cajanea* (Müller)

*Porzana carolina* (Linneo)

*Porzana albicollis typhoea* Peters

*Laterallus exilis* (Temminck)

*Laterallus viridis viridis* (Müller)

*Mycropygia schomburgkii schomburgkii* (Schomburgk)

*Coturnicops notata* (Gould)

*Neocrex erythrops olivascens* Chubb

*Porphyriops melanops bogotensis* Chapman

*Porphyryla martinica* (Linneo)

*Fulica americana columbiana* Chapman

### Heliornithidae

*Heliornis fulica* (Boddaert)

### Eurypygidae



*Eurypyga helias helias* (Pallas)

*Eurypyga helias major* Hatlaub

## Charadriiformes

### Jacanidae

*Jacana jacana melanopygia* (Sclater)

*Jacana jacana intermedia* (Sclater)

### Charadriidae

*Vanellus chilensis cayennensis* (Gmelin)

*Hoploxypterus cayanus* (Latham)

*Charadrius collaris* Vieillot

### Scolopacidae

*Tringa solitaria solitaria* Wilson

*Tringa flavipes* (Gmelin)

*Tringa melanoleuca* (Gmelin)

*Actitis macularia* (Linneo)

*Calidris minutilla* (Vieillot)

*Calidris melanotos* (Vieillot)

*Micropalama himantopus* (Bonaparte)

*Gallinago gallinago delicata* (Ord)

*Gallinago nobilis* Sclater

*Gallinago undulata undulata* (Boddaert)

*Gallinago stricklandii jamesoni* (Bonaparte)

*Gallinago imperialis* Sclater and Salvin

## Recurvirostridae

*Himantopus himantopus mexicanus* (Müller)

## Phalaropodidae

*Phalaropus fulicarius* (Linneo)

## Burhinidae

*Burhinus bistriatus vocifer* (L'Herminier)

## Laridae

*Larus atricilla* (Linneo)

*Phaetusa simplex simplex* (Gmelin)

*Sterna superciliaris* Vieillot

*Sterna albifrons antillarum* (Lesson)

## Rhyncopidae

*Rynchops nigra* subps.

*Rynchops nigra cinerascens* Spix

## Columbiformes

### Psittacidae

*Columba fasciata albilinea* Bonaparte

*Columba speciosa* Gmelin

*Columba cayennensis cayennensis* Bonnaterre

*Columba pallidicrissa* Chub

*Columba subvinacea ogilviegranti* Chub

*Columba subvinacea zuliae* Cory

*Columba subvinacea purpureotincta* Ridgway

*Columba plumbea bogotensis* (Berlepsch and Leverkühn)

*Zenaida auriculata pentheria* Bonaparte

*Columbina passerina albivitta* (Bonaparte)

*Columbina minuta minuta* (Linneo)

*Columbina minuta elaeodes* (Todd)

*Columbina minuta* subsp.

*Columbina talpacoti rufipennis* (Bonaparte)

*Columbina talpacoti rufipennis-talpacoti*

*Claravis pretiosa* (Ferrari-Pérez)

*Leptotila verreauxi verreauxi* (Bonaparte)

*Leptotila pallida* (Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

*Leptotila rufaxilla pallidipectus* Chapman

*Geotrygon montana montana* (Linneo)

*Geotrygon violácea albiventer* Lawrence

*Geotrygon linearis* (Prevost)

## Psittaciformes

## Psittacidae

*Ara militaris militaris* (Linneo)

*Ara macao* (Linneo)

*Ara chloroptera* Gray

*Ara severa castaneiforme* Lafresnaye

*Ara manilata* (Boddaert)

*Aratinga acuticaudata haemorrhous* Spix

*Aratinga leucophtalmus callogenys* (Salvadori)

*Aratinga leucophtalmus nicefori* de Schauensee

*Aratinga pertinax lehmanni* Dugand

*Aratinga pertinax cenezuelae* Zimmer and Phelps

*Pyrrhura melanura melanura* (Spix)

*Pyrrhura melanura souancei* (Verreaux)

*Pyrrhura calliptera* (Massena y Souance)

*Forpus conspicillatus metae* Borrero and Hernández



Illustration III Heron

*Agamia Agami*.- This heron is very rare in the Orinoco; it seems that only the registration of Pachiaquiario (Meta) is known

*Brotogeris jugularis exsul* Todd

*Brotogeris cyanoptera* (Pelzeln)

*Touit huetii* (Temminck)

*Touit stictopectera stictopectera* (Sclater)

*Pionites melanocephala pallida* (Berlepsch)

*Pionus menstruus menstruus* (Linneo)

*Pionus seniloides* (Massena and Souance)

*Amazona ochrocephala ochrocephala* (Gmelin)

*Amazona amazonica amazonica* (Linneo)

*Amazona mercenaria canipalliata* (Cabanis)

*Amazona farinosa inornata* (Salvatori)

*Deroptryus accipitrinus accipitrinus* (Linneo)

## Cuculiformes

### Cuculidae

*Coccyzus americanus americanus* (Linneo)

*Coccyzus melacoryphus* Vieillot

*Piaya cayana circe* Bonaparte

*Piaya cayana mesura* (Cabanis and Heine)

*Piaya cayana* subsp.

*Piaya minuta minuta* (Vieillot)

*Crotophaga ani* Linneo

*Crotophaga sulcirostris sulcirostris* Swainson

*Tapera naevia naevia* (Linneo)

*Dromococcyx phasianellus rufigularis* Lawrence

## Strigiformes

### Tytonidae

*Tyto alba contempta* (Hartert)

## Strigidae

*Otus choliba crucigerus* (Spix)

*Otus watsonii* (Cassin)

*Otus Albogularis albogularis* (Cassin)

*Bubo virginianus scotinus* Oberholser

*Pulsatrix perspicillata perspicillata* (Latham)

*Glaucidium jardini jardini* (Bonaparte)

*Glaucidium brasilianum ucayalae* Chapman

*Speotyto cunicularia carrikeri* Stone

*Ciccaba huhula* (Daudin)

*Ciccaba virgata minuscula* Kelso

*Ciccaba virgata macconnelli* Chubb

*Ciccaba albitarsus* (Bonaparte)

*Rhinoptynx clamator clamator* (Vieillot)

*Asio stygius robustus* Kelso

## Caprimulgiformes

### Steatornithidae

*Steatornis caripensis* Humboldt

## Nyctibiidae

*Nyctibius grandis* (Gmelin)

*Nyctibius griseus griseus* (Gmelin)

## Caprimulgidae

*Chordeiles pusillus septentrionalis* (Hellmayr)

*Chordeiles rupestris xyostictus* Oberholser

*Chordeiles rupestris* subsp.

*Chordeiles acutipennis acutipennis* (Hermann)

*Nyctiprogne leucopyga exigua* Friedmann

*Podager nacunda minor* Cory

*Nyctidromus albicollis albicollis* (Gmelin)

*Caprimulgus rufus noctivigulus* Wetmore and Phelps

*Caprimulgus longirostris ruficervix* (Sclater)

*Caprimulgus cayennensis cayennensis* Gmelin

*Caprimulgus maculicaudus* (Lawrence)

*Caprimulgus nigrescens* Cabanis

*Uropsalis segmentata segmentata* (Cassin)

*Uropsalis lyra lyra* (Bonaparte)

## Apodiformes

### Apodidae

*Streptoprocne zonaris alibicincta* (Cabanis)

*Cypseloides rutilus brunnitorques* (Lafresnaye)



*Chaetura cinereiventris schistacea* Todd  
*Chaetura cinerei ventris sclateri* Pelzen  
*Chaetura brachyura brachyura* (Jardine)  
*Reinarda squamata semota* Riley

## Trochilidae

*Doryfera johannae johannae* (Bourcier)  
*Doryfera ludoviciae* (Bourcier and Mulsant)  
*Glaucis hirsuta affinis* Lawrence  
*Threnetes leucurus cervinicauda* Gould  
*Phaetornis guy apicalis* (Tschudi)  
*Phaetornis malaris moorei* Lawrence  
*Phaetornis malaris insolitus* Zimmer  
*Phaetornis hispidus* (Gould)  
*Phaetornis squalidus* (Temminck)  
*Phaetornis augusti augusti* (Bourcier)  
*Phaetornis augusti vicarious* (Simon)  
*Phaetornis griceogularis* Gould  
*Phaetornis longuemareus atrimentalis* Lawrence  
*Eutoxeres aquila aquila* (Bourcier)  
*Campylopterus largispennis aequatorialis* Gould  
*Campylopterus falcatus* (Swainson)  
*Florisuga mellivora* (Linneo)  
*Colibri delphinae* (Lesson)  
*Colibri thalassinus cyanotus* (Bourcier)  
*Colibri coruscans coruscans* (Gould)  
*Anthracothorax nigricollis nigricollis* (Vieillot)

Chrysolampis mosquitus (Linneo)  
Klais guimeti guimeti (Bourcier)  
Lophornis delattrei lessoni Simon  
Lophornis stictolopha Salvin and Elliot  
Lophornis chalybea verreauxii Bourcier and Verraux  
Popelairia popelairii (Du Bus)  
Popelairia conversii (Bourcier and Mulsant)  
Chlorestes notatus notatus (Reichenbach)  
Chlorostilbon mellisigus phoeropygus (Tschudi)  
Chlorostilbon mellisugus nanus Berlepsch and Hartert  
Chlorostilbon poortmani (Bourcier)  
Thalurania furcata colombica (Bourcier)  
Thalurania furcata nigrofasciata (Gould)  
Thalurania furcata viridipectus Gould  
Hylocharis sapphirina (Gmelin?)  
Chrysuronia oenone oenone (Lesson)  
Polytmus guainumbi doctus Peters  
Amazilia versicolor millerii (Bourcier)  
Amazilia fimbriata (Gmelin)  
Amazilia fimbriata apicalis (Gould)  
Amazilia viridigaster viridigaster (Bourcier)  
Chalybura buffonii caeruleogaster (Gould)  
Adelomya melanogenys melanogenys (Fraser)  
Heliodoxa leadbeateri leadbeateri (Bourcier)  
Heliodoxa leadbeateri parvula Berlepsch  
Heliodoxa jacula jacula Gould  
Aglaeactis cupripennis (Bourcier)

Lafresnaya lafresnayi lafresnayi (Boissonneau)  
Pterophanes cyanopterus cyanopterus (Fraser)  
Coeligena torquata torquata (Boissonneau)  
Coeligena bonapartei (Boissonneau)  
Coeligena helianthea helianthea (Lesson)  
Ensifera ensifera (Boissonneau)  
Boissonneaua flavescens flavescens (Lodigges)  
Heliangelus amethysticollis clarisse (Longuemare)  
Eriocnemis vestitus vestitus (Lesson)  
Eriocnemis cupreiventris (Fraser)  
Haplophaedia aureliae (Bourcier and Mulsant)  
Ocreatus underwoodii underwoodi (Lesson)  
Lesbiaa victoriae victoriae (Bourcier and Mulsant)  
Lesbia nuna gouldii (Loddiges)  
Ramphomicrom microrhynchum (Boissonneau)  
Metallura tryanthina tyranthina (Lodidigges)  
Chalcostigma heteropogon (Boissonneau)  
Oxypogon guerinii guerinii (Boissonneau)  
Aglaiocercus kingi kingi (Lesson)  
Heliotryx aurita aurita (Gmelin)  
Heliomaster longirostris longirostris (Audebert and Vieillot)  
Acestrura mulsanti (Bourcier)  
Acestrura heliodor heliodor (Bourcier)

Trogoniformes

Trogonidae

Pharomachrus antisianus (d'Otigny)  
Trogon melanarus euromosphus Zimmer  
Trogon viridis viridis Linneo  
Trogon collaris exoptatus Cabanis and Heine  
Trogon personatus personatus Gould  
Trogon rufus sulphureus Spix  
Trogon curucui peruvianus Swainson  
Trogon violaceus crissalis (Cabanis and Heine)

## Coraciiformes

### Alcedinidae

Ceryle torquata torquata (Linneo)  
Chloroceryle amazona amazona (Latham)  
Chloroceryle americana americana (Gmelin)  
Chloroceryle inda (Linneo)  
Chloroceryle aenea aenea (Pallas)

### Momotidae

Momotus momota momota (Linneo)  
Momotus momota microstephanus Sclater  
Momotus momota momota- microstephanus

## Piciformes

### Galbulidae

Brachygalba lugubris fuloviventris Sclater  
Brachygalba lugubris caquetae Chapman  
Brachygalba goering Sclater and Salvin  
Galbula albirostris chalconecephala Deville  
Galbula galbula (Linneo)  
Galbula tombacea tombacea Spix  
Galbula ruficauda ruficauda Cuvier  
Jacamerops aurea aurea (Müller)

## Bucconidae

Notharchus macrorhynchus hyperrhynchus (Sclater)  
Bucco macrodactylus macrodactylus (Spix)  
Bucco tamatia tamatia Gmelin  
Bucco capensis capensis Linneo  
Bucco capensis dugandi Gilliard  
Hypnelus ruficollis bicinctus (Gould)  
Malacoptila fusca fusca (Gmelin)  
Malacoptila fulvogularis substriata Sclater  
Malacoptila mystacalis mystacalis (Lafresnaye)  
Micromonacha lanceolata lanceolata (Deville)  
Monasa nigrifrons nigrifrons (Spix)  
Monasa morphoeus peruana Sclater  
Monasa flavirsotris Strickland  
Chelidoptera tenebrosa (Pallas)

## Capitonidae

Capito niger punctatus (Lesson)

Capito niger macintryei Brodkorb

Eubucco richardsoni richardsoni (Gray)

Eubucco bourcierii bourcierii (Lafresnaye)

## Ramphastidae

Aulacorhynchus prasinus albivitta (Boissonneau)

Aulacorhynchus haematopygius haematopygius (Gould)

Pteroglossus castanotis castanotis Gould

Pteroglossus pluricinctus Gould

Pteroglossus inscriptus humboldti Wagler

Pteroglossus flavirostris flavirostris Fraser

Selenidera reinwardtii (Wagler)

Andigena negrirostris (Waterhouse)

Rhamphastos vietllinus culminatus Gould

Rhamphastos ambiogus ambiguus Swainson

Rhamphastos tucanus tucanus Linneo

Rhamphastos tucanus cuvieri Wagler

## Picidae

Picumnus rufiventris rufiventris (Bonaparte)

Picumnus squamulatus squamulatus Lafresnaye

Picumnus squamulatus röhli Zimmer and Phelps

*Picumnus aurifrons* lafresnayi Malherbe  
*Picumnus pumilus* Cabanis and Heine  
*Chrysoptilus punctigula punctipectus* Cabanis and Heine  
*Piculus rivolii rivolii* (Boissonneau)  
*Piculus eubiginosus buenavistae* (Chapman)  
*Piculus flavigula magnus* (Cherrie and Reichenberger)  
*Piculus chrysochloros capistratus* (Malherbe)  
*Celeus elegans jumana* (Spix)  
*Celeus grammicus berreauxii* (Malherbe)  
*Celeus flavus flavus* (Müller)  
*Celeus torquatus occidentalis* (Hargitt)  
*Drycopus lineatus lineatus* (Linneo)  
*Drycopus lineatus lineatus* X *nuperus*  
*Melanerpes cruentatus cruentatus* (Boddaert)  
*Melanerpes rubricapillus rubricapillus* (Cabanis)  
*Veniliornis fumigatus fumigatus* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)  
*Veniliornis passerinus fidelis* (Hargitt)  
*Veniliornis affinis orenocensis* Berlepsch and Hartert  
*Pholeocephalus melanoleucos melanoleucos* (Gmelin)  
*Pholeocephalus melanoleucos melanoleucos* X *malherbii*  
*Pholeocephalus rubricollis rubricollis* (Boddaert)  
*Pholeocephalus pollens pollens* (Bonaparte)  
*Pholeocephalus haematogaster haematogaster* (Tschudi)

Passeriformes

Dendrocolaptidae

Dendrocincla tyrannina hellmayri Cory  
Dendrocincla fuliginosa phaechroa Berlepsch and Hartert  
Dendrocincla fuliginosa barinensis Phelps and Phelps, jr.  
Dendrocincla merula barletti Chubb  
Dendrocincla homochroa meridionalis Phelps and Phelps, jr.  
Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus Lafresnaye  
Glyphoryncus spirurus sublestus Peters  
Glyphoryncus spirurus rufigularis Zimmer  
Nasica longirostris longirostris (Vieillot)  
Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus promeropirhynchus (Lesson)  
Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus macarenae Blake  
Dendrocolaptes certhia certhia (Boddaert)  
Dendrocolaptes certhia rodiolatus Sclater and Salvin  
Dendrocolaptes picumnus validus Tschudi  
Xiphorhynchus picus picus (Gmelin)  
Xiphorhynchus picus picus-duidae  
Xiphorhynchus picus saturatior (Hellmayr)  
Xiphorhynchus picus subsp.  
Xiphorhynchus obsoletus notatus (Eyton)  
Xiphorhynchus obsoletus palliatus (Des Murs)  
Xiphorhynchus spixii buenavistae Zimmer  
Xiphorhynchus guttatus guttatoides (Lafresnaye)  
Xiphorhynchus guttatus demonstratus Hartert and Goodson  
Xiphorhynchus guttatus demonstratus X nanus  
Xiphorhynchus guttatus polystictus (Salvin and Godman)  
Xiphorhynchus triangularis (Lafresnaye)  
Lepidocolaptes souleyetii lineaticeps (Lafresnaye)



Lepidocolaptes affinis lacrymiger (Des Murs)  
Campylorhamphus trochilirostris venezuelensis (Chapman)  
Campylorhamphus pusillus pusillus (Sclater)  
Campylorhamphus procurvoides sanus Zimmer

## Furnariidae

Cinclodes fuscus oreobates Scott  
Leptasthenura andicola exterior Todd  
Synallaxis azarae elegantior Sclater  
Synallaxis moesta moesta Sclater  
Synallaxis subpudica Sclater  
Synallaxis albescens insignis Zimmer  
Synallaxis albigularis Sclater  
Synallaxis gujanensis columbianus Chapman  
Synallaxis connamomea cinnamomea Lafresnaye  
Synallaxis rutilans caquetensis Chapman  
Synallaxis gularis gularis Lafresnaye  
Synallaxis gularis cinereiventris Chapman  
Cranioleuca subcristata (Sclater)  
Cranioleuca vulpina alopecias (Pelzen)  
Schizoeaca fuliginosa fuliginosa (Lafresnaye)  
Asthenes flammulata multostriata (Sclater)  
Phacellodomus rufifrons inornatus Ridgway  
Margarornis squamiger perlatus (Lesson)  
Premnornis guttuligera guttuligera (Sclater)  
Premnoplex brunnescens brunnescens (Sclater)

*Pseudocolaptes boissenneautii* (Lafresnaye)  
*Pseudocolaptes boissenneautii meridae* Hartert and Goodson  
*Hyloctistes suvulatus subulatus* (Spix)  
*Ancistrops strigilatus* (Spix)  
*Syndactyla subularis striolata* (Todd)  
*Philydor erythrocerus subfulvus* Sclater  
*Philydor pyrrhodes* (Cabanis)  
*Philydor erythropterus erythropterus* (Sclater)  
*Philydor ruficaudatus ruficaudatus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)  
*Automolus infuscatus infuscatus* (Sclater)  
*Automolus rubiginosus cinnamomeigula* Hellmayr  
*Automolus ochrolaemus turdinus* (Pelzen)  
*Automolus rufipileatus consobrinus* (Sclater)  
*Thripadectes flamulatus* (Eyton)  
*Thripadectes holostictus holostictus* (Sclater and Salvin)  
*Thripadectes melanorhyncus* (Tschudi)  
*Xenops milleri milleri* (Chapman)  
*Xenops minutus remoratus* Zimmer  
*Xenops minutus ruficaudus* (Vieillot)  
*Sclerurus albigularis albigularis* Sclater and Salvin  
*Sclerurus mexicanus andinus* Chapman  
*Sclerurus rufigularis fulvigularis* Todd  
*Sclerurus caudacutus bruneus* Sclater  
*Lochmias nematura sororia* Sclater and Salvin

Formicariidae

Cymbilaimus lineatus intermedius (Haetert and Goodson)  
Taraba major granadensis (Cabanis)  
Taraba major semifasciatus (Cabanis)  
Sakesphorus canadensis intermedius (Cherrie?)  
Sakesphorus canadensis subsp.  
Thamnophilus doliatus fraterculus Berlepsch and Hartert  
Thamnophilus palliatus tenuipunctatus Lafresnaye  
Thamnophilus palliatus tenuifasciatus Lawrence  
Thamnophilus nigrocinereus cinereoniger Pelzeln  
Thamnophilus schistaceus capitalis Sclater  
Thamnophilus schistaceus subsp.  
Thamnophilus punctatus subcinereus (Todd)  
Thamnophilus punctatus interpositus Hartert and Goodson  
Thamnophilus amazonicus amazonicus Sclater  
Thamnophilus amazonicus cinereiceps Pelzeln  
Thamnistes anabatinus aequatorialis Sclater  
Dysithamnus mentalis semicinereus Sclater  
Thamnomanes ardesiacus ardesiacus (Sclater and Salvin)  
Thamnomanes plumbeus leucocictus (Sclater)  
Thamnomanes caesius glaucus Cabanis  
Myrmotherula brachyuran brachyura (Herman)  
Myrmotherula obscura Zimmer  
Myrmotherula surinamensis multostriata Sclater  
Myrmotherula cherries Berlepsch and Hartert  
Myrmotherula hauxwelli suffusa Zimmer  
Myrmotherula ornata ornata (Sclater)  
Myrmotherula ornate saturate (Chapman)

Myrmotherula erythruraerythrura Sclater  
Myrmotherula axillaris melaena (Sclater)  
Myrmotherula schisticolor interior (Chapman)  
Myrmotherula behni behni Berlepsch and Leverkhn  
Myrmotherula menetriesii pallida Berlepsch and Hartert  
Dichrozona cincta cincta (Pelzen)  
Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus frater Sclater and Salvin  
Formicivora grisea rufiventris Carriker  
Cercomacra cinerascens (Sclater)  
Cercomacra tyrannina tyrannina (Sclater)  
Cercomacra tyrannina vicina Todd  
Cercomacra nigricans nigricans Sclater  
Myrboborus leucophrys erythrophris (Sclater)  
Myrioborus myotherinus elegans (Sclater)  
Hypocnemoides melanopogon occidentalis Zimmer  
Pernocstola leucostigma subplumbea (Sclater and Salvin)  
Sclateria naevia argentata (Des Murs)  
Myrmeciza longipes griseipectus Berlepsch and Hartert  
Myrmeciza melanoceps (Spix)  
Myrmeciza immaculata immaculata (Lafresnaye)  
Myrmeciza trothorax metae de Schauensee  
Hylophylax naevia theresae (Des Murs)  
Hylophylax poecilonata duidae Chapman  
Phelopsis nigromaculata nigromaculata (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)  
Chameza campanisona columbiana Berlepsch and Stolzmann  
Chamaeza nobilis rubida Zimmer  
Formicarius colma colma Boddaert

Formicarius analis connectis saturatus Ridgway  
Formicarius analis connectens Chapman  
Myrmornis torquata sarayacuensis (Chubb)  
Grallaria squamigera squamigera Prévost and Des Murs  
Grallaria guatimalensis carmelitae Todd  
Grallaria guatimalensis regulus Sclater  
Grallaria ruficapilla ruficapilla Lafresnaye  
Grallaria rufula rufula Lafresnaye  
Grallaria quitensis alticola Todd  
Myrmothera campanisona modesta (Sclater)  
Grallaricula flavirostris flavirostris (Sclater)  
Grallaricula ferrugineipectus rara Hellmayr and Madarász?  
Conopohaga castaneiceps castaneiceps Sclater

## Rhinocryptidae

Scytalopus femoralis confuses Zimmer  
Scytalopus femoralis atratus Hellmayr  
Scytalopus latebricola meridanus Hellmayr  
Scytalopus magellanicus griseicollis (Lafresnaye)

## Cotingidae

Laniisoma elegans venezuelensis Phelps and Gilliard  
Cotinga cayana cayana (Linneo)  
Xilophena punicea (Pallas)

Ampelion rubrocristatus (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)  
Pipreola riefferi riefferi (Boissonneau)  
Pipreola arcuata arcuata (Lafresnaye)  
Ampelioides tschudii (Gray)  
Lodopleura isabellae Parzudaki  
Lipaugus fuscocinereus (Lafresnaye)  
Lipaugus vociferans vociferans (Vied)  
Pachyramphus versicolor versicolor (Hartlaub)  
Pachyramphus castaneus saturatus (Chapman)  
Pachyramphus cinnamomeus magdalenae Chapman  
Pachyramphus polychopterus tristis (Kaup)  
Pachyramphus polychopterus niger (Spix)  
Pachyramphus marginatus nanus Bangs and Penard  
Pachyramphus albogriseus albogriseus Sclater  
Platypsaris minor (Lesson)  
Tityra cayana cayana (Linneo)  
Tityra cayana candida de Schauensee  
Tityra semifasciata fortis Berlepsch and Stolzmann  
Tityra inquisitor erythrogeus (Selby)  
Querula purpurata (Müller)  
Pyroderus scutatus granadensis ((Lafresnaye)  
Cephalopterus ornatus Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire  
Gymnoderus foetidus (Linneo)

## Rupicolidae

Rupicola rupicola (Linneo)

*Rupicola peruviana aequatorialis* Taczanowski

## Pipridae

*Pipra erythrocephala* (Linneo)

*Pipra erythrocephala berlepschi* Ridgway

*Pipra pipra coracina* Sclater

*Pipra isidorei isidorei* Sclater

*Pipra coronata carbonata* Todd

*Pipra coronata caquetae* de Schauensee

*Teleonema filicauda* (Spix)

*Corapipo leucorrhoea leucorrhoea* (Sclater)

*Manacus manacus interior* Chapman

*Machaeropterus regulus striolatus* (Bonaparte)

*Chloropipo holochlora holochlora* Sclater

*Heterocercus flavivertex* Pelzeln

*Tyranneutes stolzmanni* (Hellmayr)

*Piprites chloris antioquiae* Chapman

*Schiffornis turdinus stenorhynchus* ((Sclater and Salvin)

*Schiffornis turdinus* subsp.

## Tyrannidae

*Muscicaxicola alpine quesadae* de Sachauensee

*Muscicaxicola maculirostris niceforoi* Zimmer

*Myotheretes striaticollis striaticollis* (Sclater)

*Myotheretes fumigatus fumigatus* (Boissonneau)

*Myotheretes erythropygius orinomus* (Wetmore)  
*Ochtoeca fumicolor fumicolor* Sclater  
*Ochtoeca rufipectoralis rufopectus* (Lesson)  
*Ochtoeca cinnamomeiventris cinnamomeiventris* (Lafresnaye)  
*Ochtoeca frontalis albidadema* (Lafresnaye)  
*Ochtoeca diadema diadema* (Hartlaub)  
*Sayornis nigricans angustirostris* Berlepsch and Stolzman  
*Colonia colonus fuscicapilla* (Sclater)  
*Fluvicola pica pica* (Boddaert)  
*Arunidinicola leucocephala* (Linneo)  
*Ochthornis littoralis* (Pelzeln)  
*Machetornis rixosus flavigularis* Todd  
*Sirystes sibilatus albocinereus* Sclater and Salvin  
*Muscivora tyranus tyranus* (Linneo)  
*Muscivora tyranus monachus* (Haerlaub)  
*Muscivora tyranus* subsp.  
*Tyranus melancholicus melancholicus* (Vieillot)  
*Tyranus dominicensis dominicensis* (Gmelin)  
*Tyranus sulphurea* (Spix)  
*Empidonomus varius varius* (Vieillot)  
*Legatus leucophaeus leucophaeus* (Vieillot)  
*Megarhyncus pitangua pitangua* (Linneo)  
*Myodynastes masculatus solitarius* (Vieillot)  
*Myodynastes chrysocephalus minor* Taczanowski and Berlepsch  
*Myozetetes cayanensis hellmayri* Harter and Goodson  
*Myozetetes cayanensis rufipennis* Lawrence  
*Myozetetes similis similis* (Spix)



Myozetetes granadensis obscurior Todd  
Pitangus sulphuratus trinitatis Hellmayr  
Pitangus lictor lictor (Lichtenstein)  
Attila spadiceus spadiceus (Gmelin)  
Attila cinnamomeus (Gmelin)  
Laniocera hypopyrrha (Vieillot)  
Rhyptipterna simplex frederici (Bangs and Penard)  
Myarchus ferox ferox (Gmelin)  
Myarchus ferox ferox X brunencens  
Myarchus ferox brunencens Zimmer and Phelps  
Myarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus (Müller)  
Myarchus trinitus trinitus (Linneo)  
Myarchus tuberculifer tuberculifer (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)



Illustration IV Garzón Soldado, Gaban

*Jaribu mycteria*.- One of the largest stork in the world and very unfriendly in the Orinoco

*Nuttallornis borealis* (Swainson)

*Empidonax trailii* (Audubon)

Empidonax eureli lawrencei Allen  
Terenotriccus erythrurus signatus Zimmer  
Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea pyrrhoptera (Hartlaub)  
Myophobus flavicans flavicans (Sclater)  
Myophobus fasciatus fasciatus (Müller)  
Hirundinea ferruginea sclateri Reinhardt  
Onychorhynchus coronatus castelnaui Deville  
Onychorhynchus coronatus fraterculus Bangs  
Platyrinchus mystaceus neglectus (Todd)  
Cnipodectes subbrunneus minor Sclater  
Tolmomyas sulphurences confusus Zimmer  
Tolmomyas assimilis obscuriceps Zimmer  
Tolmomyas assimilis neglectus Zimmer  
Tolmomyas poliocephalus poliocephalus (Taczanowski)  
Tolmomyas flaviventris collingwoodi (Chubb)  
Rhyncocyclus olivaceus flavus (Chapman)  
Rhyncocyclus olivaceus aequinoctialis (Sclater)  
Ramphotricon ruficauda (Spix)  
Ramphotricon megacephala pectoralis Zimmer and Phelps  
Todiostrostrum chrysocrotaphum nigriceps Sclater  
Todiostrostrum chrysocrotaphum guttatum Pelzel  
Todiostrostrum cinereum cinereum (Linneo)  
Todiostrostrum sylvia superciliare Lawrence  
Todiostrostrum sylvia griseolum Todd  
Lophrotriccus pileatus squamaecrista (Lafresnaye)  
Lophrotriccus vitiosus guianensis Zimmer  
Lophrotriccus vitiosus affinis Zimmer

Calopteryx galeatus (Boddaert)  
Atalotriccus pilaris pilaris (Cabanis)  
Atalotriccus pilaris griseiceps (Hellmayr)  
Myornis ecaudatus miserabilis (Chubb)  
Pseudotriccus pelzelni pelzelni Taczanowski y Berlepsch  
Capsiempis flaveola cerula Wetmore  
Uromyias agilis (Sclater)  
Serpophaga cinerea (Tschudi)  
Mecocerculus leucophrys septophagoides (Bonaparte)  
Mecocerculus leucophrys rufomarginatus (Lawrence)  
Mecocerculus stictopterus (Sclater)  
Elaenia flavogaster flavogaster (Thunberg)  
Elaenia parvirostris Pelzeln  
Elaenia gigas Sclater  
Elaenia chiriquensis albivertex Pelzeln  
Elaenia ruficeps Pelzeln  
Elaenia frantzii pudica Sclater  
Myopagis gaimardii gaimardii (d'Orbigny)  
Myopagis gaimardii guianensis (Berlepsch)  
Myopagis gaimardii bogotensis (Berlepsch)  
Sulegatus modestus glaber Sclater and Savin  
Sublegatus modestus sordidus Zimmer  
Phaeomyias murina incomta (Cabanis and Heine)  
Camtostoma obsoleptum napaeum (Ridgway)  
Camtostoma obsoletum bogotensis Zimmer  
Tyranniscus nigrocapillus nigrocapillus (Lafresnaye)  
Tyranniscus uropygailis (Lawrence)

Tyranniscus gracilipes Sclater and Salvin  
Tyranniscus viridflavus viridiflavus (Tschudi)  
Tyrannulus elatus elatus (Latham)  
Acrochordopus burmeisteri leucogonys (Sclater and Salvin)  
Ornithion inerme Hartlaub Haerlaub  
Leptopogon superciliaris poliocephalus Cabanis and Heine  
Leptopogon amaurocephalus peruvianus Sclater and Salvin  
Leptopogon rufipectus rufipectus (Lafresnaye)  
Mionectes striaticollis columbianus Chapman  
Mionectes olivaceus meridae Zimmer  
Mionectes olivaceus pallidus Chapman  
Pipromorpha oleaginea (d'Orbigny and Lafrenaye)  
Corythopsis torquata sarayacuensis Chubb

## Hirudinidae

Tachyneta albiventer (Boddaert)  
Phaeoprogne tapera tapera (Linneo)  
Phaeoprogne tapera fusca (Vieillot)  
Progne subis subis (Linneo)  
Nothiochelidon murina murina (Cassin)  
Nothiochelidon cianoleuca patagonica (lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)  
Atticora fasciata (Gmelin)  
Alopochelidon fucata (Temminck)  
Stelgidopterys ruficollis (Vieillot)  
Stelgidopterys ruficollis aequalis Bangs  
Riparia riparia riparia (Linneo)  
Hirundo rustica erythrogaster Boddaert

*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota pyrrhonota* (Vieillot)

## Corvidae

*Cyanoloca viridicyana armillata* (Gray)

*Cyanocorax violaceus* Du Bus

*Cyanocorax yncas galeata* (Ridgway)

*Cyanocorax yncas cyanodosalis* Dubois

## Cinclidae

*Cinclus leucocephalus leuconotus* Sclater

## Troglodytidae

*Campylorhynchus griseus minor* (Cabanis)

*Campylorhynchus turdinus hypostictus* Gould

*Cinnycerthia unirufa* (Lafresnaye)

*Cistothorus platensis tamae* Cory

*Cistothorus apolinari* Chapman

*Thryotorus genibarbis amaurogaster* (Chapman)

*Thryotorus coraya griseipectus* Sharpe

*Thryotorus coraya caurensis* Berlepsch and Hartert

*Thryotorus rutilus hypospodius* Salvin and Godman

*Thryotorus rufalbus milosi* (Berlepsch)

*Thryotorus leucotis bogotensis* (Hellmayr)

*Troglodytes aedon columbae* Stone

Troglodytes aedon clarus Berlepsch and Hartert  
Troglodytes albicans Berlepsch and Taczanowski  
Henicorhina leucosticta hauxwelli Chubb  
Henicorhina leucophrys (Tschudi)  
Henicorhina leucophrys Zimmen and Phelps  
Microcerculus marginatus marginatus (Sclater)

## Mimidae

Mimus gilvus melanopterus Lawrence  
Donacobius atricapillus atricapillus (Linneo)

## Turdidae

Myadestes ralloides venezuelensis Sclater  
Catharus aurantiirostris insignis Zimmer  
Catharus fuscater fuscater (Lafresnaye)  
Catharus dryas maculatus (Sclater)  
Catharus minimus minimus (Lafresnaye)  
Catharus ustulatus swainsoni (Tschudi)  
Platycichla leucops (Taczanowski)  
Turdus fuscater gigas Fraser  
Turdus fulviventris Sclater  
Turdus leucomelas albiventer Spix  
Turdus ignobilis ignobilis X debilis  
Turdus ignobilis debilis Hellmayr  
Turdus fumigatus orenocensis Zimmer and Phelps

Turdus fumigatus hauxwelli Lawrence  
Turdus nudigenis nudigenis Lafresnaye  
Turdus albicollis minusculus (Bangs)  
Turdus albicollis phaeopygus Cabanis  
Turdus albicollis berlepschi Todd

## Silviidae

Microbates cinereiventris magadalenae Chapman  
Tamphocaenus melanurus trinitatis lesson  
Olioptila plumbea innotata Hellmayr

## Motcillidae

Anthus luteceus Pucheran  
Anthus bogotensis bogotensis Sclater

## Vireonidae

Cyclarhis gujanensis parvus Chapman  
Smaragdolanus pulchellus eximius (Baird)  
Vireo olivaceus olivaceus (Linneo)  
Vireo olivaceus vividior Hellmayr and Seilern  
Vireo olivaceus chivi (Vieillot)  
Hylophilus aurantiifrons saturatus (Hellmayr)  
Hylophilus flavipes flavipes Lafresnaye  
Hylophilus flavipes galbanus Wetmore and Phelps, Jr.



*Hylophilus ochraceiceps ferrugineifrons* Sclater

## Icteridae

*Molothrus bonariensis venezuelensis* Stone

*Scaphidura oryzivora oryzivora* (Gmelin)

*Psarocolius decumanus decumanus* (Pallas)

*Psarocolius angustifrons angustifrons* (Spix)

*Psarocolius angustifrons neglectus* (Chapman)

*Gymnostinops yuracares yuracares* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

*Cacicus cela cela* (Linneo)

*Cacicus haemorrhous haemorrhous* (Linneo)

*Cacicus leucorhampus* (Bonaparte)

*Cacicus solitarius* (Vieillot)

*Quiscalus lugubris* Swainson

*Agelaius icterocephalus* (Linneo)

*Icterus chryscephalus* (Linneo)

*Icterus spurius spurius* (Linneo)

*Icterus auricapillus* Cassin

*Icterus icterus icterus* (Linneo)

*Icterus nigrogularis nigrogularis* (Hahn)

*Icterus galbula* (Linneo)

*Icterus chrysater giraudii* Cassin

*Icterus chrysater hondae* Chapman

*Gymnomystax mexicanus* (Linneo)

*Amblyramphus heoloserieceus australis* (Chapman)

*Leistes militaris* (Linneo)

*Sturnella magna meriodionalis* Sclater

*Sturnella magna praticola* Chubb

*Dlychonyx oryzivorus* (Linneo)

## Parulidae

*Mniotilta varia* (Linneo)

*Vermivora chrysoptera* (Linneo)

*Vermivora peregrina* (Wilson)

*Parula pitiayumi elegans* (Todd)

*Dendroica petechia aestiva* (Gmelin)

*Dendroica petechia brewsteru* Grinnell

*Dendroica cerulea* (Wilson)

*Dendroica fusca* (Müller)

*Dendroica striata* (Forster)

*Seiurus noveboracensis linnaeus* McCabe and Miller

*Seiurus noveboracensis* subsp.

*Geothlypis agilis* (Wilson)

*Geothlypis philadelphia* (Wilson)

*Geothlypis aequinoctialis* (Gmelin)

*Wilsonia canadensis* (Linneo)

*Sotofaga ruticilla ruticilla* (Linneo)

*Myoborus miniatus ballux* Wetmore and Phelps

*Myoborus ornatus ornatus* (Boissonneau)

*Basileuterus nigrocristatus* (Lafresnaye)

Basileuterus luteoviridis luteoviridis (Bonaparte)  
Basileuterus signatus (signatus?) Berlepsch and Stolzman  
Basileuterus tristriatus auricularis Sharpe  
Basileuterus culicivorus austerus Zimmer  
Basileuterus rufifrons mesochrysus Sclater  
Basileuterus cinereicollis cinereicollis Sclater  
Basileuterus coronatus regulus Todd  
Basileuterus rivularis fulvicauda (Spix)

## Coerebidae

Coereba flaveola luteola (Cabanis)  
Coereba flaveola columbiana (Cabanis)  
Coereba flaveola minima (Bonaparte)  
Conirostrum rufum Lafresnaye  
Conirostrum sitticolor sitticolor Lafresnaye  
Diglossa caerulescens saturata (Todd)  
Diglossa baritula d'orbigny (Boissenneau)  
Diglossa lafresnayii lafresnayii (Boissenneau)  
Diglossa carbonaria humeralis (Fraser)  
Diglossa albilatera albilatera Lafresnaye  
Diglossa cyanea cyanea (Lafresnaye)  
Cyanerpes caeruleus microrhyncus (Berlepsch)  
Cyanerpes cyaneus dispar Zimmer.  
Chlorophanes spiza caerulescens Cassin  
Dacnis cayana cayana (Linneo)

*Dacnis cayana cayana* – glucogularis

*Dacnis lineata lineata* (Gmelin)

*Dacnis albiventris* (Sclater)



Illustration V – Buitre de Ciénaga, Camungo

*Anhima cornuta*.- It is of great interest a study on the usefulness of the cornea antenna it wears on the forehead. It walks majestically through the sandy beaches of the rivers.

## Tersinidae

*Tersina viridis occidentalis* (Sclater)

## Thraupidae

*Euphonia music intermedia* Chubb

*Euphonia xanthogaster brevirostris* Bonaparte

*Euphonia xanthogaster exul* Berlepsch

*Euphonia minuta minuta* Cabanis

*Euphonia chlorotica cynophora* (Oberholser)

*Euphonia laniirostris crassuristrus* Sclater

*Euphonia laniirostris melanura* Sclater

*Euphonia rufiventris* (Vieillot)

*Euphonia mesochrysa Slavadori* Salvadori

*Euphonia chrysopasta chrysopasta* Sclater and Salvin

*Euphonia chrysopasta nítida* (Penard)

*Pipraeidae melanonota venezuelensis* (Sclater)

*Tangara velia iridina* (Hartlaub)

*Tangara chilensis coelicolor* (Sclater)

*Tangara guttata bogotensis* Hellmayr and Seilern

*Tangara xanthogastra xanthogastra* (Sclater)

*Tangara arthus sclateri* (Lafresnaye)

*Tangara xanthocephala venusta* (Sclater)

*Tangara labradorides labradorides* (Boissonneau)

*Tangara cyanicollis caeruleocephala* (Swainson)

Tangara cyanicollis granadensis (Berlepsch)  
Tangara nigrocincta nigrocincta (Bonaparte)  
Tangara mexicana boliviana (Bonaparte)  
Tangara mexicana media (Berlepsch and Haterert)  
Tangara gyrola toddi (Bangs and Penard)  
Tangara gyrola catharinae (Hellmayr)  
Tangara cayana cayana (Linneo)  
Tangara cayana fulvecens Todd  
Tangara nigroviridis nigroviridis (Lafresnaye)  
Tangara vassorii vassorii (Boissonneau)  
Iridosornis rufivertex (Lafresnaye)  
Anisognathus igniventris lunulatus (Du Bus)  
Anisognathus lacrymosus tamae (Phelps and Gilliard)  
Anisognathus flavinucha victorini (Lafresnaye)  
Buthraupis montana gigas (Bonaparte)  
Buthraupis eximia eximia (Boissonneau)  
Dubusia taeniata (Boissonneau)  
Thraupis episcopus cana (Swainson)  
Thraupis episcopus mediana Zimmer  
Thraupis episcopus leucoptera (Sclater)  
Thraupis cyanocephala auricryssa (Sclater)  
Ramphocelus carbo carbo (Pallas)  
Ramphocelus carbo unicolor Sclater  
Ramphocelus carbo venezuelensis Lafresnaye  
Ramphocelus nigrogularis (Spix)  
Piranga rubra rubra (Linneo)  
Piranga olivacea (Gmelin)

Habia rubica coccinea (Todd)  
Habia rubica rhodinolaema (Slabin and Godman)  
Lanio fulvus peruvianus Carriker  
Tachyphonus rufus (Boddaert)  
Tachyphonus cristatus cristatellus Sclater  
Tachyphonus cristatus orinocensis Zimmer and Phelps  
Tachyphonus surinamus brevipes Lafresnaye  
Tachyphonus phoenicius Swainson  
Tachyphonus luctuosus Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny  
Eucometis penicillata penicillata (Spix)  
Eucometis penicillata cristata (Du Bus)  
Hemithraupis guira negrigula (Boddaert)  
Hemithraupis flavicollis peruana Bonaparte  
Sericossypha albocristata (Lafresnaye)  
Chlorospingus ophthalmicus macarenae Zimmer  
Chlorospingus ophthalmicus eminens Zimmer  
Chlorospingus flavigularis flavigularis (Sclater)  
Chlorospingus parvirostris huallagae Carriker  
Hemispingus atropileus atropileus (Lafresnaye)  
Hemispingus superciliaris superciliaris (Lafresnaye)  
Hemispingus frontalis flavidorsalis Phelps and Phelps Jr.  
Hemispingus melanotis melanotis (Sclater)  
Hemispingus vericalis (Lafresnaye)  
Chlorornis riefferii riefferii (Boissonneau)  
Cissopis leveriana leveriana (Gmelin)  
Schistochlamys melanopis aterrima Todd



## Catamblyrhynchidae

Catamblyrhynchus diadema diadema Lafresnaye

## Fringillidae

Saltator maximus maximus (Müller)

Saltator coerulescens brewsteri Bangs and Penard

Saltator coerulescens azarae d'Orbigny

Saltator albicollis striatipectus Lafresnaye

Caryothraustes canadensis canadensis (Linneo)

Pitylus grossus grossus (Linneo)

Pityulus grossus saturatus (Todd)

Paroraria gularis gularis (Linneo)

Paroraria gularis nigrogenis (Lafresnaye)

Pheucticus aureoventris uropygialis Sclater and Salvin

Pheucticus ludovicianus (Linneo)

Cyanocopsa cyanoide rothschildii (Bartlett)

Spiza americana (Gmelin)

Volatinia jacarina splendens (Vieillot)

Sporophila schistacea longipennis Chubb

Sporophila intermedia intermedia Cabanis

Sporophila intermedia longipennis (Chubb)

Sporophila plumbea whiteleyana (Sharpe)

Sporophila lineola lineola (Linneo)

Sporophila luctuosa (Lafresnaye)

Sporophila nigricollis nigricollis (Vieillot)

Sporophila minuta minuta (Linneo)  
Sporophila casteneiventris Cabanis  
Aryzoborus crassirostris (Gmelin)  
Aryzoborus anolensis torridus (Scopoli)  
Catamenia inornata minor Berlepsch  
Catamenia homochroa homochroa Sclater  
Sicalis columbiana columbiana Cabanis  
Sicalis flaveola flaveola (Linneo)  
Sicalis luteola bogotensis Chapman  
Phrygilus unicolor geospizopsis (Bonaparte)  
Atlapetes pallidinucha pallidinucha (Boissonneau)  
Atlapetes semirufus semirufus (Boissonneau)  
Atlapetes semirufus zimmeri Schauensee  
Atlapetes semirufus zimmeri X semirufus  
Atlapetes schistaceus schistaceus (Boissonneau)  
Atlapetes schistaceus tamae Cory  
Atlapetes brunneinucha brunneinucha (Lafresnaye)  
Atlapetes brunneinucha frontalis (Tschudi)  
Atlapetes torquatus assimilis (Boissonneau)  
Arremon taciturnus taciturnus (Hermann)  
Arremon taciturnus axillaris Sclater  
Arremon conirostris conirostris (Bonaparte)  
Arremon conirostris subsp.  
Myospiza humeralis humeralis (Bosc)  
Myospiza humeralis subsp.  
Myospiza aurifrons aurifrons (Spix)  
Myospiza aurifrons apurensis Phelps and Gilliard

*Myospiza aurifrons cherriei* Chapman

*Zonotrichia capensis costaricensis* Allen

*Zonotrichia capensis roraimae* (Chapman)

*Emberizoides herbicola esphenurus* (Vieillot)

*Emberizoides herbicola apurensis* Gilliard

*Spinus spinescens spinencens* (Bonaparte)

*Spinus psaltria colombiana* (Lafresnaye)

## Orinocense Percentage of Birds in Relation to all the Birds of Colombia

The following table shows the percentage ratio between the species of the families registered in the Orinoco and all species of the same family throughout the Colombian territory.

<b>Register</b>			
<b>Families</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Orinoquia</b>	<b>%</b>
Tinamidae	17	8	41,18
Podicipedidae	4	4	100,00
Phalacrocoracidae	2	1	50,00
Anhingidae	1	1	100,00
Ardeidae	22	17	77,27
Cochleariidae	1	1	100,00
Ciconiidae	3	3	100,00
Threskiornithidae	8	7	88,89
Anhimidae	2	1	50,00
Anatidae	20	12	60,00
Cathartidae	8	5	83,33
Accipitridae	49	32	65,31
Falconidae	16	13	81,25

Cracidae	21	14	66,67
Phasianidae	8	2	25,00
Opisthocomidae	1	1	100,00
Psophiidae	1	1	100,00
Rallidae	26	12	46,15
Heliornithidae	1	1	100,00
Eurypygidae	1	1	100,00
Jacanidae	1	1	100,00
Charadriidae	10	3	30,00
Scolopacidae	20	12	60,00
Recurvirostridae	1	1	100,00
Phalaropidae	2	1	50,00
Burhinidae	1	1	100,00
Laridae	17	4	23,53
Rynchopidae	1	1	100,00
Columbidae	29	15	51,72
Psittacidae	49	23	56,94
Cuculidae	17	8	47,06
Tytonidae	1	1	100,00
Strigidae	22	13	59,09
Steatornitidae	1	1	100,00
Nyctibiidae	5	2	40,00
Caprimulgidae	18	13	72,22
Apodidae	15	5	33,33
Trochilidae	143	63	44,06
Trogonidae	13	8	61,54
Alcedinidae	6	5	83,33

Momotidae	4	1	25,00
Galbulidae	11	7	63,64
Bucconidae	21	13	61,90
Capitonidae	9	3	33,33
Ramphastidae	25	11	44,00
Picidae	37	33	62,16
Dendrocolaptide	25	20	80,00
Furnariidae	79	40	57,14
Formicariidae	127	58	45,67
Rhynocryptidae	8	3	37,50
Cotingidae	41	24	58,54
Rupicolidae	2	2	100,00
Pipridae	24	13	54,17
Tyrannidae	166	97	58,43
Hirundinidae	17	11	64,71
Corvidae	7	3	42,86
Cinclidae	1	1	100,00
Tringlodytidae	29	14	66,67
Mimidae	3	2	66,67
Turdidae	21	14	66,67
Sylviidae	5	3	60,00
Motacillidae	2	2	100,00
Vireonidae	17	6	32,29
Icteridae	35	23	63,89
Parulidae	44	26	59,09
Coerebidae	30	15	50,00
Tersinidae	1	1	100,00

Thraupidae	123	63	51,22
Caramblyrhynchidae	1	1	100,00
Fringillidae	78	41	52,56

## History of the collections and their studies

The history of the collections and their studies has been made like this:

With ornithological purposes, our orinoquia was visited by George K. Cherrie and his wife Stella M. Cherrie, who were in Maipures since December 6, 1898 until January 31, 1899. They obtained 87 species, of these 83 are in the works of Berlepsch and Hartert (1902), Dugand and Phelps (1946: 248) say in his excellent publication that should be consulted in any study on the Orinoco: "The geographic status of the birds in Maipures (Colombia)": "The expedition of Cherrie to the Orinoco was conducted on behalf of the Museum of Lord Rothschild, at Tring (England), and the skins collection was divided between this museum and the Museum of Von Berlepsch in Munich, but the unique copies were left in the first subsequently, the American Museum of Natural History, New York, acquired the Rothschild collection."

They also note 6 species observed by Cherrie in Maipures but not collected. Cherrie (1916) published a work on the ornithology of the Orinoco region.

Leo E. Miller and F.X. Iglseider were other visitors in Maipures as Dugand and Phelps (loc. Cit. Supra) say. "These collectors went to Maipures twice in short intervals: the first in early January 1913



(since December 30, 1912) while traveling up the Orinoco toward Cerro Duida, main purpose of the expedition; the second, almost four months later, in late April of that year (until the 30th, apparently), returning from Duida. They collected 64 specimens in this locality, which are in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Among these are 16 species that Cherrie had not collected before in Maipure.

The No. 7 expedition of the American Museum composed by Frank M. Chapman, George K. Cherrie, Luis A. Strong, Paul G. Howes, Geoffroy O'Connel and Thomas M. Ring visited Chipaque since 21 February to 25, 1913; he collected 120 specimens. He passed to Quetame and between 23 and 27 earned 98. Then he followed to Monterredondo where from 28 to March 1 had only 20. He went on to Buenavista and from here to Villavicencio; of these two locations came out with 408 more, collected from 28 February to 15 March (cf. Chapman, 1917: 50-51).

Manuel Gonzalez, who collaborated in the previous expedition learned to prepare skins, collected in Meta, 79 specimens.

From 1949-1945 the staff of the Institute of Natural Sciences (ICN) at the University of Colombia, collected some specimens in the Llanos of Meta for a museum that disappeared by 1960. After that Dugand, Lehman and Borrero continued collecting and studying material from the Orinoco. The first (Dugand, 1943) please recall

the work "Two new birds for Colombia" with the description of a new subspecies of parrot:

*Aratinga pertinax lehmanni*, whose type was chosen in Cano Quenane, Llanos del Meta, east of Villavicencio,. The second (Lehmann, 1943) in "Notes on some rare Accipítridae and Falcónidae of Colombia" gives a list of some species of the Orinoco.

Then in Caldasia, magazine Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, three ornithological articles (cf. Nicéforo Mary, 1945, 1947) entitled "Notes on the birds of Colombia" with records of Meta, especially Villavicencio.

All records of Colombian birds known until more or less, half of this century are set forth in "The Birds of the Republic of Colombia" (Meyer de Schauensee, 1948-1952), many of which were sent to him from the ornithological collection, by then in its infancy, of the Institute of Natural Sciences.

The orinoquia was already represented by a good number of records.

The revision of the series of the ICN collection and localities as Tota, moor of Guasca, Palacio, Sumapaz, Boqueron Chipaque in Divortium aquarum of the tributaries of the Orinoco and Magdalena, with its birds distinctly of the moor (*Myotheres erythropterus* *orinomus* and *Phrygilus unicolor geospizopsis*); others live in the

moor and go down to the subtropical zone and some, although in a small number, found in tropical, gave the following general list including the above list transcribed. (Some of these records were already especially published by Schauensee Meyer and Borrero).



Illustration VI- La pava

Penelope jacquacu.- if the hunt is not controlled soon it will be a scarce bird in the Orinoco Region.

Penelope jacu

## Tinamidae

Nothocercus Julius (Bonaparte)

## Podicipedidae

Podiceps nigricollis andinus (de Schauensee)

Podilymbus podiceps antarcticus (Lesson)

## Ardeidae

Ixobrychus exilis bogotensis Chapman

## Anatidae

Anas flavirostris cl. andium > altipetens

Anas georgicas neceforoi Wetmore and Borrero

Anas discors Linneo

Aythya affinis (Eyton)

Oxyura jamaicensis andina Lehmann

## Accipitridae

Geranoaetus melanoleucus meridensis Swan

Accipiter striatus ventralis Sclater

Buteo platypterus platypterus (Vieillot)

*Buteo leucorrhous* (Quoy and Gaimard)

## Falconidae

*Falco sparverius intermedius* (Cory)

## Cracidae

*Penelope montagnii* (Bonaparte)

*Chamaepetes goudotii goudotii* (Lesson)

## Phasianidae

*Colinus cristatus bogotensis* Dugand

*Colinus cristatus parvicristatus* (Gould)

## Rallidae

*Rallus semiplumbeus* Sclater

*Porzana carolina* (Linneo)

*Porphyriops bogotensis* Chapman

*Fulica americana columbiana* Chapman

## Scolopacidae

*Tringa solitaria solitaria* Wilson

*Actitis macularia* (Linneo)

*Calidris melanotos* (Vielliot)

*Gallinago gallinago delicata* (Ord)

*Gallinago nobilis* Sclater

*Gallinago stricklandii jamesoni* (Bonaparte)?

## Recurvirostridae

*Himantopus himantopus mexicanus* (Müller)

## Laridae

*Larus atricilla* Linneo

*Phaetusa simplex simplex* (Gmelin)

## Columbidae

*Columba fasciata albilinea* Bonaparte

*Zenaidura macroura* pentheria Bonaparte

## Psittacidae

*Pyrrhura calliptera* (Massena and Souseance)

## Cuculidae

*Coccyzus americanus americanus* (Linneo)

*Coccyzus melacoryphus* Vieillot

*Piaya cayana mesura* (Cabanis and Heine)

*Crotophaga ani* Linneo

## Strigidae

*Otus albogularis albogularis* (Cassin)

*Glaucidium jardinii jardinii* Bonaparte

*Ciccaba albitarus* (Bonaparte)

## Caprimulgidae

*Caprimulgus longirostris ruficervix* (Sclater)

## Trochilidae

*Campylopterus falcatus* (Swainson)

*Chlorostibon poortmani poortmani* (Bourcier)

*Amazilia viridigaster viridigaster* (Bourcier)

*Aglaeactis cupripennis cupripennis* (Bourcier)

*Lafresnaya lafresnayi lafresnayi* (Boissonneau)

*Pterophanes cyanopterus cyanopterus* (Fraser)

*Coeligena torquata torquata* (Boissonneau)

*Coeligena helianthea helianthea* (Lesson)

*Ensifera ensifera* (Boissonneau)



*Heliangelus amethysticollis clarisse* (Longuemare)

*Eriocnemis vestitus vestitus* (Lesson)

*Eriocnemis cupreiventris* (Fraser)

*Lesbia victoriae victoriae* (Bourucier and Mulsant)

*Lesbia nuna gouldii* (Loddiges)

*Ramphomicron microrhynchum microrhynchum* (Boissonneau)

*Metallura tryanthina tyriantina* (Loddiges)

*Chalcostigma heteropogon* (Boissonneau)

*Oxypogon guerinii guerinii* (Boissonneau)

*Acestrura mulsanti* (Bourcier)

## Ramphastidae

*Aulacorhynchus prasinus albivitta* (Boissonneau)

## Picidae

*Piculus rivolii rivolii* (Boissonneau)

## Dendrocolaptidae

*Xiphocolaptes promeripirhynchus promeripirhynchus* (Lesson)

## Furnariidae

*Cinclodes fuscus oreobates* Scott

*Leptasthenura oreobates* Todd

*Synallaxis azarae elegantior* Sclater

*Synallaxis subpudica* Sclater

*Synallaxis gularis gularis* (Lafresnaye)

*Asthenes flammulata multostriata* (Sclater)

*Margarornis squamiger perlatus* (Lesson)

*Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii boissonneauti* (Lafresnaye)

## Formicariidae

*Grallaria squamigera squamigera* Prévost and Des Murs

*Grallaria rufula rufula* Lafresnaye

*Grallaria quitensis alticola* Todd

## Rhinocryptidae

*Scytalopus latebricola meridanus* Hellmayr

*Scytalopus magellanicus griseicollis* (Lafresnaye)

## Cotingidae

*Ampelion rubrocristatus* (Lafresnaye an d'Orbigny)

*Pipreola riefferii riefferii* (Boissonneau)

## Tyrannidae

*Muscisaxicola maculirostris niceforoi* Zimmer

Myotheretes striaticollis striaticollis (Sclater)  
Myotheretes fumigatus fumigatus (Boissonneau)  
Myotheretes erythropygus orinomus (Wetmore)  
Ochthoeca Fumicolor fumicolor Sclater  
Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectus (Lesson)  
Ochthoeca frontales albididema (Lafresnaye)  
Tyrannus melancholicus melancholicus Vieillot  
Myodynastes chrysocephalus minor Taczanowski and Berlepsch  
Pyrrhomyas cinnamomea pyrrhoptera (Hartlaub)  
Mecocerculus leu ophrys setophagoides (Bonaparte)  
Mecocerculus stictopterus stictopterus (Sclater)  
Elaenia frantzii pudica Sclater  
Tyrannicus nigrocapillus nigrocapillus (Lafresnaye)  
Mionectes striaticollis columbianus Chapman

## Hirundinidae

Phaeoprocne tapera fusca (Vieillot)  
Progne subis subis (Linneo)

## Corvidae

Cyanolitta viridicyana armillata (Gray)  
Cyanocorax yncas galeata (Ridgway)  
Cyanocorax yncas cyanodorsalis Dubois

## Cinclidae

*Cinclus leucocephalus leucomotus* Sclater

## Trglodytidae

*Cinnycerthia unirufa unirufa* (Lafresnaye)

*Cistothorus platensis tamae* Cory

*Cistothorus apolinari* Chapman

*Troglodytes aedon columbae* Stone

*Henicorhina leucophrys leucophrys* (Tschudi)

## Turdidae

*Turdus fuscater gigas* Feaser

*Turdus nudigenis nudigenis* Lafresnaye

## Motacillidae

*Anthus bogotensis* Sclater

## Icteridae

*Cacicus leucoramphus* (Bonaparte)

*Amblyramphus holocericeus australis* (Chapman)

*Sturnella magna meridionalis* Sclater

## Parulidae

*Dendroica fusca* (Müller)

*Myoborus ornatus ornatus* (Boissonneau)

*Basileuterus nigrocristatus* (Lafresnaye)

*Basileuterus signatus* (signatus?) Berlepsch and Stolzmann

## Coerebidae

*Conisrostrum rufum* Lafresnaye

*Conisrostrum sitticolor sitticolor* Lafresnaye

*Diglossa caerulescens saturata* (Todd)

*Diglossa baritula d'orbigny* (Boissonneau)

*Diglossa lafresnayii lafresnayii* (Boissonneau)

*Diglossa carbonaria humeralis* (Fraser)

*Diglossa albilatera albilatera* Lafresnaye

*Diglossa cyanea cyanea* (Lafresnaye)

## Thraupidae

*Euphonia laniirostris crassirostris* Sclater

*Tangara vassorii vassorii* (Boissonneau)

*Iridosornis eufivertex rufivertex* (Lafresnaye)

*Anisognathus igniventris lunulatus* (Du Bus)

*Buthraupis montana gigas* (Bonaparte)

*Buthraupis eximia eximia* (Boissonneau)

*Dubusia taeniata taeniata* (Boissonneau)

*Thraupis cyanocephala auricryssa* (Sclater)

Oiranga olivácea (Gmelin)  
Hemispingus atropileus atropileus (Lafresnaye)  
Hemispingus superciliaris superciliaris (Lafresnaye)  
Hemispingus verticalis (Lafresnaye)  
Chlorornis riefferii riefferii (Boissonneau)

## Catamblyrhynchidae

Catamblyrhynchus diadema diadema Lafresnaye

## Fringillidae

Pheucticus aureoventris uropygialis Sclater and Salvin  
Sporophila luctuosa (Lafresnaye)  
Sporophila nigricollis nigricollis (Vieillot)  
Catamenia inornata minor Berlepsch  
Phrygilus unicolor geospizopsis (Bonaparte)  
Atlapetes pallidinucha pallidinucha (Boissonneau)  
Atlapetes semirufus semirufus (Boissonneau)  
Atlapetes brunneinucha frontalis (Tschudi)  
Atlapetes torquatus assimilis (Boissonneau)  
Zonotrichia capensis costaricensis Allen  
Spinus psaltria colombiana (Lafresnaye)

The following authors continued to increase the number of records  
as follows:

Borrero (1952) "Notes on Colombian birds":

*Merganetta armata colombiana*

*Tringa melanoleuca*

*Gallinago stricklandii jamesoni*

Carriker (1955) "Notes on the Occurrence and Distributions of Certain Species of Colombian Birds":

*Penelope argyrotis mesaeus*

*Rhinoptynx clamator clamator*

*Uropsalis segmentata segmentata*

*Phloeoceastes haemotogaster haemotogaster*

*Cranioleuca subcristata*

*Mercocerculus minor*

*Camptostoma obsoletum napaeum*

*Anthus leutescens lutescens*

Blake (1955) "A Collection of Colombian Game Birds":

*Penelope montagnii*

*Chamaepetes goudotii goudotii*

Niceforo María (1955a) Notes on Colombian Birds, IV":

*Hypnelus ruficollis bicinctus*

Niceforo María (1955b) "A new cracida for Colombian avifauna"

*Pauxi pauxi pauxi*

Lehmann (1957) "Contributions to the study of Colombian wildlife XII"

*Leucopternis albicollis williaminae*

Borrero and Hernandez (1958)

“Notes on Colombian Birds”:

*Anas flavirostris* cl. *Andium* > *altipetens*

*Synallaxis gularis cinereiventris*

Meyer de Schauensee (1959), “Additions to the Birds of Republic of the Republic of Colombia”.

*Phacellodomus rufifrons inornatus*

*Alopochelidon fucata*

*Turdus fumigatus orenocensis*

*Hylophilus flavipes galbanus*

*Basileuterus signatus* (*signatus?*)

*Emberizoides herbicola apurensis*

Blake (1959) “New and Rare Colombian Birds”:

*Crypturelleus duidae duidae*

*Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus macarenae* subsp. nov.

*Tangara arthus sclateri*

*Habia rubica rhodinolaema*

Olivares (1959) “Five birds that apparently had not been registered in Colombia”, on a study of South Macarena (River Guayabero):

*Accipiter poliogaster*

*Micropygia schomburgkii schomburgkii*



*Coturnicops notata* subsp.

*Caprimulgus rufus noctivigulus*

*Tachyphonus phoenicius*

Borrero (1960) "Notes on the Birds of the Amazon and the Colombian Orinoco"

*Bubulcus ibis ibis*

He added that had already been mentioned by Lehmann, Llanos Orientales, without giving the precise location.

*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*

Borrero and Hernandez (1961) "Notes on Colombian Birds and description of a new subspecies of *Forpus conspicillatus*".

*Porphyrola martinica*

*Forpus conspicillatus metae*

*Emberizoides herbicola* (apurensis Gilliard?)

Blake (1961) "Notes on a Collection of Birds from Northeastern Colombia", on material obtained in the north of Boyaca and Arauca river with some of its tributaries, for the Museum of Natural History in Chicago (1279 specimens, representing 279 forms).

*Crypturellus duidae cursitans*

*Zebrilus undulates*

Eudocimus albus  
Harpagus bidentatus bidentatus  
Micrastur semitorquatus semitorquatus  
Penelope purpurecens aequatorialis  
Ortalis ruficauda ruficauda  
Jacana jacana melanopygia  
Calidris minutilla  
Micropalama himantopus  
Columba cayennensis pallidicrissa  
Columba subvinacea zuliae  
Piaya cayana circe  
Ramphastos tucanus tucanus  
Dryocopus lineatus lineatus X nuperus  
Phloeoceastes melanoecus X malerbii  
Dendrocicla fuliginosa barinensis  
Dendrocicla homochroa meridionalis  
Glyphorhynchus spirurus sublestus  
Xiphorhynchus guttatus demonstratus X nanus  
Campylorhamphus pusillus pusillus  
Pseudocolaptes boissonneautiis meridae  
Thamnophilus punctatus subcinereus  
Percnostola leucostigma subplumbea  
Myrmeciza immaculata immaculata  
Formicarius analis sturatus  
Grallaria guatemalensis carmelitae  
Laniisoma elegans venezuelensis  
Pachryamphus versicolor versicolor

Pachryamphus albogriseus albogriseus  
Machaeropterus regulus striolatus  
Corapipo leucorroa leucorroa  
Schiffornis turdinus stenorhynchus  
Empidonax euleri lawrencei  
Terenotriccus erythurus fulvularis  
Onychorhynchus coronatus fraterculus  
Todiostrostrum chrysocrotaphum nigriceps  
Myopagis gaimardii bogotensis  
Turdus ignobilis ignobilis X debilis  
Turdus fulviventris  
Smaragdolanus pulchellus eximius  
Coereba flaveola luteola  
Basileuterus tristriatus auricularis  
Icterus auricapillus  
Dolichonyx oryzivorus  
Euphonia lanirostris crassirostris  
Tangara gyrola toddi  
Tangara nigroviridis nigroviridis  
Anisognathus lacrymosus tamae  
Thraupis episcopus cana  
Ramphocelus carbo venezuelensis  
Lanio fulvus peruvianus  
Eucometis penicillata cristata  
Hemithraupis guira nigrigula  
Chlorospingus ophthalmicus eminens  
Saltator coerulescens brewsteri

*Atlapetes schistaceus tamar*

*Myospiza aurifrons apurensis*

Blake (1962) Birds of the Sierra Macarena, Eastern Colombia”, he clears in his introduction that the first zoo recognition of the Sierra was in late 1941 and early 42 by Thomas Gilliard, who led an expedition from the American Museum of Natural History; in about two months he collected 650 specimens of about 210 avian species. C.C. Doncaster got 87 skins of 78 forms in December 1949 and January 1950, for the British Museum (Natural History). In 1957 the Museum of Natural History in Chicago acquired 1,100 specimens of 315 species. It calculated that the total amount of knowing birds potential of the Macarena area ascended to 350 species at least 60% of the potential of the area.

Location of all collection make in the northern part of the Sierra: Los Micos, Rio Guapaya, Caño Yerly, Plaza Bonita, Pico Renjifo.

*Tinamus major ruficeps*

*Cairina moschata*

*Accipiter striatus ventralis*

*Buteogallus anthracinus*

*Spizaetus ornatus ornatus*

*Circus buffoni*

*Colinus cristatus sonnini*

*Psophia crepitans napensis*

Columba subvinacea ogilviegranti  
Geotrygon montana monatana  
Ara militaris militaris  
Tyto alba contempta  
Ciccaba virgate subsp.  
Phaethornis malaris moorei  
Chlorostilbon mellisugus phoeopygus  
Trogon rufus sulphureus  
Trogon curucui peruvianus  
Trogon violaceus crissalis  
Galbula albirostris chalcocephala  
Eubuco bourcieri bourcieri  
Piculus flavigula magnus  
Celeus grammicus verreauxi  
Celeus torquatus occidentalis  
Sittasomus grisicapillus amazonus  
Dendrocolaptes certhia radiolatus  
Xiphorhynchus picus subsp.



Illustration VII – Perdices

*Colinus cristatus*.- Our tiny partridges tend to live near of the peasant housings when someone does not persecute them, they are an ornament, and a distraction.

*Synallaxis albigularis*

Synallaxis rutilans caquetensis  
Hyloctistes subulatus subulatus  
Philhydor pyrrhodes  
Automolus infuscatus infuscatus  
Sclerurus rufigularis fulvigularis  
Sclerurus caudacutus brunneus  
Dichrozona cincta cincta  
Myrmeciza atrothorax metae  
Formicarius colma colma  
Chamaeza nobilis rubida  
Hylophylax poecilonota duidae  
Phlegopsis nigromaculata nigromaculata  
Mymornis torquata sarayacuensis  
Attila spadiceus spadiceus  
Querula purpurata  
Piprites chloris antioquiae  
Schiffornis turdinus subsp.  
Myarchus ferox ferox X brunnescens  
Empidonax traillii traillii  
Cnipodectes subbruneus minor  
Tolmomyias assimilis obscuriceps  
Lophotriccus vitiosus guiamensis  
Atalotriccus pilaris pilaris  
Elaenia parvirostris  
Riparia riparia riparia  
Hirundo rustica erythrogaster  
Throglodytes aedon albicans

*Platycichla leucops*

*Myioborus miniautus ballux*

*Cacicus haemorrhous haemorrhous*

*Tersina viridis occidentalis*

*Tangara xanthocephala venusta*

*Pitylus grossus grossus*

*Atlapetes brunneinucha frontalis*

Olivares (1962), « Birds of the southern region of the Sierra de La Macarena, Meta, Colombia». Excerpts from this work, on the location, time and results of the expedition are transcribed:

“The birds studied here come from the southern region of the Sierra de La Macarena and were collected during the combined expedition of the Institute of Natural Sciences (Zoology, Botany and Geology) of the National University of Colombia, which lasted from January 10 until March 18, 1959, and covered an area of approximately 40 kilometers long and 20 wide, situated on the banks of the Guayabero river in the southwestern portion of the Department of Meta, from the Angostura N° 1, Until about 3 kilometers down the Camp Morrocoy (qv) between latitudes 2 ° and 2 ° 30'N and longitudes 73 ° 30 'and 74 ° west of Greenwich, Bogotá far from 250 kilometers to the south in a straight line and Villavicencio in the same direction 210.

Of our expedition to the southern region in the middle of the south the Sierra de La Macarena were described five new birds for Colombia (cf. Olivares, 1959: 51-56); and in this work, including



what has been published, they were related 551 specimens corresponding to 18 orders, 52 families, 161 genera and 204 species and subspecies; as noted in the text, it was not obtained material of 9 taxa. The vast majority of the specimens were captured in the plains of the left bank of the river Guayabero against high southern slopes of the Eastern Plateaus; hence the specimens hunted in the eastern Plateaus and in the savannah (right bank of the Guayabero) have special notation in the text.

It was registered a new one for Colombian *Zonotrichia capensis roraimae*. For the first time were registered of the Colombian Cisandina Region the following birds.

*Tringa melanoleuca*

*Myrmeciza i. immaculate*

*Fluvicola p. pica*

*Seiurus noveboracensis limnaeus*

It extends the area of distribution of number of species and subspecies especially in the Amazon and Orinoco Colombian. Was obtained Material that had been registered of species of Colombian region Cisandina just based on visual records such as *Cochlearius chochlearius* and *Carina moschata*. The subspecies *Phaetornis augusti vicarius*, is revalidated (Simon).

The Vulgar or regional names accompanying scientists were taken from the almost extinct tribe Tiniguas, primarily through its chief Agapito, with an approximate phonetic”

Phalacrocorax olivaceus olivaceus  
Florida caerulea caerrulescens  
Coragyps atratus subsp.  
Accipiter poliogaster  
Tringa melanoleuca  
Sterna albifrons antillarum  
Rhyncops nigra subsp.  
Ara chloroptera  
Ciccaba virgata macconnelli  
Chordeiles rupestris subsp.  
Phaethornis malaris insolitus  
Phaethornis longuemareus  
Phaethornis longuemareus atrimentalis  
Trogon melanurus eumorphus  
Brachygalba lugubris caquetae  
Capito niger macubtyrei  
Picumnus aurifrons lafresnayi  
Thamnophilus palliatus tenuifasciatus  
Thamnophilus schistaceus subsp.  
Myrmeciza melanocephala  
Pachyramphus marginatus nanus  
Pipra coronata caquetae  
Fluvicola pica pica  
Myiarchus ferox ferox  
Lophotriccus vitiosus affinis  
Elaenia ruficeps  
Thryothorus coraya griseipectus

*Seiurus noveboracensis limnaeus*

*Paroaria gularis gularis*

*Arremon conirostris* subsp.

*Myospiza humeralis* subsp.

*Myiospiza aurifrons*

*Zonotrichia capensis roraimae*

Olivares (1963) "Notes on the birds of the eastern Andes in Boyaca" deals with about 80 species collected in Miraflores and Paéz by Pablo Bernal, ornithological preparator of ICN in some seasons of 1961-1962.

One of the paragraphs of the publication says: "Because central Colombia has been little studied from the point of ornithogeography view, it is not surprising to find that for many species here treated the area previously known distribution is extended considerably. In addition through there, there are species characteristic of temperate and cold climates of the Andes and the warm Andean foothills and Cisandina region. Finally, we can confirm that there is some intergradation among some of the subspecies of the north and south of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes".

*Columbina minuta* subsp.

*Piaya cayana* subsp.

*Heliodoxa leadbeateri parvula*

*Picumnus squamulatus rohli*

*Mionectes olivaceus*

Catharus aurantirostris insignis  
Spiza americana  
Tangara cyanicollis granadensis  
Tachyphonus rufus  
Saltator albicollis striatipectus

Nicéforo and Olivares (1964), "*Additions to the Colombian avifauna, I*", (*Tinamidae-Falconidae*) presented the subsequent records of Meyer de Schauensee (1948-1952) based on material from the ICN and the Museum of the Institute of La Salle, Bogota (M. La Salle); also in recent literature; and so the following deliveries and the already published II, III, IV and V.

Crypturellus soui caquetae  
Crypturellus undulatus yapura  
Podiceps dominicus speciosus  
Podiceps occipitalis juninensis  
Casmerodius albus egretta  
Anhima cornuta  
Merganetta armata columbiana  
Vultus gryphus  
Elanus leucurus  
Chondrohierax uncinatus uncinatus  
Accipiter collaris  
Circus cinereus



Illustration VIII - Pava hedionda

*Opisthocomus hoazin*. - Often seen in the coastal trees. It appears to be one of the oldest birds that inhabit the region.

*Micrastur semitorquatus semitorquatus*

*Falco columbiarius columbiarius*

Nicéforo and Olivares (1965) "*Additions to the Colombian avifauna, I I*" (*Cracidae- Tynchopidae*):

*Penelope purpurascens aequatorialis*

*Colinus cristatus sonnini*

*Colinus cristatus subsp.*

*Sterna superciliaris*

Nicéforo and Olivares (1966) "*Additions to the Colombian avifauna, III*" (*Columbidae Caprimulgidae*):

*Geotrygon violacea albiventer*

*Aratinga acuticaudata haemorrhous*

*Pyrrhura calliptera*

*Touit stictoptera stictopera*

*Pionus seniloides*

*Coccyzus melacoryphus*

*Pulsatrix perspicillata perspicillata*

*Ciccaba virgata minúscula*

*Asio stygius robustus*

*Caprimulgus nigrecens*

Nicéforo and Olivares (1967) "*Additions to the Colombian avifauna, IV*", (*Apodidae-Picidae*):

*Campylopterus largipennis aequotrialis*

*Lophornis delatrei lessoni*

*Coeligena bonapartei bonapartei*

*Salenidera reinwardtii*

*Phloeoceastes pollens pollens*

Nicéforo and Olivares (1968) "*Additions to the Colombian avifauna, V*" (*Dendrocinchla tyrannina hellmayri*

*Dendrocinchla merula barletti*

*Xiphorhynchus guttaeus demonstratus*

*Synallaxis cinnamomea cinnamomea*

*Premnornis guttuligera*

*Philydor erythrocerus sulfuvus*

*Thamnophilus amazonicus amazonicus*

*Grallaria guatimalensis regulus*

*Xipholena punicea*

*Pipreola arcuata*

*Lipaugus fuscocinereus*

*Pachyramphus versicolor versicolor*

*Pachyramphus versicolor versicolor*

*Pachyramphus cinnamomeus magdalenae*.

Olivares (1969-a) "*Birds of Cundinamarca*". This book takes into account the records of the *Divortium Aquarum* of the Orinoco and the Magdalena Rivers; furthermore, of course, those of the eastern slope of the mountain range that marks the limit of the Orinoco with

the rest of Colombia. On the relationship of the Department of Cundinamarca with the Orinoco, remember the descriptions that are transcribed below. Although the primary purpose of this article is to give a birdlife relationship as complete as possible of what is commonly known as the Llanos Orinoco ie Boyaca, Meta and Vichada, for the information of the readers, we made this rather detailed section of the high side of the Orinoco and so have greater clarity in understanding this region.

The Cundinamarca territory is almost entirely located in the Eastern Cordillera of the Colombian Andes. This mountain range to the south penetrates the Department in the Alto of Oseras (3,830 m) goes southwest towards northeast and forms the Macizo or Paramo de Sumapaz (4,125 m), the Alto de Torquita or Fraile (4,180 m); continues in the same direction forming the moors of Pasca and Frutica...

The eastern slope can be divided into four regions: Machetá, north bordering the Department of Boyaca; It is located in the municipalities of Machetá (178 km<sup>2</sup> cold earth, 44 km<sup>2</sup> of moor, Manta (30 km<sup>2</sup> of warm earth, 70 km<sup>2</sup> of cold ground, 5 km<sup>2</sup> of moor); Tibirita (17 km<sup>2</sup> of warm earth, 37 km<sup>2</sup> cold earth 1 km<sup>2</sup> of moor).

The Guavio or Gachetá region drained by Guavio River, it interestingly forms a cascade 80 m high; the more important



municipalities are: Gachetá (33 km<sup>2</sup> mild weather region, 170 km<sup>2</sup> cold region, 17 km<sup>2</sup> moor; Gachalá (6 km<sup>2</sup> warm region, 96 km<sup>2</sup> mild weather 357 km<sup>2</sup> cold region, 2 km<sup>2</sup> moor); Ubala (251 km<sup>2</sup> warm region, 188 km<sup>2</sup> mild weather region, 307 km<sup>2</sup> cold region, 16 km<sup>2</sup> moor); Gama (20 km<sup>2</sup> mild weather region, 65 km<sup>2</sup> cold region, 6 km<sup>2</sup> moor); Junin (17 km<sup>2</sup> mild weather region, 203 km<sup>2</sup> cold region, 104 km<sup>2</sup> moor).

La Medina, the only important population it's that of the same name (1,489 km<sup>2</sup> warm región, 226 km<sup>2</sup> mild weather, 192 km<sup>2</sup> cold región, 8 km<sup>2</sup> moor) with wide savannah and headboard of the Oriental Llanos.

The region of Orient or Caqueza shaped as a triangle between Cruz Verde Serranía, San Vicente and Chingaza, drained by Rio Negro South, well cultivated (maiz, arracacha, vegetables, fique), the municipalities of Cáqueza (48 km<sup>2</sup> mild weather, 59 cold region); Fómeque (42 mild weather, cold climate 121, 318 moor); Choachí (24km<sup>2</sup> mild weather, cold climate 102 km<sup>2</sup>, 89 kilometers of moor; Quetame (21 km<sup>2</sup> warm region, 213 km<sup>2</sup> mild weather, 142 km<sup>2</sup> cold region, 35 km<sup>2</sup> moor); comprises the Guayabetal township near the border with the Department of Meta; Chipaque (2 km<sup>2</sup> mild weather, 77 km<sup>2</sup> cold region, 45 km<sup>2</sup> moor); Ubaque (17 km<sup>2</sup> mild weather, 69 km<sup>2</sup> cold region, 30 km<sup>2</sup> moor); Gutierrez (27 km<sup>2</sup> mild weather, 228 km<sup>2</sup> cold region, 267 km<sup>2</sup> moor); Fosca (113 km<sup>2</sup> mild weather, 102 km<sup>2</sup> cold region, 7 km<sup>2</sup> moor; Une (69 km<sup>2</sup> cold region, 99 km<sup>2</sup> moor)

*Coragyps atratus foetens*  
*Cathartes aura jota X ruficollis*  
*Accipiter cooperi*  
*Colinus cristatus parvicristatus X bogotensis*  
*Gallina imperialis*  
*Columbina passerina albivitta*  
*Cypseloides rutilus brunnitorques*  
*Boissonneaua flavescens flavescens*  
*Thripadectes holostictus*  
*Grallaria ruficapilla*  
*Ochtoeca diadema diadema*  
*Myarchus crinitus crinitus*  
*Notiochelidon murina murina*  
*Basileuterus coronatus regulus*  
*Tangara labradorides labradorides*  
*Catamblyrhincus diadema diadema*  
*Sicalis luteola bogotensis*

Olivares (1969-b), "*Birds of both the Commissariat of Vichada as well as Guainía, collected by Dr. C.J. Marinkelle*". About 17 specimens of 15 species of Santa Teresita (Vichada) and 75 of 37 species of Obando (Puerto Inirida, Guainia), material obtained in 1967 it is so interesting the introduction of that article for our knowledge about Orinoco, that here is transcribed almost entirely.

"According to personal communication of Dr. Alvaro Fernandez Perez, who was part of the Commission in charge of the location of the capital of the region of that Police Precinct, Puerto Inirida, it is on the river of the same name, right bank, near the confluence with Guaviare. the site was known as Las Brujas and later as Puerto Inirida and Obando. It is a population that is just beginning; the main buildings are those of the police precinct. The vegetation of the contours corresponds to dense rainforest. Nearby there is a vast savannah of sandstone in which the runway was built.

Nearby are several lakes rich in fish fauna. The mission of "La Ceiba", established about 10 years ago, is the nearest town of interest. The main crops are cassava (*Manihot sculenta*, and peach palm (*gasipaes bactris*). They exploit the fiber called "chiquichique" (*Leopoldina Piasa*) and fishing, whose product is sold dry. The Inirida River generally has clear water; it does not have flies neither mosquito unlike the Guaviare River. The access roads are air and river by Guaviare Ricer, Lower Vichada, and part of the Orinoco.

In general the territory of the Commissariat of Guainia is covered with dense forest with savannas of sandstone and some hills interspersed with vegetation sui generis. The type of savanna has a very different flora from the known in Llanos Orientales, usually they are given the name of sabanitas ecologically are classic natural savannas, surrounded by jungle that could not invade. These savannas continue to occur in areas surrounding the Orinoco and reach the island of Trinidad north of Venezuela, where

the Sabana de Aripo presents very similar vegetation to the Guainía.

The indigenous population of the Precinct Guainía is quite large and the biggest concentrations along the Inirida river are located in the villages of Caranacoa, Raudal Alto, Mapiripán, Morichal, San Joaquin, La Ceiba and Puerto Inírida; Protestant sects have converted many of these Indians.

As for the town of Puerto Inirida, it should be noted, finally, it is in a distance of only 35 km of San Fernando de Atabapo, in straight line; place notorious for the atrocities that were committed at the beginning of this century as a result of the exploitation of rubber.

They are intergradations presented such as *Columbina talpacoti rufipennis talpacoti*, *Momotus momota momota - - microstephanus*, *Xiphorhynchus picus picus-duidae*, *Dacnis cayana cayana glaucogularis*. The rest of the material as it is of the tributaries of the Orinoco, is similar to series of Vaupes (Mitu, jungles surrounding the arms of shallow water Cubiyú and Rio Negro, Santa Cruz of Waracapurí, etc., places in the Amazon region) and whose specimens belong to the unit Ornithology of the Institute of Natural Sciences, National University of Colombia (ICN).

*Vanellus chilensis cayennensis*, *Burhinus bistriatus vocifer*, *Claravis pretiosa*, *Otus choliba crucigerus*, *Thamnophilus doliatus traterculos*, *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis ruficollis*, *Dendroica striata* y *Euphonia lanirostris crassirostris* extend its formerly known distribution range in the extreme eastern Colombia between latitudes 1 ° and 6 ° N.

In the Colombian east end and closer to Puerto Inirida, was collected aviary material. in these locations: Maipures (Vichada visited by George K. Cherrie, January 1898 (ex fide Phelps, 1944: 336), and after, since 30 December 1912 to April 30 of the following year, Leo. E Miller was over there in the expedition to Cerro Duida, (Venezuela) sent by the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and San Fernando de Atabapo (Venezuela), visited by Cherrie and then by Miller in the expedition to Duida.

Although, away toward south has to be mentioned the collections of which give an extensive and important information Dugand and Phelps (1948: 225-245,) made in San Felipe and Macacuni (Colombia) in the Black River on the border of Colombia and Venezuela

*Columbina talpacoti rufipennis-talpacoti*

*Momotus momota momota-microstephanus*

*Xiphorhynchus picus picus-duidae*

*Formicivora grisea rufiventris*

*Muscivora tyrannus subsp.*

*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis ruficollis*

*Thryothorus coraya caurensis*

*Coereba flaveola minima*

*Dacnis cayana cayana-glaucogularis*

*Thraupis episcopus mediana*

*Sporophila castaneiventris*

Olivares (1971) "*Birds of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes, high river Cusiana, Boyaca, Colombia.*" More than 109 skins of 52 species of El Rancho de Comijoque" Ranchería hamlet, municipality of Pajarito, collected by Ornithology ICN professors and 5th year students of the race of Natural Sciences, of 1967, of the National University and Mr. Pablo Bernal Q., see interesting paragraphs in the introduction.

"The only places in the Cusiana basin, where collections had already being done are Vadohondo, moor of Toquilla 2,800 m 700 m 3200-3 visited by Jose Ignacio Borrero and Harry G Lumsdem in 1950, the ornithological materials collected here, were circulated between the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Canada and the Institute of Natural Sciences, National University, Bogota (cf. Borrero, 1952: 1-2).

The described location (Hacienda "El Rancho de Comijoque"), is very important for bird community studies, because outside of that of the region of Soatá (cf. Borrero and Olivares, 1955), the one on the town of Miraflores (cf. Olivares 1963) and any specific records

of Lake Tota, Lagunillas 3,300-3,4000 m. (on the southwest slopes of Pan de Aucar (Sugarloaf Mountain), one of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada del Cocuy and where MH Carrier collected), Tunja and Arcabuco, the birds of the eastern Andes in Boyaca are little known.

The Cusiana collection increases knowledge of the similarities and differences between the avifauna of the Eastern Andes in Boyaca and Cundinamarca and also relations with the adjacent region of the Republic of Venezuela. The specimens were acquired for the ornithological collection of the Institute of Natural Sciences (ICN), National University of Colombia, Bogotá, whose material is serving as a basis of comparison in the study of the samples of Cusiana.

Were found as intergradants the subspecies *Atlapetes semirufus zimmeri* of Schauensee, 1947 known in Río Negro in Boyacá and Pamplona in Santander (Andes Orientales) and *A. s. semirufus* (Boissonneau, 1849) recorded in the Andes of Cundinamarca. A new subspecies of Colombian avifauna *Hemispingus frontalis flavidorsalis*, noted by Phelps and Phelps, Jr., 1944, previously known only of the State of Zulia, Venezuela

*Myophobus flavicus*

*Idioptilon granadense granadense*

*Tyranniscus viridiflavus viridiflavus*

*Leptopogon rufipectus rufipectus*

*Catharus fuscater fuscater*

*Hemispingus frontalis flavidorsalis*

*Atlapetes semirufus zimmeri* X *semirufus*



## Study of recent collections

In recent years, the ICN Ornithology Unit has been enriched with collections mainly of Meta and Vichada; also keeps a good countless number of unknown specimens in the literature; about this material, a total of approximately 500 specimens, we present the following study of 222 species and subspecies which extending the distribution area especially for treated forms of Vichada until the border with Venezuela; but above all it is scored a lot of locations and new records for the Colombian Orinoco.

### Tinamidae

*Crypturellus cinereus cinereus* (Gmelin)

Puerto Gaitán 1♂, January 10, 1961.

It is similar in color to a male in South Macarena, Guayabero River (cf. Olivares 962: 312) although less rufescent on top, but much lighter than the material Morelia and Tres Esquinas, Caqueta. Its wing has 173, a male of Macarena 178; a male of Morelia 155; in another of Tres Esquinas, 164 mm. According these dimensions, the population of Caqueta tends to have a smaller wing than that of Meta.

*Crypturellus soui soui* (Hermann)

Miraflores: 1 ♀, January 6, 1961.

In the studied series it is very difficult to distinguish by color or size of the sub- species nominated and the caquetae; the tone is varied in specimens due to age sex; and there are probably several well-characterized stages of plumage, which has not been yet tried to study.

## Ardeidae

### **Casmerodius albus egretta** (Gmelin)

Aguazul: 1 ♀ , January 1<sup>st</sup> 1971.

It is probably the second record of the Colombian Orinoco; the first was Pachaquiario (cf. Wren and Olivares, 1964: 273). The beak is small (summit exposed, 100 mm.); it does not have dorsal airón.

### **Butorides striatus striatus** (Linneo)

San Carlos de Guaroa: 1 without sex specification. November 24, 1960. This small heron is not so rare in the plains of Meta, as believed; but it is rare in collections of the town, perhaps because it camouflages easily and is difficult to capture

### **Bubulcus ibis ibis** (Linneo)

Puerto Lopez: 1 without sex specification, February 4, 1962.

In the plains of Meta, is today the most abundant heron. On January 3, 1972 between Villavicencio and Cumaral, in pastures on

either side of the road I saw several flocks that accompanied the cattle.

***Syrigma sibilatrix fostermithi* Friedmann**

Puerto López: 1 ♀ March 7, 1971

The summit from the base, 77 (above, 70); wing (tendon) 303; Extended, 306; Tarsus, 90; middle finger with a nail, 73 mm. It is an exemplar relative large to the dimensions given for the type specimen, a male Caicara (Monagas, Venezuela). "Tendon 280, tail 105 basis summits from 74.1, tarsus 88,2mm" (see Friedmann, 1949: 1). The crown is blackish slate which differs from Villavicencio and Rondon material that carries of slate color; in this he approaches nominee (cf. Friedmann, loc. cit. supra)

Coverts above, unlike the comparative material, wings are stained with reddish yellow. In general, the color is very similar to a specimen of Cravo Norte. It is similar in size to the cited reference material.

***Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli* (Gmelin)**

San Martin 1 ♀ , January 19, 1967

Until 1964, (Nicéforo and Olivares, 1964: 14), there were no news of this heron on the plains of Meta.

***Tigrisoma lineatum lineatum* (Boddaert)**

Puerto Gaitán 1 ♀ March, 12 1971

It had a developed ovary. It is between the second and third stage of plumage described by Pinto (1964: 47-48).



Illustration ix. - Tente.

*Psophia crepitans*. Very nice in captivity, Nanny of the indigenous.... .

Ciconiidae

***Mycteria Americana*** (Linneo)

Puerto López 1 without sex specification, January 25, 1965.

There are relatively few records of the stork in the Colombian Orinoco drainage. This is a juvenile, because it has feathered part of the head.

Threskiornithidae

***Theristicus caudatus caudatus*** (Boddaert)

Puerto Carreño: 1 ♂ March 15, 1971.

Is a large specimen, wing (tendon) 425; tail 218; exposed summit, 1969; Tarsus 92; middle finger nail, 72 mm. The "rufescent orange" is darker brown than in a series of several Colombian cities, both in the West as in the East. In the savannas of Vichada he was found as a common. Many worthy people to believe have informed me, that in the Valle del Cauca it is already a rare species.

### ***Cercibis oxycerca* (Spix)**

Aguazul: 1 ♂, January 1°, 1971

The second record in Colombia; the first is Rondon (cf. Meyer de Schauensee, 1948: 366).

Compared with Rondon, appears more opaque in Aguazul it has only a hinted blue purple in the neck in Rondon is intense. Wing, 400, exposed summit 142 mm.

### ***Phimosus infuscatus berlepschi* Hellmays**

El Porvenir: 1 ♀, March 13, 1971

It is the easternmost record of the Colombian Orinoquia of the collected materials

In the capture place, were observed several flocks of numerous individuals. There is an exemplar of Mitu of the Colombian Amazon (cf. Olivares, 1964: 163).

### ***Eudocimus ruber* (Linneo)**

Puerto López 1 ♀, January 26, 1961.

El Porvenir 1 ♀, March 13, 1971.

The female of Puerto Lopez is young; on the gray back, she has more pink feathers and of this color has stained the crown. The female of El Porvenir, as an adult, is characterized by short peak (132 mm.); while the apical side of the primary flight feathers is quite wide.

### ***Ajaia ajaja* (Linneo)**

Aguazul 1 without sex specification; January 1°, 1971

It is a young one, still has the feathered head. First record of Boyacá

## Anatidae

### **Amazonetta brasiliensis** (Gmelin)

Hato Caño Tigre, Puerto Carreno-Villavicencio road, 350 km. west of Puerto Carreno, 350 km west of Puerto Carreno: 1 ♂, March 14, 1971

The crown of this specimen is blackish brown with the edge of its feathers gently ochre; the back of the neck is black and so a series of 20 specimens examined. In most of the descriptions we read that the posterior crown and neck are black, indicating juvenile plumage on the exemplar of Vichada.

It was collected at about 4 pm was part of a flock of six individuals.

## Cathartidae

### **Cathartes aura ruficollis** Spix

Puerto López: 1 ♂ March 11, 1949.

The wing, 514; tail, 250; tarsus 64 summit from the wax, 24; middle finger with the nail, 86 mm. The wing is a little big; Wetmore (1964: 7) gives to the males's wing, 476-508 (490).

### **Cathartes burrovianus burrovianus** Cassin

Apiay : 1 ♀, August 14, 1966.

The appearance of "A Revision of the American Vultures of the genus *Cathartes*" and the description of the new species *Cathartes melambrotus*, Wetmore, 1964, clarified many points on the gender situation in Colombia, from the point of view of both morphological and geographical. The Apiay female wing (tendon) 471 (flat) 474; tail, 210, summit from wax, 22; Tarsus, 57; middle finger with the nail, 81; central rectrices width 50 mm. According to the dimensions given Wetmore (1964: 12) for the female wing of *burrovianus* 444-459 (449.3) the Apiay is large and would enter into *urubitinga*, but Wetmore (Loc. cit. supra) cited in *burrovianus* material of north of Meta (Quenane); Furthermore Meyer de Schauensee (1964: 46) says *burrovianus* is in Los Llanos to the east of the Andes to the Guaviare River.

## Accipitridae

### ***Harpagus bidentatus bidentatus* (Latham)**

Cumaral-Medina: 1 ♀, March 28, 1971

This material matches that of Caqueta and Meta (*bidentatus*) differs from specimens del Cauca (*fasciatus*), by the intense barrett of these in the lower regions.

The capture of this sample was on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca; in literature is a record of Yacopí (*fasciatus*), on the opposite side of the same mountain range and in the same department, distant only about 65 km. straight out of the town *bidentatus* log. It is the first record of Cundinamarca.



### ***Butero albonotatus abbreviatus* Cabanis**

San Juan de Arama, 1 ♂, March 30, 1971.

He's a young guy that has the tail with brown and black lists above, below whitish and blackish; the latter colored bars are in number 10. An adult male Morelia (Caquetá) has black tail with a gray broadband above and white below; between it and the base of the tail there is another of the same color but very narrow; the tip of the tail is bordered with gray, lighter underneath.

### ***Buteo magnirostris magnirostris* (Gmelin)**

Miraflores: 1 ♀, December 30, 1964.

Apparently is the first record in Boyaca.

### ***Heterospizias meridionalis meridionalis* (Latham)**

Boyacá: 1 ♀, February 26, 1964

In "Additions to the Colombian avifauna, 1" (cf. Nicéforo and Olivares, 1964: 20) is the current record but only says: "Boyaca: Llanos of Casanare"; it must be held that their precise location is Rio Tucuya, El Viso. It is the first record of Boyaca.

### ***Oroaetus isidori* (Des Murs)**

Gachetá: 1 ♂ without sex specification, June 20, 1961.

He is young. In "Additions to the Colombian avifauna 1" (cf. Nicéforo and Olivares, 1964: 22) was scored by a transcription error as ornate hawk-eagle (Daudin) first record, precise location of Cundinamarca.

***Geranospiza caerulescens caerulescens* (Vieillot)**

San Martín: 1 ♂, December 1966.

The stomach content of this specimen consisted only of lizards.

Falconidae

***Milvago chimachima cordatus* Bangs and Pernard**

Puerto López: 1 ♂, August 14, 1966.

San Maerín: 1 ♂ August 3, 1969.

Today it is most commonly found near the roads in search of dead animals by motorcars.

***Polyborus plancus cheriway* (Jacquin)**

Puerto López: 1 without sex specification, December 26, 1958.

After so much change in nomenclature of this falcónida, Meyer de Schauensee (1970: 53) chooses *Polyborus plancus*.

***Falco femoralis femoralis* Temminck**

Rio Tomo: 1 ♂, March 21, 1967

He must be a subadult for it brings throat and chest white, and some barely tinged feathers of buff color; the lower abdomen and tibia if they buff.

***Falco sparverius intermedius* (Cory)**

Cubarral: 1 December 25, 1969.

Remolino: 1 February 15, 1969.

Hellmayr and Conover (1949: 335) do not recognize this subspecies. Whether valid or not intermedius, the species needs a serious overhaul in Colombia.

## Cracidae

### **Ortalis guttata guttata** (Spix)

Remolino: 1 ♀, February 14, 1969.

It's a pretty pale specimen, collated material of Valle del Cauca and Meta; It differs further by having converts reddish cinamomo when in comparison material are of Tenino slightly dark reddish.

## Phasianidae

### **Colinus cristatus subsp.**

Puerto Gaitán 3 ♂, 1 ♀, March 11, 1971

As we do not have suitable material to make a comparison, one can only note that approximates a little barnesi Gilliard. It could be an intergradate population between parvicristatus and barnesi. It is very abundant in the region. This species deserves a critical review in eastern Colombia because the populations of Vichada may approach to Sonnini (Temminck), which has already been noted in southern Meta and San José del Guaviare (Vaupés).

## Rallidae

### **Neocrex erythrops olivacens** Chubb

Villavicencio: 1 ♀, December 9, 1954

In Colombia there are records of East Los Andes; they are especially common in the Sabana de Bogota. The Villavicencio capture fills a void imenso between the Andean region and the end of the Colombian Cisandina where a male (Mitu, Vaupes) was collected. This female bird carries the flanks, tibias and undertail coberteras much darker than the material of the Andes and Vaupes, and compared to them, they have much shorter wings, 93 mm.

First record of the Colombian Orinoco; but while it had being collected almost 20 years ago, he had not published.

## Jacanidae

### **Jacana jacana intermedia** (Sclater)

El Porvenir 2 ♂, 2 ♀, March 13, 1971.

One female bird's wing is 135 mm. maximum length given by the authors to an intermedia female bird. Instead one of the males birds (wing 180 mm.) Is less than the minimum, or 112, for this sex.

It is abundant; as well as in Puerto Carreño, but here it was only observed without being collected.

## Charadriidae

### **Vanellus chilensis cayennensis** (Gmelin)

El Viso: 1 ♀, February 26, 1961.

Puerto López: Without sex specification, February 4, 1962.

Aguazul: 1 without sex specification, October 12, 1970.

Aguazul: 1 without sex specification, January 1°, 1971

This species was not registered in Boyacá, in the literature.

**Hoploxypterus cayanus** (Latham)

Monte Rey: 1 without sex specification, December 30, 1963.

First registered of Boyacá; the most northern of the Colombian Orinoco Region.

Scolopacidae

**Actitis macularia** (Linneo)

Cáqueza: 1 ♂, January 25, 1967.

It was seen on the river lonely and on the same day of the capture five more specimens were observed.

**Gallinago gallinago delicata** (Ord.)

Puerto López: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, March 7, 1971

In addition to the differences found when compared with the material of Paraguay, we have placed them in *delicata* because Blake (1962: 77-78) registers material of this subspecies in Los Micos and dated February 27 and April 13.

Between these two examples there are differences in tone: the male is much clearer than the female. Very convenient it is to clarify the immigration status of this species

Recurvirostridae

**Himantopus himantopus mexicanus** (Müller)

Aguazul: 1 ♂ January 1°, 1971.

The first record of Boyacá; however there is a specimen collected in Lake of Tota captured in October 1963 that had not been published in the literature.

Tarsus 118.5 mm. almost reaches the maximum given by the authors i.e. 119. The key to the families of birds of Colombia (cf. Olivares, 1969: 28) is for Recurvirostridae, with regard to this species, such as single family in Colombia: "the nail of the middle finger comes reinforced by a small nail in the lower and basic part". This is a very important detail about which I have found nothing in the literature that I have been able to consult.

## Phalaropodidae

### **Phalaropus fulicarius** (Linneo)

La Macarena Norte: 1 ♀, March 4, 1967

It is in the adult and winter plumage; in general, bluish-gray in the upper part, white the lower regions, wing, 129; tail 68; exposed summit, 24; Tarsus, 21; middle finger with nail a 23 mm.

She was captured when he swam alone in the center of the current Güéjar River, at about 10:10 am in front to the Guami farm. Second record in Colombia; the first was in the Pacific.

## Rynchopidae

### **Rynchops nigra cinerascens** Spix

Aguazual: 2 ♂. 1 ♀ January 1°, 1971.

The male wing (tendon) is 430-415; tail, 136-128; 85-82 summit exposed; Tarsus 34 mm. The wing of the female (tendon) 380; tail, 125; culmen expuesto 66; Tarsus 28 mm; especially males, large specimens

## Colmumbidae

### ***Columba cayennensis pallidicrissa* Chubb**

Puerto Carreño: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, March 17-18, 1971.

The male has whitish the lower abdomen and the undertail coverts; Females carry these parts in very pale gray and also the tail in both sexes are a grayer morenusco, than the cayennensis specimens. these characteristics (cf. Hellmayr and Conover, 1942: 453 footnote) belong to pallidicrissa Chubb, of which there are Venezuelans records (cf. Phelps and Phelps.jr. 1958: 117) in San Fernando, Puerto Carreno distant 200 km. north and northwest of Guasualito 350, both towns in Apure State; in Bolivar, the town of Altagracia is approximately 280 km to the northwest and is registered cayennensis here. In Maipures on the banks of the same Orinoco and closer to Puerto Carreno (120 km south) the same subspecies is registered.

As Puerto Carreno is more or less distant from the towns of both subspecies pallidicrissa nominated north and south, may be in the area of intergradation of these subspecies or nearby.

It seems that the subspecific characters are not very consistent, because in material of Colombian Caribbean Coast (*pallidicrissa*) the color of the lower abdomen and the coverts below the tail are the same hue as *cayennensis* in specimens of Colombian places also.

***Zenaida auriculata pentheria* Bonaparte**

Miraflores: 1 ♂, December 24, 1964.

In a number of different locations, it is the specimen that has the lower regions of darker rufescent. Immediately it differs from *stenura* for having the most robust and long beak, exposed summit, 17 mm.

***Zenaida auriculata stenura* Bonaparte**

San Carlos de Guaroa: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, November 24, 1960

It is the second registered in Los Llanos Orientales; apparently the first is of Puerto Lopez. They have exposed the culmen of 14 mm.

***Claravis pretiosa* (Ferrari-Pérez)**

Guamal: 1 ♀, January 7, 1970.

Guamal: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, January 30, 1971

Enero7, exemplary female, young, is just covered with the first juvenile plumage; It is similar to one more or less the same age, male, captured the January 4, 1956, guapi (Cauca); however, this of Meta, generally tends to be darker; chest, reddish brown plumage has each pen with a light ocher edge.



in both cases the throat just has tiny cannons. Certainly the specimen of Meta is younger. As a specimen of Victoria (Caldas), the color of the adult male is presented first full place in the lower regions; in the upper parts blue with black spots it appears first in the supra-wing coverts.

**Scardafella squammata ridgwayi** Richmond

Puerto Carreño: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, March 17, 1971

They were compared with material of Margarita Island, Venezuela (topotype) and coincide; however topotype has the culmen exposed 16 mm. and Vichada, 14, 13, respectively; furthermore the black bands of the abdomen tend to be less wide in the Colombian. It has to be noted that the shorter peak comes in an abundant number of different locations.

It has been debated whether this species should be placed in Columbine. This publication is following de Schauensee (1970: 94).

**Leptotila verreauxi verreauxi** (Bonaparte)

Puerto Carreño: 1 ♂, March 17, 1971

It has little darker olive-brown upper regions, than in a good number of Colombian materials of widely differing areas.

Apparently it is the first record of the Colombian Cisandina region; in the neighbor State Boívar, Venezuela, Phelps and Phelps Jr. (1958: 123) believe is certain its existence.

**Leptotila rufaxilla pallidipectus** Chapman

San Martín: 1 ♂, March 29, 1971.

by geographical distribution and to be paler than a good number of *dubusi* it was ascribed to *pallidipectus*. Unlike the neighboring subspecies *dubusi* (see the specimen Vichada) this of the Meta has more white on the throat. Urges the study of the geographic distribution of *pallidipectus* and *dubusi* and eventually more inquiries only would prove that there are only *dubusi*, 1985.

***Leptotila rufaxilla dubusi* (Bonaparte)**

Hato Canaima, Road Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio, border Meta-Vichada: 1 ♂ March 24, 1971.

We have included this with some reserve in *dubusi*, because by chromatic or mesurales features, it is impossible to assign this specimen to *dubusi* or *pallidipectus* but Hellymar and Conover (1942: 591) have a record of Maipures; similar to the specimens of Vichada habitat.

It is curious to find several adult specimens of various Colombian cities in good plumage and the first rémige without cleavage, this in both wings.

**Psittacidae**

***Aratinga acuticaudata haemorrhous* Spix**

Hato Caño Tigre, Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, 350 km. Western from Puerto Carreño: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ March 14, 1971.

The male, wing 177; culmen from the wax; 27,5; female, wing 178; culmen from the wax 27,3, tail 157; the tail of the male exemplar is very worn. They are really tiny exemplars compared with the dimensions of Blake and Taylor, Jr. (1947:165) para haemorrhous: Wing: 15males, 171- 202 mm. (183,7); 14 females, 167-193 (180,3)".

The blue of the head in the male is slightly darker and more extended till the neck than the material of the Atlantic coast and of Meta. The exemplars of Vichada have in the beak and legs a whitish substance possible coming from eating some fruit, which loosens or deteriorates the end of the culmen, by discarding the outer cornea flaky.

In the region they are called maracana and is common.

In Schauensee Meyer (1966: 122 and 1970: 99) one can read *Aratinga acuticauda* (Vieillot, 1818), it is possibly a misprint because the original quote says *Psittacus acuticaudata* Vieillot, 1817.

### ***Pyrrhura melanura melanura* (Spix)**

San José del Guaviare: 1 without sex specification, December 1961.

Matches Mitu material; it has barely traces of red on the wing; in Mitu there are specimens that do not carry this color, it is curious that has not been collected species of La Macarena.

### ***Forpus conspicillatus metae* Borrero y Hernández**

Páez: 1 ♀ January 4,1962.

Certainly this female is inseparable from that of a large number of *conspicillatus* de la Hoya Magdalena River.

***Brotogeris cyanoptera cyanoptera*** (Pelzen)

Acacías: 1 ♂, 1950.

The Amazon material has a bluer crown than that of Meta and Vaupéz.

***Pionus seniloides*** (Massena y Souance)

Miraflores : 1 ♂ January 1965.

Finsch 1868 described of Ecuador the race of *gerontides*, but today is not admitted. Its descriptor says that it is different from the Colombian population because it is pink only in the front part. But in the Colombian material there are specimens with similar characteristics.

***Amazona amazonica amazonica*** (Linneo)

San José del Guaviare: 2 without sex specification, 1961.

One of them has the top of the head violet blue with traces of yellow; cheeks greenish yellow; It must be a characteristic of the subadult specimens.

Cuculidae

***Coccyzus melacoryphus*** Vieillot

Guamal: 1 ♂, August 7, 1969.

It is in the moulting period with several rectrices in the third part of its growth. The southernmost record of the species is of a couple caught in Puerto Asis, Putumayo (cf. Olivares, 1966: 181)

**Piaya cayana mesura** (Cabanis y Heine)

Cubarral: 1 ♂, December 22, 1969.

It has the lower abdomen, crissum and the underside of the tail feathers darkest that a specimen of Mitu, Vaupes, of the already mentioned subspecies; everything else has not the slightest difference.

**Crotophaga ani** Linneo

Guamal: 3 ♂, January 1970.

It is curious that there is not register in Los Llanos del Meta the species major and sulcirostris.

Strigidae

**Otus choliba crucigerus** (Spix)

La Macarena Sur; 1 ♀, January 25, 1968.

In the expedition into this region 1959 (cf. Olivares, 1962: 323) was not collected, but about this owl is said "to try Estrigidas is convenient noting that on January 31 (1959) at 3 am sang near of one of the camps an owl: currúcutútú, probably Otus choliba crucigerus"

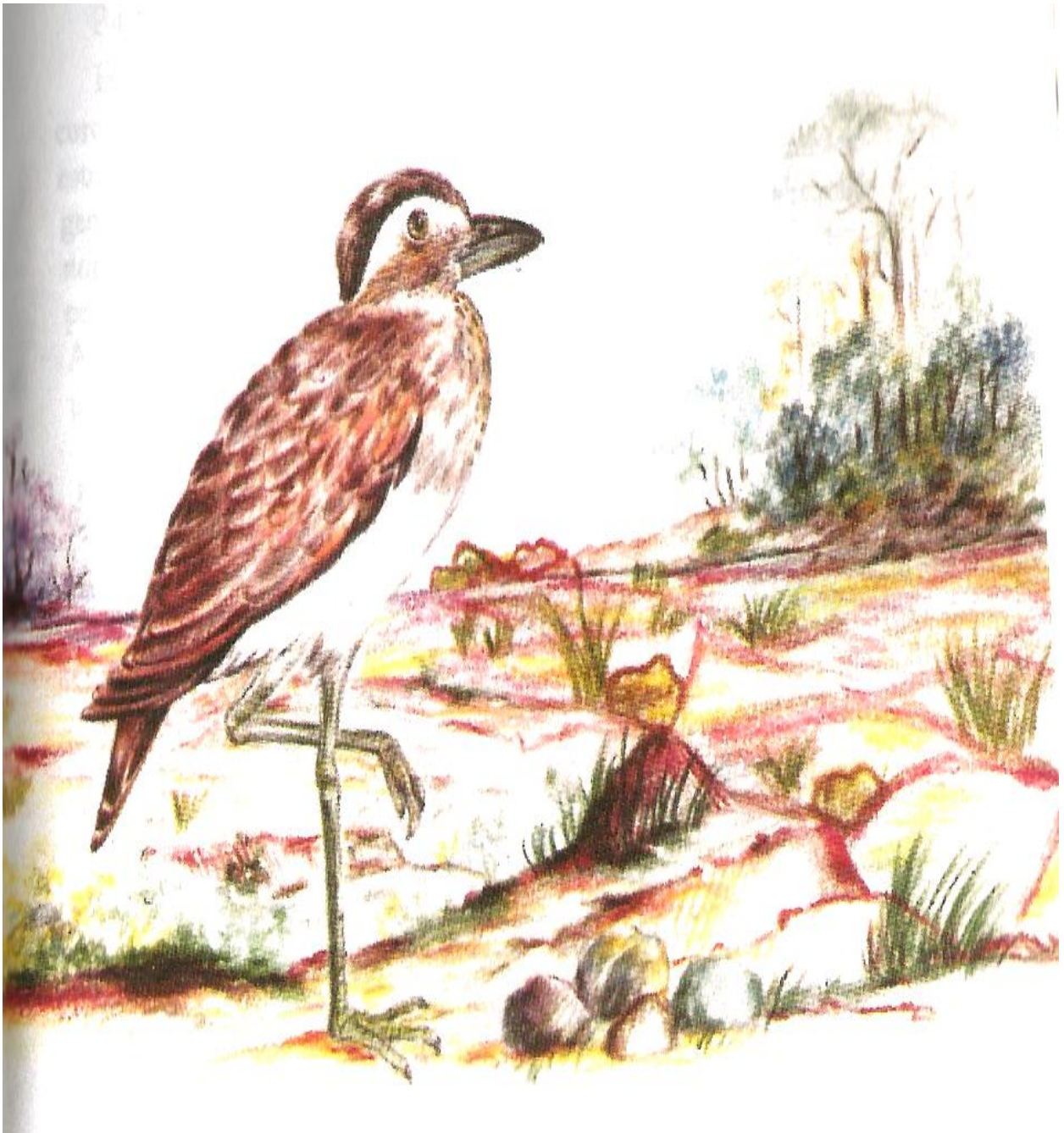


Illustration x. - Peralonso.

Burhinus bistriatus.- It left the beaches in order to becoming a desert bird. He is a very friendly and helpful bird in captivity. If we make an industry with them, we also will favor the wild populations

...

## Caprimulgidae

### **Chordeiles pusillus septentrionalis** (Hellmayr)

Remolino 2 ♂, 1 ♀, February 15, 1969

They have more reddish in the upper parts than two males of Vaupes (Sabana de Cubiyú). It is a very rare species in Colombian collections.

### **Chordeiles acutipennis acutipennis** (Hermann)

Monterredondo: 1 ♂, November 21, 1960.

It coincides with a good number of acutipennis. It had already been mentioned in "Birds of Cundinamarca" (cf. Olivares, 1969: 151).

### **Podager nacunda minor** Cory

La Macarena: 1 ♂, February 25, 1969.

Puerto López: 2 ♂ March 7, 1971.

there is enough variety in tone, and the black spots on the pate and scapulae are of various sizes and shades, there is enough variety in tone and black spots pate and scapulars are of various sizes and shades, thus may be right the authors who do not admit this geographic race because the distinction is that the named *minor*, leads these smaller patches. The Puerto Lopez material was collected during the day around a lagoon. At the beginning of March 1971 they were at about 7 pm big flocks near Puerto Carreño (Vichada).

**Nyctidromus albicollis albicollis** (Gmelin)

Cubarral: 1♂, December 26, 1969.

The material of Amazon tends to be bigger than that of Orinoquia. A male of Vaupes, wing 156; another of Caquetá 153; this of Cubarral, 144 mm.

Trochilidae

**Glaucis hirsute affinis** Lawrence

La Macarena Norte 2 ♂, January 20, 1968

La Macarena Sur 1 ♀, 1968.

Guamal; 3 ♂, 1969-1970

Cubarral: 2 ♀, December 21, 1969.

This genre needs a review; according to the descriptions the species *hirsuta* and *aenea* they would be certainly different as for the dimensions: the first one is bigger; Chapman (1917: 280) gives them a specific range discusses the matter and notes some material from the Colombian Pacific Coast. Cory (1918: 152) recognizes *aenea* as a subspecies of *hirsuta*. Slud (1964: 142-143) makes the same as Cory. Meyer de Schaeunese has always granted specific range to it. In the collection there is abundant *hirsuta* but not *aenea* for getting something clear. It is said that the population of Amazonas (Leticia) corresponds to the subspecies nominated and Meta to *affinis*, but the material does not show any difference in the collection.



In late 1959 and early on, was explored the southern region of La Macarena, where this female was collected and there was not found the species, reflecting their local migratory habits

In a series quite rich (affinis) one can no see differences in color among the especimenes of the Atlantic Coast, Santander, Meta and Caqueta . One can see the differences in thickness and curvatutra of the peak, in the north tend to have it thicker and more curved the peak than those of the South.

**Phaetornis guy apicalis** (Tschudi)

Monterredondo: 1 ♀, December29, 1970.

Has exposed the culmen of 35 mm is therefore shorter than that of any other specimen of the western slope of the same mountain range (East) and of the distribution of emiliae (Bourcier and Mulsant).

**Phaetornis supercilious moorei** Lawrence

Cubarral: 1♂, December 25, 1969

Apparently it is the northernmost record, along with a young of the known Slavin-Goldman Collection. It is in the subadult plumage.

**Phaetornis hispidus** (Gould)

Carro Quemado, Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, 120 km. West of Puerto Carreño: 1♂, March 21, 1971.

The uropygial region of the male of Vichada is quite stained of buff color and this color is also noticed in the edge in the feathers of the top, and this confirms the presence of immature plumage;

Furthermore, the crown is greener, less black dyed. The listed features are not observed in the material of the Macarena, Cumaral and Puerto Nariño (Amazonas) and in specimens of Bolivia; all of which have the peak thicker and more curved than that of Vichada because they are adults. Two exemplars of Bolivia have a longer tail (63 mm) than Colombians (53-61). In addition the Bolivians perhaps be captured since 1937, have their color more faded and is paler than Colombians. About the uropigio coloration there is a discussion Zimmer (1950: 29).

***Phaetornis longuemareus atrimentalis* Lawrence**

Villavicencio: 1 without sex specification, November 1955.

Appears to be a female for as little wing, throat has a black spot, chest and abdomen are beige.

***Campylopterus largipennis aequatorialis* Gould**

La Macarena Norte: 1 ♀ January 20, 1967.

Compared with the Vaupes material (*largipennis* Boddaert) is obvious what Salvin said of *aequatorialis* (1982: 298-290): "Similar to that of *C. largipennis*, but with the lateral rectrices on either side more narrowly tipped with white". This author calls it *C. obscurus*.

***Colibri coruscans coruscans* (Gould)**

Una: 1 ♂, 6 ♀, 1967.

The studied of a number of different Colombian cities found that in this kind of Trochilidae is more noticeable than others, Mesural sexual dimorphism, the males are larger than females; and so

average wing males, 76; tail, 48; culmen exposed 25 mm. The female wing, 70; tail 42; culmen exposed 22 mm. this detail I do not remember seeing something like this in the literature.

**Chlorostilbon poortmani poortmani** (Bourcier)

Cubarral: 1♂, December 27, 1969.

It is a subadult exemplar and its plumage is changing; the purplish of the upper parts of the head is barely hinting.

Compared with another male of Caqueta (Three Corners) the Meta has a longer, thicker beak; 21 culmen exposed; of the Caqueta, 18 mm.

**Polytmus guainumbi doctus** Peters

Pachaquiario: 1♂, October 19, 1968.

Remolino: 1♂, Februar 15, 1969.

Until 1960 it was very rare in scientific collections, but from this time, here has been obtained a good number in the South Macarena with which agrees very well the material of Pachaquiario and Remolino. To date, the recorded material of precise locations is from El Meta and the neighboring municipality of Medina.

**Amazilia versicolor millerii** (Bourcier)

La Macarena Norte: 1 ♀, October 9, 1964.

This material matches that of Vaupes (cf. Olivares: 1955: 266) and is totally similar to a specimen of Villavicencio.

In the southern region of La Macarena it was not found after two months of exploration. This female is identical to one of Vaupes.

***Amazilia fimbriata fimbriata* (Gmelin)**

Guamal: 4 ♂, 5 ♀, 1969-1970.

Cubarral: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 without sex specification, December 20-25, 1969.

Carro Quemado, Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, 120 km. West from Puerto Carreño: 1 ♀ March 21, 1971.

El Porvenir: 1 ♂ March

They have the chest, the throat and the sides of the body, blue green. It was seen previously as *apicalis*. Zimmer (1950: 18) cites material from the mouth of the Meta River (opposite across the Orinoco, Venezuela) Maipures and Villavicencio. Today is *apicalis* only inside Colombia Boyaca and Cundinamarca. It is a species that show no sexual dicromatismo, according to the Colombian series of examined material.

***Chalybura buffonii caeruleogaster* (Gould)**

Monterredondo 1 ♂, December 29, 1970.

It is a very well characterized subspecies; the male of the eastern slopes of the Cordillera Oriental is different of a good number of exemplars of the municipality of La Vega, western slopes of the Cordillera Oriental (*buffonii*) because this one of Monterredondo has its chest and abdomen quite dyed of dark blue, the same happens to other specimen of Miraflores.

### ***Lesbia nuna gouldii* (Loddiges)**

Une 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1967.

They do not differ in coloring neither dimensions of the exemplars of western slope of the Eastern Cordillera. In the region is the most common hummingbirds and, apparently, is the first record of the Orinoco drainage.

### Trogonidae

#### ***Trogon viridis viridis* Sclater**

Remolino: 1♂, February 15, 1968.

You notice a big difference in the feathers coverts in the material of Meta, Caqueta and Vaupes: the present exemplary has a purple blue with some green; unlike the others a greenish color with some bluish color.

### Momotidae

#### ***Momotus momota microstephanus* Sclater**

La Macarena Norte 1 ♀, January 20, 1968.

Remolino 1 ♀, February 14, 1969.

The female of Remolino has a subadult plumage because it has after the black of the crown, a sky-blue color dyed of purple, and in adulthood of La Macarena, she does not have a heavenly blue but a bright purple followed by a small spot ocher, that you cannot see in that of Remolino. and this black chest patch is just barely

insinuating; the lower regions are ocher yellowish green . It was just beginning to form the racket; it must be in the sub-adult plumage.

## Galbulidae

### **Brachygalba lugubris fulviventris** Sclater

Puerto López: without sex specification, April 16, 1965.

It can be an intergradation between fulviventris and Caquetae Chapman, because it has crown feathers edged with ocher-beige, although with a more

concrete study could be demonstrated that this characteristic is due to age and plumage.

## Bucconidae

### **Hypnellus ruficollis bicinctus** (Gould)

Puerto Carreño: 1♂, March 17, 1971.

The black band across the lower throat is very well marked, in the center is 18 mm. wide; . the second band on bass chest, 11 mm, special case, the third band is marked only have a discontinuity in the center; nuchal collar is poorly marked. Wing 88; tail 84, exposed culmen 31; tarsus 22 mm

It was regarded as a distinct species (H. bicinctus); Phelps & Phelps Jr. said about it: "We have in our collection a male specimen of bicinctus from Ciudad Bolivar, very far removed from the range of euficollis, which is similar to the type of the new striaticollis, with the same incipient throat band, lined instead of solid blacke. These specimens indicate that the hitherto so called

species are conspecific, bicininctus being a subspecies of ruficollis”.

### **Monasa morphoeus peruana** Sclater

San José del Guaviare: 1 without sex specification, 1961.

It is quite rare and worth studying because in the forests of the plains of Meta it has not been found this species that is so common in the forests of La Macarena; some of them where I collected the bird are very similar to those of the creeks of the Eastern Plains.

## Capitonidae

### **Capito niger punctatus** (Lesson)

Cubarral: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, December 21, 1969.

The proposed character by Brodkorb (1939: 135) for the female *mancityrei*, which has the most stained black throat, which *punctatus*, it seems that is not functional, because this female has more spots than several *macintirey*; the greater or lesser black color on the throat should correspond to a certain stage of age or plumage.

## Ramphastidae

### **Pteroglossus castanotis castanotis** Gould

Cubarral: 2 ♀, December 26, 1969.

Today the toucans are pursued to keep in captivity; in the collection there is a young of this species purchased in Villavicencio to a birds

seller for cage; I was finishing to cover the first plumage of youth; the color pattern is similar to adult, but the brown of this takes you only so far in corbeteras near the ears. The culmen exposed measures 64mm .; his greenish yellow, which in adults is yellow and blackish orange horn, more or less, the black adult.

**Pteroglossus inscriptus humboldti** Wagler

Cubarral: 1 ♂, December 26, 1969.

This exemplar has a deformation at the base of culmen presenting a very large left nostril piercing. The plumage is fresh and bright and it had genitals well developed.

**Pteroglossus flavirostris falvirsotris** Frases

Cubarral: 1 ♂, December 22, 1969.

It is the specimen that has darker brown in the mantle than the material of Caqueta and Vaupes; of the latter and actual San Jose de Guaviare an exemplar remains without sex specification and having her throat and sides of throat but not pure brown but blackish brown or very dark brown.

Picidae

**Picumnus squamulatus squamulatus** Lafresnaye

Puerto López: 1 ♂, October 13, 1968

The locality is not known; just it knows that is Colombia;

The locality is not known; just it knows that is Colombia;



After some searching and observations, it seems probably as the locality be, the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes in Cundinamarca, around Quetame.

**Chrysoptilus puntigula punctipectus** Cabanis and Heine

Hato Caño Tigre, Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road:

It is a small bird: wing, 109; line 67; exposed culmen 22 mm. In the rest it represents better the characteristics of punctipectus than material near Villavicencio Meta. Compared with a good number of striatipectus, the of Vichada immediately distinguishes by its black throat with white spots, when its neighbor is white with black stripes. It does not bear reddish chest that shows striatipectus and back is noticeably greener than in the latter.

**Piculus rubiginosus buenavistae** (Chapman)

Miraflores: 1♂, May 1965.

In the collection there is a female of Buenavista (topotípica) which has less red on the upper and the lower regions are much clearer than the bird of Boyaca, which seems to be a subadult because the forehead and crown are not red but gray with some reddish stains.

**Celeus flavus flavus** (Müller)

Río Planas 1♂ May 1952.

By coloration it is a female bird as it does not have the scarlet of the malar region. The wing, 140mm., it is brown only in the minor

coverts are tinged of dusky brown. In the collection of specimens from the Amazon (Leticia and Mocagua Island) have the dusky wing, that goes with peruvianus (Cory). The material of Caqueta (Three Corners) determined by Dugand and Borrero (1948: 138) as peruvianus 4 specimens, both wearing the wing coverts of brown, and rimmed apically of buffy yellow, the other 2 have pretty stained brown blackish especially the coverts; that should be one of the phases or stages of coloration of the species.

**Melanerpes cruentatus cruentatus** (Boddaert)

Pachaquiario: 1 without sex specification, October 13, 1968.

It is a male bird as it has the center red crown.

**Veniliornis affinis orenocensis** Berlepsch and Hartert.

Guamal: 1 ♀, January 8, 1970.

It is a male bird as it has the center red crown.



Illustration xi. - Guacamaya, colombian flag. Ara macao.  
Probably the most admired guacamaya for its color, it has  
(Although not in the same order) the colors of the Colombian  
flag . Individuals captured chicks come to talk to ease. We  
have to contribute to increase their populations ...

**Phloeoceastes pollens pollens** (Bonaparte)

Miraflores: 1 without sex specification, December 31, 1970.

By coloration is a male, has scarlet crest. Of the drainage of the Orinoco there are only two records: Boyaca (Saboyá) and Meta (Guatiquía River) (cf. Nicéforo and Olivares, 1967: 433).

**Dendrocolaptide**

**Dendrocincla fuliginosa phaeochros** Berlepsch & Hartert

Puerto López: 1 ♂, February 24, 1969.

Guamal: 1 ♂, January 6, 1970.

The most striking difference between this subspecies and its neighboring Lafresnaye Ridgway is here, according to the original description and according to the examination of a series of two subspecies, that Phaeochroa has no internal secondary flight feathers, olive color.

**Glyphorhynchus spirurus rufularis** Zimmer

La Macarena Sur: 1 ♀, February 22, 1969.

An addition to, "Birds of the southern region of the Sierra de La Macarena, Meta, Colombia" (cf. Olivares, 1962, Zimmer (1934: 4) in his notes to the description of the subspecies says: the material tends to present the apex of the feathers of the throat decidedly of a blackish color; this exemplar shows only traces of that mentioned nature.

**Xiphorhynchus picus picus** (Gmelin).

Puerto Carreño: 1 ♀, March 17, 1971.

Compared to material of Vaupes this of Vichada appears less oliváceos in the inferior regions; the whitish throat without beige and the beak more robust, of more or less equal length (culmen from the base 26 mm.) than in the material of Vaupes. In the examined series the striped chest is very different in shape and color. *Notatus* is a subspecies that has little value and some authors do not recognize it.

***Xiphorhynchus guttatus polystictus*** (Salvin y Godman)

Puerto Carreño 1 ♀, March 17, 1971.

Wing 112 mm, tail 97, culmen exposed 39, from the front of the nostrils 30, tarsus 25, Schauensee Meyer (1950: 647, in key) says, the *polystictus* wing is less than 120 mm and this agrees to the specimen of Vichada, but for the race of the geographic neighbor *guttatoides*, it indicates the wing over 120 (120-130) and in a wide range of Meta and Amazon that dimension is 107 to 122 mm and very few reach the maximum. Regarding the issue of color this of Vichada is separated from the *guttatoides* series because that has less fulvescens the inferior regions.

Furnariidae

***Synallaxis albacens insignis*** Zimmer

Cubarral: 1♂, December 29, 1969.

It has more rufescent at the crown and the tail is longer than the great majority of specimens of a good number of the western slope

of the Oriental mountain range in Cundinamarca. The same is seen in a specimen of Monterredondo (topotype) and one of Villavicencio.

## Formiccariidae

### **Sakesphorus Canadensis intermedius** (Cherrei)?

Puerto López: 1 without sex specification, January 25, 1965.

The subspecies of this fomicárido is in doubt in Los Llanos of Meta; one author says it can belong to *intermedius* (Cherrei) whose type is Caicara, Valle Bajo del Orinoco, Venezuela. With this specimen, we can not do any serious study because that is by its collaboration a young male still he carries an olive brown color on its back.

### **Thamnophilus doliatus fraterculus** Barlepsz and Hartert

Cubarral, 4 ♂, December 23-25, 1969.

Two of the male birds are immature; they are in the stage of plumage having the ochreous tops, bars from black and beige, streaks with black throat and bars the same color in the chest and attenuated on the flanks; the crest is also quite stained black. Another male, of the collection, apparently in the next stage, is black on the back with white stripes and black with bars from the lower regions is more intense than that in the Cubarral. It is a very interesting study of the stages of plumage about this genre.

### **Thamnophilus amazonicus** Sclater

Caños Negros: 1 ♀ 26 November, 1955

The second record of Meta, the first one is of Plaza Bonita.

**Cercomacra nigricans nigricans** Sclater

Puerto López 1 ♀, 26 December, 1958

A young exemplar, it has the lower regions with white stripes and has not a hidden patch in the mantle.

It is properly the only record of the Plains of Meta; he had already been mentioned in "Additions to the Colombian avifauna, V" (cf. Nicéforo and Olivares, 1968: 281).

Cotingidae

**Xipholena punicea** (Pallas)

Of this rare and beautiful species Nicéforo and Olivares (1968: 287) wrote about a captured specimen and prepared by an Indian in the Colombian bank of the Arauca River: "By staining is an adult male. In the description given by Sclater (1888: 387) who called it *Xipholena pompadora* omits to note that the smaller and medium coverts of supra-wing are reddish-purplish, and the older ones, are lanceolate, whose shafts are strong and white, and closed vexilla or tending to join below, are the same color as the other coverts. Sclater says about the wing: Wings white, primaries tipped with black... upper, wing coverts elongated, lanceolated and with the stems thickened".

Wing, 129; tail, 68: apex exposed, Tarsus, 20 mm.

The exemplar of Arauca, Colombia is the second register; the first is in San Felipe, at the Commissariat of Guainia."

**Pipreola arcuata arcuata** (Lavresnaye)

Miraflores: 1 ♂ 8, January 1965

A rare species, when we asked about the common name of it, to farmers in the region where it had been collected, they said, they do not know the species. This male specimen, wing, 127; queue 100; summit from the front of the nostrils, 11; from the base, 23; Tarsus, 29mm.

**Iodopleura isabellae isabellae** Parzudaki

Granada: no sex registered, 15, August 1966.

It is a female by its color, has on the sides of the chest, feathers that are of white and silky appearance and not violet as the male. The smallest of the Colombian cotingidae; It is rare in collections.

**Pachyramphus polychopterus niger** (Spix)

Guamal 1 ♂. 4 January, 1970, 1 ♂, 26 March, 1970, 1 ♂, 30 January, 1971.

the male of March 6 is a subadult because your nether regions are not black but gray. In the abdomen, flanks and coverts show a greenish color. In the wings, next to the adult white spot has a buff color.

The male of January 30 is young, has the same color of the female, but carries a feather crown dark blue, is the first sign of change



from youth to adulthood. The male of January 30 is young, has the same color of the female, but carries a feather crown dark blue, is the first sign of change from youth to adulthood.

**Tityra cayana candida** de Schauensee

Puerto López: ♀, October 14, 1967

Cubarral: 2 ♂, December 22, 1969

They were Compared with material from Tres Esquinas (Caquetá), distant place about 100 km from Morelia, the typical village of candida, and do not differ from those of Meta, of Tres Esquinas nor in color neither in dimensions.

One of the exemplars labeled as a male, by the coloration is a female, because it has completely black head.

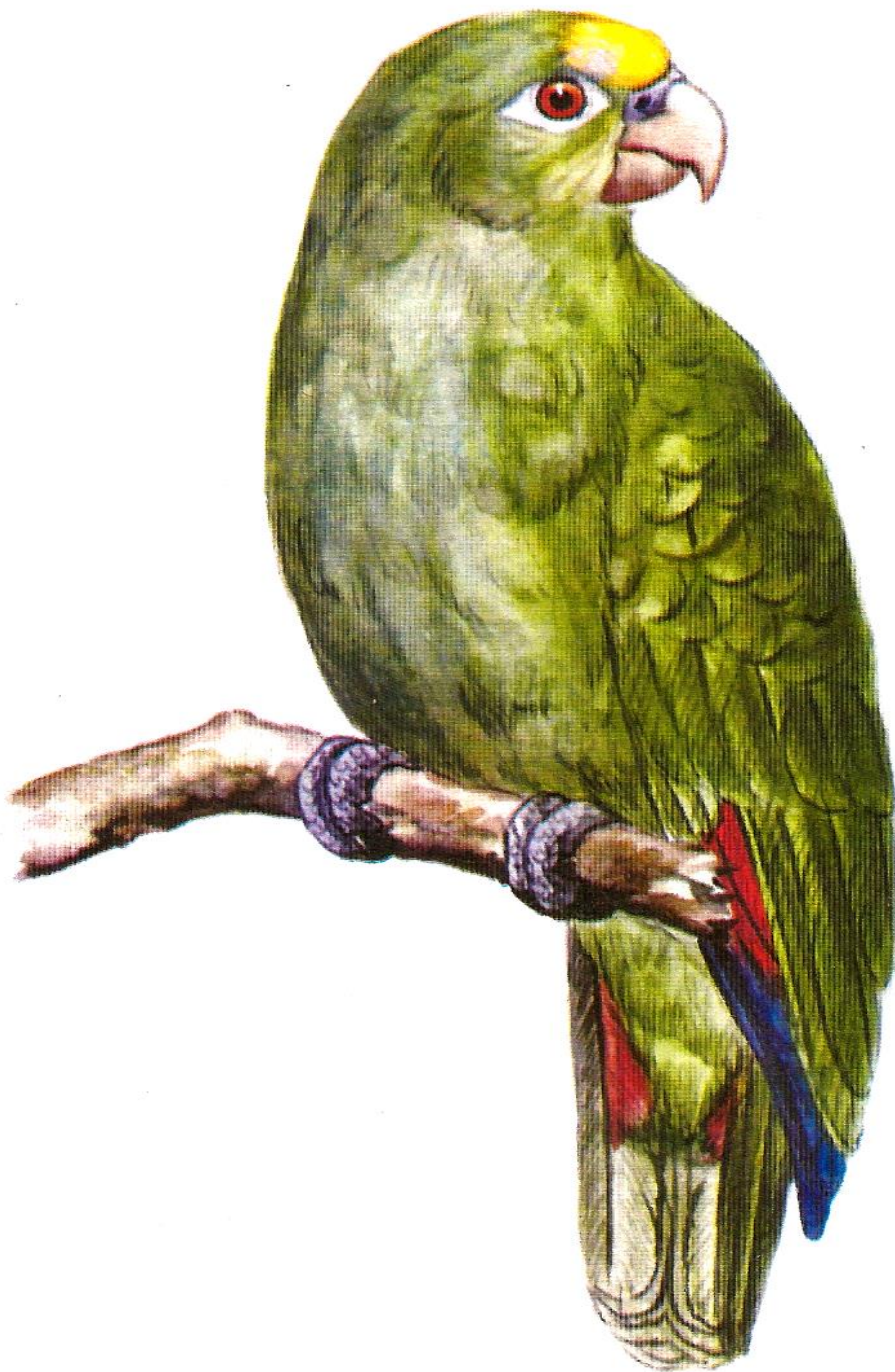


Illustration XII. – Lora

*Amazona ochrocephala*.- It is important to make 'ecological studies for its industrialization. It has very good qualities in domesticity

## Pipridae

### **Teleonema filicauda filicauda** (Spix)

Remolino: 1 ♀, February 14, 1969.

The tail is too much developed as compared to male birds, that can only be seen in another female bird of Meta (Caños Negros); other female birds have a rudimentary tail apparently.

### **Manacus manacus interior** Chapman

Remolino: ♀ 1, 1 ♂, February 14, 15, 1969

No difference can be observed between the material of Norte de Santander, Meta, Vaupes and Amazonas for that is considered that the distribution of this subspecies is quite spacious.

## Tyrannidae

### **Sayornis nigricus angustirostris** Berlepsch and Stolzman

La Macarena Norte: 1 ♀, 20 January, 1968

Une: 1 ♀ 26 July, 1967

This from La Macarena is characterized by a good number of specimens is that they have more white on their wing.

### **Fluvicola pica pica** (Boddaert)

Puerto Gaitán: 1 without sex note. March 12, 1971.

With immature feathers, the superior region is brown with white spots.

**Muscivora tyranus monachus** (Hartlaub)

Puerto Gaitán 2 ♀, March 12, 1971

Fortunately this material is in very good conditions for identifying. The external remiges are of fresh plumage and allow observation of their tips. It was observed as rare in that location.

**Tyranus melancholicus melancholicus** Vieillot

In Une, Cáqueza, Monterredondo, Cubarral, and Puerto Gaitán, has been collected lately some material, already included in "Birds of Cundinamarca (cf. Olivares, 1969) and in" Additions to the Avifauna Colombiana ", VI, (*Tyrannidae-Bombocillidae*), Nicéforo and Olivares, *ms.* And in these works, they are also already included some other species and subspecies discussed here now which need some special annotation.

**Empidonomus varius varius** (Vieillot)

Guamal: 2 ♂, 1 without sex notation, August 7, 1969.

It is curious that these migratory birds from the south, visit only the Colombian region from this part of the Andes, at least the NCI series is from the Meta, Caqueta and Vaupes; it is already included in "Additions to the Avifauna Colombiana, VI".

**Legatus leucophaius, leucophaius** (Vieillot)

El Porvenir: 1 ♂, March 13, 1971.

The nominate subspecies is kept in Colombia, because the present exemplar was compared with specimens from different localities of this country and is not noticeable the smallest difference in color or

measures

**Megaryncus pitangus pitangus** (Linneo)

Villavicencio: 1 ♂, December 1943.

Villavicencio 1 ♀, January 1944; 1 ♀, February 19, 1949

They were compared with a male from Santandercito, Cundinamarca, 1.400 m (the higher location recorded), the birds from Meta are of a darker yellow color in the inferior part and more greenish on the back.

**Myozetetes cayanensis rufipennis** Lawrence

San Juan de Arama: 1 ♂, March 31, 1971.

this specimen has rufescens darker, more marked in both vexilos of remiges and inmates rectrices that the vast majority of specimens of the Plains of Meta; also the orange-red crown patch is more showy, more reddish.

**Myozetetes granadensis obscurior** Todd

Puerto López: 3 without register of sex, December 26, 1958

One exemplar must be a male because it has the well marked half hidden red crown patch, well developed; another has it less marked, could be an immature male; the third has no trace of the patch. As noted in good series, the whitish superciliary stripe is not very efficient to distinguish males from females.

**Pitangus sulphuratus trinitatis** Hellmayr

Puerto Gaitán: 1 ♀, March 27, 1971

It is one of the most abundant in the región and it is very noisy

**Pitangus lictor lictor** (Lichtenstein)

Guamal: 2 ♀, January 4, 1970

The stomach contents of one of these females was by 50% seeds.

**Myarchus ferox brunescens** Zimmer and Phelps

Puerto Gaitán 1 ♂, March 11, 1971

The wing is large 92 mm In the series of comparison was impossible to separate this subspecies of the designated, we use geographical reasons for the designation.

**Myarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus** (Müller)

Puerto Carreño: 1 ♂, March 18, 1971

Apparently it is the second record of the region on this side of the Colombian Andes. The first is a specimen from Peralonso, we collated it with of Vichada, appears to be grayer in the upper regions and paler in the lower than that of Meta, but it should be noted that of Puerto Carreño is in worn plumage while the specimen of Peralonso is in a fresh plumage.

**Myarchus tuberculifer tuberculifer** (Laqfresnay and

d'Orbigny)

El Delirio: Carretera Puerto Carreño- Villavicencio 170  
km. West from Puerto Carreño: 1 ♀ March 22, 1971.

The crown is less dark than the material of Meta and Caqueta, in this detail it approaches to *pallidus* Zimmer and Phelps.

In addition to the listed tyranids of Vichada it was collected in Puerto Carreño an immature, apparently *Atalotriccus griseiceps pilaris* (Hellmayr). Given its size and wings resembles a female *A. p. pilaris* from the River Zulia (Norte de Santander).

The specimen from Vichada is just covered with his first juvenile plumage, thus has not the smoked color of the crown much less the buffy color to the sides of the head nor the forehead buffy color registered for *griseiceps*. His upper regions dyed olive color, the lower regions are white, tinged lightly in the chest and lower abdomen with yellowish gray. It is important to note that this immature can be *Calopteryx galeatus* because the exemplar of Puerto Carreño resembles to one corresponding to *C. galeatus* of Vaupés.

The main difference is that the latter takes crest, perhaps because this of the Vichada is an immature, may be that in that state of plumage, the crest still did not develop. Both species mentioned have been recorded in Maipures (Vichada). Is lacking suitable material to clarify this identification, and I think

there is not yet descriptions of immature.

**Empidonax euleri lawrencei** Allen

La Macarena Sur 1 ♂, 1959

In Olivares (1962; 335) there is a relationship of this present exemplar.

**Myophobus fasciatus fasciatus** (Müller)

In the drainage of the Colombian Orinoquia the first record was in Quetame, then Cáqueza and Une in good series because it is common in these locations (cf. Olivares, 1969: 287).

**Tolmomyas poliocephalus poliocephalus** (Taczanowski)

San José del Guaviare: 1 without a register of sex, 1961.

Until now it is not registered in Los Llanos del Meta.

**Todirostrum cinereum cinereum** (Linneo)

Puerto Gaitán: 1 without a register of sex. March 11, 1971

There are relatively few sites in the Colombian Orinoco Region where this small tyrannidae is collected although it is fairly abundant in this región.

**Serpophaga cinérea cinérea** (Tschudi)

From Une, Cáqueza, Monterredondo, there are in the collection good series of this flycatcher, recently acquired, cf. Olivares (1969:292)



***Elaenia flavogaster flavogaster* (Thunberg)**

Carro Quemado: Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, 120 km West from Puerto Carreño: 1 ♂, March 1971.

The sub-specific characteristics are so stable that this exemplar does not differ in hue or dimensions from the material of very different localities of the Colombian Andes. On the heights of the Colombian Orinoquia is very common this flycatcher; there is, enough material in Une and Cáqueza.

***Elaenia parvirostris* Pelzeln**

El Delirio: Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road 170 km. West from Puerto Carreño: 1 without sex specification, March 22, 1971.

It is a small exemplar, wing 68,6; tail 58; exposed culmen 9; tarsus 16; middle finger with nail 14 mm; the smaller wing-coverts, do not have the white apical edge to form a third band on the wing; the plumage begins to show wear, collected on March 22.

***Elaenia gigas* Sclater**

Guamal: 1 ♂ It is in fresh plumage and changing, so it is more green above and more yellowish in the inferior region in connection with a female of La Macarena. The tail has two external rectrices one on each side not totally development.

***Elaenia frantzii pudica* Sclater**

A series of 20 specimens from Une, collected in 1967. There, is the flycatcher the most common bird.

**Tyranniscus uropygialis** (Lawrence)

Une: ♂, 1 ♀ March, 1967.

It is just the only register from this site in the Orinoco Region. Male, wing 61; tail 50; female, wing 57; tail 45 mm,

**Tyrannulus elatus** (Lathem)

Cumaral: 1 ♂, March 19, 1961.

There is no difference between this specimen and the material gathered in other sites of Colombia.

**Leptopogon amaurocephalus peruvianus** Sclater and Calvin

Puerto Gaitán: 1 ♂, March 26, 1971

It is no different in color nor in dimensions from a series of *diversus* Todd, from the Magdalena basin. Wing, 68; tail 59; It is among the larger dimensions given for a *peruvianus* by the authors.

**Mionectes olivaceus pallidus** Chapman

Cubarral: 1 ♀, December 25, 1969

Monterredondo: 1 ♀, January 5, 1971

Totally according to the material from the West of Cundinamarca, a good series from La Vega and Pedropalo small lake.

Hirundinidae

**Phaeprogne tapera fusca** (Vieillot)

San José del Guaviare

1 without sex specification, May 1961

It has dark grey spots, like drops between the chest and abdomen

**Notiochelidon cyanoleuca patagonica** (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

A series from Une, recently acquired.

**Petrochelidon pyrrhonota pyrrhonota** (Vieillot)

Puerto López 1 ♀ April 1965

Probably the first register from the Orinoco Region

Corvidae

**Cyanolyca viridicyana armillata** (Gray)

Valle del Cusiana 2 ♂, 1 ♀, October 13, 17, 1967

First register for Boyacá (cf. Olivares 1971: 217).

**Cyanocorax violaceus** Du Bus

Pore: 1 ♀, May 5, 1967

Second register from Boyacá; the first one is from Fatima, cf. Blake (1961: 38).

Cinclidae

**Cinclus leucocephalus leuconotus** Sclater

Une 1 ♂ February 22, 1966, 1 ♀ February 16, 1967

Cáqueza: 2 ♀ January 25, 1967

Is tame and very common in the creeks of the region

## Troglodytidae

### **Thryothorus rutilushypospodius** Salvin and Godman

A series from Cubarral, where it is probably one of the small birds most common.

### **Throthorus rufalbus minlosi** (Berlepsch)

Recently one has acquired series from Guamal y Cubarral.

### **Troglodytes aedon albicans** Berlepsch and Taczanowski

La Macarena South: 1 without sex specification, October 3, 1964

By color and size it is of the material from Meta-North (Est Plains)

Lately we have obtained the series from Guamal and Cubarral, where it is the most heard singer.

### **Troglodytes aedon columbae** Stone

Series from Une, Chipaque and Caqueza, From the eastern slopes of the East Mountain range. It proves that the material of the opposite slopes is identical.

## Mimidae

### **Minus gilvus melanopterus** Lawrence

Monterrey: 1 without specified sex

It Matches the material from Guajira, Magdalena and Meta, which ensures the wide distribution of *melanopterus*.

## Turdidae

### **Catharus ustulatus swainsoni** (Tschudi)

Monterredondo: 1♂, January, 1971

It was collected on top of the deep canyon of the Black River, next to the stream.

### **Turdus fuscater gigas** Fraser

In Une lately there are collected many exemplars, but it seems it scares off other small birds from the región.

### **Turdus ignobilis debilis** Hellmayr

A series from Guamal confirms the existens of this subspecies in the Plains of Meta, it is no different from the material of the Amazon.

In Une lately there are collected many exemplars, but it seems it scares off other small birds

### **Turdus nudigenis nudigenis** Lafresnaye

Monterredondo: 1 ♂, January 5, 1971

Its color is one of the more uniform among the series studied.

## Silviidae

### **Polioptila plumbea innotata** Hellmayr

Puerto Carreño: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ March 17, 1971

Second register in Colombian territory. The first one is from Miapures (cf. Meyer de Schauensee, 1951: 928).

## Motacillidae

### **Anthus lutescens lutescens** Pucheran

El Delirio 1 ♀, March 22, 1971

Apparently is the second register in Colombian territory, according to Carriker, Jr. the first one was April 24, 1971, when this author collected in Palmar, Casanare River, four male birds and a female in an open plain.

Wing of the female bird from Vichada, 60; tail, 45; exposed culmen, 11; tarsus, 21; middle finger with nail, 18; thumb with nail, 20 mm.

it was compared with a male from Baturité, Acudinho, Ceará (Brazil), whose wing is 62, tail, 47; exposed culmen, 11; tarsus, 20; middle finger with the nail, 19 thumb with the nail, 20 mm. The Colombian one on the upper regions is dark fulvescens, striped blackish, the Brazilian, instead has the blackish of the feathers surrounded by yellowish.

## Vireonidae

### **Vireo olivaceus olivaceus** (Linneo)

La Macarena North: 2 ♂ January 20, 1968.

Cubarral: 1 ♂, 2 without sex specification, December, 20, 21, 25, 1969.

Guamal: 1 ♀, January 6, 1970

It is of the migratory birds more abundant in this sites.

This material is also in (*Adiciones a la Avifauna colombiana, VII*)ms. And other species which we are going to describe hereinafter.

***Hylophillus flavipes galbanus*** Wetmore and Phelps, Jr.

It is placed in this subspecies, according to the authors who ascribe it to Meta, with some hesitation because it is no different with a good number of the nominee.

Icteridae

***Molothrus bonariensis venezuelensis*** Stone

Une: 2 ♀ September 7, 1967

It is common and annoying in corn crops because it attacks the cob.

***Scaphidura oryzivora oryzivora*** (Gmelin)

San Jose del Guaviare: without sex specification, 1967.

In both exemplars the feathers of the throat are full of parasites. By dimension and color they are a male and a female. They are common in the region.

***Psarocolius angustifrons angustifrons*** (Spix)

Puerto López: without sex specification, February 4, 1962

There are few register from the Plains from Meta, this one could be the second.

**Gymnostinops yuracares yuracares** (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny)

San José del Guaviare: without sex specification, May 1967

By dimensions it is an adult male (wing 265 mm). Apparently, it is not registered in the Plains of Meta.

**Cacicus cela cela** (Linneo)

Puerto Carreño: 1 ♂, March 13, 1971

The culmen is almost straight, with this detail it differentiates from an abundant series of different sites in Colombia, in whose specimens the culmen has a certain curve. It was collected last time in Cubarral. It was collected lately in Cubarral and Guamal. It was found by couples around Puerto Carreño. It is appreciated for keep it in cages.

**Quiscalus lugubris lugubris** Swainson

Pore: 1 without sex specification. 1 ♀ May 5, 1967

Lately it has become very common and abundant in the plains of Meta. In Villavicencio is one of the most common birds in the parks.

**Icterus nigrogularis nigrogularis** (Han)

Caño Tigre farm: Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, 350 km. West of Puerto Carreño: 1 ♂, March 12, 1971

Puerto Carreño: 1 ♀, March 13, 1971



They have the apical white of the tail feathers, very small. They were compared with a series of the Atlantic Coast and coastal males, especially one of Maicao (Guajira) are dyed reddish yellow on the head and neck, this is not seen in Vichada. The coastal females, except except for one of Puerto Giraldo (Atlantico), unlike the bird of Vichada have the yellowish color, dyed of clear olive. The specimens of the Caribbean coast generally carry more white on the wings. The representatives of the two populations studied here are similar in dimensions



Illustration XIII Jacamara

*Galbula ruficauda*.- Of bright and attractive color. His ability to catch insects in the air at the edge of streams or in any environment, makes it as useful as interesting.

***Leisteis militaris militaris*** (Linneo)

Very common in the Meta Plains, recently collected in Restrepo, Puerto López, San Juan de Arama.

***Sturnella magna praticola*** Chubb

Monterrey: without sex specification, September 10, 1963

Wing, 105, tail 73; exposed culmen, 31 mm. These dimensions are given in order to take into consideration when reviewing the species in Colombia because until now there is no clarity in the distribution of subspecies

***Dolichonyx oryzivorus*** (Linneo)

Puerto López: 1 without sex specification, April 16, 1965

It could be the only one register of the Meta Plains.

Parulidae

***Vermivora peregrina*** (Wilson)

A series from Une, collected in March, 1967

It is one of the migratory birds most abundant in the high side of the región.

***Dendroica petechia aestiva*** (Gmelin)

Cumaral: 1, without sex specification, March 19, 1961

Another migratory bird, coming abundantly and spreads throughout the country.

***Dendroica cerúlea*** (Wilson)

Guamal: 1 ♂ January 4, 1970

In this day one saw only, this present exemplar

***Dendroica fusca* (Müller)**

Villavicencio: 1 ♂, March 9, 1971

They are the first registers from Meta with another specimen from Restrepo.

***Dendroica castanea* (wilson)**

Guamal: 1 ♂, January 3, 1970

It was the only exemplar seen in various days of collection.

***Dendroica striata* (Foster)**

Series from Meta, Guamal and Cubarral, obtained since December to April, 1970-1971. Doubtless the most common migratory bird.

***Seiurus noveboracensis limnaeus* McCabe Ans Miller**

Cáqueza: 1 ♀, February 8, 1967

Une: 1 ♂, February 22, 1967

There are some doubts about the validity of this subspecies.

***Geothlypis philadelphia* (Wilson)**

Guamal: 1 ♀, January 6, 1970

It is the second register from the Meta Plains

***Setophaga ruticilla* (Linneo)**

Series from Une, Guamal and Cubarral, they are gathered since December to April.

**Myoborus miniatus ballux** Etmore and Phelps

Monterredondo: 1 ♂, July 5, 1969

It was collected on the high side of the region in a remnant of pristine forest.

Coerebidae

**Coereba flaveola minima** (Bonaparte)

Carro Quemado, Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, 120 km West from Puerto Carreño. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, March 21, 1971

El Delirio Puerto Carreño- Villavicencio road, 170 km West from Puerto Carreño: 1 ♀, March 22, 1971.

Phelps and Phelps Jr. (1963: 313-314) give registers from Amazon territory (Venezuela) by Orinoco River. The habitats where they were captured these specimens are similar to that of Puerto Carreño.

The wing of the male bird 54; females, 50,5; 54,5; tail, 30; females 29,4-32; exposed culmen, 12; females', 12-12,6 mm. According to these dimensions they are smaller than the material from Meta.

**Diglossa baritula d'orbignyi** (Boissonnea)

In the last years has been collected in Une, there, it is the more abundant coerebidae.

**Diglosa cyanea cyanea** (Lafresnaye)

It is quite common on the paddocks on the top of the hillside.

## Tersinadae

### **Tersina viridis occidentalis** (Sclater)

Cumaral: 1 Without sex specification (male by color).

March 7, 1961

Remolino; 1♂, 1 ♀, February 13, 1969

One of the birds is a sub-dultmale, has still the green of immature bird in wings and flanks. They descend to Cumaral when there are abundant of certain fruits.

## Thraupidae

### **Eushonia música intermedia** Chubb

Monterredondo: 1 ♂, August 5, 1969

Scarce in this region. It was the only bird observed in the day that we capture it. It is a sub-adult because it still has yellow grinish in both sides of the face.

### **Euphonia xanthogaster brevirostris** Bonaparte

Páez 1 ♀, January 6, 1962

It has the forehead more dyed with reddish than a series of the western side of the East Range in Cundinamarca and that another female of Vaupés (Mitú)

***Pipraeidea melanota venezuelensis* (Sclater)**

The first register of the Orinoco Region are from Une (cf. Olivares, 1969: 362-363).

***Tangara chilensis coelicolor* (Sclater)**

Cubarral: 1 without sex specification, January 1970

It has very well defined the red color on the back and the yellow on the rump; in this aspect concords to the material from Meta and Vaupés.

***Tangara xanthocephala venusta* (Sclater)**

Monterredondo: 1 ♀, July 5, 1969

This concords with the material from the Central Range, with this we can confirm the wide area where *venusta* is distributed.

***Tangara parzudakii parzudakii* (Lafresnaye)**

Monterredondo: 1 ♀, July 5, 1969

It was collected on the higher side; it is an small specimen: wing 76; tail, 55 mm.

***Tangara cyanicollis caeruleocephala* (Swainson)**

Guamal: 1 ♀, January 6, 1970

It is a young bird: on a general green grayish already appear blue violet spots on the belly and the throat, blue on the head, and black on the back. The distribution area of the of the sub-species *caeruleocephala* and *grandensis* is not clear

**Tangara mexicana boliviana** (Bonaparte)

La Macarena Norte: 1 ♂, October 8, 1964

Guamal: 1 ♀, August 10, 1969

It is curious that this tángara has not been registered in Colombian Andes

**Tangara cayana cayana** (Linneo)

Puerto Carreño: 1 ♂, March 17, 1971

It concurs with a good series of the Meta Plains.

**Anisognathus igniventris lunulatus** (Du Bus)

Chipaque: 1 ♂, February 12, 1967

This is in the change time, because the first outward flight feathers of both wings are growing. It's very common here.

**Anisognathus flavinucha victorini** (Lafresnaye)

Monterredondo: 1 ♀, July 5, 1964

It was collected in the higher side of the región in a remnant of Andino Woods.

First register of the Colombian Orinoco drainage.

**Tharupia episcopus leucopus leucopera** (Sclater)

It is common and this is shown in the last collection of Une, Quetame, Cáqueza, Guamal, and Pore.

It is the Thraupidae most solicited for cages



**Tharupis palmarum melanoptera** (Sclater)

Recently it has been collected in Puerto Gaitán, Cumaral, Monterredondo, Pore.

The captive exemplars acquire a bluish tint.

**Ramphocelus carbo carbo** (Pallas)

El Delirio, Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, 170 km West from Puerto Carreño: 1 ♀, March 13, 1971

It is in a pretty worn plumage it is more pale than other specimen from a good series of *carbo*; its color is dark grayish, dyed with pale reddish on the belly; tailbone and crissum reddish tan. It is pretty common in the región where it was captured and in Puerto Carreño.

**Ramphocelus carbo unicolor** Sclater

There are series gathered in Cumaral and Guamal; doubtless, it is the most common species of thraupidae in the región.

**Piranga rubra rubra** (Linneo)

Cubarral: 1 ♀, December 20, 1969

In the last years it has not been seen in such abundance as it was before.

**Piranga olivácea** (Gmelin)

Medina, 1♂, March 28, 1971

The stomach contents were sedes. After a register from La Macarena (cf. Blake, 1962: 110), the present one must be the second from our Orinoco Region.

**Tachyphonus rufus** (Boddaert)

Une: 1 ♂, August 24, 1967

It is one of the registers of higher places. It is common in the Meta Plains. Recently there are gathered series in Guamal and Cubarral.

**Eucometis penicillata penicillata** (Spix)

Guamal: 1 ♂, January 5, 1970

It is different from a series of *cristata* (Du Bus) because it of Meta, has very well marked the white base of the ridge, in this coincides with another male of Caqueta (Tres Esquinas) but this has a crest much longer.

**Cissopis leveriana leveriana** (Gmelin)

In Cubarral and Guamal it has been collected lately; it is common but its population is declining, because they capture the small chicks for cages.

**Schistochlamys melanopis aterrima** Todd

El Delirio, Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, 170 km West from Puerto Carreño: 1 ♀, March 22, 1971

It is not a rare species in the Meta Plains; recently it is been collected in Puerto Lopez, Cumaral, Cubarral and south of the Plains in Vaupés (San José del Guaviare).

## Fringillidae

### **Saltator maximus maximus** (P.L.S. Müller)

It is perhaps the *saltator* most common of the Meta Plains. It has been caught in Quetame, Cubarral, Puerto Gaitán, San José de Guaviare.

### **Saltator caerulescens azarae** d'Orbigny

Cubarral: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 without sex specification, December 22, 23, 1969

It is quite common.

### **Paroaris gularis gularis** (Linneo)}

San José del Guaviare

### **Pheucticus aureoventris uropygialis** Sclater and Salvin

It is very common in Une, lately there was caught a good series (c, Olivares, 1969: 390).

### **Pheucticus ludovicianus** (Linneo)

Une: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ March 9- 16, 1967

Mainly goes to the orchard of peas

### **Cyanocompsa cyanoides rotschildii** (Bartlett)

La Macarena Sur: 1 ♂, February 22, 1969

In the collection accords more with the material from Vaupés than that of Santander North

***Spiza americana*** (Gmelin)

Orocué: 1 ♀, January 21, 1968

On the day of her capture one could see flocks of 5 to 6 individuals above the wild rice near the water.

***Volatinia jacarina splendens*** (Vieillot)

In December 1969 we could observe its abundance in Cubarral and collect many exemplars.

***Sporophila intermedia intermedia*** Cabanis

It is quite common in the Meta plains over there we examined collections from Guamal and Cubarral.

***Sporophila plumbea whitleyana*** (Sharpe)

In February 15, 1970 was collected a series in Remolino, where it was the finillidae most common by that time.

***Sporophila luctuosa*** (Lafresnaye)

It is abundant on the upper side of Une, it is also being collected lately in Guamal.

***Sporophila nigricollis*** (Vieillot)

It has being collected lately in Une, Monterredondo, Guamal and San Juan de Arama.

**Sporophila casteiventris** Cabanis

Puerto López: 1 ♂, November 19, 1967

First register from the Meta Plains.

**Oryzoborus angolensis torridus** (Scopoli)

Cubarral: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, December 25, 1960

Monterredondo: 1 ♂, January 1971

This of Monterredondo is wearing already the perfect plumaje of the adult . That of Cubarral has the color of the female birds, it is immature. This material is identical to a series of Vaupes (Mitú).

**Sicalis columbiana columbiana** Cabanis

Puerto Gaitán: 1 ♂, March 12, 1971

Wing, 61, tail, 43 exposed culmen 10 mm. This species is very rare in scientific collections. It is the first register of the Meta Plains.

**Sicalis luteola luteola** (Sparrrman)?

El Delirio, Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, 170 km West of Puerto Carreño; 1 ♂, March 14, 1971

It is in a very worn plumaje, that is why it is in a very pale color. More small (wing 61,5 and tail, 36) than the material of Tolima: two males wing, 63,5; tail, 42,5 – 43,5; tarsus, 16 mm. It is indeed similar to that of Vichada.

It seems to be the first register of this región East from the Andes. It is an abundant species on the plains.



Illustration XIV. - Tucán.

*Ramphastos ambiguus* It is the comic bird of the jungle by his colors, restlessness and screams...

***Atlapetes semirufus semirufus*** (Boissonneau)

It is common in Une (cf. Olivares, 1969:398)

***Atlapetes brunneinucha frontalis*** (Tschudi)

There is a Une's series collected lately (cf. Olivares, 1969: 300)

***Arremonops conirostris conirostris*** (Bonaparte)

El Delirio, Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, 170 km West from Puerto Carreño: 1 ♂ 1971.

It was compared with *inexpectatus*, *humbricus* and *conirostris* and it has very well the characteristics of them.

It has been also collected in Cubarral, Puerto Gaitán and San José del Guaviare.

***Myiospiza capensis costarricensis*** Allen

There is a series from Guamal of 1970. It is one of the most common Fringillidae on the pasturelands.

***Zonotrichia capensis costarricensis*** Allen

It is very common on the Eastside of the East Range. It is being

collected lately in Une.

**Emberizoides herbicola apurensis** Gilliard

There is lately material from La Macarena Norte and Sur and from Remolino. For its subspecific denomination *apurensis* (cf. Borrero, 1960: 510)

**Spinus spinescens spinescens** (Bonoparte)

It lives with *psaltria* and is less abundant than it.

**Spinus psaltria columbianus** (Lafresnaye)

It is very common in Une and Monterredondo, over there is a good series.

As a result of the study of 222 species previously published are added in the Orinoco Region other 12.

*Buteo albonotatus*

*Üroaetus isidori*

*Neocrex erytbrops olivacens*

*Phalaropus fulicarius*

*Leptotila verreauxi verreauxi*

*Pyrrbura melanura melanura*

*Sakespborus canadensis intermedius?*

*Petrocbelidon pyrrhonota pyrrhonota*

*Dendroica petechia aestiva*

*Dendroica castanea*



*T angara parzudakii parzudakii*

*Anisognathus flayinucha victorini*

Finally, in relation to the annotated list, the reader can remember the following distribution.

**Boyaca Department:** Aguazul, El Viso, Miraflores, Monte Rey, Pore, Valle del Cusiana.

**Cundinamarca Department:** Cáqueza, Chipaque, Gachetá, Medina, Monterredondo (Quetame), Une.

**Meta Department:** Caños Negros (Villavicencio), Cubarral, Cumaral, El Porvenir, Granada, Guamal, Macarena Norte, Macarena Sur, Puerto Gaitán, Puerto López, Remolino, Rio Planas, Pachaquiario, San Carlos de Guaroa, San Juan de Arama, San Martín, Villavicencio.

**Vaupés Commissary:** San José del Guaviare.

**Vichada Commissary:** Carro Quemado, (Carretera Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, 120 km West from Puerto Carreño), El Delirio (Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, 170 km West from Puerto Carreño), Hato Canaima (Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, in the limit between El Vichada-Meta), Hato Caño Tigre (Puerto Carreño-Villavicencio road, 320 km West from Puerto Carreño), Puerto Carreño, Río Tomo.

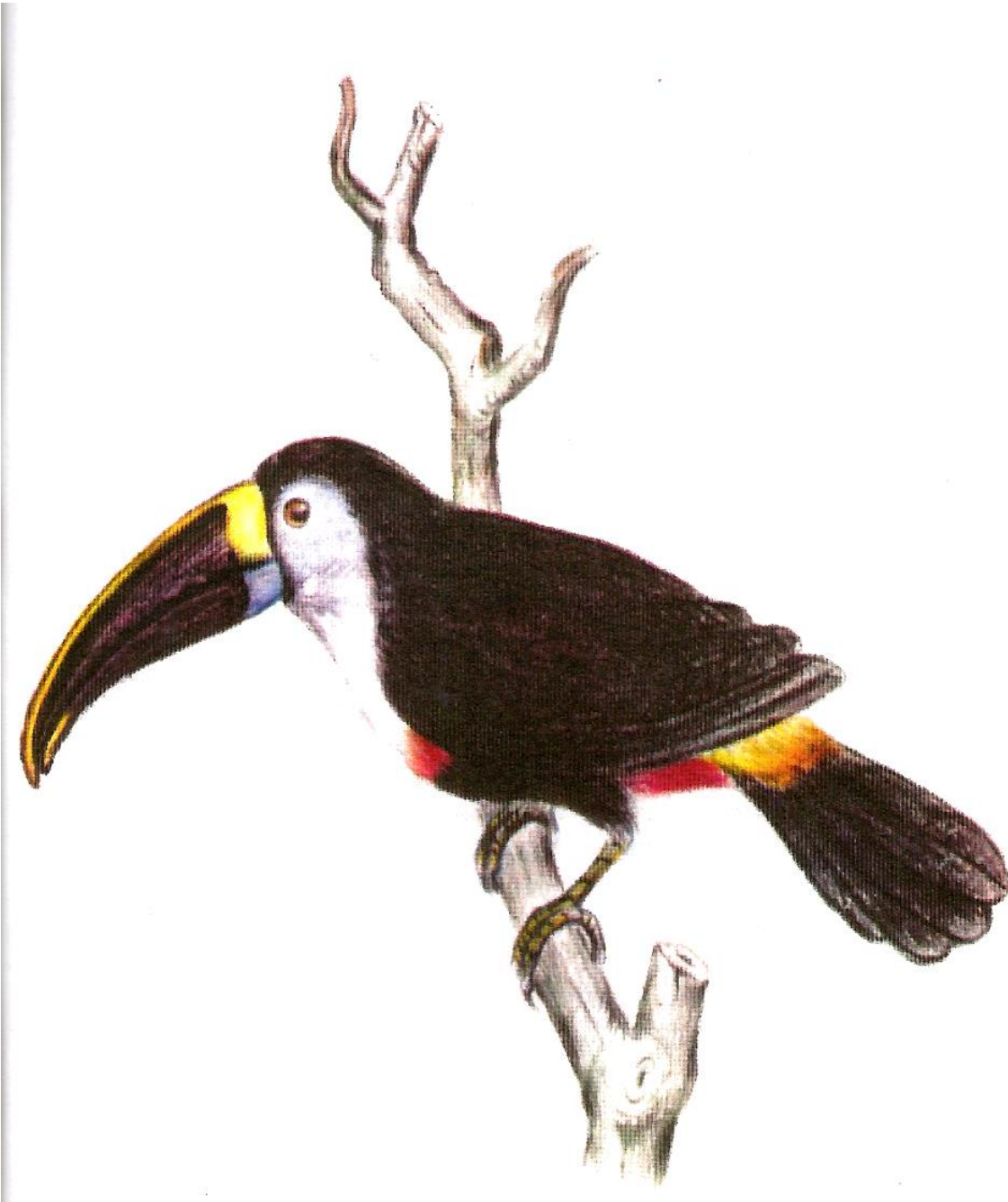


Illustration XV- Toucan

Ramphastos tucanus.- Their populations are reduced as when humans exploited the forests. it is expected a study of the structure and function of its enormous peak.

ts. it

## Avi-Faunistic Specialties of the Orinoco Region

Species and subspecies only found in the Orinoco region as regards Colombia, are named 28 in 23 families, of this 3 subspecies are from typical location of Orinoco Region.

These 3 species are *Chordeiles pusillus septentrionalis* (Hellmayr), 1908, Maipures; *Synallaxis gujanensis columbiana* Chapman, 1914, Buenavista, next to Villavicencio and *Myrmeciza atrothorax metae* de Schauensee, 1947, Quenane (Llanos del Meta). As regards numbers, here as in many other parts of this work, the present research is subjected to some changes, because most likely we have not disposed of all ornithological literature concerning the Colombian Orinoco region, outside the discrepancy among authors on the acceptance or rejection of some subspecies . In addition, some localities are typical fur of "Bogotá"; finally you can tell that the avifauna is very little studied; here it is only an honest numerical approximation.

## Ardeidae

*Syrigma sibilatrix fostersmithi* Friedmann

## THRESKIORNITHIDAE

*Cercibis oxycerca* (Spix)

## Anatidae

*Amazonetta brasiliensis* (Gmelin)

## Cracidae

*Mitu tomen tosa* (Spix)

## Rallidae

*Micropygia scbomburgkii schomburgkii* (Schomburgk)

*Coturnicops notata* subsp.

## Cuculidae

*Dromococcyx phasianellus rufularis* Lawrence

## Caprimulgidae

*Cbordeiles pusillus septentrionalis* (Hellmayr)

## Trochilidae

*Phaethornis squalidus squalidus* (Temmink)

*Popelaíria popelairii* (Du Bus)

*Hylocharis sapphirina* (Gmelin)?

*Polytmus guainumbi doctus* Peters

## Galbulidae

*Brachygalba goeringi* Sclater y Salvin

## Bucconidae

*Hypnelus ruficollis bicinctus* (Gould)

## Picidae

*Celeus torquatus occidentalis* (Hargitt)

## Furnariidae

*Synallaxis gujanensis columbianus* Chapman

*Cranioleuca vulpina alopecias* (Pelzeln)

*Phacellodomus rufifrons inornata* Ridgway

*Thripadectes melanorhynchus melanorhynchus* (Tschudi)

*Xenops milleri milleri* (Chapman)

## Formicariidae

*Thamnomanes plumbeus lucostictus* (Sclater)

*Myrmotherula cberriei* Berlepsch y Hartert

*Myrmotherula behni behni* Berlepsch y Leverkühn

*Myrmeciza atrotborax metae* de Schauensee

*Chameaza campanisona columbiana* Berlepsch y Sroczmann

## Cotingidae

*Laniisoma elegans venezuelensis* Phelps y Gilliard

## Pipridae

*Pipra isidorei isidorei* Sclater

## Tyrannidae

*Tyrannopsis sulphurea* [Spix]

*Laniocera nipojrna* (Vieillot)

*Acrochordopus burmeisteri leucogonys* (Sclater y Salvin)

## Hirundinidae

*Alopochelidon fucata* (Temminck)

Turdidae

*Turdus nudigenis nudigenis* Lafresnaye?

Motacillidae

*Anthus lutescens lutescens* Pucheran

Icteridae

*Quiscalus lugubris lugubris* Swainson

Parulidae

*Basileuterus signatus* (signatus?) Berlepsch y Stolzmann?

Thraupidae

*Euphonia chlorotica cynophora* (Oberholser)

Fringillidae

*Sicalis columbiana columbiana* Cabanis

*Arremon taciturnus taciturnus* (Hermann)

Arremon tacuurnus axillaris Sclater

The following subspecies (37) precede its type locality;

The asterisked (8) are endemic to the Orinoco:

\* *Anas georgica niceforoi* Wetmore and Borrero, 1946, Lago de Tota, Boyacá

\* *Oxyura jamaicensis andina* Lehmann, 1946, Páramo de Becagrande, Cundinamarca.

*Falco sparverius intermedius* (Cory, 1915), Villavicencio, Meta.

\* *Colinus cristatus parvicristatus* (Gould, 1843), Fómeque, Cundinamarca.

*Leptotila rufaxilla pallidipectus* Chapman, 1915, Buenavista, Meta.

\* *Aratinga leucophthalmus nicefori* de Schauensee, Guaicaramo, Cundinamarca.

*Aratinga pertinax lehmanni* Dugand, 1943, Caño Quenane, Llanos del Meta.

*Chaetura cinereiventris scbistacea* Todd, 1937, La Colorada, Boyacá.

*Momotus momota microstepbanus* Sclater, 1958, Villavicencio.

*Buéco capensis dugandi* Guilliard, 1949, Dudita river, Macarena Norte, Meta.

\* *Capito niger punctatus* (Lesson, 1831), Buenavista.

*Ramphastos ambiguus ambiguus* Swainson, 1823, Buenavista.

*Piculus [rubiginosus buenavistae* (Chapman, 1915), Buenavista.

*Xiphorhynchus spixii buenavistae* Zimmer, 1934, Buenavista.



*Automolus rufipileatus consobrinus* [Sclater, 1970], Villaviciencio.

*Sclerurus mexicanus andinus* Chapman, 1914, Buenavista.

*M'ymotherula schisticolor interior* (Chapman, 1914), Buenavista.

*Cercomacra tyrannina vicina* Todd, 1927, Palmar, Boyacá.

\* *Gymnopythys leucaspis leucaspis* (Sclater, 1854), Villaviciencio?

*Formicarius analis connectens* Chapman, 1914, Villaviciencio.

*Grallaricula ferrugineiceps rara* Hellmayr y Madarasz, 1914, Medina, Cundinamarca?

\* *Scytalopus femoralis atratus* Hellmayr, 1922, Río Negro, Límite entre Boyacá y Arauca.

*Pipra pipra coracina* Sclater, 1856, Buenavista?

*Manacus manacus interior* Chapman, 1914, Villaviciencio,

*Colonia colonus fuscicapilla* (Sclater, 1861), Villaviciencio.

*Tolmomyias sulphurescens confusus* Zimmer, 1939, Villaviciencio.

*Mionectes olivaceus pallidus* Chapman, 1914, Buenavista.

*Thryothorus genibarbis amaurogaster* (Chapman, 1914), Buenavista.

*Cyclarhis gujanensis parvus* (Chapman, 1917), Villaviciencio.

\* *Basileuterus culicivorus austerus* Zimmer, 1949, Buenavista.

*Tangara chilensis coelicolor* (Sclater, 1851), Villaviciencio.

*Tangara mexicana media* (Berlepsch y Harrert, 1902), Maipures,

Vichada.

*Tangara cayana* [ulvescens Todd, 1922, Palmar.

*Tangara nigroviridis nigroviridis* (Lafresnaye, 1843), Fόμεque.

*Habia rubica coccinea* (Todd, 1919), La Colorada.

*Tachyphonus cristatus cristatellus* Sclater, 1862, Villavicencio.

*Atlapetes semirufus zimmeri* de Schauensee, 1947, Río

Negro.



Illustration XVI. - PÁJARO SOMBRILLA.

*Cephalopterus ornatus*, One bird having the more ornamental structures. It is quite rare, and is diminished by the colonization.

The fabulous wealth of birdlife of the Orinoco, is decimated every day by the change of environment by cutting down the forest, burning, the use of insecticides and uncontrolled hunting. As a means of conservation one should instruct the people about the usefulness of birds, promote ecological studies of birdlife, promote industrialization of the most useful avian species, create institutions for protecting animals. So will be protected the beings about whom I wrote down somewhere

"Birds maintain the balance of Nature. Without them could not live the humans because the insects and rodents would destroy all life forms. With their feathers dominate the air. Its so diverse customs enable them to living in the biotic community of all habitats, however, there is probably no one other group of animal scale that is morphologically more homogeneous and more studied than the Class Aves; unknown species should already be very few; still there is not found one that is harmful".

And they are the permanent values of the national heritage, of which we are mere custodians and we must give them credit and honorably pass them on to future generations as they did with the torch relay, Olympic runners of antiquity. And they are the permanent values of the national heritage, of which we are mere custodians and we must give them credit and honorably pass them

on to future generations as they did with the torch relay, Olympic runners of antiquity. If we do not take care about the winged natural resources, as orphan children tomorrow we will weep what today we do not defend, as the honor men.

## Summary

One thousand species and subspecies of birds have thus far been recorded in the Colombian Orinoquia. A short description of the region is given in the introductory part of the paper.

The list of the Orinocan ornithology shows that there are 817 subspecies (30.60), 853 species (54.16'1"0), 468 genera (69.02), 70 families (83.33'1"0) and 19 orders (95.00'1"0) of the approximate total of 2.670 subspecies, 1.575 species, 678 genera, 84 families and

20 orders of the Colombian avifauna. A table indicates the representation in the Orinoquia of the families of avifauna in proportion to their total representation in Colombia.

In the general list are included 150 forms from the *Divortium aquarum* between the Orinoco and Magdalena basins.

The history of the collections and their associated studies is reported, starting with the first scientific explorer of Colombian Orinoquia the ornithologist George K. Cherrie, who visited Mai-pures (December 6, 1898 to January 31, 1899). Of every publication an abstract is presented listing those species and subspecies added to previous known avifauna. The majority of additions are those from the papers on the ornithology from Boyaca and Arauca (Blake, 1961); on Serranía de La Macarena (northern part, Blake, 1962; the southern, Olivares, 1962). Also, other new records were

made in "Adiciones a la Avifauna Colombiana" (Nicéforo y Olivares, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968).

The last collections were made, chiefly in Meta and Vichada, for the Unidad de Ornitología, Instituto de Ciencias Naturales (ICN), Universidad Nacional, Colombia, Bogotá. As a result of a study of this material and other skins in the collection of the Unidad de Ornitología, this paper reports on 222 forms. Only 12 of those are new for the Colombian Orinoquia, but it was possible to add a considerable number of localities new to the Ornithological literature.

Species found in neighboring countries, but in Colombia just in the Orinocan area, are 38, corresponding to 23 families.

There are 39 forms whose type-locality is Colombian Orinoquia, although they have also been recorded from some other part of the country. As far as it has been investigated, 8 subspecies are endemic.

Although the Colombian Orinoquia occupies approximately one fourth of the Colombian area, it contains a little more than half the species of Colombian avifauna.

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