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Source: Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club, 145(2) : 101-115

Published By: British Ornithologists' Club

URL: <https://doi.org/10.25226/bboc.v145i2.2025.a2>




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New information on bird distribution in Bolivia

by Miguel Montenegro-Avila , Nicole A. Avalos , J. Luis Martínez, W. Sergio Pantoja, Romer Miserendino, Dirk Dekker, Tini Wijpkema, Jacob Wijpkema, Claribel Villarroel, Alberto Espinoza, Mauricio Herrera, Miguel Angel Aponte Justiniano, Luis Alejandro Gálvez, Estela I. Torrez, Miguel A. Clavijo, Miglè Montrimaitè, Teodoro Camacho, Cindy Veizaga , Tomas Calahuma, Simon Graesboell Iversen, Mateo Tapia Vargas, Cristhian Trigo, Edith Sánchez, Javier Padilla & Diego Aliaga-Pantoja

Received 3 April 2024; revised 21 February 2025; published 9 June 2025

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:4623DDD9-C998-46B4-846A-45D14FF48015>

SUMMARY.—Recent advances in our understanding of the Bolivian avifauna have been substantial; 1,452 species are now known for the country. This manuscript presents a compilation of records made between 2005 and the present, including records for 27 species that contribute to our understanding of elevational and geographic distributions and status of birds in Bolivia. Among the most noteworthy discoveries are further records of the only recently recorded Coscoroba Swan *Coscoroba coscoroba*, the first record of the globally threatened Horned Curassow *Pauxi unicornis* in Santa Cruz for more than a decade, evidence that Scaled Dove *Columbina squamata* might be becoming established in the east of the country, the second record of South American Painted Snipe *Nycticryphes semicollaris* in Bolivia, the fifth and sixth Bolivian records of Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* and the third national record of Purple-throated Cotinga *Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema*. These findings underscore the need for sustained research and documentation of Bolivia's avifauna.

Since the publication of the first dedicated field guide to the country's birds (Herzog *et al.* 2017) substantial advances have been made in our understanding of the distribution of various bird species in Bolivia, as evidenced by the publication of many new records (e.g. Lane *et al.* 2021, Aponte *et al.* 2022, Montenegro-Avila *et al.* 2022, 2023, 2024, Pantoja *et al.* 2022, van Els *et al.* 2023, 2024a), which have increased the total number of documented species in the country to 1,452 from the 1,435 species listed by Herzog *et al.* (2017). The present manuscript is a compendium of records made between 2005 and the present in all nine of the country's departments. We present records of 27 species, the significance of which lies in their contribution to our understanding of species distributions in regions of the country where ornithological exploration is still limited. This underscores the importance of continued research into the Bolivian avifauna, both to improve our understanding of species distribution and to inform conservation and effective habitat management.

Species accounts

Species names and order generally follow those of the South American Classification Committee (Remsen *et al.* 2025). ML numbers, corresponding to the catalogue numbers under which these photographs are archived in the Macaulay Library (<https://macaulaylibrary.org>), serve to identify specific photographs therein. These can be accessed via the ML website, followed by the catalogue number (excluding the 'ML'), e.g., <https://macaulaylibrary.org/>

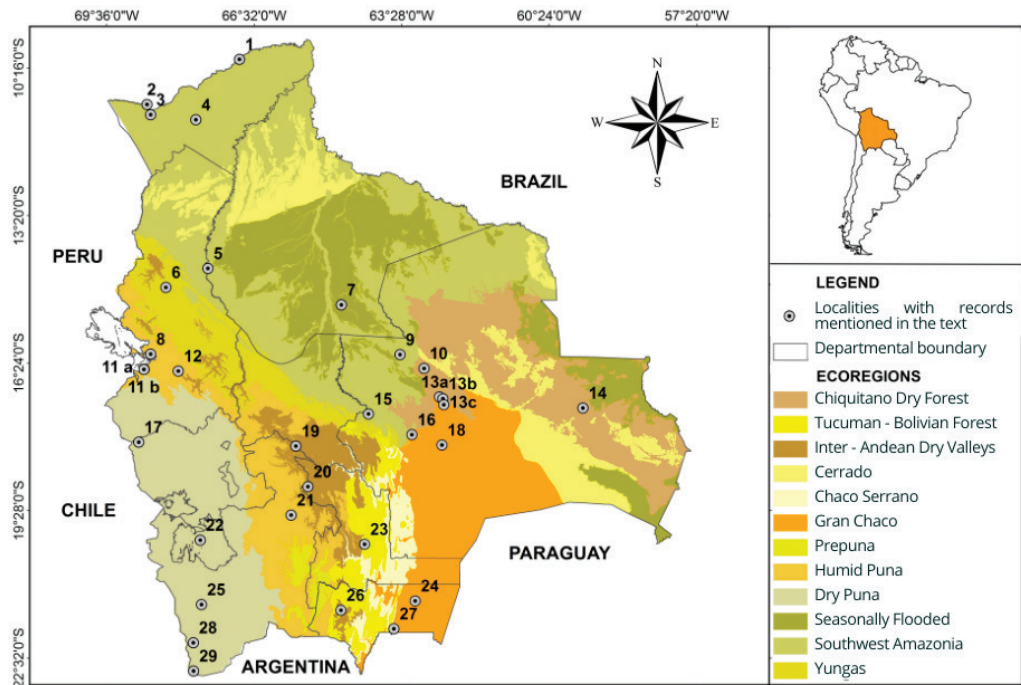


Figure 1. Sites mentioned in the text with records from the period 2005–24: 1a. Estación Biológica Abuná 'A' (10°05'08"S, 66°50'15"W; 125 m) and 1b Estación Biológica Abuná 'B' (10°07'57.60"S, 66°49'04"W; 149 m), municipality of Ingavi, Abuná province, Pando; 2. Estadio Roberto Jordán Cuéllar (11°01'28.46"S, 68°45'34.73"W; 224 m), municipality of Cobija, Nicolás Suárez province, Pando; 3. Río Tahuamanu (11°14'19.0"S, 68°41'09.6"W; 219 m), municipality of Porvenir, Nicolás Suárez province, Pando; 4. Barraca Puerto Cárdenas (11°20'26.9"S, 67°44'38.7"W; 180 m), Reserva Nacional de Vida Silvestre Amazónica Manuripi, municipality of Puerto Rico, Manuripi province, Pando; 5. Aeropuerto Capitán Selin Zeitun López (14°25'55.39"S, 67°29'42.73"W; 216 m), municipality of Rurrenabaque, José Ballivián province, Beni; 6. Camino a Atén (14°49'40.6"S, 68°22'03.9"W; 1,440 m), municipality of Apolo, Franz Tamayo province, La Paz; 7. Reserva Natural Laney Rickman (15°11'27.19"S, 64°43'12.96"W; 149 m), municipality of Loreto, Marbán province, Beni; 8. Inti Raymi, Lago Titicaca (16°12'54.0"S, 68°41'03.6"W; 3,283 m), municipality of Huatajata, Omasuyos province, La Paz; 9. Laguna La Pistola (16°13'31"S, 63°13'01"W; 199 m), municipality of El Puento, Guarayos province, Santa Cruz; 10a. Humamarca (16°31'56"S, 68°49'16"W; 3,831 m) and 10b. Río Tiahuanaco (16°32'3.65"S, 68°49'30.35"W; 3,381 m), municipality of Tiahuanaco, Ingavi province, La Paz; 11. Club de Golf La Paz (16°34'0.86"S, 68°06'37.19"W; 3,335 m), municipality of La Paz, Murillo province, La Paz; 12a. Humedal Fortín Libertad (17°06'09.75"S, 62°40'43.67"W; 259 m), 12b. Campos Felicias Ecological Refuge (17°08'32.50"S, 62°36'17.20"W; 259 m) and 12c. Área Natural Playón Garcero (17°15'51.81"S, 62°34'55.92"W; 274 m), municipality of Cuatro Cañadas, Ñuflo de Chávez province, Santa Cruz; 13. Laguna Mina Don Mario (17°20'11"S, 59°41'45"W; 248 m), Santa Cruz; 14. Cataratas El Cóndor (17°27'30.9"S, 64°09'20.9"W; 382 m), municipality of Yapacaní, Ichilo province, Santa Cruz; 15. Laguna Sofía (17°53'26.4"S, 63°15'11.2"W; 459 m), municipality of La Guardia, Andrés Ibáñez province, Santa Cruz; 16. Laguna Huayñacota (18°02'48.18"S, 68°55'59.46"W; 4,358 m), municipality of Curahuara de Carangas, Sajama province, Oruro; 17. Agripac Palmas Reales (18°06'16.7"S, 62°37'37.9"W; 327 m), municipality of Charagua, Cordillera province, Santa Cruz; 18. Cañón Jala Jala (18°07'40.25"S, 65°39'52.31"W; 1,898 m), municipality of Torotoro, Charcas province, Potosí; 19. Cordillera Los Frailes (18°58'17.06"S, 65°24'55.42"W; 3,335 m), municipality of Sucre, Oropesa province, Chuquisaca; 20. Yamparaéz (19°11'25"S, 65°06'46"W; 3,143 m), municipality of Yamparaéz, Yamparaéz province, Sucre; 21. Parque Recreacional Los Pinos (19°33'44.07"S, 65°45'46.12"W; 3,802 m), municipality of Potosí, Tomás Frías province, Potosí; 22. Salar de Uyuni (20°04'58.62"S, 67°39'11.39"W; 3,665 m), Potosí; 23. El Rodeo (20°08'17.33"S, 64°22'16.49"W; 1,442 m), municipality of Azurduy, Hernando Siles province, Chuquisaca; 24. Villamontes (21°20'51.80"S, 63°11'03.59"W; 348 m), Gran Chaco province, Tarija; 25. Bofedal Alota (21°25'20.6"S, 67°37'37"W; 3,828 m), municipality of San Agustín, Enrique Baldivieso province, Potosí; 26. Complejo Deportivo García Agreda (21°32'27.4"S, 64°43'48.0"W; 1,858 m), municipality of Tarija, Cercado province, Tarija; 27. Laguna Santa Martha (21°55'39"S, 63°37'38"W; 621 m), municipality of Yacuiba, Gran Chaco province, Tarija; 28. Laguna Colorada (22°13'02.92"S, 67°47'49.30"W; 4,296 m), municipality of San Pablo, Sud Lípez province, Potosí; 29. Laguna Blanca (22°48'10.52"S, 67°47'29.05"W; 4,328 m), municipality of San Pablo, Sud Lípez province, Potosí.

asset/615715068. It should be noted that other records mentioned are indicated by their checklist number 'S', which can be accessed via the eBird website, followed by the checklist number, e.g., 'S120272280' can be accessed at www.ebird.org/checklist/S120272280. For coordinates of all our localities, and more complete details of their whereabouts, see the legend to Fig. 1.

COSCOROBA SWAN *Coscoroba coscoroba*

On 20 July 2017, JP saw one at Laguna Mina Don Mario, 112 km north of Roboré, Santa Cruz (Fig. 2). Recent years have seen a very marked increase in knowledge of the species in Bolivia. Initially documented at three sites (Tobias & Seddon 2007b, Herzog *et al.* 2017, Aponte *et al.* 2022), further field work has added an additional locality (Pantoja *et al.* 2022, van Els *et al.* 2024b) and proved that the species breeds in the country (Pantoja *et al.* 2023). Additionally, it has been reported at Laguna Taputarenda, municipality of Lagunillas (R. Hoyer, S119518874), making the present report the sixth documented locality and confirming that the species is not as rare as previously believed in Bolivia (Herzog *et al.* 2017). Its potential distribution in Bolivia may encompass central Santa Cruz, eastern Chuquisaca and Tarija, in the Chaco and Chiquitanía ecoregions.



Figure 2. Coscoroba Swan *Coscoroba coscoroba*, Laguna Mina Don Mario, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 20 July 2017 (Javier Padilla)

SILVER TEAL *Spatula versicolor*

On 19 June 2022, LAG, WSP & J. Whittaker saw two adults at Laguna Sofía, Santa Cruz. Additionally, on 2 January 2023, JLM observed four in Campos Felicias Ecological Refuge, on 11 February 2023, JLM photographed five at Área Natural Playón Garcero (Fig. 3) and, on 4 February 2024, JLM saw one at Humedal Fortín Libertad, all in Santa Cruz. The



Figure 3. Silver Teal *Spatula versicolor*, Área Natural Playón Garcero, Cuatro Cañadas, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 11 February 2023 (J. Luis Martínez)

three last-named localities, all in the municipality of Cuatro Cañadas, possess analogous vegetation characteristics. These records are the northernmost for Santa Cruz, 154 km north-west and 366 km north-east from the two previously published departmental records (Herzog *et al.* 2017, van Els *et al.* 2024b), thereby substantiating the species' presence in the north, along with a 2017 report (S. Herzog, S38866393). The species exhibits partial migrations, breeding in the Southern Cone and wintering as far north as Rio de Janeiro, south-east Brazil (Sick 1997, Macarrão-Montanhini & Andrade-Figueiredo 2007, Rupp *et al.* 2008). It has also been recorded at sea off southern Argentina (Seco Pon & Bastida 2015). For Bolivia, until very recently records were available only from Tarija and Cochabamba and these suggested that the species was only a migrant to the country (Lane 2014). Since then, however, an apparently resident population has been discovered in southern Santa Cruz (van Els *et al.* 2024b) and a population that breeds in the austral winter has been found in the Cochabamba Basin (Herzog *et al.* 2017). Our records in northern Santa Cruz suggest dispersive or seasonal movements, but further field work will be necessary to more accurately determine the species' temporal presence and status in different parts of the country.

WHITE-CHEEKED PINTAIL *Anas bahamensis*

On 13 February 2023, MAAJ saw two at Camino a Atén, 13 km south-east of Apolo, La Paz. Subsequently, on 23 May 2023, TW & JW observed two at Bofedal Alota (ML 581150681), 4 km south-west of Alota, Potosí. On 10 June 2023, MM-A & NAA photographed one at Laguna Huayñacota, Parque Nacional Sajama, Oruro (Fig. 4). The record in Potosí is the first for the department, whilst that in Oruro is the second and is 195 km west of Lake Poopó, Oruro (Herzog *et al.* 2017); at 4,358 m it is also the highest-elevation record ever (Carboneras *et al.* 2024). Subspecies *rubrirostris* is mainly resident over its distribution, which encompasses coastal areas of South America, with records in the Andes up to 2,500 m; however, it exhibits some seasonal and dispersive movements (Carboneras *et al.* 2024, Begazo 2025). In Bolivia, recent sightings including ours indicate the species moves to higher elevations during the austral winter (Herzog *et al.* 2017). Sightings in Potosí and Oruro suggest that those on the Bolivian altiplano may disperse, contrasting with historical records indicating year-round presence in south-east Bolivia. The species is not known to migrate latitudinally but also makes elevational movements to high-Andean lakes in Peru (Begazo 2025) and Ecuador (Cisneros-Heredia *et al.* 2022).



Figure 4. White-cheeked Pintail *Anas bahamensis*, Laguna Huayñacota, Parque Nacional Sajama, Oruro, Bolivia, 10 June 2023 (Miguel Montenegro-Avila)

YELLOW-BILLED PINTAIL *Anas georgica*

On 28 January 2019, MAAJ & MAM observed one at Camino a Atén, La Paz. Subsequently, on 13 February 2023, MAAJ & DAP saw four at another lagoon, 1.5 km north of this at 1,440 m. Other records from the same area during 2022 and 2023 are available on eBird. Based on Herzog *et al.* (2017), these records are the northernmost in Bolivia for the species

to date, as well as the lowest elevation for the species in the country (previously recorded at 2,550–4,550+ m; Herzog *et al.* 2017).

HORNED CURASSOW *Pauxi unicornis*

On 27 September 2017, MM-A saw one at Cataratas El Cóndor, 29 km west of Yapacaní, Santa Cruz, at 382 m. The bird ascended c.15 m in a tree, whereupon it initiated a series of tail-wagging behaviours accompanied by vocalisations (Fig. 5). Records of this globally threatened species are exceedingly few, with the majority of documented occurrences from the period 1997–2008 (<https://ebird.org/>). Recent reports are from Territorio Indígena y Parque Nacional Isiboro Sécore (TIPNIS), Cochabamba (e.g., T. Boorsma & T. Camacho, S120272280), made during a project led by Asociación Civil Armonía. Our record is the first for Santa Cruz since that reported by Maillard (2006). It was previously known from elevations of 400–1,400 m (Herzog *et al.* 2017).



Figure 5. Horned Curassow *Pauxi unicornis*, Cataratas El Cóndor, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 27 September 2017 (Miguel Montenegro-Avila)

SCALED DOVE *Columbina squammata*

On 20 March 2023, CV saw one foraging on the ground at Aeropuerto Capitán Selin Zeitun López, Beni. On 28 June 2023, TC recorded one vocalising at Reserva Natural Laney Rickman, 4 km west of Loreto, Beni (Fig. 6). On 6 April 2023, JLM observed an adult vocalising in Campos Felicias Ecological Refuge, Santa Cruz (ML 554389071). The species is resident in north-east Argentina, Paraguay and south-east Brazil, whereas in Bolivia it was considered to be either an occasional visitor or a poorly known resident (Baptista *et al.* 2020). The persistent presence of the species in eastern Santa Cruz suggests it is resident there (Herzog *et al.* 2017). In contrast, records in Beni may concern vagrant individuals.



Figure 6. Scaled Dove *Columbina squammata*, Reserva Natural Laney Rickman, Beni, Bolivia, 28 June 2023 (Teodoro Camacho)

PAINT-BILLED CRAKE *Mustelirallus erythroptus*

On 13 December 2021, CT found a dead individual 30 km east of Villamontes (Fig. 7), the first record in Tarija. It was not collected. On 16 November 2014, ES found a dead adult male at Agripac-Palma Reales, 47 km



Figure 7. Paint-billed Crake *Mustelirallus erythroptus*, Villamontes, Tarija, Bolivia, 13 December 2021 (Cristhian Trigo)

south-east of Pailón, the fifth record in Santa Cruz; it is now at the Noel Kempff Mercado Natural History Museum (MNK.AV 5922, left testis 4×5 mm, skull 100% ossified, high fat content, 78 g). The species could perhaps occur in any region of Bolivia, as evidenced by records in neighbouring countries (Taylor *et al.* 2020). In Bolivia, it is considered a migrant with few records, mainly in Santa Cruz but also in Beni and La Paz (Herzog *et al.* 2017).

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER *Charadrius semipalmatus*

On 19 March 2023, MM photographed one at Laguna Blanca, Potosí (Fig. 8). Subsequently, on 27 May 2023, AE saw another on the south side of Laguna Colorada, Potosí. The species is a boreal migrant in South America, spending its non-breeding season in the Southern Hemisphere. Most sightings in South America are on coasts (Hilty & Brown 1986), but there are reports far inland, including at Manaus (Stotz *et al.* 1992) and in Rondônia (Kirwan & Shirihai 2008). High-Andean records were thought to be extremely rare (Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990) but in recent years more have been made, including at Laguna Brava, Argentina (Allende & Marano 2017), Laguna Huaypo, Peru (N. Ccacya, ML 40646201) and Surire, Chile (C. Gherardi, ML 559977841). In Bolivia, only two historical records exist (Herzog *et al.* 2017). For now, it is impossible to be sure whether the species is a regular visitor or a only vagrant to the country.

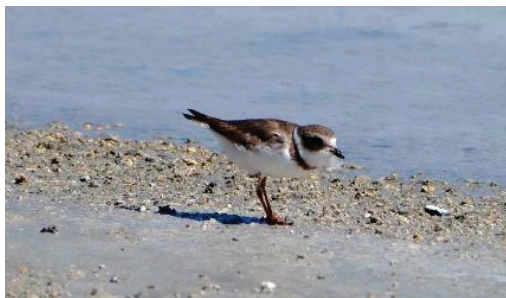


Figure 8. Semipalmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus*, Laguna Blanca, Potosí, Bolivia, 19 March 2023 (Migle Montrimaité)

UPLAND SANDPIPER *Bartramia longicauda*

On 15 April 2023, GV saw two at Salar de Uyuni (Fig. 9), the first documented record in Potosí. Previously reported in Bolivia in Santa Cruz, Beni, Pando, Cochabamba, La Paz and Oruro (Herzog *et al.* 2017). The species undertakes long-distance migrations of 5,000–10,000 km (Hill *et al.* 2019) moving south between July and November, and north in February–May (Hill *et al.* 2019). This bird was presumably on return migration, as some wintering in Argentina and Uruguay follow a western route to North America through Chile, Peru and Ecuador (Medrano *et al.* 2018, Hill *et al.* 2019). In Chile, recent records indicate regular migration through the Andes in Antofagasta, with sightings in March–April between sea level and 4,000 m (Jaramillo 2003, Capllonch 2011). Blanco & López-Lanús (2008) posited that records in the Andes of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia evidence a western migratory route, which is reinforced by recent observations in Chile and Argentina (Capllonch 2011, Barros 2014). This suggests that migratory patterns in South America are



Figure 9. Upland Sandpipers *Bartramia longicauda*, Salar de Uyuni, Potosí, Bolivia, 15 April 2023 (Gabriela Villanueva)

more complex than previously thought, with populations potentially following additional routes or using sites in the Andes as possible stopovers during their return to the Northern Hemisphere. Although the species is a habitat specialist of grasslands and savannas, it is occasionally found in deforested parts of Amazonia or elsewhere (Houston *et al.* 2023). The record at Salar de Uyuni suggests that south-west Bolivia may also be part of its route northwards, adding to previous records on nearby salt flats, such as Salar de Pedernales (Araya & Millie 2000) and reinforcing the hypothesis that these areas may serve as stopover sites on migration.

HUDSONIAN GODWIT *Limosa haemastica*

On 13 April 2023 AE photographed one in partial breeding plumage at the Río Tiahuanaco, La Paz (Fig. 10). The species breeds in Alaska and Canada, and spends the non-breeding season in southern South America (Walker *et al.* 2024). Southbound migration commences in July with individuals departing their breeding grounds and crossing the Caribbean to Venezuela and Colombia (Blanco *et al.* 1995). Records in the high Andes are considered to involve vagrants, including at Lake Uru Uru in Oruro (Pearson 1975, Aponte *et al.* 2022), the Atacama Desert in Chile (V. Araya, ML617336926), Peru (D. Samata, ML 77634961) and Argentina (F. Moschione, ML 619666586). Further field work is needed to determine the importance of the high-Andean zone during the species' migration.



Figure 10. Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica*, Río Tiahuanaco, La Paz, Bolivia, 13 April 2023 (Alberto Espinoza)

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER *Calidris subruficollis*

On 10 October 2023, MM-A & NAA observed 27 foraging at Estadio Roberto Jordán Cuéllar (Fig. 11; ML 615660782) in the centre of Cobija, Pando. On 14 October 2023, MM-A & NAA saw one at the Río Tahuamanu, La Paz. Previous records in Bolivia were in Beni, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz (Herzog *et al.* 2017). A review of these records indicates the presence of two principal areas: Llanos de Moxos (T. Camacho, ML382669611) and Lagunas de Cochabamba (Laguna Cotapachi, E. Zeballos, ML 389052011, Laguna Albarrancho, M. Bienert, ML 389052011). In the Bolivian Amazon, there is a single record on the Río Madre de Dios (T. & J. Wijpkema, ML 506248541). Ours are the first records in La Paz and Pando.



Figure 11. Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Calidris subruficollis*, Estadio Roberto Jordán Cuéllar, Cobija, Pando, Bolivia, 10 October 2023 (Nicole A. Avalos)

SOUTH AMERICAN PAINTED SNIPE *Nycticryphes semicollaris*

On 9 July 2023, JLM photographed one in Área Natural Playón Garcero, 4.5 km west of Cuatro Cañadas (Fig. 12), at a shallow wetland with abundant *Ludwigia octovalvis*, *Hymenachne amplexicaulis*, *Cyperus odoratus* and *Typha domingensis*. This species is principally crepuscular and nocturnal, and has a limited distribution in the Southern Cone (Canevari *et al.* 2001, Gutiérrez & González 2022). It inhabits short vegetation interspersed with some emergent shrubs in shallow water. In Bolivia, the species was first documented in 2019 at Kaukaya Lagoon, Santa Cruz (255 km south of the present location; Aponte *et al.* 2022). This is the second documented record in the department and country. The species is possibly regular in the area, but its inconspicuous habits have obscured its precise status.

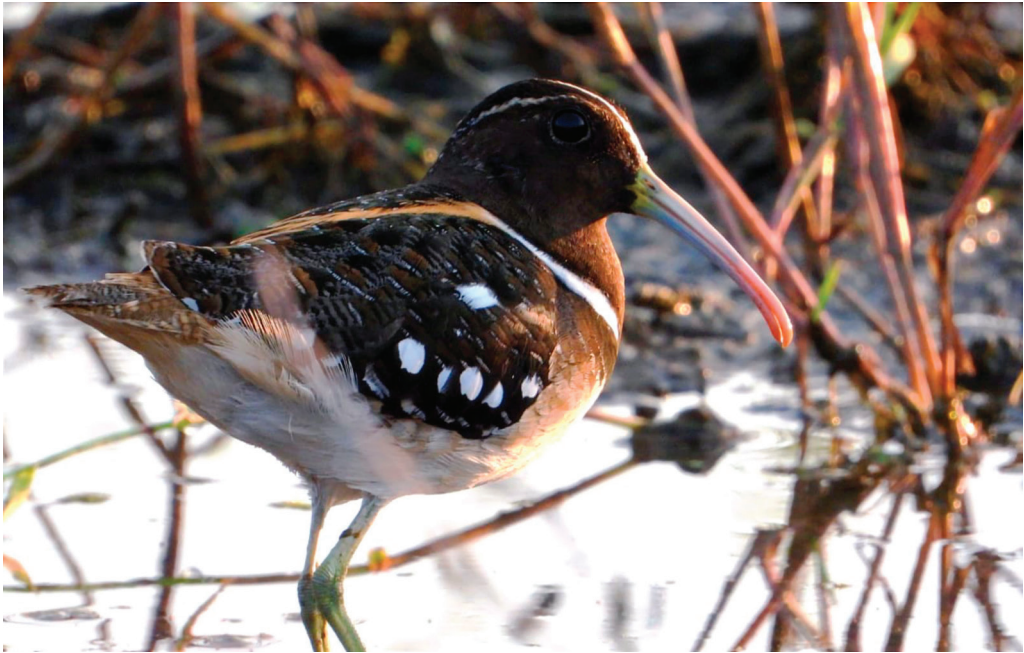


Figure 12. South American Painted Snipe *Nycticryphes semicollaris*, Área Natural Playón Garcero, Cuatro Cañadas, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 9 July 2023 (J. Luis Martínez)

FRANKLIN'S GULL *Leucophaeus pipixcan*

On 16 July 2005, RSMS photographed one at Laguna La Pistola, municipality of El Puente, Santa Cruz (Fig. 13), feeding on fish scraps left by fishermen. The species' migrations along the Pacific coast of South America are well known (Burger & Gochfeld 2020) and in the boreal winter it is observed in large groups, primarily in coastal Chile and Peru (Jaramillo 2003). Records in the interior of the continent were considered rare (e.g., Hoogendoorn 1994, Hughes 1977), but recent observations have demonstrated more or less regular occurrence in locations such as the inter-Andean valley of Ecuador (Restall & Freile 2018; <https://ebird.org/>) and the lakes of Córdoba in north-west Argentina



Figure 13. Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan*, Laguna La Pistola, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 16 July 2005 (Romer Miserendino)

(Nores & Yzurieta 1980). Just one published record was previously available for Bolivia: at least 300 individuals at Lake Titicaca in March 1977 (Remsen & Ridgely 1980), but Herzog *et al.* (2017) mentioned other unpublished records, and mapped the species in Cochabamba, making this the second published country record and the first in Santa Cruz.

COMMON TERN *Sterna hirundo*

On 25 February 2024 SGI documented one at Inti Raymi, Lago Titicaca, La Paz (ML 615371060). Subsequently, on 8 May 2024, AE photographed another at the same location (ML 618686521). The species is mainly coastal in South America, although there are occasional inland records, mainly along rivers (Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Blake 1977, Di Costanzo 1978) including in Argentina (M. Minuet, S52440122; C. Rosso, S160460437) and Brazil (R. Andrade, S107638138; V. Vianna, S135462090). It has also been reported at high-Andean lakes in Colombia and Ecuador (Fjelds  & Krabbe 1990). In Bolivia, four records are available, three in the lowlands and one in the Cochabamba Andes (Herzog *et al.* 2017). Our records are the first in La Paz.

MAGUARI STORK *Ciconia maguari*

On 18 July 2023, AB photographed one at Humamarca, along the R o Tiahuanaco, La Paz (Fig. 14). Whilst the species is well known in Bolivia in the country's lowlands (except Pando; Herzog *et al.* 2017), there were no prior reports for the northern Andes, but in neighbouring Peru it is considered a vagrant (Schulenberg *et al.* 2007) with the nearest record at Lake Titicaca, Puno (Garc a-Solsol *et al.* 2020). Our report is the first for La Paz and the third in Bolivia's highlands (Whitney *et al.* 1994; N. Wingert, S33035735). It is also the highest, at 3,831 m, above the previous record in Oruro at 3,700 m (Whitney *et al.* 1994).



Figure 14. Maguari Stork *Ciconia maguari*, Humamarca, Lago Titicaca, La Paz, Bolivia, 18 July 2023 (Alberto Espinoza)

WOOD STORK *Mycteria americana*

On 24 November 2023, TC observed four by the River Caine, near Ca on Jala Jala, 11 km east of Torotoro, Potos  (Fig. 15). In Bolivia the species primarily inhabits the lowlands, inter-Andean dry valleys, the Cerrado and Chaco regions (Herzog *et al.* 2017). Our record is the first in Potos .



Figure 15. Wood Stork *Mycteria americana*, Ca on Jala Jala, Parque Nacional Torotoro, Potos , Bolivia, 24 November 2023 (Tom s Calahuma)

ANDEAN IBIS *Theristicus branickii*

On 6 August 2022, CVI photographed at least ten at El Rodeo, Chuquisaca, in a paddock (Fig. 16). This site, in the basin of the upper River Parapet , is characterised by Bolivian-Tucuman forests and a moderate degree of human disturbance (Herzog *et al.* 2017). The species' main range encompasses central Ecuador, southern Peru, western Bolivia and northern Chile (Medrano & Pyle 2023). However, recently extralimital reports have become available from elsewhere in Bolivia and far north-western Argentina (GBIF 2020, M ller *et*

al. 2021, Medrano & Pyle 2023). This is the first record in Chuquisaca.

CHESTNUT-CAPPED PUFFBIRD *Bucco macrodactylus*

On 22 October 2015, MM-A & MH saw one at Estación Biológica Abuná 'A', 47 km north-east of Puerto Evo, Santa Rosa del Abuná. It was foraging in the canopy at the edge of riparian forest near the River Abuná (ML 630231049). In Bolivia, the species occurs in north-east Cochabamba, northern La Paz, northern and western Beni, and Pando (Herzog *et al.* 2017) but there were no previous reports from eastern Pando, making this the first record there.



Figure 16. Andean Ibis *Theristicus branickii*, El Rodeo, Chuquisaca, Bolivia, 6 August 2022 (Claribel Villarroel)

COLLARED PUFFBIRD *Bucco capensis*

On 29 October 2015, MM-A & MH observed one at Estación Biológica Abuná 'B', 47 km north-east of Puerto Evo, Santa Rosa del Abuná (ML 615715068). First documented in Bolivia in 2007, with sightings at two locations *c.*35 km apart in eastern Pando (Tobias & Seddon 2007a) and in 2023 sightings were made at three sites in central Pando (van Els *et al.* 2023). Until now, the species had not been reported on the Bolivian side of the River Abuná; this locality becomes the sixth known in Bolivia.

CRESTED CARACARA *Caracara plancus*

On 29 September 2023, EIT photographed one at the Club de Golf La Paz, in the Mallasa neighbourhood of the city of La Paz at 3,335 m, feeding with Andean Flickers *Colaptes rupicola* (Fig. 17). Widely distributed in Bolivia, where it is reported up to 2,900 m (Herzog *et al.* 2017). Elsewhere, there are a few records above 3,000 m, most notably in Cuzco, Peru, at 3,900 m (e.g., L. Rosas, S146109601). The species is notable for its environmental plasticity, yet its distribution is declining due to habitat loss and persecution in some areas (Ortiz-Crespo 1986). Conversely, in other regions its range is expanding, e.g., in Amazonia (van Els *et al.* 2023) and, recently, in the highland valleys of southern Peru and Bolivia. Ours is the southernmost record for La Paz and extends its elevational range by *c.*400 m.



Figure 17. Crested Caracara *Caracara plancus*, Club de Golf La Paz, La Paz, Bolivia, 29 September 2023 (Estela I. Torrez)

COBALT-RUMPED PARROTLET *Forpus xanthopterygius*

On 30 April 2021 MTV saw two at the Complejo Deportivo García Agreda, 300 m from the River Guadalquivir, Tarija; their



Figure 18. Cobalt-rumped Parrotlet *Forpus xanthopterygius*, Laguna Santa Martha, Yacuiba, Tarija, Bolivia, 2 March 2022 (W. Sergio Pantoja)

calls were sound recorded (ML 463927881). On 2 March 2022, WSP observed three near Laguna Santa Martha, Tarija, in a *Eucalyptus* tree in a patch of disturbed forest (Fig. 18). These are the first records in Tarija, the southernmost sightings in country, the highest elevation on record for the species (1,858 m) and the first indication of its presence in the inter-Andean dry valleys (Herzog *et al.* 2017).

PURPLE-THROATED COTINGA *Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema*

On 19 October 2015, MM-A encountered one at Campamento 2, Estación Biológica Abuná 'B', 6 km south of the River Abuná in Pando (Fig. 19, ML 630100564). Its plumage suggested the bird was a female, as juveniles have paler buff coloration compared to adult females, with buff not whitish fringes to the mantle and back feathers, and a different pattern to the rectrices (Kirwan & Green 2011). Distributed in western and southern Amazonia, the species is uncommon or rare, although it is probably overlooked due to its preference for the canopy (Schulenberg *et al.* 2007, Kirwan & Green 2011). In Bolivia, just two previous records were available, in northern La Paz, although it is expected to also occur in western Pando (Herzog *et al.* 2017). Our record is the first for Pando and the third for Bolivia, and suggests the species may be more widespread than was thought.



Figure 19. Purple-throated Cotinga *Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema*, Estación Biológica Abuná 'B', Pando, Bolivia, 19 October 2015 (Miguel Montenegro-Avila)

PEARLY-VENTED TODY-TYRANT *Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*

On 2 December 2023, MM-A & NAA photographed one at Cañón Jala Jala, 11 km east of Torotoro, Potosí (Fig. 20). The species occurs in Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca and Tarija (Herzog *et al.* 2017). This record is 50 km west of known localities in Cochabamba and is the first in Potosí.



Figure 20. Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*, Cañón Jala Jala, Parque Nacional Torotoro, Potosí, Bolivia, 2 December 2023 (Nicole A. Avalos)

YELLOWISH PIPIT *Anthus chii*

On 26 and 27 June 2023, MAAJ photographed a pair at Barraca Puerto Cárdenas, Reserva Nacional de Vida Silvestre Amazónica Manuripi, Pando (Fig. 21). Herzog *et al.* (2017) knew of just one documented record in Pando but additional records are now available on eBird (e.g., T. & J. Wijpkema, S59579561; K. Rosenberg, S51617558). The species inhabits damp short grassland, pastures, agricultural land and Cerrado, often near

rivers, lakes and marshes (Tyler *et al.* 2023). Given an increase in artificial pastures in central Pando, the species could become more widespread in the department.

SHORT-BILLED PIPIT *Anthus furcatus*

On 16 November 2022, DD observed one at Yamparáez, Chuquisaca (19°11'25"S, 65°06'46"W; Fig. 22). The species inhabits high-elevation areas in La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro, Potosí and Tarija, at 2,650–4,000 m (Herzog *et al.* 2017). This record is the first in Chuquisaca.

BOBOLINK *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*

On 1 January 2023 MAC photographed an adult male at Parque Recreacional Los Pinos, Potosí (Fig. 23), c.180 km south of a previous record in Cochabamba (Herzog *et al.* 2017). Outside its known non-breeding range (Renfrew *et al.* 2020), there are documented reports in Argentina (F. de Grotte, S28464080), Chile (F. Moschione, S155938708) and Peru (G. Bautista, S123147028). Our report is the first in Potosí. In Bolivia, the species is primarily recorded in lowlands of the east and south (Herzog *et al.* 2017, Renfrew *et al.* 2020).

GLACIER FINCH *Idiopsar brachyurus*

On 9 September 2020, DD photographed two adults in the Cordillera Los Frailes, Chuquisaca (Fig. 24). In Bolivia, it was previously known from western and southern La Paz, central Cochabamba and south-west Tarija. This record is the first in Chuquisaca.



Figure 21. Yellowish Pipit *Anthus chii*, Barraca Puerto Cárdenas, Pando, Bolivia, 26 June 2023 (Miguel Angel Aponte)



Figure 22. Short-billed Pipit *Anthus furcatus*, Yamparáez, Chuquisaca, Bolivia, 16 November 2022 (Dirk Dekker)



Figure 23. Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, Parque Recreacional Los Pinos, Potosí, Bolivia, 1 January 2023 (Miguel Clavijo)



Figure 24. Glacier Finch *Idiopsar brachyurus*, Cordillera Los Frailes, Chuquisaca, Bolivia, 9 September 2020 (Dirk Dekker)

Acknowledgements

We express our profound gratitude to the individuals and institutions that offered logistical and financial support during the field work. We extend our deepest appreciation to the Universidad Amazónica de Pando (UAP), Conservación Amazónica (ACEAA), Asociación Civil Armonía, and Parque Nacional Torotoro and Parque Nacional Sajama. We are grateful also to the Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado for granting access to their ornithological collection. Additionally, we thank UNAGRO-Amazonas for invaluable support. Furthermore, we thank Fernando Medrano, Paul van Els and Daniel Arias Cruzatty for their valuable contributions prior to submission. Finally, our referees and editors provided much constructive feedback, and María José Carvajal Lenz helped with English-language corrections.

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