

On birds from northern Colombia

by

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The northward plunging western and central ranges of the Colombian Andes give way to extensive lowlands along the rivers Magdalena, San Jorge and Sinu (Fig. 1). These plains were covered originally with tropical deciduous forests which today have largely disappeared. The flat open savannas are rather densely inhabited and devoted to cattle raising.

The Serranía de San Jerónimo separates the plains of the Rio Sinu from the San Jorge-Magdalena lowlands and represents the northernmost extension of the Western Andes. East of Montería it consists of a series of very low cleared hills which to the north again rise to attain elevations of around 600 meters northeast of Tolú. Occasional peaks such as the Cerro Maco reach up to 800 meters. Most of the birds listed on the following pages were collected in this rather rugged northern portion of the range which was given the local name "Serranía de San Jacinto" (Fig. 2). Rainfall here is considerably higher than in the surrounding lowlands. During the rainy season from August to November very often heavy rains and thunderstorms develop directly over the Serranía which do not reach the eastern and western plains. In September 1960 our camp at Cansona (500 meters above sea level) was often enclosed in low rain clouds that were absent over the adjacent lowlands. However, exact rainfall data for a more detailed comparison are not available.

Remnants of the original forest cover remain along some of the deeply incised valleys. These forests are of the subhygrophytic type and would correspond to the transition from Moist to Dry Tropical Forest in the Holdridge system. In some parts of the area light coffee forests are found today with the Avocado-

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tree (*Persea americana* Mill.) used as shade cover for the coffee plants (Fig. 3). The rest of the country has been fairly well cleared, although in many places it has grown back as entangled and low second growth.

The occurrence of a comparatively high rainfall and a correspondingly luxuriant vegetation in some parts of the Serranía de San Jacinto accounts for the presence of many species of birds that require shady forests or high second growth and that are not found on the adjacent open plains. Among them are many Amazonian types that have come around the northern tip of the Andes rather recently such as

Odontophorus gujanensis ¹⁾
Pulsatrix perspicillata
Claravis pretiosa ²⁾
Trogon violaceus
Notharchus macrorhynchus
Lepidocolaptes souleyetii
Thamnophilus doliatus
Manacus manacus
Dacnis cayana
 etc.

Others are west-Andean elements that originated west of the Colombian Andes in the Chocó-area and in Central America, respectively (although their ancestors came originally also from the great Amazonian forest):

Penelope purpurascens ¹⁾
Ramphastus sulfuratus
Pteroglossus torquatus
Notharchus tectus subtectus
Gymnocichla nudiceps
Pachyramphus cinnamomeus
Platyptaris homochrous ²⁾

The most interesting birds of the forest fauna of the Serranía de San Jacinto are those species that are more or less restricted to the forests of northern Colombia and which enter only small marginal parts of Panamá, western Colombia or northern Venezuela. Their occurrence in Bolívar indicates a former forest connection with the more humid forests in the lower Cauca and middle Magdalena valleys, the center of CHAPMAN'S (5) Cauca-Magdalena faunal region of which the northern forests in Bolívar appear to be a part:

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- 1) Species reported by BLAKE (1) from the Serranía de San Jacinto (San Juan Nepomuceno, Colosó) but not taken during our field work.
 - 2) Species reported by DUGAND (6) from the forested Serranías in Atlántico that most probably also occur in the Serranía de San Jacinto.

*Crypturellus boucardi columbianus*¹
Crax alberti
Trogon melanurus macrorurus
Nonnula frontalis
Brachygalba salmoni
Thamnophilus nigriceps

The two new subspecies *Picumnus cinnamomeus persaturatus* and *Brachygalba salmoni carmenensis* described from our material by HAFFER (8, 9), are restricted to the Serranía de San Jacinto.

Among the more conspicuous birds found in the coffee forest at Cansona at an altitude of 500-600 meters are *Basileuterus delatritii* that flits actively through the low coffee bushes, *Arremon schlegeli* whose loud call is heard commonly in the dense underbrush and *Saitator albicollis*, *Habia fuscicauda erythrolaema* etc. The higher level of the forest is frequented among others by *Cyanocorax affinis*, *Ramphastus sulfuratus*, *Leptopogon amaurocephalus*, *Myiobius atricaudus*, etc.

A second complex of low hills and serranías is found to the north of the Serranía de San Jacinto and slightly offset to the west (Fig. 1). The original forest cover of these ranges has largely disappeared although small remnants may still be present in a few isolated valleys. A detailed account of the bird fauna of these dry transitional forests has been given by DUGAND (6). From his description it is obvious that the bird fauna is very similar to the fauna of the Serranía de San Jacinto, although it is less varied due to the northward decrease of humidity of the climate and a less luxuriant vegetation. Thus the following forest and second growth birds of the Serranía de San Jacinto have not been found by DUGAND (6) during his long extended explorations in the hills to the north: *Crypturellus boucardi columbianus*, *Crax alberti*, *Trogon violaceus*, *Brachygalba salmoni*, *Notharchus tectus*, *Picumnus olivaceus*, *Sittasomus griseicapillus*, *Xenops minutus*, *Thamnophilus nigriceps*, *Cercomacra nigricans*, *Colonia colonus*, *Myiobius atricaudus*, *Onychorhynchus mexicanus*, *Leptopogon amaurocephalus*, *Pipromorpha oleaginea*, *Thryothorus fasciatoventris*, *Basileuterus delatritii*, *Tanagra lanirostris*.

The forest birds of Bolívar are separated by extensive savannas from the larger populations inhabiting the forested base of the high Cordillera mountains to the east and south. They form "island"-populations confined today to the Serranía de San Jacinto. Some of them will undoubtedly disappear within a few years on account of the progressive clearing and burning of the forests which is under way all over northern Colombia.

During the course of geological field work Jürgen H. Haffer and Donald A. Beattie collected birds in the Serranía de San Jacinto in September 1960. The authors of this article are indebted to Mr. D. A. Beattie for his successful continuation of the bird collecting in the same area from January through March 1961. This additional material was determined and the results included in this report by José I. Borrero while the senior author was in Europe.

Some material obtained by J. H. Haffer and D. A. Beattie at various

other localities in the surroundings of the Serranía de San Jerónimo during 1960 is also included in this report. A brief description of these additional collecting sites (Fig. 1) is given below:

Quebrada Charrura (Dep. Córdoba): a small western tributary of the upper Río San Jorge, and approximately 80 kilometers south of Montería. Located in the northern part of the densely forested region that connects the humid middle Magdalena valley with the rain forest region around the Gulf of Urabá to the west. Many species found at this locality do not enter the drier and more isolated forests farther north in the Serranía de San Jacinto, such as *Amazona farinosa*, *Trogon viridis*, *Electron platyrrhynchum*, *Malacoptila panamensis*, *Monasa morphoens*, *Laniocera rufescens*, *Lipaugus unirufus*, *Myrmeciza exsul*, *Grallaria perspicillata*, etc. The Charrura valley is located only 20 kilometers to the northeast of Cerro Murucucú (1270 meters) one of Sneider's well sampled collecting stations. (MEYER DE SCHAUSENSEE, 15).

Tenche (Dep. Bolívar): a small village on the left bank of the lower Río Cauca some 75 kilometers from its confluence with the Río Magdalena. The surrounding area is largely cleared and devoted to cattle raising. However, on small hills along the right river bank the original forest vegetation which covers the mountains to the east is still preserved.

Yatí (Dep. Bolívar): a small village on the bank of the Brazo de Loba (lower Río Magdalena), 15 kilometers north of the town of Magangué. Located in the open and swampy plains of the lower Río Magdalena (Fig. 4).

The entire collection here reported comprises 316 specimens representing 142 species and subspecies and was included in the collections of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional, Bogotá.

ANNOTATED LIST

Crypturellus soui subsp.

San Juan Nepomuceno 1 ♂

Not rare in densely overgrown valleys. Our only skin is decidedly paler throughout than specimens of typical *cauca* from the lower Río Cauca (Norosí, La Raya) in the Bogotá collection. In its buffy underparts and less rufescent wing coverts it is nearest to the northeast-Colombian form *mustelinus* which is the subspecies inhabiting the hills in Atlántico to the north. However, BLAKE (1), reports *cauca* from San Juan Nepomuceno which determination indicates that also more deeply colored specimens occur at the above locality. More material from northern Colombia is needed to definitely establish the subspecific identity of birds from the Serranía de San Jacinto.

Butorides striatus striatus (Linnaeus)

Arroyo Playón 1 ♀

Aramides cajanea cajanea (Müller)

San Cristóbal 1 ♀

Not uncommon in densely overgrown valleys along small creeks.

Columbigallina talpacoti rufipennis (Bonaparte)

Lázaro 1 ♀, Cansona 1 ♀

Leptotila verreauxi verreauxi (Bonaparte)

San Carlos 1 ♂

Ictinea plumbea (Gmelin)

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

Asturina nitida nitida (Latham)

Quebrada Charrura 1 — (imm.)

This species is known in northern Colombia from the Santa Marta region and from Atlántico (DUGAND, 6, p. 569) and undoubtedly also occurs in the Serranía de San Jacinto.

According to STRESEMANN & STRESEMANN (22) the wing molt of *Asturina nitida* is descending and differs in this respect from all species of *Buteo*. For that reason the authors restore the genus *Asturina* lumped by MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE (14) and JOHNSON & PEETERS (12) with *Buteo*.

Falco sparverius subsp.

Yatí 1 ♀ (December 4)

Herpetotheres cachinnans cachinnans (Linnaeus)

Palmira 1 ♀

Daptrius americanus americanus (Boddaert)

Observed several times in the Serranía de San Jacinto at various localities and also seen near Coveñas in open hilly country with only some small patches of second growth.

Crax alberti Fraser

San Juan Nepomuceno 1 ♂

This species is still present in some of the forested valleys of the Serranía de San Jacinto but is becoming very rare. It was also reported by BLAKE (1) from Colosó in the southern part of the same range.

Charadrius collaris Vieillot

Tenche 1 ♂

Amazona farinosa inornata (Salvadori)

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

This large parrot is not found in the Serranía de San Jacinto where we observed among others *Amazona ochrocephala* and *Brotogeris jugularis*. *Pionus menstruus* probably also occurs here but no specimens were obtained.

Piaya cayana mehleri Bonaparte

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♀, Palmira 1 ♂, San Cristóbal 1 ♂

Coccyzus americanus americanus (Linnaeus)
Quebrada Charrura 1 ♀ (April 30)

Tapera naevia (Linnaeus)
Tenche 1 ♂

Otus choliba subsp.

San Carlos 1 ♀ (wing-chord 155, tail 86 mm)

This specimen can be matched in color intensity with material of *crucigerus* from the interior of Colombia. According to published descriptions it is deeper colored than the northeast-Colombian subspecies *margaritae* of which form, however, we have no material for a more detailed comparison.

Pulsatrix perspicillata chapmani Griscom

Arroyo Playón 1 ♂

In color intensity of the upper and lower parts this bird agrees with specimens of *chapmani* from the Gulf of Urabá to the southwest. This form is also known from various other localities in northwestern Colombia not mentioned in MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE'S catalogue (14): Jaraquiel, Dep. Córdoba; El Tambor, Dep. Santander; Murindó, Dep. Antioquia (KELSO, 13): these records are included in his original description of *P. p. ecuatoriana* here considered a synonym of *chapmani*. Intergradation of *Chapmani* with the nominate subspecies occurs just north of the Serranía de San Jacinto where *perspicillata* was reported from Los Pendales, Dep. Atlántico (DUGAND, 6). This is the form inhabiting the forests at the foot of the Santa Marta, mountains, although an occasional darker specimen also occurs here as shown by KELSO'S (13) recording of *P. p. "ecuatoriana"* (= *chapmani*) from Bonda, Santa Marta.

The second author has seen a mounted specimen of the Spectacled Owl from Ambalema, Dep. Tolima, in the Colegio de San José, Medellín. This is the first record of this species for the Magdalena valley.

Nyctidromus albicollis albicollis (Gmelin)

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂, 10 km west of San Jacinto 1 ♂

Glaucis hirsuta affinis Lawrence

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♀, San Carlos 1 —

Anthracothorax nigricollis nigricollis (Vieillot)

Tenche 1 ♀

This species is not rare in the Serranía de San Jacinto where we have taken (but did not preserve) a specimen at Cansona. It is also common in Atlántico (DUGAND, 6).

Amazilia saucerottii warszewiczi (Cabanis & Heine)

San Carlos 1 —

Trogon melanurus macrorurus Gould

San Cristóbal 2 ♂ ♂, Tenche 1 ♂, Quebrada Charrura ♂

This trogon is still fairly common in some of the forested valleys of the Serranía de San Jacinto where its call is frequently heard. The Tenche bird was collected in a small patch of forest on a hill top at the right of the Río Cauca a few kilometers upstream from the village of Tenche.

Trogon viridis chionurus Sclater & Salvin

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀

This species does not inhabit the more isolated forests in Bolívar and at the foot of the Santa Marta mountains frequented by *Tr. violaceus* and *Tr. melanurus*.

Trogon violaceus caligatus > *concinus*

San Cristóbal 2 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀; Lázaro 1 ♂

The male from Lázaro has the posterior part of the crown extensively blue similar to typical *caligatus* from the middle Magdalena valley. In the two males from San Cristóbal, however, the top of the head is black as in *concinus*. One of the black-capped males has the back, rump and tail bright peacock-blue as in a male from Lisama, near Barrancabermeja in the humid middle Magdalena valley. The latter specimen has the crown also bright blue. The other two males from the Serranía de San Jacinto have the upper parts coppery green with a bluish hue. The two females are slightly paler and lighter grey than a female from the Rio Mulatos in the forested region to the southwest.

The population inhabiting the Serranía de San Jacinto appears to belong to the broad zone of intergradation of *concinus* and *caligatus* which also comprises the Quimarí region along the upper Río Sinu to the south (MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE, 15).

Chloroceryle amazona amazona (Latham)

San Cristóbal 1 ♂

Chloroceryle americana americana (Gmelin)

Arroyo Playón 1 ♀, 1 — (imm.) March 12; Arroyo Tigre 1 ♂

Electron platyrhynchum columbianum Meyer de Schauensee

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

This forest species is not found in Bolívar or in the Santa Marta region of northern Colombia.

Momotus momota subsp.

San Carlos 1 ♂, Cansona 1 ♀, San Jacinto 1 ♂, Arroyo Tigre 1 ♂, San Cristóbal 1 ♀, Lázaro 1 —; Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀

Mr. E. Eisenmann very kindly compared the three specimens from the Quebrada Charrura with a large series of birds from Panamá and northern Colombia at the American Museum of Natural History, New York. He writes us as follows: "They are like *conexus*, and differ from both *reconditus* and *subrufescens* in being greener (less rufous) on throat and breast and in averaging greener above. They also differ from *subrufescens* in being deeper rufous on abdomen and from *reconditus* in being lighter rufous on abdomen". Our specimens from the Gulf of Urabá referred to *reconditus* (HAFFER 7), are decidedly more rufous above and below than the Charrura specimens.

The birds from the Serranía de San Jacinto are very similar to the Charrura specimens; however, they are slightly less rufescent on the under parts and on the nape. They are also more rufous and decidedly deeper and more intensely colored than a series of typical *subrufescens* from Atlántico and the Santa Marta region in the Bogotá collections.

Grouping the birds according to color intensity those from both shores of the Gulf of Urabá are darkest, followed by the Charrura birds and the population of the Serranía de San Jacinto which is still more rufescent above and below than the pale form *subrufescens* to the north. It appears that the intermediate color stages between the dark *reconditus* and the pale *subrufescens* that inhabit the Sinu region, the Serranía de San Jacinto and the middle Magdalena valley (MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE, 15: MILLER, 18), are very closed to the color stage of *conexus* of central Panamá.

As pointed out by Eisenmann (in litt.) it seems possible "that the tone of color is related to climate; thus populations not especially closely related might by parallelism seem identical if ecological conditions were similar". *Conexus* might be considered a polytopic form as found in other north-Colombian species such as *Galbula ruficauda*, *Penelope purpurascens*, etc.

Brachygalba salmoni salmoni Sclater & Salvin

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂, 1 ♀

Already reported from this locality on the basis of a bird shot but not found (HAFFER, 9). The above specimens were collected in April 1963. The species was also observed along the upper Quebrada Tolová 10 kilometers to the south.

Brachygalba salmoni carmenensis Haffer

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♀, Arroyo Tigre 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Lázaro 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, San Cristóbal 1 ♂, 1 — (imm.)

The bird from the Arroyo Camaroncito represents the holotype of this subspecies and was treated in a separate paper (HAFFER, 9) with the above additional specimens secured by Mr. D. Beattie in February 1961. This isolated northern population of the Dusky-backed Jacamar indicates a former connection of the Bolívar forests with the southern forested Cauca-Magdalena region.

Galbula ruficauda ruficauda Cuvier

Tenche 1 ♂, Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

Galbula ruficauda pallens Bangs

San Carlos 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Cansona 1 ♀, Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♀, Lázaro 1 ♂, Yatí 1 ♀

The female from Yatí on the lower Río Magdalena has the long bill and tail typical for *pallens*; however, in its deeper rufescent throat and abdomen it shows a strong approach towards the southern form *ruficauda* collected at Tenche to the south (see above).

Notharchus macrorhynchus hyperrhynchus (Sclater)

San Cristóbal 1 ♂, Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

Notharchus tectus subiectus (Sclater)

San Juan Nepomuceno 1 ♀

This record extends the known range of this form considerably to the north along the Caribbean coast.

A pair from near La Dorada in the Bogotá collections indicates a range extension in the Magdalena valley to the south.

Hypnelus ruficollis ruficollis (Wagler)

West of San Jacinto 1 ♂, Tenche 2 ♂♂, Yatí 1 ♀, 1 —

This species was also seen near Coveñas; it is not rare in open country where dry scrub or dense second growth is available.

Malacoptila panamensis panamensis Lafresnaye

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

Not found in the northern forest of the Santa Marta region and the Serranía de San Jacinto.

Nonnula frontalis pallescens Todd

Cansona 1 ♂, Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, San Juan Nepomuceno 1 ♂,
1 ♂

Rather common in dense second growth and along forest edges.

Monasa morphoeus fidelis Nelson

Quebrada Charrura 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1 — (imm.)

These birds are referred to *fidelis* on the basis of MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE'S (17) judgment who includes the upper Río Sinu in the range of this subspecies.

Rampbastus sulfuratus brevicarinatus Gould

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

This species was also frequently seen in the coffee forest at Cansona in the Serranía de San Jacinto.

Pteroglossus torquatus nuchalis Cabanis

Lázaro 1 ♂

This as well as two skins from Los Pendales, Dep. Atlántico and Caracolicito, Dep. Magdalena have the back and wings somewhat lighter bottle green than *torquatus* from the upper Sinu region of the south.

Pteroglossus torquatus torquatus (Gmelin)

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE (15) found twenty-two specimens from the upper Sinu region (Quimarí, Tierra Alta, Murucucú) to agree with a series of typical *torquatus* from Central America.

Melanerpes rubricapillus rubricapillus (Cabanis)

San Carlos 1 ♂, Arroyo Tigre 1 ♀, San Cristóbal 1 ♀

Melanerpes pucherani pucherani (Malherbe)

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♀

This woodpecker is not found in the forests of the Santa Marta region and Bolívar to the north.

Picumnus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus Wagler

Yatí 1 ♂

Picumnus cinnamomeus persaturatus Haffer

Palmira 1 ♀, west of San Jacinto 1 ♀, 1 — (imm.), San Juan Nepomuceno
3 ♂♂

These additional specimens show beyond doubt the validity of this recently described subspecies, (HAFFER, 8). The birds from Palmira and west of San Jacinto are identical with the type taken at San Isidro (Fig. 1). In the three males from San Juan Nepomuceno at the northeastern base of the Serranía de San Jacinto the inner vane of the central rectrices is light buffy rather than Mikado Brown and the coloration of the abdomen is intermediate between the new form and *cinnamomeus*. However, in their deeply colored chest and back they are closer to *persaturatus*.

It seems as if *P. c. persaturatus* is confined to the Serranía de San Jacinto and intergrades with the paler nominate form at the eastern (and western?) base of this mountain range. Typical specimens of *cinnamomeus* have been taken along the lower Río Magdalena (i. e. Yatí, see above), in Atlántico to the north (DUGAND, 6), and in the Santa Marta region. The southernmost records of this species in northern Colombia are from the Río Nechí (MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE 14) and from Gamarra at the margin of the humid middle Magdalena valley (CARRIKER, 4).

Picumnus olivaceus subsp.

Cansona 1 ♂, Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂, San Cristóbal 1 ♀, San Jacinto 1 ♀;
measurements: wing (lattened) 52, 53 (♂♂); 52, 54.5 (♀♀); tail
24, 26.3 (♂♂); 24.5, 26.8 (♀♀); exposed culmen 11.3, 11.5 (♂♂);
11.0, 11.8 (♀♀).

This species is reported from the tropical and subtropical zones of all Andean ranges to the south, the northernmost record being a specimen of *P. o. olivaceus* from Tierra Alta in the upper Sinu region (MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE, 15). It was not yet known from the north-Colombian lowlands.

Our specimens from the Serranía de San Jacinto are decidedly smaller than several skins of *P. o. olivaceus* from the west slope of the Eastern Andes (Fusagasugá, Santandercito) collected at higher altitudes: wing 58 — 60 (♂♂), 59 — 61 (♀♀); tail 26.5 — 29 (♂♂), 28 — 31 (♀♀); exposed culmen 11.2 — 12 (♂♂), 11.5 — 12 (♀♀). In the males from Bolívar the back, margin of the wing coverts and secondaries and the entire under parts are more strongly tinged yellowish and the crown tipping is yellowish-orange, not reddish-orange as in the above mentioned specimens of typical *olivaceus* from the interior of Colombia. The females from Bolívar are more similar to *olivaceus* except for the size difference and smaller white crown spotting.

The birds from the Serranía de San Jacinto probably belong to an undescribed

subspecies separable from the southern forms on the basis of the above mentioned characters.

Dendrocincla fuliginosa lafresnayei Ridgeway

San Cristóbal 1 ♂

This bird agrees perfectly in color intensity with a series from the humid middle Magdalena Valley.

Sittasomus griseicapillus levis Bangs

San Carlos 1 ♂, San Cristóbal 1 ♂, Lázaro 1 ♀

These records extend the known range of this species considerably to the north along the Caribbean coast. Hitherto it was reported only from the foothills of the Sierra de Perijá (Manaure) and from the forests to the south (Quimarí, Remedios). It is apparently missing in the Santa Marta region.

Xiphorhynchus picus dugandi (Wetmore & Phelps)

Arroyo Tigre 1 ♂, Tenche 1 ♂

Xiphorhynchus guttatus nanus (Lawrence)

San Carlos 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♀, Lázaro 1 ♂, Arroyo Tigre 1 ♂, Arroyo Playón 1 ♀, Arroyo Cacao 1 ♀, San Cristóbal 1 ♀

This is the most common woodcreeper seen in the forested valleys of the Serranía de San Jacinto.

Lepidocolaptes souleyetti lineaticeps (Lafresnaye)

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂, Cansona 1 ♂, Lázaro 1 ♀, Arroyo Playón 1 ♂, 1 —

These birds were compared with specimens of the rather pale form *L. s. littoralis* from the coastal region to the north and east (Los Pendales and Caracolito). Our skins from the Serranía de San Jacinto are clearly referable to the southern form *L. s. lineaticeps* because of the deeper rufous brown back and wing coverts, the slightly darker underparts, and the more pronounced dusky tips of the primaries.

Campylorhynchus trochilirostris venezuelensis (Chapman)

Lázaro 1 ♂

Another bird of this characteristic species was seen at the Arroyo Camaroncito.

Furnarius leucopus endoecus Cory

San Carlos 1 ♀

It is interesting to note that our specimen from the Serranía de San Jacinto is typical for the southern more deeply colored race rather than for the pale northern form *longirostris*. It is identical with a specimen from Tierra Alta on the upper Rio Sinu. Two specimens from Puerto Giraldo, Dep. Atlántico, in the Bogotá collections are intermediate between *endoecus* and *longirostris* while another specimen from Los Pendales is typical for

longirostris. Both subspecies obviously intergrade a short distance north of the Serranía de San Jacinto.

Synallaxis albescens littoralis Todd

San Jacinto 1 ♂, Yatí 1 ♂

Certhiaxis cinnamomea fuscifrons (Madarász)

Tenche 1 ♂, 1 ♀

Xenops minutus neglectus Todd

Cansona 1 ♂, Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂, San Cristóbal 1 ♂

These birds are paler throughout than specimens of *X. m. littoralis* from the western Chocó region of Colombia. Their wing and tail are cinnamomeus rather than rufous and for that reason appear typical of the race inhabiting the Santa Marta region to the east.

Sakesphorus canadensis pulchellus (Cabanis & Heine)

Yatí 1 ♂, 1 ♀

This species is confined to relatively dry open country and is apparently lacking in most parts of the Serranía de San Jacinto where we found only *Thamnophilus doliatus*.

Thamnophilus doliatus nigricristatus Lawrence

Cansona 1 ♀, Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂, Palmira 1 ♀, west of San Jacinto 1 ♂, Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

Thamnophilus nigriceps nigriceps Sclater

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♀, San Cristóbal 1 ♀

This north-Colombian species still occurs in the forested valleys of the Serranía de San Jacinto. It might have been living not long ago in the previously forested ranges of the Departamento Atlántico, although DUGAND (6) did not find it there in recent years. The type of the species might have come from the forests southwest of Barranquilla.

Formicivora grisea bondae (Chapman)

Cansona 1 ♂, San Isidro 1 ♂ (imm.), 1 ♀, San Carlos 1 ♂

Cercomacra nigricans nigricans Sclater

San Carlos 1 ♂, San Cristóbal 1 ♂, Arroyo Cacao 1 ♂, Tenche 1 ♂

Gymnocichla nudiceps sanctamartae Ridgway

San Cristóbal 1 ♂

Because of its dull black posterior underparts this bird is referred to *sanctamartae*.

Myrmeciza longipes panamensis Ridgway

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♀, 10 km west of San Jacinto 1 ♀

Myrmeciza exsul cassini (Ridgway)

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

Like many other west-Andean forest birds this and the following three species have entered the upper Sinu and middle Magdalena valley from the Pacific coast without extending their range northward in the drier forests along the Caribbean coast. They are not found in the Serranía de San Jacinto nor in the Santa Marta region.

Grallaria perspicillata pallidior (Todd)

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

Laniocera rufescens griseigula Meyer de Schauensee

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

Lipaugus unirufus unirufus Sclater

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♀

Pachyramphus rufus (Boddaert)

San Juan Nepomuceno 1 ♂

The only previous record of this species in northern Colombia west of the lower Río Magdalena is a male from Los Pendales, Dep. Atlántico (DUGAND 6.)

Pachyramphus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus Lawrence

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♀

Pachyramphus cinnamomeus magdalenae Chapman

San Juan Nepomuceno 1 ♀

This bird is decidedly paler than the female from the Charrura and may be referred to *magdalenae*. This form is apparently restricted to the lower Magdalena valley and the Bolívar hills since birds from the humid middle Magdalena valley are also referable to the nominate subspecies (BORRERO, OLIVARES & HERNÁNDEZ, 3, p. 596).

Tityra semifasciata columbiana Ridgway

Lázaro 1 ♀

Chiroxiphia lanceolata (Wagler)

San Jacinto 1 ♂

This manakin was also observed along shady creeks near Coveñas.

Manacus manacus abditivus Bangs

Cansona 1 ♂, Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂ (imm.), Lázaro 1 ♂

This manakin was quite frequently found in densely overgrown valleys of the Serranía de San Jacinto. It was also observed in the hills at Coveñas near the mouth of the Sinu River, this being the westernmost record of the species along the Caribbean coast.

Manacus vitellinus milleri Chapman

Quebrada Charrura 2 ♂♂

Schiffornis turdinus stenorhynchus (Sclater & Salvin)

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

This bird is paler than several specimens of this form from the humid middle Magdalena valley. On the other hand, MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE (15) finds specimens from Cerro Murucucú only 20 kilometers to the southwest of the Charrura to agree perfectly with the dark subspecies *panamensis*. Apparently both races meet just east of the Murucucú.

In northern Colombia this species is not yet reported west of the Santa Marta region. The only record from Atlántico (DUGAND 6, see also MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE, 14), remains to be confirmed. We did not find this species in the Serranía de San Jacinto.

Colonia colonus leuconota (Lafresnaye)Arroyo Camaroncito 1 —, Arroyo Tigre 1 ♂, Lázaro 1 ♂, San Cristóbal 1 ♀,
Quebrada Charrura 1 —

The Long-tailed Tyrant is not rare in forested parts of the Serranía de San Jacinto; hitherto known only from the Pacific coast, the upper Sinu, lower Cauca and middle Magdalena valleys. It is not found in Atlántico or in the Santa Marta region.

Arundinicola leucocephala (Linnaeus)

Tenche 1 ♀

Found along the river banks of the Rio Cauca.

Machetornis rixosa flavigularis Todd

Tenche 2 ♀♀ (March 29 and 31)

Also observed frequently at Coveñas in July 1964 (including recently fledged immature birds). DUGAND (6) found this species in Atlántico only during the months of December to April and assumes that it leaves the area during the rest of the year.

Muscivora tyrannus sanctaemartae Zimmer

San Cristóbal 1 ♂

Tyrannus tyrannus (Linnaeus)

San Isidro 1 ♂, 1 ♀, (September 19 and 20)

Tyrannus melancholicus chloronotus Berlepsch

Tierra Alta 1 ♂, Tenche 1 ♀, Yatí 1 ♂, 1 —

Myiodynastes maculatus nobilis Sclater

San Carlos 1 ♂, Arroyo Tigre 1 ♀, Quebrada Charrura 1 ♀

Megarhynchus pitangua pitangua (Linnaeus)

San Carlos 1 ♀

Myiozetetes similis columbianus Cabanis & Heine

San Isidro 1 ♂, Lázaro 1 ♂, Arroyo Tigre 1 ♂

Pitangus sulphuratus rufipennis (Lafresnaye)

Arroyo Playón 1 ♀

Pitangus sulphuratus caucensis Chapman

Yatí 1 ♀

Myiarchus ferox panamensis Lawrence

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂

This is the subspecies inhabiting most of northern Colombia as stated by MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE (14, p. 826) and as is confirmed by the material we reexamined in the Bogotá collections. All specimens from the following localities are typical for *panamensis*:

Pacific coast: Guapi, Dep. Cauca (2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, 2 —)

Urabá region: Río Tanela, Dep. Chocó (1 ♂)

Caribbean coast: Luruaco, Dep. Atlántico (1 ♀), Colosó, Dep. Bolívar (1 ♀), Casacaras, Dep. Magdalena (1 ♂).

Upper Sinu region: Socorro, near mouth of Río Verde (1 ♀)

Magdalena valley: Río Chucuri, Dep. Santander (1 ♀), Carmen de Apicalá, Dep. Tolima (2 ♂ ♂), Estación Saldaña, Dep. Tolima (1 ♀), Guamo, Dep. Tolima (1 ♀).

Myiarchus ferox venezuelensis Lawrence

Cansona 1 —

WETMORE (23) reported a female of this race from Nazareth, Guajira peninsula, this being the first record of *venezuelensis* for Colombia. According to the color characteristics given by HELLMAYR (10) for this eastern race the bird from Cansona is clearly referable to the same form. It has the outer web of the outermost rectrix whitish-brown in contrast to the very dark inner web. The remaining rectrices and the primaries are narrowly edged with cinnamon-rufous.

Three females of *Myiarchus ferox* from Los Pendales, Dep. Atlántico, in the Bogotá collections are also referable to *M. f. venezuelensis*. These birds were reported as *M. f. panamensis* by DUGAND (6) and MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE (14). However, they show the same color characteristics that are typical for the eastern form *venezuelensis* as was also pointed out by W. H. Phelps in a letter to DUGAND (6). A male from Caracolcito, Dep. Magdalena can also be referred to this subspecies, although the primaries are only faintly edged with cinnamon-rufous in this bird.

These records clearly show the presence of *venezuelensis* in Colombia. Its range probably comprises the Guajira peninsula, the region south of the Santa Marta mountains to the northern Dep. Atlántico. Autumn stragglers might also be encountered farther south in the area inhabited by *M. f. panamensis*. This could be the explanation for our collecting both forms at almost the same locality (Cansona and the Arroyo Camaroncito are only three kilometers apart).

Myiarchus tuberculifer pallidus Zimmer & Phelps

Cansona 1 ♂, Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂, Lázaro 2 ♂ ♂

Empidonax traillii traillii (Audubon)

Yatí 1 ♂ (December 4)

Myiobius atricaudus atricaudus Lawrence

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂

This species is found in dry to moist tropical forests in northern and northwestern Colombia. MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE (17) states that it also ranges southward along the Pacific coast to the Dagua valley. However, the only record from the Pacific slope of the Western Cordillera is a bird taken in the dry upper Dagua valley near the village of the same name; it has most probably crossed over the low divide from the Cauca valley where it has been collected at various localities. There is not yet any definite record known from the wet forests along the Pacific coast. The birds recorded by OLIVARES (19) as *M. atricaudus* from Guapi belong to the common and very similar species *Myiobius barbatulus aureatus*, which inhabits the more humid forests in western Colombia.

Onychorhynchus mexicanus fraterculus Bangs

San Cristóbal 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Quebrada Charrura 1 ♀

Hitherto known in northern Colombia only from the forested base of the mountain ranges to the east and south of the Serranía de San Jacinto. It was recently also reported from the humid middle Magdalena valley (BORRERO, OLIVARES & HERNÁNDEZ, 3).

Tolmomyias sulphurescens exortivus (Bangs)

Cansona 1 ♂, Arroyo Playón 1 ♂

This subspecies was not yet recorded from west of the Santa Marta mountains.

Todirostrum chrysochrotaphum nigriceps Sclater

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂, Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

Todirostrum cinereum cinereum (Linnaeus)

Tenche 1 ♀, Yatí 1 ♂, 1 ♀

Todirostrum sylvia superciliare Lawrence

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♀, San Carlos 1 ♂, Arroyo Tigre 1 ♂, Palmira 1 —

Atalotriccus pilaris pilaris (Cabanis)

Cansona 1 ♂, 1 ♀, San Isidro 1 ♂

Capsiempis flaveola leucophrys Berlepsch

San Carlos 1 ♂

Found in dense second growth. DUGAND (6) mentions sight records from Atlántico. However, no specimen was so far taken west of the Magdalena river.

Elaenia flavogaster flavogaster (Thunberg)

Tenche 1 ♀, Yatí 1 ♂

Camptostoma obsoletum pusillum (Cabanis & Heine)

Yatí 1 —

Tyrannulus elatus (Latham)

Cansona 1 ♀, San Isidro 1 ♂, San Carlos 1 ♂

Leptopogon amaurocephalus diversus Todd

Cansona 1 —, Arroyo Camaroncito 1 —, San Carlos 1 ♂, 1 ♀

These birds are more uniformly colored below and are slightly paler than specimens of *L. a. peruvianus* and *L. a. faustus*.

Pipromorpha oleaginea parca (Bangs)

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂, Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis subsp.

San Carlos 1 ♀, San Cristóbal 1 ♂, Lázaro 1 ♂, 1 ♀

Cyanocorax affinis sclateri Heine

San Carlos 1 —

Because of its size (wing 168, tail 157) this bird is referred to *C. a. sclateri* recently accepted by BORRERO & HERNÁNDEZ (2) as a valid subspecies inhabiting the Caribbean coastal region of Colombia.

Campylorhynchus zonatus imparilis Borrero & Hernández

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♀ (wing 69, tail 70), Arroyo Tigre 1 ♀ (wing 72, tail 73), San Cristóbal 1 ♀ (wing 71.5, tail 71)

In having pale lower belly and flanks these birds agree closely with the type specimens of this recently described subspecies from Atlántico (BORRERO & HERNÁNDEZ, 2). MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE (16) also refers birds from Tierra Alta and Quimarí in the upper Sinu region to *C. z. imparilis*.

Campylorhynchus griseus albicilius (Bonaparte)

Arroyo Tigre 1 ♀, Tenche 1 ♂

Thryothorus leucotis leucotis Lafresnaye

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Arroyo Tigre 1 ♂, 1 ♀

Thryothorus fasciatoventris fasciatoventris (Lafresnaye)

Cansona 1 ♂, Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♀

This species had not been taken west of the lower Río Magdalena and is not known from Atlántico.

Turdus grayi incomptus (Bangs)

Arroyo Playón 2 ♂♂, Arroyo Tigre 1 ♂, Lázaro 1 ♀

Previously recorded only from the Santa Marta region and from several localities in Atlántico. It is quite common in the open woods of the Sierra de San Jacinto.

Vireo flavifrons Vieillot

San Carlos 1 ♀ (January 30)

Another specimen was collected at the Rio Tanela, west coast of the Gulf of Urabá, on March 7, 1959 (for location see HAFER, 7).

Vireo olivaceus olivaceus (Linnaeus)

San Isidro 2 ♂♂, 1 —, (September 19), Yatí 1 ♂ (November 27)

Vireo olivaceus flavoviridis (Cassin)

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂ (September 16), 1 ♀ (September 15), San Isidro
1 ♀ (September 19)

Dacnis cayana subsp.

Observed at the Arroyo Camaroncito. DUGAND (6) also mentions sight records from Atlántico.

Coereba flaveola luteola (Cabanis)

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♀

Protonotaria citrea (Boddaert)

Yatí 2 ♂♂ (November 23)

Dendroica castanea (Wilson)

Lázaro 1 ♂ (February 11)

Seiurus noveboracensis subsp.

Arroyo Playón 1 ♀ (March 10), San Carlos 1 ♂ (February 2), Lázaro 1 ♂
(February 13)

Oporornis philadelphia (Wilson)

Tenche 1 ♂ (April 3), San Cristóbal 1 — (March 26)

Setophaga ruticilla subsp.

Cansona 1 ♂ (September 12), Lázaro 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (February 5, 8, 13)

Basileuterus delatritii mesochrysus Sclater

Cansona 1 ♂, 1 —

This species was not yet recorded from west of the Magdalena river. It was rather common in the coffee forest at Cansona at about 600 meters elevation.

Psarocolius decumanus decumanus Pallas

San Cristóbal 1 ♂

Twenty-seven specimens from different localities east and west of the Eastern Cordillera cannot be separated into a western group (*melanterus*) and an eastern group (*decumanus*). Specimens from La Macarena, Dep. Meta, are definitely blacker and darker and consequently would agree better with *melanterus* from west of the Andes. The dubious validity of the west-andean form *melanterus* was also mentioned by HELLMAYR (11, p. 13).

Amblycercus holosericeus holosericeus (Lichtenstein)

San Cristóbal 1 ♀, 10 km west of San Jacinto 1 ♀

Icterus mesomelas carrikeri Todd

Arroyo Tigre 1 ♀, Arroyo Playón 1 ♂

Icterus auricapillus Cassin

Cansona 1 ♀

Icterus nigrogularis nigrogularis (Hahn)

Tenche 1 —, Yatí 1 ♀

Agelaius icterocephalus icterocephalus (Linnaeus)

Yatí 1 ♂

Tanagra laniirostris crassirostris (Sclater)

Arroyo Playón 1 ♀, San Juan Nepomuceno 1 ♂

Present in the Serranía de San Jacinto but not found by DUGAND (6) in the forested hills of Atlántico.

Thraupis virens cana (Swainson)

Yatí 1 ♂

Thraupis palmarum atripennis Todd

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♀

Ramphocelus dimidiatus dimidiatus Lafresnaye

Quebrada Charrura 1 ♂ (imm.)

Piranga rubra subsp.

Arroyo Playón 1 ♂ (March 31), Lázaro 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (February 12, 14),

Arroyo Tigre 2 ♀ ♀ (February 17, 22)

Habia fuscicauda erythrolaema (Sclater)Cansona 1 ♂ (imm.), San Carlos 2 ♂ ♂, Arroyo Playón 1 ♂, San Cristóbal
2 ♀ ♀

This Ant-Tanager is not rare in the forested areas of the Serranía de San Jacinto. CARRIKER (4) has taken a single male at Colosó in the same range and reports a series of topotypes from Turbaco in the Atlántico hills to the north (suggesting this village as the type locality).

Saltator maximus iungens Griscom

Arroyo Playón 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Arroyo Tigre 1 ♂

Saltator coerulescens plumbeus Bonaparte

San Carlos 1 ♂

Saltator albicollis striatipectus Lafresnaye

San Carlos 1 ♂, Cansona 2 ♂♂

Recently PARKES (20) described *S. a. perstriatus* from Venezuela to northern Colombia (Cartagena), thus confining the range of *S. a. striatipectus* to Colombia west of the Eastern Andes. He found five specimens from Cartagena "clearly referable to *perstriatus*, while four from Turbaco, only some 20 kilometers inland and 600 meters higher than Cartagena, are virtually inseparable from *striatipectus* except for being somewhat greener dorsally". The same is true for the birds from farther south in the Serranía de San Jacinto. They were taken in the coffee forest around Cansona at an altitude of 600 meters. They are referable to *striatipectus*, although they are also slightly greener on the back. The beak has a yellow tip in two of the above specimens.

Sporophila nigricollis nigricollis (Vieillot)

The males collected in San Carlos and San Isidro on September 6 and 19, respectively, had enlarged testicles.

Sporophila minuta minuta (Linnaeus)

San Carlos 1 ♂, Yatí 1 ♂ (imm.)

Pheucticus ludovicianus (Linnaeus)

Cansona 1 — (February 4), Arroyo Cacao 1 — (February 5)

Oryzoborus funereus Sclater

Tierra Alta 1 ♀

Sicalis flaveola flaveola (Linnaeus)

Yatí 1 ♀

Arremon schlegeli schlegeli Bonaparte

Cansona 2 —, San Jacinto 1 ♂

This species is common in the underbrush of the coffee forest in the Cansona region at an altitude of 500 - 600 meters but was also found in other parts of the Serranía de San Jacinto.

Arremon conirostris conirostris Bonaparte

Arroyo Camaroncito 1 ♂

RESUMEN

Esta publicación se basa principalmente en el estudio de una colección de aves hechas por el primero de los autores en colaboración con el Sr. Donald A. Beattie, en la porción del noroeste de Colombia, correspondiente a la Serranía de San Jerónimo y sus alrededores, de acuerdo con el área indicada en el mapa.

Por tratarse de una zona en donde la avifauna está pobremente estudiada, muchos de los registros allí consignados establecen ampliaciones de área considerable. Además, y en los casos en que ha parecido aconsejable, se han adicionado notas de orden sistemático o ecológico.

SUMMARY

This paper reports on a collection of birds made by the senior author and Mr. Donald Beattie mainly in the Serranía de San Jacinto, Departamento Bolívar. This range of low mountains represents the northernmost extension of the Western Andes of Colombia. The original vegetation cover of moist to dry tropical forests is still preserved in some of the deeply incised valleys and no previous ornithological studies had been made of the area.

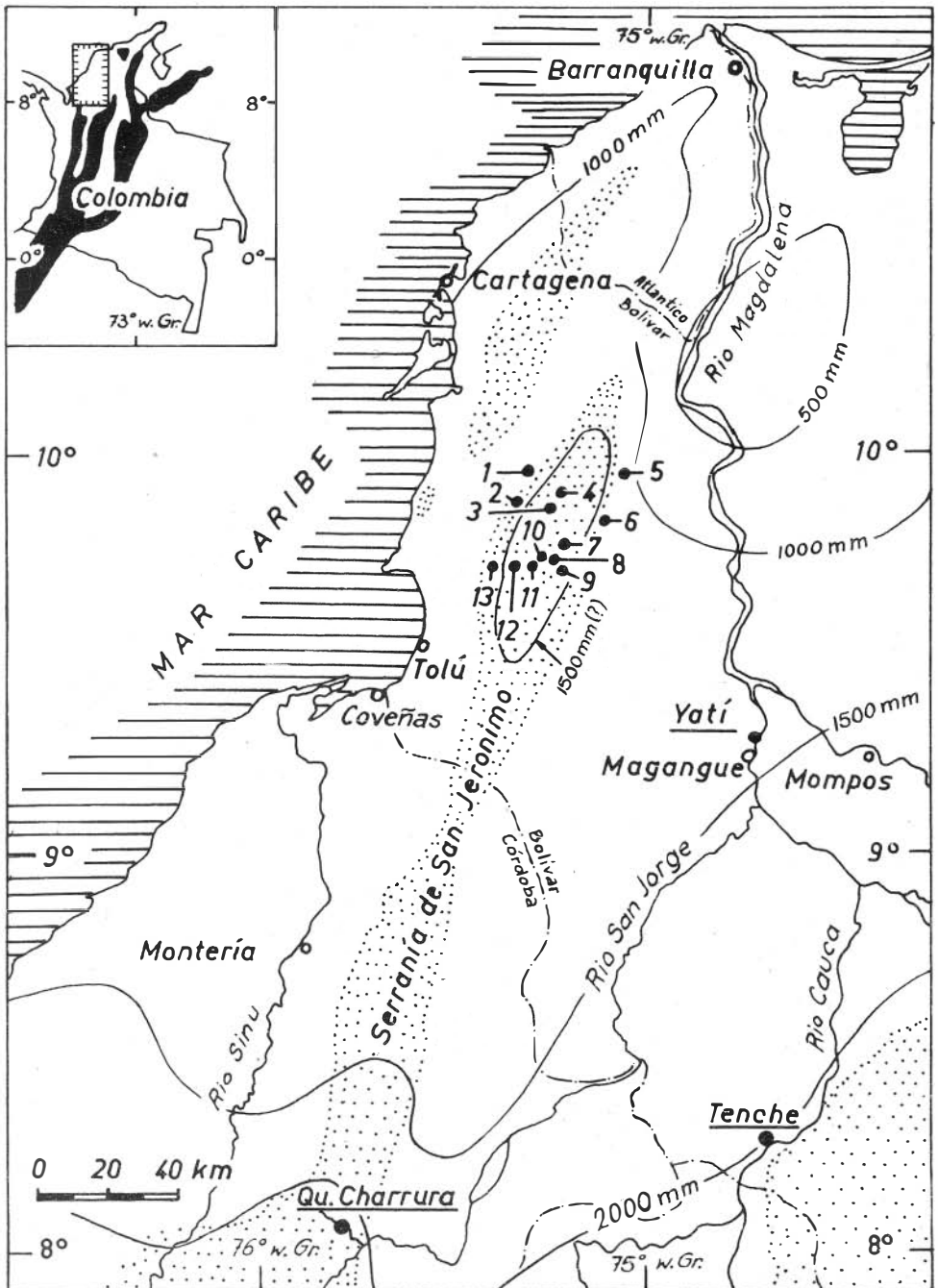
The fauna is composed of Amazonian types, west-Andean elements and north-Colombia endemic species and indicates a former forest connection with the more humid forests in the lower Cauca and middle Magdalena valleys.

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Fig. 1. Northern Colombia.— Index map showing collecting stations (*) and annual rainfall (after SCHMIDT, 21, slightly changed). Ranges of hills and low mountains are dotted. 1—María La Baja, 2—Arroyo Playón, 3—San Cristóbal, 4—Arroyo Cacao, 5—San Juan Nepomuceno, 6—San Jacinto, 7—San Isidro, 8—Cansona, 9—San Carlos, 10—Arroyo Camaroncito, 11—Lázaro, 12—Arroyo Tigre, 13—Palmira.



- Fig. 2. Serranía de San Jacinto, view towards Cerro Maco (800 meters above sea level).— Foto Haffer.
- Fig. 3. Serranía de San Jacinto, open coffee forest near Can-sona (500 meters above sea level).— Foto Haffer.
- Fig. 4. Swampy plains of the lower Rio Magdalena, opposite Magangué.— Foto Haffer.

