Revision of the status of bird species occurring or reported in Colombia 2014

Revisión del estatus de las especies de aves que han sido reportadas en Colombia 2014

Thomas Donegan¹, Alonso Quevedo¹, Juan Carlos Verhelst¹,², Oswaldo Cortés¹, J. Andrea Pacheco¹,⁴ & Paul Salaman¹,²,³
¹ Fundación ProAves, Cra. 20 #36–61, Bogotá, Colombia. Email: tdonegan@proaves.org
² Project BioMap, Bird Group, the Natural History Museum, Tring, HP23 6AP, United Kingdom
3 Rainforest Trust, 25 Horner St. Warrenton, VA 20186.
4 CORALINA, Archipiélago de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina

Abstract
The following species are added to Colombia's bird checklist: Pacific Parrotlet *Forpus coelestis* (sight record, Nariño), Couch’s Kingbird (*Tyrannus couchii*) (lost specimen, Providencia), Foothill Elaenia (*Myiopagis olallai*) (recently described subspecies, Antioquia) and Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) (photograph, San Andrés). Proposed splits are accepted of *Sclerurus* Leaftossers (with three species in Colombia: *andina, obscurior* and *peruviana*), Bicolored Antbirds *Gymnopithys leucaspis / bicolor* and Three-striped Warblers *Basileuterus tristriatus / tacarcunae*. Photographs and sonograms are presented of some of these split taxa. Colombian subspecies *occidentalis* of Great-billed Seed-Finch *Oryzoborus maximiliani* is lumped into Large-billed Seed-Finch *O. crassirostris*. Several amendments to genus and species names, English names and linear order are made, following recent publications. As a result of these changes, the Colombian checklist again increases again, to 1,911 species (excluding escapes), of which 1,835 are documented by 'confirmed' records on the mainland.

Keywords: Colombia, birds, checklist, taxonomy, species.

Resumen
Las siguientes especies se agregan al listado de aves de Colombia: *Forpus coelestis* (registro visual, Nariño), *Tyrannus couchii* (especimen perdido, Providencia), *Myiopagis olallai* (subespecie recientemente descrita, Antioquia) y *Passerina ciris* (foto, San Andrés). Se reconocen las separaciones propuestas de *Sclerurus* en tres especies presentes en Colombia (*andina, obscurior y peruviana*) y además *Gymnopithys leucaspis / bicolor* y *Basileuterus tristriatus / tacarcunae*. Se presentan fotografías y sonogramas de algunas de dichas especies separadas. La subspecie colombiana *occidentalis* de *Oryzoborus maximiliani* se fusiona con *O. crassirostris*. Se realizaron varias modificaciones a los nombres de géneros y especies, nombres en inglés y el orden del listado. A raíz de estos cambios, el listado Colombiano aumentó nuevamente a 1,911 especies (excluyendo especies exóticas), de las cuales 1,835 han sido confirmadas con registros en el continente.

Palabras clave: Colombia, aves, listado, taxonomía, especies.

Introduction
This is the 14th year of the National checklist to the Birds of Colombia, a list which has grown steadily with research linked to the publication of four editions of the checklist (Salaman et al. 2001, 2008b, 2009, 2010), three field guide editions (McMullan et al. 2010, 2011, McMullan & Donegan 2014) and annual updates (Salaman et al. 2008a, Donegan et al. 2009a, 2010a, 2011, 2012, 2013a). The checklist will be available online in the near future. This paper sets out details of further changes to the Colombian list since our last update was published in November 2013. Many (but not all) of these changes are reflected in McMullan & Donegan (2014).

Species added

**Pacific Parrotlet *Forpus coelestis***
Added as known in Colombia only from observations (Obs) on account of Brinkhuizen & Seimola (2014)'s records in this edition.

**Foothill Elaenia *Myiopagis olallai***
New subspecies *coopmansi* is confirmed in Colombia by sound recordings and specimens (Cuervo et al. 2014). This relatively recently described flycatcher is a long overdue addition to the Colombian list. However, few would have expected a new taxon or the first confirmed localities to come from Antioquia (although see Cuervo et al. 2008a,b) and San Lucas. It seems plausible that various different species are involved, but we understand the authors’ caution in ranking *coopmansi* and other taxa as subspecies due to the lack of sound recordings from the Perijá range. The vocal affinities between the San Lucas and Antioquia populations also require further investigation.

**Couch’s Kingbird *Tyrannus couchii***
Yojanan Lobo–y–HenriquesJC (2014)'s reports a lost specimen from isla Providencia in this edition. Because there is no photograph or other corroborating data relating to the specimen, which has been lost, museum...
data relating to it are best treated as equivalent to a sight record. Couch's Kingbird is therefore treated as a new species on Colombia's list in the category "SA(Obs)".

**Painted Bunting *Passerina ciris***

Reported by McNish (2003) and three mist-net captures noted by Pacheco Garzón (2012), in each case on San Andrés island. The bird illustrated in McNish (2003) is from the VIREO image collection and was taken by B. Shorre in Texas, USA so cannot be considered a confirmed record for Colombia. Pacheco Garzón (2012)'s records relate to three individuals, captured on 10 November 2008, 10 January 2009 and 23 January 2009 at a ringing station "aqui es mas allá" (12°29'27"N, 81°43'40"W). One of these individuals is illustrated in Figure 1. As a result, this species can be treated as confirmed but for San Andrés only. It was previously overlooked for the Colombian checklist.

**Figure 1.** Painted Bunting *Passerina ciris*, 10 November 2008, A. Pacheco, San Andrés.

**Splits**

**Andean Leaf-tosser *Sclerurus andinus***

**Dusky Leaf-tosser *S. obscurior***

**Amazonian Leaf-tosser *S. peruvianus***

We adopt some but not all of the splits proposed in d'Horta et al. (2013), equivalent to Cooper & Cuervo in Remsen et al. (2014)'s option "B". This results in recognition of three species in Colombia (two of which are shown in Figs. 2-3). All species are known from specimens from the Colombian mainland and some of them from sound recordings, so they are all treated as confirmed species. Specimens of these three putative species are very similar indeed to one another (Fig. 4), and field identification is likely to be difficult. However, based on molecular data, the *S. obscurior* and *S. andinus* appear to replace one another by elevation on the Pacific slope of the Colombian Andes. *S. peruvianus* then seems to replace *S. andinus* at lower elevations on the eastern slope of the Andes.

**Figure 2.** Andean Leaf-tosser *S. andinus* Honduras Alto, El Carmen de Chucuri, Santander, Colombia, July 2006. B. Huertas / Proyecto EBA Colombia.

**Figure 3.** A juvenile Dusky Leaf-tosser *S. obscurior*. RNA Pangan, Nariño, Colombia, 700-800m. Juan Carlos Luna/Fundación ProAves.

**Figure 4.** (i) USNM 179461, *Sclerurus mexicanus*, Rio Suno, East Ecuador; (ii) USNM 402068, *S. andinus*, El Pescado, Antioquia, Colombia; (iii) USNM 486341 *S. obscurior*, Darién, Panamá.

We reviewed the specimens of this species at USNM. Plumage differentiation is quite slight and individual variation within populations is notable, with Figure 4 showing examples of some of the more extremes of variation within each group. On average, *S. peruvianus* has a paler shade of orange in the throat, whilst *S.
obscurior is darker-mantled and shorter-billed on average.

In the West Andes, we have records only of apparent S. obscurior at RNA Pangan (dpto. Nariño, up to 700-800 m: Fig. 3) but in Tambito Nature Reserve and RNA Swarowski – Eriocnemis (both, dpto. Cauca), we have multiple photographs all apparently of S. andina from 1,550-2,000 m elevation, consistent with D’Horta et al. (2013)’s proposal that the two taxa are elevational replacements of one another in the West Andes.

These taxa appear to be differentiated from one another in their songs, but we understand that a separate study into vocal differentiation is in preparation (J. Cooper in prep. per Remsen et al. 2014) so do not present data on voice here.

Bicolored Antbird *Gymnopithys bicolor*

White-cheeked Antbird *G. leucaspis*

We follow Freeman in Remsen et al. (2014) in splitting these taxa, based on the molecular data in Brumfield et al. (2007). *G. bicolor* occurs west of the Andes in Colombia and *G. leucaspis* occurs east of the Andes. This reverts to the long-standing treatment for these birds in Colombia (Hilty & Brown 1986, Salaman et al. 2001), reversing one of the lumps we adopted in Salaman et al. (2008) when moving to the taxonomy of Remsen et al. (2014). Following this split, leucaspis occurs in Colombia’s Amazonian region and bicolor in the Chocó and across the north of the Andes to the Magdalena valley.

Although songs have been claimed likely to be diagnostic for multiple variables (M. Isler in Remsen et al. 2014), our study of songs reveals remarkable similarities.

A sample of sonograms suggests that songs overlap marginally in song speed (see Fig. 5B versus Figs. 5E/F) whilst note shapes exhibit considerable individual variation in both proposed species. However, most examples of *G. bicolor* are faster and marginally higher-pitched than those of *G. leucaspis*. Significant vocal differentiation is at least evident (Fig. 5).

One of the calls of these two proposed species (Fig. 6) differs substantially in structure based on available recordings in our sample. In *G. leucaspis*, call notes decrease more intensely in acoustic frequency at the start of the call note. In *G. bicolor*, the call decreases more uniformly in frequency over time and often includes a small increase in frequency at the start (Fig. 6). In addition, the peak of the strongest visible tone on sonograms (the lowest tone) is of lower acoustic frequency in *G. bicolor*.

Taking into account plumage variation, at least near-diagnosability of songs and apparent diagnosable differences in calls, as well as the molecular data, we support ranking these antbirds as separate species.

### Figure 6. Sonogram of calls of *Gymnopithys* species. A-B: *G. bicolor*; C-D: *G. leucaspis*. A. Pipeline Road, Colon, Panama (XC133165: Jerome Fischer). B. La Union Road, 6.5 km NW of Alto Tambo, Esmeraldas, Ecuador (XC112224: T. Brooks). C. Mitu, Vaupes, Colombia (XC81809: A. Spencer). D. São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Amazonas, Brazil (XC90226: J. Minns).

Plumage differences between the two species in Colombia are substantial in the context of Thamnophiliidae (Figs. 7-8), with White-cheeked being more extensively white below the eye and having a black (not brown) border around the upper flanks / underwing (see also Hilty & Brown 1986, McMullan *et al.* 2010, 2011, McMullan & Donegan 2014).

### Figure 7. Bicolored Antbird *G. bicolor ruficeps* Cerro de la Paz, mun. Zapatoca, Santander, T. Donegan/ Proyecto EBA Colombia, 2003.

### Figure 8. White-cheeked Antbird *G. leucaspis*, El Dorado lodge, Vaupés, Colombia. ©John S. Dunning / VIREO.

**Three-striped Warbler *Basileuterus tristriatus***

**Tacarcuna Warbler *B. tacarcunae***

We follow Guttiérez-Pinto *et al.* (2012) and Donegan (2014) in splitting Central American populations of *B. tristriatus*, resulting in Tacarcuna Warbler constituting an
additional species for the Colombian list. Tacarcuna Warbler is known from both specimens and photographs in Colombia, so can be added as a confirmed species. The two species occurring in Colombia and their vocalizations are illustrated in Donegan (2014).

Other species
Del Hoyo et al. (2014) have recently split a number of species occurring in Colombia, including Golden-bellied Starfrontlet *Coeligena bonapartei*, Crimson-bellied Woodpecker *Campephilus haematogaster* and Painted Parakeet *Pyrrhura picta*. These authors also lumped Carribean Coot *Fulica caribaea* with American Coot *F. americana*. We pend a decision on these and other treatments until a future update.

We recognise the new taxon Yariguiies Tapaculo *Scytalopus (rodriguezi) yariguierum*, described from the east slope of the East Andes (Donegan et al. 2013b). This paper is a borderline species/subspecies. We considered the discussion in the paper concerning rank and are pending a decision on its treatment until a future edition of this series of papers.

Lump

**Great-billed Seed-Finch *Oryzoborus maximiliani***

Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered that the taxon *occidentalis* of the southern Chocó, previously assigned to this species, is better considered part of Large-billed Seed-Finch *O. crassirostris*. This was followed by Rising et al. (2011). We adopt this same approach, resulting in loss of a dubious species from the Colombian checklist. However, a detailed taxonomic review is called for.

Changes of status

**Ruby-throated Hummingbird *Archilochus colubris***

We previously reviewed the status of various supposed records of this species in mainland Colombia, concluding that only San Andrés records are genuine (Donegan et al. 2009). However, in light of assessment of *P. ciris* (above) we reviewed McNish et al. (2003)'s other records illustrated with VIREO database photography. The photograph of *A. colubris* is of professional quality, taken by D. True, whose photographs of this species are from Texas, USA. McNish (2003)'s records are not supported by a published photograph taken on San Andrés island in this case, so the species is treated as unconfirmed on the island.

Notes on other species

**Petrel sp.**

Layne Olson (in litt. January 2014) reports a storm petrel off the Caribbean coast, 30-60km north of the Guajira Peninsula. It was a small white-rumped petrel, so either a Leach's Petrel *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* or a Wilson's Petrel *Oceanites oceanicus*. However, it was not possible to tell which due to low light and there is no photograph available. Either Wilson's Petrel or one of the white-rumped Atlantic subspecies of Leach's Petrel would be a new taxon for Colombia. Dark-rumped Pacific subspecies *chapmani* of Leach's Petrel is previously confirmed in Colombia (Donegan et al. 2009b).

**Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica***

Kirwan et al. (2014) recently reported the "first confirmed record" of this species for Colombia by Bryan Watts, Jennie Rausch and Francisco Sornosa, who monitored a satellite-tagged bird which spent c.24 days at Los Flamencos, Guajirá during September to October 2013. Whilst this is a very interesting and important record for Colombia, Donegan et al. (2010) discussed a previous specimen record.

**Cave Swallow *Petrochelidon fulva***

The supposed Colombian specimen discussed by Yojana Lobo–y–HenriquesJC (2014) is not treated as an acceptable record for the reasons discussed therein.

Changes to and moratorium on subspecies

A major revision of the occurrence, spelling and distribution of bird subspecies in Colombia took place in conjunction with the publication of Donegan & McMullan (2014), to reflect treatments in the *Handbook of the Birds of the World* series and Dickinson & Remsen (2013). The Colombian checklist is being updated accordingly. Although we have discussed subspecies changes, particularly for new taxa or detailed revisions, in previous checklist update papers, we do not propose to detail the many hundreds of changes here; such changes can be seen by comparing Salaman et al. (2010)'s subspecies and range statements with the names and maps in Donegan & McMullan (2014).

**Genus names, linear order, spellings, English names and pended proposals**

The following additional changes to names and orders, which are either under consideration or have been accepted by Remsen et al. (2014), are relevant to Colombia and adopted here. Proposal numbers and, where appropriate, key references supporting these changes are cited below:

- 584. Recognize Cracidae subfamilies (II) (Donegan 2012).
- 600C. Treat *Xiphorhynchus pardalotus* as basal to *X. ocellatus* complex (S. Dantas & A. Aleixo) (Sousa-Neves et al. 2013).
- 601. Revise classification of *Automolus* and relatives (J.V. Remsen) (Claramunt et al. 2013).
602. Revise linear sequence of species in *Thripadectes* (J.V. Remsen) (Claramunt et al. 2013).

604. Merge *Oryzoborus* and *Dolospingus* into *Sporophila* (N. A. Mason) (Mason & Burns 2013).


611. Merge *Ocyalus* and *Clypicterus* with *Cacicus* (J. Penhallurick).


615. Merge *Osychocerus* and *Clypicterus* with *Cacicus* (J. Penhallurick).


618. Recognize newly described *Hypocephalus whitakeri* and split *Hypocephalus macularius* into two species (results in no change to names or splits of Colombian populations) (L. Carneiro & A. Aleixo) (Carneiro et al. 2012).

620. Recognize newly described *Lepidocolaptes fatimalimae* and split *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus* into four species (E. Batista Rodrigues & A. Aleixo) (Batista Rodrigues et al. 2013).

623. Recognize newly described *Campylorhamphus gyldenstolpei* and *Campylorhamphus cardosoi* and split *Campylorhamphus procurviroides* into four species (C.E.B. Portes & A. Aleixo) (Portes et al. 2013).


630. Modify English name of *Pheucticus chrysogaster* (D. Lane).


633. Split extralimital *R. l. crepitans* group from *Rallus longirostris* (Maley & Brumfield 2013) (results only in an English name change for Colombian populations to "Mangrove Rail").

635. Adopt a new classification for the quail-doves (Columbidae) (R. Banks) (Banks et al. 2013).

636. Split *Ardena* from *Puffinus* (J.V. Remsen) (Penhallurick & Wink 2004).


The following proposal was accepted in part in Donegan et al. (2013) for the Colombian list but a broader split was rejected by AOU-SACC; we maintain our existing treatment:

642. Recognize newly described *Campylorhamphus gyldenstolpei* and *Campylorhamphus cardosoi* and split *Campylorhamphus procurviroides* into four species (C.E.B. Portes & A. Aleixo) (Portes et al. 2013).

The following AOU-SACC proposals were already dealt with prior to this publication for the Colombian list:

609. Split *Oxypogon* into four species (T. Donegan) (Collar & Salaman 2013).

610. Split *Sirystes* into two (A) or four (B) species (Donegan 2013).

620. Recognize newly described *Lepidocolaptes fatimalimae* and split *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus* into four species (E. Batista Rodrigues & A. Aleixo) (Batista Rodrigues et al. 2013).

Table 1: Summary of changes resulting in changes of numbers of species in particular categories and new species total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Conf.</th>
<th>Int &amp; Bog.</th>
<th>Obs</th>
<th>Obs.*</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>SA(Obs)</th>
<th>Int? / Esc</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Foothill Elaenia <em>Myiopagis olallai</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Couch’s Kingbird <em>Tyrannus couchii</em></td>
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<td>Tacarcuna Warbler <em>B. tacarcunae</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bicolored Antbird <em>Gymnopithys bicolor</em></td>
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We pend a decision on the following matters that are subject to ongoing AOU–SACC discussions, until next year:

569. Revise the generic classification of the Mountain-Tanager (Sedano & Burns 2010) (T. Donegan).


619. Recognize newly described Polioptila attenboroughi and split Polioptila guianensis into three species (Whittaker et al. 2013) (L. Carneiro & A. Aleixo).

628. Reassign species currently placed in Myrmeciza into 12 genera (see above; part G only).

631. Modify English names in Knipolegus (J.V. Remsen).

641. Change English names in certain Icteridae: (A) Bay-winged Cowbird, (b) Red-breasted Blackbird and White-browed Blackbird, and (C) Band-tailed Oropendola and Casqued Oropendola (J.V. Remsen).

We have decided against adopting proposal 579 (Change the English names of Chlorospingus species from “Bush-Tanager” to “Chlorospingus” (J.V. Remsen), which was adopted by AOU-SACC and AOU-NACC. We instead propose using the novel name “Bush-Finch” for the Chlorospingus (see McMullan & Donegan 2014). This is an English (not Latin) name reflecting the habitats of many members of the genus, its phylogenetic relationships and gives continuity with the old name “Bush-Tanager”. Other proposals rejected by AOU-SACC since the last checklist update were not adopted here.

We also reverse our previous split of Cabot's Term Thalasseus acuflavides from Sandwich Term T. sandwichensis, following Chesser et al. (2013). This does not affect the number of species recognised in Colombia.

**Threat Categories**

Updates to the threat status of a single species occurring in Colombia follow a further review process by BirdLife International that concluded during mid-2014. Several of these changes stem from taxonomic changes recommended or supported by papers in this journal (e.g. Donegan et al. 2010, Donegan & Salaman 2012, Collar & Salaman 2013), a further example of the importance of taxonomy to conservation priority setting.

Black-mandibled Toucan R. ambiguus: NT for lumped species.
Purple Quail-Dove Geotrygon purpurata: NR to EN.
Sapphire Quail-Dove Geotrygon saphirina: VU to LC.
Plumbeous Hawk Leucopternis plumbeus: NT to VU.
Black-and-chestnut Eagle Spizaetus isidori: VU to EN.
Snowy Plover Charadrius nivosus: LR to NT.
Blue-bearded Helmetcrest Oxypogon cyanolaemus: NR to CR.
Buffy Helmetcrest Oxypogon stuebelii: NR to VU.

**Acknowledgments**

Many thanks to Miles McMullan for his collaborative work in relation to the taxonomic changes made in McMullan & Donegan (2014), which reflects many of the matters discussed here. Layne Olson kindly supplied the petrel record. Robert Ridgely reviewed and discussed the Painted Bunting record. Juan Carlos Luna and Blanca Huertas made their photographs available. Dušan M. Brinkhuizen and Tuomas Seimola gave advanced sight of their paper in this edition. Doug Weschler kindly made available one of the Gymnophithys photographs. We acknowledge the work of Remsen et al. (2014) (American Ornithologists’ Union South American Classification Committee), which annually leads to multiple helpful enhancements being made to the Colombian checklist.

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