

## ARTÍCULO/ARTICLE

**Fourth report of the Committee for Ecuadorian Records in Ornithology (CERO) and a revision of undocumented and erroneous records in the literature**

Juan F. Freile<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Alejandro Solano-Ugalde<sup>1,3</sup>, Dušan M. Brinkhuizen<sup>1,4</sup>, Paul J. Greenfield<sup>1,5</sup>, Mitch Lysinger<sup>1,6</sup>, Jonas Nilsson<sup>1,7</sup>, Lelis Navarrete<sup>1</sup>, Robert S. Ridgely<sup>1,8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Comité Ecuatoriano de Registros Ornitológicos (CERO).

<sup>2</sup>Red Aves Ecuador, Pasaje El Moro E4-216 y Norberto Salazar, Tumbaco.

<sup>3</sup>Fundación Imaymana, Paltapamba 476, San Pedro del Valle, Nayón.

<sup>4</sup>Rockjumper Birding Tours, Casilla Postal 17-07-9345, Quito.

<sup>5</sup>Mindo Cloudforest Foundation, Urb. El Bosque, 2da Etapa, calle Sexta #161, edif. El Parque, Quito.

<sup>6</sup>Cabañas San Isidro, avenida Siena 318 y calle A, edif. MDX, of. 310, Cumbayá.

<sup>7</sup>Wildsumaco Lodge, Leonardo da Vinci 239 y Rafael Sanzio, edif. Oberer, Cumbayá.

<sup>8</sup>Rainforest Trust, 7078 Airlie Road, Warrenton, VA 20187.

\*Autor para correspondencia/Corresponding author, e-mail: [ceroc.ecuador@gmail.com](mailto:ceroc.ecuador@gmail.com)

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**Cuarto reporte del Comité Ecuatoriano de Registros Ornitológicos (CERO) y una revisión de registros indocumentados o erróneos en la literatura****Resumen**

Presentamos nuevos registros de distribución de aves del Ecuador que han sido enviados al Comité Ecuatoriano de Registros Ornitológicos (CERO) entre septiembre 2015 y julio 2017. Incluimos reportes de cuatro especies nuevas para Ecuador (*Plegadis ridgwayi*, *Cathartes burrovianus*, *Malacoptila mystacalis*, *Vireo gilvus*), dos especies nuevas para Galápagos (*Calidris pugnax*, *Larosterna inca*), cinco especies con primera documentación en Ecuador (*Fregata minor*, *Syrigma sibilatrix*, *Calidris pugnax*, *Larus belcheri*, *Sternula antillarum*), extensiones considerables de distribución de ocho especies (*Anas bahamensis*, *Fregata* sp., *Jabiru mycteria*, *Phimosus infuscatus*, *Caracara cheriway*, *Larus dominicanus*, *Chloroceryle aenea*, *Sturnella militaris*), nuevos reportes de ocho especies raras (*Anhima cornuta*, *Mustelirallus albicollis*, *Larus argentatus*, *Larosterna inca*, *Myrmoborus lugubris*, *Machetornis rixosa*, *Progne elegans*, *Conirostrum bicolor*) y registros adicionales de *Nothoprocta curvirostris* y *Tyrannus tyrannus*. Presentamos el primer registro en Ecuador de tres subespecies (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens insignis*, *Myiarchus swainsoni phaenotus* y *Oxyura jamaicensis andina*, aunque la validez taxonómica de esta última sea debatida). Además, discutimos la identidad subespecífica de *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* en el país. Finalmente, invalidamos registros previos de 43 especies del Ecuador continental y 6 especies de Galápagos que aparecen en distintas publicaciones, y rechazamos un registro mediante sensores remotos de *Cypseloides niger*. CERO revisa y actualiza el listado nacional de aves, que en la actualidad alcanza las 1690 especies (1632 confirmadas y documentadas, 58 no documentadas).

**Palabras clave:** nuevos registros, extensiones de distribución.

**Abstract**

We present new distributional records of birds in Ecuador submitted to the Committee for Ecuadorian Records in Ornithology (CERO) from September 2015 through July 2017. This report includes four species new to Ecuador (*Plegadis ridgwayi*, *Cathartes burrovianus*, *Malacoptila mystacalis*, *Vireo gilvus*), two species new to Galapagos (*Calidris pugnax*, *Larosterna inca*), five species with first documented country records (*Fregata minor*, *Syrigma sibilatrix*, *Calidris pugnax*, *Larus belcheri*, *Sternula antillarum*), remarkable range extensions for eight species (*Anas bahamensis*, *Fregata* sp., *Jabiru mycteria*, *Phimosus infuscatus*, *Caracara cheriway*, *Larus dominicanus*, *Chloroceryle aenea*, *Sturnella militaris*), new records of eight rare species (*Anhima cornuta*, *Mustelirallus albicollis*, *Larus argentatus*, *Larosterna inca*, *Myrmoborus lugubris*, *Machetornis rixosa*, *Progne elegans*, *Conirostrum bicolor*) and new records of *Nothoprocta curvirostris* and *Tyrannus tyrannus*. We present the first Ecuadorian records of three subspecies (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens insignis*, *Myiarchus swainsoni phaenotus*, *Oxyura jamaicensis andina*, although the taxonomic validity of the latter is debated). Further we discuss the subspecific identity of *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* in Ecuador. Finally, we invalidate previous records

of 43 species for mainland Ecuador and 6 species for Galapagos, as published in different sources, and reject a remote-sensing record of *Cypseloides niger*. CERO revises and updates the country bird list, which currently stands at 1690 species (1632 confirmed and documented; 58 undocumented).

**Keywords:** new country records, range extensions.

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## INTRODUCTION

The growing number of observers publishing field data on the birds of Ecuador and the tremendous amount of information permanently uploaded to online archives ([www.macaulay.org](http://www.macaulay.org), [www.xeno-canto.org](http://www.xeno-canto.org), [www.ebird.org](http://www.ebird.org), [www.hbw.com](http://www.hbw.com)) and social media (Davies *et al.*, 2016) are generating an ever-increasing vortex of knowledge about the taxonomy, distribution, ecology, and status of Ecuadorian birds. The Committee for Ecuadorian Records in Ornithology (CERO) was created with the purpose of revising and updating the country's bird list, and to revise novel records. CERO aims to keep the pace with the unending accumulation of field data by revising relevant records uploaded in the aforementioned websites and some social media, or records submitted directly by contributing observers. Furthermore, CERO seeks to contribute to this growing body of information by periodically updating, revising and publishing the 'official checklist of birds of Ecuador' on its webpage: [www.ceroecuador.wordpress.com](http://www.ceroecuador.wordpress.com).

Published bird lists for Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands, including the first ever published (Ridgway, 1896; Chapman, 1926), have included species with unconfirmed records in the country. Subsequent monographs, field guides, and checklists (Swarth, 1931; Harris, 1973; Ortiz-Crespo & Valarezo-Delgado, 1975; Butler, 1979; Ortiz-Crespo *et al.*, 1990; Castro & Phillips, 1996; Ridgely *et al.*, 1998; Swash & Still, 2000; Ridgely & Greenfield, 2001; Wiedenfeld, 2006; McMullan & Navarrete, 2013; Freile & Restall, 2018) have incorporated new records, including unproven ones, and have also maintained earlier uncertain records without debate. Recently, Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Wiedenfeld (2006) made a thorough revision of dubious records, providing insightful discussions on the validity of many of them.

With three reports published to date, CERO has updated and revised the national checklist of birds with data reported by several observers from February 1997 through March 2014 (Freile *et al.*, 2013; Nilsson *et al.*, 2014; Freile *et al.*, 2017). To date, CERO has reported 22 new country records (19 species and 3 subspecies), first documented records for 22 species, and significant range extensions for 90 species. Likewise, CERO has removed seven species from the country's bird list due to previous identification or labeling errors (Nilsson *et al.*, 2014; Freile *et al.*, 2017).

This report presents new records received by CERO since its third report, and makes a thorough revision of all checklists published to date, in order to depurate the country list. We also review recent records of species reported for the first time in Ecuador or species with first vouchers. This revision allows us to obtain a validated, official checklist, which currently stands at 1690 species (58 undocumented) (Freile *et al.*, 2018), including the results presented in this fourth report.

## METHODS

CERO receives and reviews records of rare species, new country records, and/or significant range extensions, voluntarily submitted by their authors through CERO's webpage and e-mail address ([cero.ecuador@gmail.com](mailto:cero.ecuador@gmail.com)). Further, CERO regularly navigates through websites and social media to search for 'rarities,' and requests observers to submit their records or to authorize CERO to evaluate them.

The national country checklist and a list of 'most-wanted' species are published in CERO webpage, allowing observers to consult the status of the birds of Ecuador (<https://ceroecuador.wordpress.com>). New country records are evaluated and accepted by unanimous vote, while first documentation, undocumented records of previous hypothetical species, and major range extensions are accepted by majority vote.

Most sound-recordings were deposited by observers at xeno-canto online archive ([www.xeno-canto.org](http://www.xeno-canto.org)), for which a XC code and appropriate citation are provided in the species accounts. Photographs are deposited at

CERO archives, some published online, and the most relevant are published in this report. Locality coordinates and elevation are provided in Table 1. New country records are marked with an asterisk in the species accounts. Taxonomy and species sequence follow February 2018 version of the South American Classification Committee, SACC (Remsen *et al.*, 2018).

CERO reviewed 36 reports submitted from September 2015 through November 2017, of records obtained by several observers between January 2004 and November 2017, using different survey protocols and documentation techniques. We also made a thorough bibliographic revision of undocumented or likely erroneous records (Tables 2-5).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### **Horned Screamer *Anhima cornuta***

Los Ríos Province, Pueblo Viejo, San Juan, ruta San Juan-Vinces, 17 December 2011–12 January 2015, D. Martínez and P. Gastezzi.

Cotopaxi Province, La Libertad near La Maná, October 2014, Xavier Zurita Freire (photo).

Singles, pairs, and small groups were observed at five different sites around Pueblo Viejo and San Juan towns, and along the road from San Juan to Vinces (Martínez & Gastezzi, 2014). These authors further observed total of 52–57 individuals at two additional sites near Pueblo Viejo. The second record, at La Libertad, involves a single bird, recently injured by a shotgun, taken to a local veterinary clinic (Fig. 4a).

These records are the first for the province of Los Ríos (Martínez & Gastezzi, 2014) and for the lowlands of Cotopaxi (Freile & Restall, 2018). This recent expansion of the known range of *A. cornuta* is most likely a reflection of incomplete sampling of the avifauna of these little explored regions, not a result of recent range expansion.

### **White-checked Pintail *Anas bahamensis***

Carchi Province, laguna El Salado, near San Gabriel, 9 July 2017, W. Arteaga-Chávez and D. Togán (photo).

Three adult birds were observed swimming in open water with a flock of Blue-winged Teal *Anas discors* (Fig. 3a). Additionally, a solitary individual was recently observed at Yaguarcocha, Imbabura Province, on 22 February 2018 (K. Terán & P. Imbaquingo, unpubl.). The number of records of this species from the Andes has steadily increased in recent years (Freile *et al.*, 2013; see several recent sightings in <https://ebird.org>).

### **Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis andina***

Imbabura Province, laguna de Yaguarcocha, 4-6 September 2016, W. Arteaga-Chávez, D. Chulde, A. Andi, P. Molina, F. Cifuentes, E. Obando, S. Guerra and L. Calapi (photo).

Three males with white cheeks were observed swimming, resting, and preening in open water (Fig. 5a), not joining groups of the locally common subspecies *O. jamaicensis ferruginea*. Other records include one individual seen by W. Arteaga-Chávez at Lago San Pablo and two at Yaguarcocha, Imbabura Province, on 7 April 2018. Previous records were obtained by J. Nilsson and R. Ahlman at San Pablo in 2016 (Ahlman, 2016b) and further south, at Laguna Micacocha by R. Ahlman in April 2017 (Ahlman, 2017b).

White cheeks, variable individually, make these individuals assignable to the subspecies *O. j. andina*, not previously recorded in Ecuador (Ridgely & Greenfield, 2001; McMullan & Navarrete, 2017, Arteaga-Chávez, in press.; but see below). It seems likely that this form is spreading south from central Colombia, but it remains to be determined if a local population is established (or establishing) in northern Ecuador, or if these individuals were only vagrants. The distribution of *O. jamaicensis andina* in Ecuador is currently under revision by W. Arteaga-Chávez (in press.). Co-occurrence of black-headed individuals assignable to *O. j. ferruginea* and white-cheeked ones assignable to *O. j. andina* in two localities in northern Ecuador is not novel because similar patterns are regular in the Central and Eastern Andes of Colombia (Fjeldså, 1986; Donegan *et al.*, 2015), but still remarkable given the controversial taxonomic status of both forms (Madge & Burn, 1988; Livezey, 1995).

Table 1: Localities of records submitted to the Committee for Ecuadorian Records in Ornithology (CERO) between September 2015 and November 2017. Asterisk indicates additional localities mentioned in the text accounts and tables.

Locality, province	Coordinates	Elevation (m)
Ballesteros, Orellana	-0.9644/ -75.208	190
Bellavista Reserve, Pichincha	-0.01518/ -78.6889	2250
Borja bypass, Napo*	0.416/ -77.833	c. 1600
Cerro Brujo, Galápagos	-0.7641/ -89.45841	0
Cerro Oscuro, near Chical, Carchi	0.94442/ -78.19845	1200–1400
Charco Vicente, Esmeraldas*	0.691/ -78.916	150
Chilmá Bajo, Carchi	0.86667/ -78.075	2070
Daphne Major, Galápagos	-0.4248/ -90.3671	0
Ecuasal Mar Bravo, Santa Elena	-2.2167/ -80.967	0
El Carmen de Putumayo, Sucumbíos	0.118/ -75.856	220
Derna, Orellana*	-0.4432/ -76.6713	230
Gardner Bay, Galápagos	-1.34406/ -89.6494	0
Guacamayu River, Orellana*	-0.4613/ -76.8558	240
Gualaquiza, Morona Santiago*	-3.38972/ -78.5719	c. 900
Guango Lodge, Napo	-0.37097/ -78.0816	2000
Jardín Botánico de Quito, Pichincha	-0.183/ -78.483	2800
Laguna El Salado, Carchi	0.5827/ -77.7886	2780
Laguna Yaguarcocha, Imbabura	0.3666/ -78.0833	2200
La Bonita, below, Sucumbíos*	0.46102/ -77.5654	1800
La Libertad, near La Maná, Cotopaxi	-0.9408/ -79.2236	c. 220
La Selva, Sucumbíos	-0.416/ -76.133	250
Las Peñas, 10 km N, Esmeraldas	1.0996/ -79.15205	0
Limpiopungo, Pichincha	-0.6428/ -78.4848	3890
Manta, Manabí, 3–5 km W, Manabí	-1.1012/ -81.0205	0
Miazi, Zamora Chinchipe*	-4.2874/ -78.6350	900
Micacocha, Napo*	-0.5455/ -78.2118	3900
Mindo, Pichincha*	-0.054/ -78.7786	1250
Nuevo Rocafuerte (river islands), Orellana	-0.92105/ -75.3866	190
Pedernales-San Vicente road, Manabí	0.0288/ -80.0922	4
Playa de Oro, Esmeraldas*	0.84847/ -78.7822	c. 150
Puebloviejo, Los Ríos	-1.5854/ -79.5822	20
Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, Galápagos	-0.93805/ -89.6104	0
Punta Cormorant, Galápagos	-1.22744/ -90.4257	0
Punta Moreno, Galápagos	-0.6718/ -91.2191	0
Punta Pitt, Galápagos	-0.6954/ -89.26737	0
Punta Suárez, Galápagos*	-1.3699/ -89.7340	0
Río Napo, island near Añangu, Orellana	-0.51863/ -76.3785	220
Río Topo, Tungurahua*	-1.4/ -78.2	c. 1600
Roca Montañita, Santa Elena*	-1.81926/ -80.7615	0
Ruta San Juan-Vinces, Los Ríos	-1.66705/ -79.6049	20
Sacha Lodge, Sucumbíos	-0.47506/ -76.459	230
Same, Esmeraldas*	0.8491/ -79.9269	0
San Juan, Los Ríos	-1.6333/ -79.5603	10
San Lorenzo, Esmeraldas*	1.3026/ -78.8548	0
San Vicente on Río Napo, Orellana	-0.6946/ -75.587	200
Sani Isla, Orellana*	-0.47708/ -76.2943	200
Santa Rosa, Santa Elena	-2.211/ -80.948	0
Tababela Airport, Pichincha	-0.1/ -78.35	2350
Teleférico de Quito, Pichincha	-0.18661/ -78.5371	4050
Tinalandia, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas*	-0.2975/ -79.0517	650
Tiputini, Orellana	-0.8078/ -75.523	200
Tipischa (1.3 km N), Sucumbíos	0.283/ -76.167	230
Tufiño, Carchi	0.8003/ -77.8553	2954
Valladolid, Zamora Chinchipe*	-4.53972/ -79.1327	c. 1600
Vinillos, Napo	-0.605/ -77.8416	2100
Wildsumaco, Napo*	-0.676/ -77.601	1600
Zamora, Zamora Chinchipe*	-4.06208/ -78.9486	c. 900

Variation in cheek pattern is considerable throughout the range of *O. j. andina* (del Hoyo *et al.*, 2018), suggesting that this region is an old, wide hybrid zone (a hybrid swarm; Fjelds , 1986; Livezey, 1995). Consequently, the validity of subspecies *O. j. andina* has been questioned. Some authors consider it a valid subspecies of *O. jamaicensis* (Clements *et al.*, 2017), while others regard it as a hybrid that justifies lumping *O. jamaicensis* and *O. ferruginea* as a single species, because *andina* acts as an intergraded form between white-cheeked *jamaicensis* and black-headed *ferruginea* (Fjelds , 1986; McCracken & Sorenson, 2005; Mu oz-Fuentes *et al.*, 2013; Donegan *et al.*, 2015). Conversely, other authors suggest separating *O. jamaicensis* and *O. ferruginea*, but invalidate the subspecies *andina* due to its putative hybrid origin (Livezey, 1995; del Hoyo *et al.*, 2018). The taxonomy of these taxa needs further clarification.

#### **Frigatebird *Fregata* sp.**

Orellana Province, close to San Vicente on R o Napo, 5 September 2016, J. Nilsson (photo).

One adult male was observed soaring 50–500 m above ground, c. 1 hour by motorized canoe west of Tiputini (Fig. 3b). Identification to species was not possible due to light conditions and distance to the bird. This represents the first documented record of a frigatebird from the Ecuadorian Amazon, but there is an additional sight record of another unidentified frigatebird from 2010 by Jos  Illanes (pers. comm.), upriver from Sani Isla.

#### **Great Frigatebird *Fregata minor***

Manab  Province, 3–5 km offshore Manta, 22 March 2016, S. Howell, C. Parliament, D. Parliament, J. Gaetzi, P. Vranicar, F. Schmitt (photo).

One immature (third year) bird was observed flying low overhead (Fig. 2a). One observer (S. Howell) has extensive experience with frigatebird identification, and photographs allowed a careful study of key characters (Howell, 1994).

This represents the first documented record in continental Ecuador, with a previous sighting (31 May 1987) from Roca Montaf ita, Santa Elena Province (Haase, 2011). It remains plausible that the species has been overlooked in continental Ecuador given the identification difficulties (Howell, 1994). Individuals with reddish legs have been observed in the mangroves of the San Lorenzo area, Esmeraldas province (J. Freile, A. Solano-Ugalde, F. Prieto & P. Moscoso, unpubl.). Leg colour has been considered a field mark (Howell, 1994), but some individuals observed at San Lorenzo were actually reddish-legged female Magnificent Frigatebirds *Fregata magnificens*. Further study of field characters in these two species is still needed.

#### **Jabiru *Jabiru mycteria***

Esmeraldas Province, 10 km N of Las Pe as, 21 December 2016, C. Vogt (photo).

A single bird was observed in a freshwater grassy marsh with large fern clumps (Fig. 3c). It remained standing on the ground with little movement but was flushed easily, moving large distances. After first sighting, it flew off and was seen again 2.5 km south and flushed easily once again. Seen and photographed the next day by R. Ahlman. This represents the first confirmed record from western Ecuador; there is one undocumented sighting from Manglares-Churute, Guayas Province (Freile & Restall, 2018).

#### **Whistling Heron *Syrigma sibilatrix***

Sucumb os Province, El Carmen de Putumayo, 18 January 2017, D. Jumbo, R. Ahlman (photo).

One adult bird observed and photographed (Fig. 2b) in open habitat; record first uploaded to eBird (Ahlman, 2017a), and later submitted to CERO by J. Freile. This represents the first documented record in Ecuador, where it was previously known from one unvouchered observation from El Puma, E of Coca, Orellana Province, along the Napo River (Mena & Jahn, 2003). There are a few more recent records, to be submitted to CERO, from the Amazon lowlands and northern Andes.

#### **\*Puna Ibis *Plegadis ridgwayi***

Pichincha Province, laguna de Limpiopungo, 3 January 2015, Y. Potaufeu (photo).

One adult bird was seen wading in shallow water for 2 min, making its way to a small vegetation island (Fig. 1a). It was later relocated by R. Ahlman and R. Gelis on 13 January and observed by D. Brinkhuizen, C. Vogt and other observers until 15 January 2015. This represents the first record for Ecuador, 500 km north of the northernmost records in Peru (Schulenberg *et al.*, 2007; Jiménez-Gonzales, 2018).

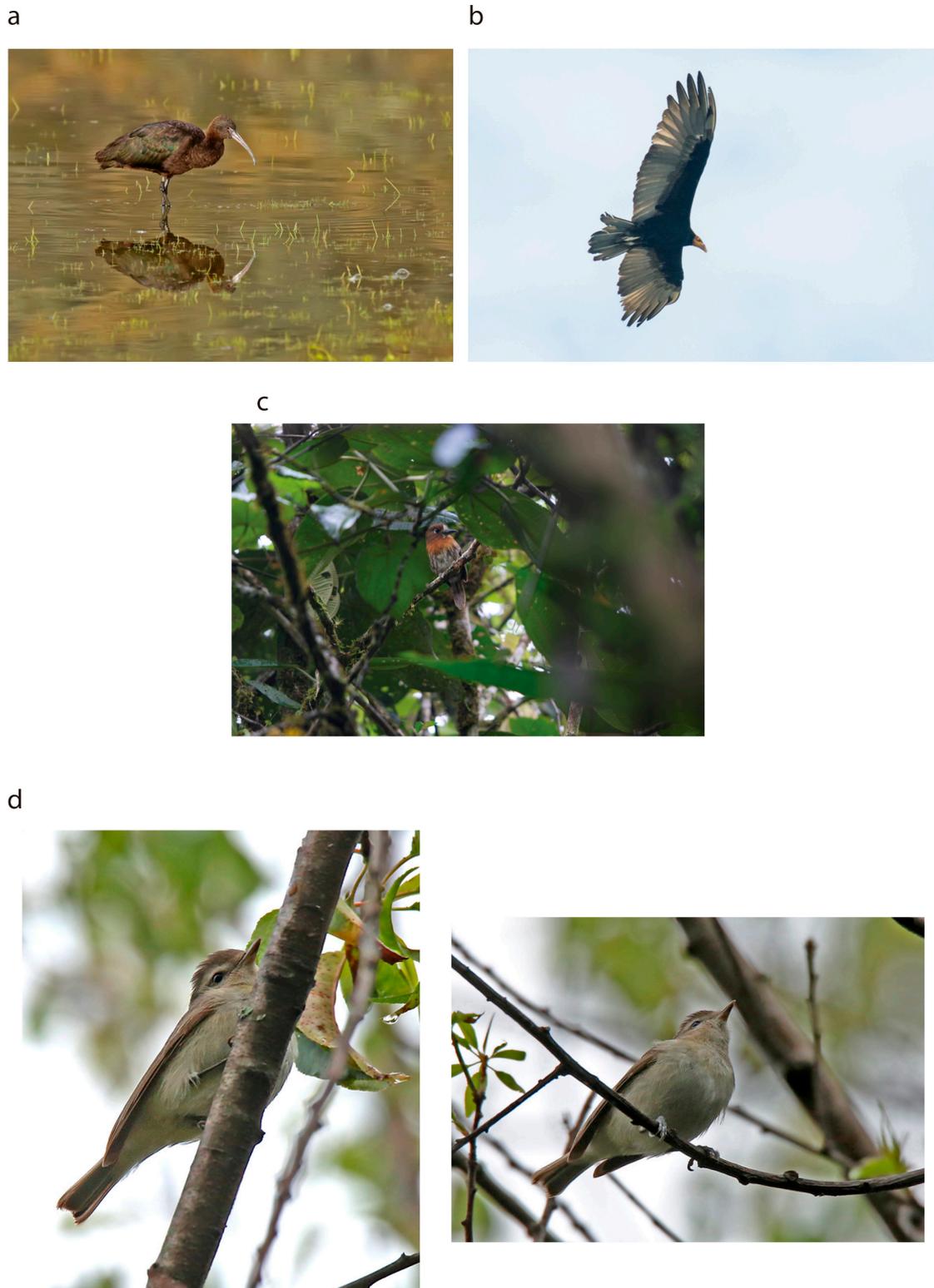


Figure 1: New country records for Ecuador. a) *Plegadis ridgwayi*, Limpiopungo, Cotopaxi Province (R. Ahlman); b) *Cathartes burrovianus*, Río Napo, Orellana Province (N. Athanas); c) *Malacoptila mystacalis*, Chical, Carchi Province (A. Boas); d) *Vireo gilvus*, Quito, Pichincha Province (R. Ahlman).

**Bare-faced Ibis *Phimosus infuscatus***

Carchi Province, Chilmá Bajo, 10 March 2016, H. A. Pozo Ruano and J. M. Loaiza (photo).

A single bird was observed feeding at muddy pastureland from 10 March 2016 through 3 December 2016, often associated with Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis* and Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius* (Fig. 3d). This is the first record west of the Andes in Ecuador, after an increasing number of records in the northeast lowlands (Freile *et al.*, 2013; Freile & Restall, 2018). The species occurs along the Cauca valley of central Colombia (McMullan & Donegan, 2014), but likely spread to northwest Carchi across the Andes in the Carchi-Nariño region. An observation of five individuals below La Bonita, Sucumbíos Province (J.M. Loaiza, J.F. Freile & P. Molina, unpubl.), on 1 February 2016, partially supports our suggestion of trans-Andean spreading.

**\*Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes burrovianus***

Orellana Province, Ballesteros, 30 August–4 September 2016, J. Nilsson (photo).

Orellana Province, river island near Añangu, 14 December 2016, N. Athanas (photo).

The first of these records involved at least four individuals (one adult, one juvenile, and two immatures) observed on a small river island in front of the military post at Ballesteros, in front of Nuevo Rocafuerte, and at the old airstrip east of Nuevo Rocafuerte. The second record involved one individual observed circling above a young river island near Añangu (Fig. 1b). The habitats involved in these records included the edge of mature *Cecropia* woodland, sparsely vegetated river islands, and open grassy fields bordered by secondary forest. Subsequent sightings have further documented the presence of this species in Ecuador, including two near the mouth of Guacamayu River by L. Navarrete *et al.* (Frost, 2017); and one in Derna area, 10 min down river from Coca and another individual near Añangu (Ahlman, 2017d).

Even though Tallman & Tallman (1977) reported one sighting from Limoncocha, there have been no additional observations from the Napo River area since then. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) regarded this early observation as dubious, but habitat changes might have facilitated the species recent colonisation from neighbouring Peru along the Napo River.

**Crested Caracara *Caracara cheriway***

Carchi Province, Tufiño, 16 June 2017, G. Herrera-Villareal and W. Arteaga-Chávez (photo).

Two individuals were observed for several weeks in the Ecoparque de Tufiño (Fig. 3e). The species is locally and sporadically found in the Andean valleys of northern Ecuador (Ridgely & Greenfield, 2001; Freile & Restall, 2018), but it remains to be determined if it was formerly a resident breeder that has drastically declined or if it only wanders into the northern Andean valleys (Ridgely & Greenfield, 2001). This record is also among the highest in elevation, but there are additional recent records from the northern Andes (Tellkamp, 2016, 2017; Ahlman, 2018b).

**Ash-throated Crane *Mustelirallus albicollis***

Sucumbíos Province, 1.3 km N Tipishca, 10–11 December 2014, R. Ahlman and D. Brinkhuizen (audio recording).

Two birds were heard and audio-recorded in a marshy area with low grass vegetation, some open water, sparse bushes and small trees (Brinkhuizen, 2014; XC 206291). They responded to playback only at this site; trials at other sites with taller grass were unsuccessful. This is the second known locality for this species in Ecuador, where it was previously known only from Sacha Lodge, Orellana Province (Nilsson *et al.*, 2014). One additional, more recent record, was obtained by R. Ahlman (*in litt.*, September 2019) at El Carmen de Putumayo, province of Sucumbíos, where first recorded in May 2016. At this locality, at least two or three pairs are regularly heard within earshot.

**Ruff *Calidris pugnax***

Galápagos Province, playa Cerro Brujo, San Cristóbal Island, 2 August 2016, O. Campbell (photo).

A single adult male in non-breeding plumage was observed in a saline pool with dried mud, right behind the beach, feeding alone or in loose association with Black-necked Stilt *Himantopus mexicanus* (Fig. 2c). Distance to the photographed bird was 50–75 m.

This represents the first documented record of *C. pugnax* from Galapagos and Ecuador, which was only recently published (Campbell, 2018). The only previous country record is an uncorroborated sighting in inner Guayas Province (R. Ahlman; see Freile & Restall, 2018).

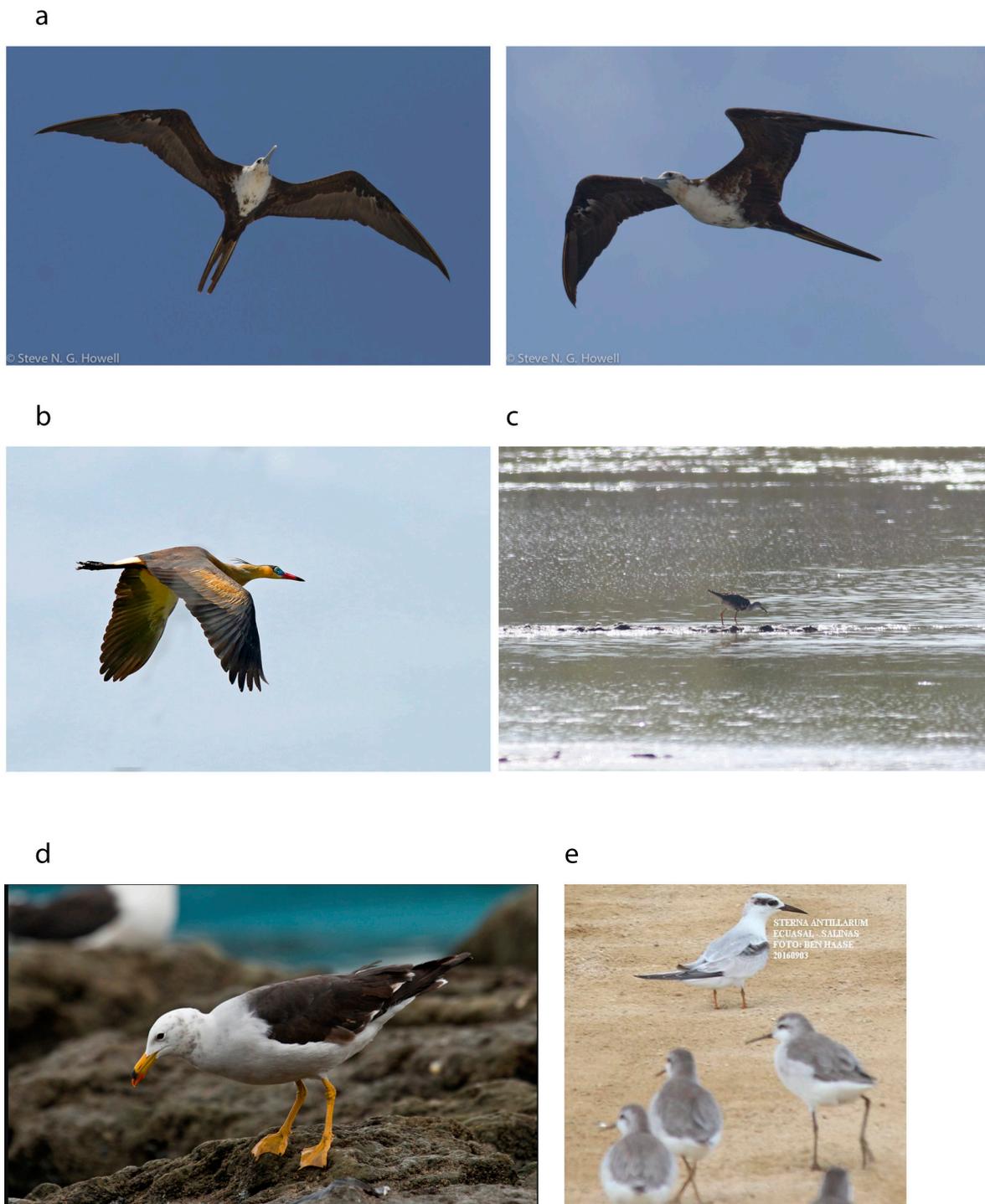


Figure 2: First documented records of species previously considered as hypothetical in Ecuador. a) *Fregata minor*, Manta, Manabí Province (S. Howell); b) *Syrigma sibilatrix*, El Carmen de Putumayo, Sucumbíos Province (R. Ahlman); c) *Calidris pugnax*, San Cristóbal, Galápagos Province (O. Campbell); d) *Larus belcheri*, Santa Rosa, Santa Elena Province (D. M. Brinkhuizen); e) *Sternula antillarum*, Mar Bravo, Santa Elena Province (B. Haase).

**Belcher's Gull *Larus belcheri***

Santa Elena Province, Santa Rosa, peninsula de Santa Elena, 25 September 2015, D. M. Brinkhuizen (photo).

One bird seen foraging on a rocky shore (Fig. 2d), loosely associated with other gulls, including Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus*. Previously published records all pertain to undocumented observations (Ridgely & Greenfield, 2001; Haase, 2011), making the Santa Rosa photographs the first vouchered record in Ecuador. There are additional, more recent, records that will be revised by CERO in due course.

**Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus***

Pichincha Province, Tababela (Quito) Airport pond, 13-22 January 2017, J. Nilsson (photo).

One adult was observed in an artificial pond (Fig. 3f), representing the first record in the Andes of Ecuador and the highest record throughout its range (Howell & Dunn, 2007).

**Herring Gull *Larus argentatus***

Manabí Province, Pedernales-San Vicente road, 13 February 2017, M. Sánchez, T. Santander, E. Guevara and M. Ellis (photo).

One immature (second year) individual was observed in a shrimp pond near Pedernales (Fig. 4b). This is the third record in Ecuador and the first coastal record (Freile & Restall, 2018) of the *L. argentatus smithsonianus* subspecies, which is often regarded as a separate species (Crochet *et al.*, 2002).

**Inca Tern *Larosterna inca***

Galápagos Province, Daphne Major, J. C. Manosalvas and G. Jiménez-Uzcátegui; Punta Cormorant (Floreana) and Punta Moreno (Isabela), C. Carrión; Puerto Baquerizo Moreno (San Cristóbal), A. Villa; Gardner Bay (Española) and Punta Pitt (San Cristóbal), L. D. Dejean, E. Stucki, C. Larrea, D. Degel, G. Loza, C. King and S. Estupiñan (photos).

The first of these records in Galápagos involves a solitary adult seen and photographed on the rocky shores of Daphne Major in 14 August 2008, where it was seen again 3 days later (Fig. 6a). This record was published, albeit without voucher photos (Jiménez-Uzcátegui & Manosalvas, 2010). Two subsequent records were obtained by naturalist guides, first involving possibly the same bird first seen in Punta Cormorant (Floreana) and later in Punta Moreno (Isabela) on an unspecified date in 2011 by C. Carrión; and another individual seen at Puerto Baquerizo Moreno (San Cristóbal) on an unspecified date in 2015 by A. Villa (both pers. comm. to G. Jiménez-Uzcátegui).

More recently, a single bird in adult plumage was first located by L. D. Dejean when it landed on a boat's deck near Gardner Bay, Española, on 2 April 2017 (Fig. 6b). The bird remained the whole day and was later seen at other locations throughout the central and southwest islands (Punta Pitt and Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, San Cristóbal; Punta Suárez, Española; Puerto Ayora, Santa Cruz) until late April 2017. These records are the first documented for the Galápagos Archipelago, but one earlier record, supported with a photograph, is available in eBird (Megyesi, 2015). Another record, though unvouchered, is also available (Jaramillo, 2008).

**Least Tern *Sternula antillarum***

Santa Elena Province, Ecuasal Mar Bravo, 3 September 2016, B. Haase (photo).

One immature was photographed (Fig. 2e) perched on a sandy ditch amongst a flock of waders. There are a few unvouchered records in coastal Ecuador between August and November (Ridgely & Greenfield, 2001; Haase, 2011). The first published photograph taken in Ecuador (B. Haase, pers. comm., 2018) appeared in Haase (2011), but it was not labeled as taken in Ecuador. The 2016 record was submitted to CERO without a supporting form, and will also be published in due course along with five additional records, three supported with photos (B. Haase, pers. comm., 2018).

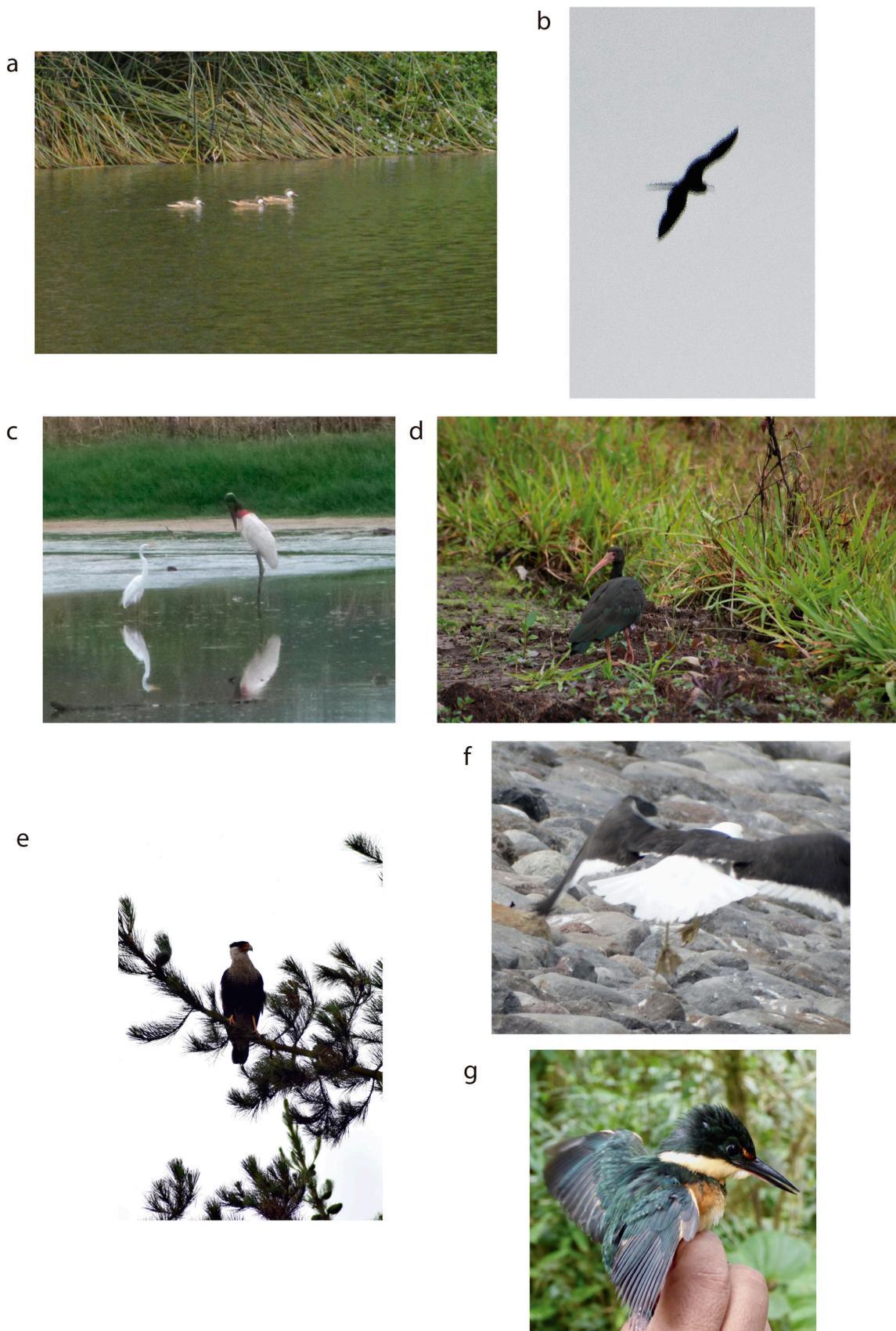


Figure 3: Major range extensions and extralimital records of birds in Ecuador. a) *Anas bahamensis*, El Salado, Carchi Province (W. Arteaga-Chávez); b) *Fregata* sp., San Vicente, Orellana Province (J. Nilsson); c) *Jabiru mycteria*, Las Peñas, Esmeraldas Province (C. Vogt); d) *Phimosus infuscatus*, Chilmá Bajo, Carchi Province (J. M. Loaiza); e) *Caracara cheriway*, Tufiño, Carchi Province (G. Herrera-Villareal); f) *Larus dominicanus*, Tababela, Pichincha Province (J. Nilsson); g) *Chloroceryle aenea*, Bellavista, Pichincha Province (C. D. Becker).

**American Pygmy Kingfisher *Chloroceryle aenea***

Pichincha Province, Bellavista Reserve, 26 July 2017, D. Becker, K. Shaw (photo).

One adult female was mist-netted, measured, and photographed (Fig. 3g) inside mature forest, not in close proximity to any body of water. The species has been recorded mainly below 400 m elevation in the Pacific lowlands (Freile & Restall, 2018), with a few records from the foothills and lower slopes (i.e., Tinalandia, Mindo valley; Ridgely & Greenfield, 2001) and an exceptional record in Quito (Nilsson *et al.*, 2014).

**\*Moustached Puffbird *Malacoptila mystacalis***

Carchi Province, Cerro Oscuro, Dracula Reserva near Chical, 11 August 2017, J. M. Loaiza, J. C. Crespo and A. Boas (photo, audio-recording, video).

Up to four birds (two pairs) were heard and observed at two sites, the first pair in a riparian secondary forest with fairly open understorey, at 1,200 m a.s.l., and the second in a mature forest ridge with dense understorey, at 1,400 m (Loaiza *et al.*, 2019). These records are supported by photographs, audio-recordings and video (Fig. 1c), and represent the first records of the species in Ecuador, but Chical is less than 40 km south of the nearest locality in Colombia (Reserva La Planada, Nariño department; Loaiza *et al.*, 2019). This discovery is not entirely unexpected (Ridgely & Greenfield, 2001).

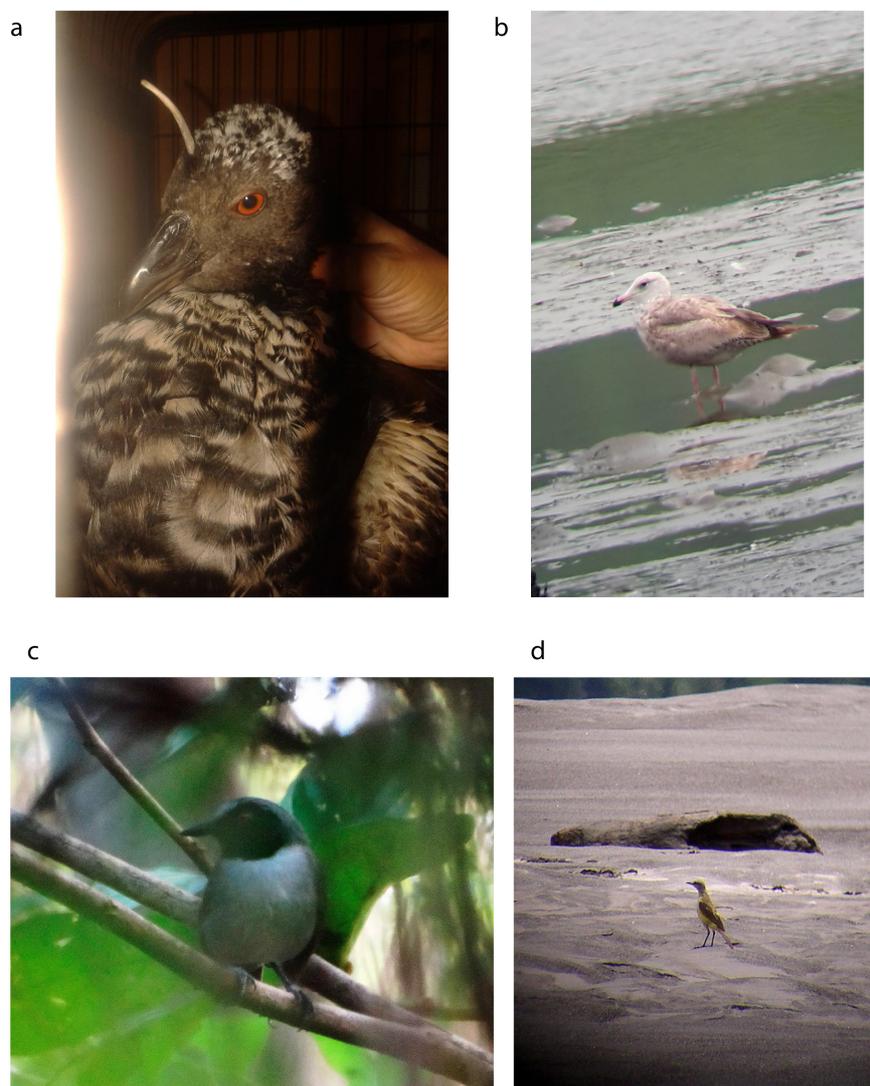


Figure 4: Rare birds recorded in Ecuador. a) *Anhimus cornutus*, La Maná, Cotopaxi Province (X. Zurita); b) *Larus argentatus*, Pedernales, Manabí Province (M. Sánchez-Nivicela); c) *Myrmoborus lugubris*, Nuevo Rocafuerte, Orellana Province (J. Nilsson); d) *Mchetornis rixosa*, Río Napo, Sucumbíos Province (G. Rosenberg).

**Ash-breasted Antbird *Myrmoborus lugubris***

Orellana Province, river islands near Nuevo Rocafuerte, 30 August–4 September 2016, J. Nilsson (photo).

Found as a relatively common species on four different river islands with mature forest between Nuevo Rocafuerte and the border with Peru, in fairly dense to somewhat more open undergrowth (Fig. 4c). It was previously known from a single island near the mouth of the Río Aguarico on the Río Napo (Ridgely & Greenfield, 2001).

**Yellow-olive Flycatcher *Tolmomyias sulphurescens***

Sucumbíos Province, Sacha Lodge, 20 February 2015, D. Lane (photo, audio-recording).

At least four individuals were heard and seen in river edge forest of medium height (Fig. 5b, Lane, 2015a; XC 214585, 214587). They generally perched at mid-levels and in understory, as well as around openings at the lodge's river-edge landing area. First noticed when four birds were interacting, either two territorial pairs or family members. They responded territorially to playback of their own vocalizations. The next day, a pair was encountered in understory, but after playback, the presumed male sang from the upper mid-story. Photos are uploaded at the observer's personal online archive <https://www.flickr.com/photos/8013969@N03/16417378107/in/photostream/>.

This represents the first record of *T. sulphurescens* in the Amazonian lowlands of Ecuador, since the species has previously been reported in the east Andean foothills to subtropics (subspecies *T. s. confusus* and *T. s. peruvianus*) and western lowlands to subtropics (subspecies *T. s. aequatorialis*; Freile & Restall, 2018). Plumage and vocal characters of birds in the Amazon lowlands correspond to subspecies *T. sulphurescens insignis*, previously known from riparian habitats in Loreto Department, northeast Peru, and adjacent western Brazil (Clements *et al.*, 2017). Contra Schulenberg & Parker (1997), *T. sulphurescens insignis* concurs with Orange-eyed Flycatcher *T. taylori* in the Napo region, including records in Sacha Lodge and possibly other localities along the Río Napo. It seems plausible that these two taxa segregate by habitat when syntopic. A thorough assessment of geographic variation in *T. sulphurescens* might reveal that several subspecies, including *T. s. insignis*, deserve species status (Ridgely & Greenfield, 2001; Fitzpatrick *et al.*, 2004).

**Cattle Tyrant *Machetornis rixosa***

Sucumbíos Province, Río Napo in front of La Selva Lodge, 13 January 2004, D. Lane, G. Rosenberg (photo).

One adult was observed on a sandbar in the Río Napo (Fig. 4d). Although the species is now well-established and likely spreading following deforestation, first records date back to the early 2000s (Ridgely & Greenfield, 2006). This early record from a sandbar along the Napo might suggest that the species is expanding its range along the Napo from northern Peru. However, there are no records along this river in northern Peru, but an increasing influx of records in the southern Colombian Amazon (eBird, 2018), which suggests it as the actual immigration pathway. Furthermore, one bird was seen perching temporarily at the canopy walkway of Sacha Lodge (Lilley, 2019), suggesting that *M. rixosa* is able to disperse over vast tracts of forest.

**Swainson's Flycatcher *Myiarchus swainsoni***

Sucumbíos Province, Sacha Lodge, 22 January 2010, D. Lane (photo, audio-recording).

Several birds were seen and heard along open lake edges with stands of arum and palms (Fig. 5c, Lane, 2010; XC 257112, 257113). The species is a year-round breeding resident in Sacha Lodge, as indicated by calls of recently fledged juveniles available in Moore *et al.* (2013) and regular territorial singing. However, no nests have yet been found. Additional recordings from the same locality are available in Xeno-Canto (Lysinger, 1995; XC 260956, 260957; Lane, 2015b; XC 214547), as well as from nearby Añangu (Moore, 2005; XC 258958). Photos have been uploaded at the observer's personal online archive (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/8013969@N03/16598858736/in/photostream/>).

The species was previously known as an austral migrant to Amazonian Ecuador, found from April through September, with two subspecies recorded (*M. s. ferocior* and *M. s. swainsoni*) (Ridgely & Greenfield, 2001; Freile & Restall, 2018). These two subspecies have largely pale mandibles, and *M. s. ferocior* has a distinctly masked appearance (Freile & Restall, 2018). Slight plumage and soft part color differences suggest that *M. s.*

*phaeonotus* is the subspecies breeding in Ecuador. This subspecies ranges mainly in southeast Venezuela, western Guyana, and northern Brazil (Fitzpatrick *et al.*, 2004), with the closest records in Amazonas State, Brazil (B. M. Whitney, unpubl.) and Mitu Department, Colombia (Spencer, 2011). It remains to be determined if breeding birds in Amazonian Ecuador (and likely Colombia and northern Peru) are actually *M. s. phaeonotus* or an undescribed cryptic taxon. Until its status is further investigated, we accept this record as *M. s. phaeonotus*.

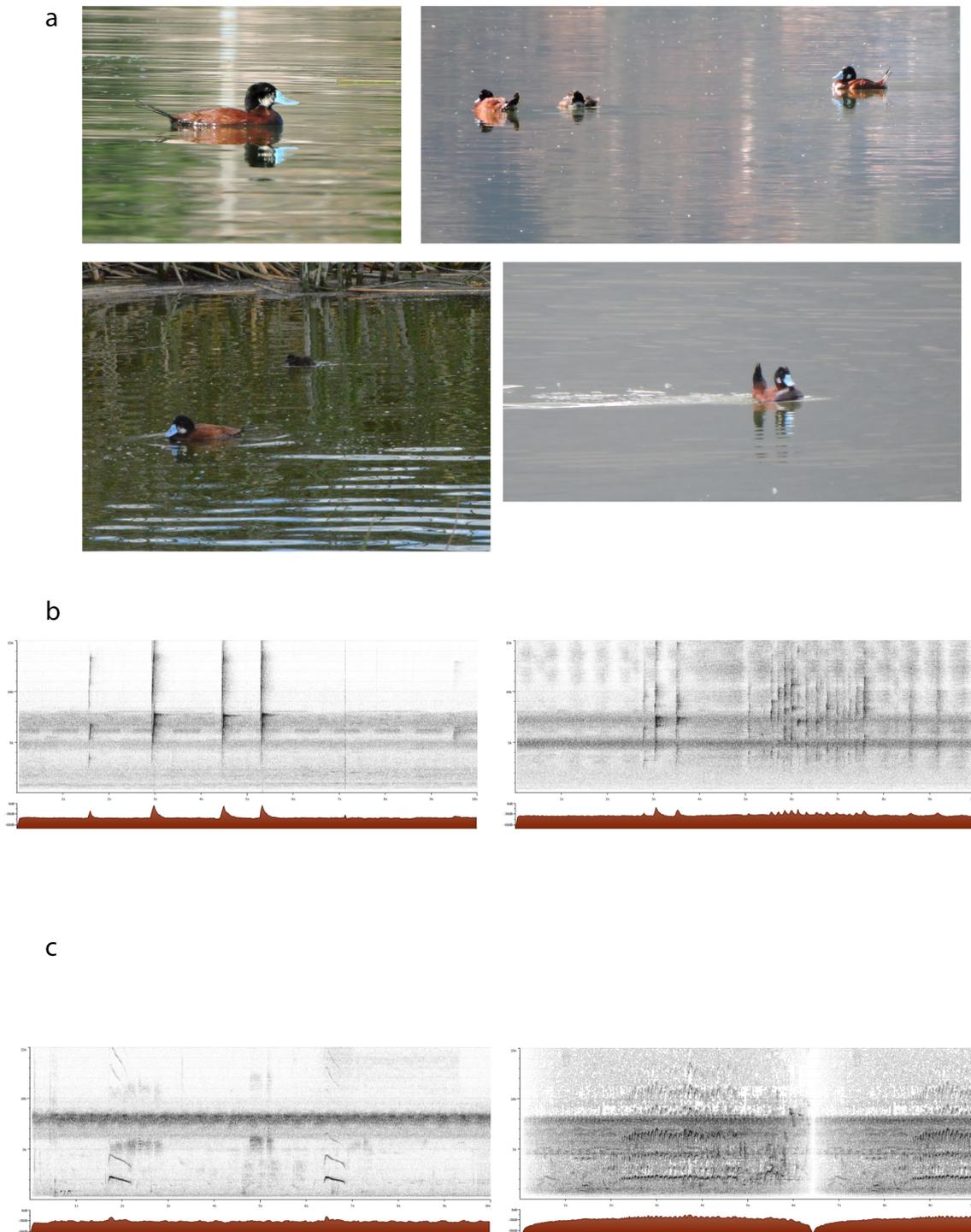


Figure 5: First records of three subspecies in Ecuador. a) *Oxyura jamaicensis andina*, Yaguarcocha and San Pablo, Imbabura Province (D. Chulde and E. Obando-Clavijo); b) *Tolmomyias sulphurescens insignis*, Sacha Lodge, Sucumbios Province (D. Lane; XC 214585, XC 214587); *Myiarchus swainsoni phaeonotus*, Sacha Lodge, Sucumbios Province (D. Lane; XC 257112, XC 214547).

**\*Warbling Vireo *Vireo gilvus***

Pichincha Province, Jardín Botánico de Quito, 11 April 2017, R. Ahlman (photo).

A single bird was first heard calling and latter observed and photographed (Fig. 1d). It responded to playback of its own calls, initially audio-recorded, with a soft 'tchep' call and readily approached for photographs (Ahlman, 2017c). It also responded to playback of calls of the nominate *V. g. gilvus* subspecies from eastern North America, and not to the western subspecies (R. Ahlman, *in litt.*, September 2019). Observations lasted from 7h45 through 8h20, when the bird flew south and was not seen again. This unexpected record is the first for Ecuador and South America, and the southernmost record of the species in the Neotropics (Ridgely & Tudor, 2009; Brewer, 2018). Two unvouchered records from Venezuela are reported in eBird (Hernández-Vidal, 2000).

**Southern Martin *Progne elegans***

Orellana Province, Tiputini, 29–31 August 2016, J. Nilsson.

Three adult males, two adult females, and one immature were observed flying and perched on a tall tower at Tiputini village, on the northern bank of the Río Napo. Although there are few records to date (Freile & Restall, 2018), the species is possibly a regular annual visitor to Amazonian Ecuador. There is also a small wintering population at El Carmen de Putumayo, province of Sucumbios, were first found by R. Ahlman in mid-May 2016 (Ahlman, 2016a). The paucity of records, however, makes it desirable to get additional reports in order to understand the species' status and seasonality in the country.

**Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota***

Pichincha Province, Tababela (Quito) Airport pond, 21 September 2015, J. Nilsson (photo).

Two adult birds with chestnut fronts were observed, photographed and carefully studied while perching on the ground together with Barn *Hirundo rustica*, Bank *Riparia riparia* and Blue-and-white *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca* swallows, as well as a few individuals of *P. pyrrhonota* with white fronts. Dark chestnut/rufous forehead, similar in tone to throat and sides of head, was noticed in both individuals, and clearly separated them from other whitish/pale fronted individuals seen at the same site (most likely nominate subspecies); these pale-fronted birds were larger than the two chestnut-fronted individuals. One additional record of a chestnut-fronted *P. pyrrhonota* was obtained by R. Ahlman at Lago San Pablo on September 2018 (Ahlman, 2018a).

These birds might represent either subspecies *P. pyrrhonota melanogaster*, which is the subspecies to which chestnut-fronted birds seen in Ecuador have previously been assigned (Freile *et al.*, 2013; 2017), or *P. p. tachina* since some individuals of this subspecies might show dark foreheads, yet somewhat paler than throat and sides of head (Sibley, 2014). Until specimens of chestnut-fronted birds are collected or larger series of photographs obtained, Ecuadorian records could not be assigned with certainty to subspecies *P. p. melanogaster* or *P. p. tachina*.

**Bicoloured Conebill *Conirostrum bicolor***

Orellana Province, river island close to Ballesteros, 30 August 2016, J. Nilsson.

One pair was observed in a fairly young successional *Cecropia* stand on a small river island along the Río Napo. The birds were feeding in the subcanopy, often hanging upside down on the underside of *Cecropia* leaves. This is the third locality for the species in Ecuador, all confined to river islands in the Río Napo (Nilsson *et al.*, 2014; Freile & Restall, 2018).

**Red-breasted Meadowlark *Sturnella militaris***

Napo Province, Vinillos, 30 April 2016, A. Solano-Ugalde.

One adult male was observed perching in low grasses and walking on the ground. Vinillos represents the highest elevation known in Ecuador, but the species is likely spreading following deforestation both in the northwest lowlands (Olmstead *et al.*, 2011) and eastern Andean slopes (i.e., a small resident population exists in Borja, 18 km north of Vinillos).

### Other records received

The following records, received by CERO, do not represent major range extensions but add to our knowledge of bird distribution in Ecuador. One Eastern Kingbird *Tyrannus tyrannus* observed at Guango Lodge (28 April 2016; A. Solano-Ugalde) actively feeding from the top of bushes, sallying and chasing prey in forest edge [mostly found below 800 m, fewer records in the inter-Andean valleys and scattered records along the Andean slopes; Ridgely & Greenfield, 2001; Freile & Restall, 2018]. One adult Curve-billed Tinamou *Nothoprocta curvirostris* was photographed at 4050 m a.s.l. along a trail beyond Teleférico de Quito, on mount Pichincha, 18 December 2016; X. Amigo). It was leisurely foraging among tussock grasses [mostly found below 3700 m, but records up to 3900 m; Ridgely & Greenfield, 2001; Freile & Restall, 2018].

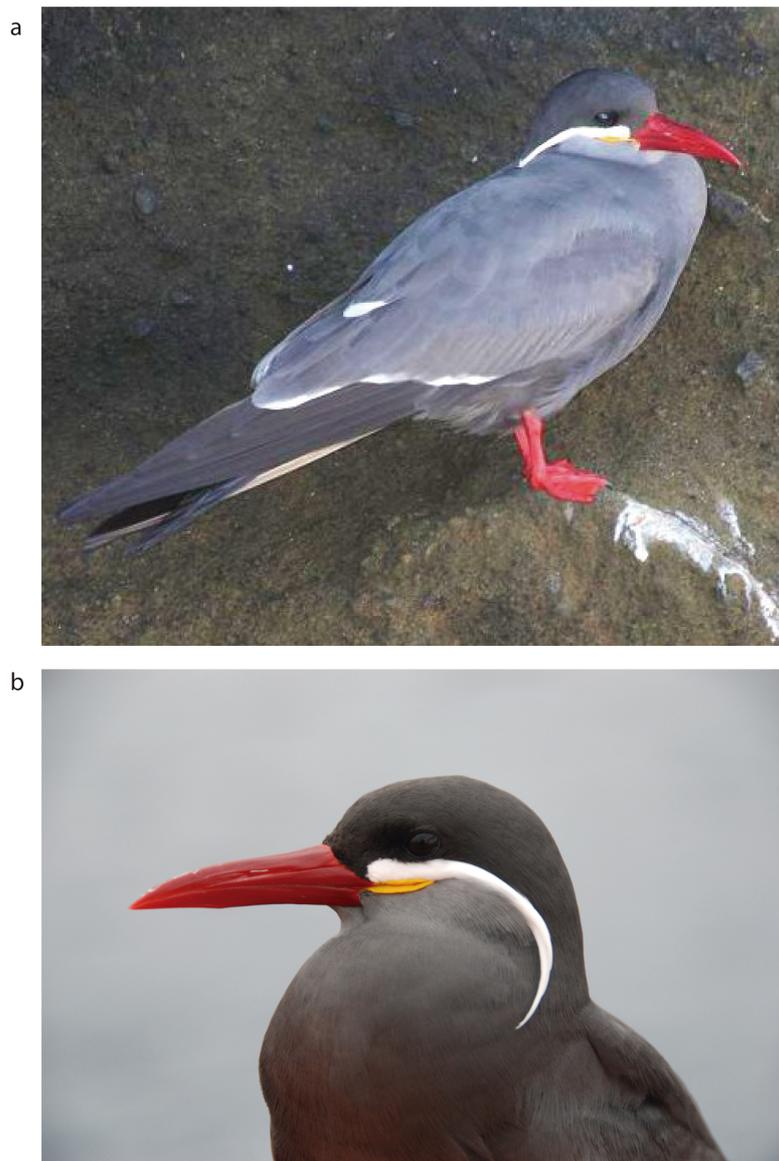


Figure 6: First records of *Larosterna inca* for the Galápagos Islands. a) Daphne Major (J. C. Manosalvas); b) Española (L. D. Dejean).

### Rejected records

One record was rejected due to imprecise documentation (Black Swift *Cypseloides niger*). A tracking study of spring migration routes of three individuals of *C. niger borealis* carrying a geolocator showed that one individual passed through Amazonian Ecuador, in southeast direction to its wintering grounds in western Brazil (Beason *et al.*, 2012). However, geolocators do not work with a global positioning system, but rather geolocate measuring light levels every minute. Given that the accuracy of latitude calculated by geolocators is not completely reliable near the equator, because day and night have equal duration, errors of up to 200 linear km are plausible (Beason

*et al.*, 2012). Consequently, the actual route of the tracked individual might have been elsewhere across the western Amazon, and we therefore reject this evidence as proof of its presence in the country.

### Invalidated records

We found 39 species cited in different published sources (Chapman 1926; Orcés, 1944; Meyer de Schauensee, 1966; Ortiz-Crespo & Valarezo-Delgado, 1975; Butler, 1979; Fjeldså & Krabbe, 1990; Ortiz-Crespo *et al.*, 1990; Restall *et al.*, 2006; Byers, 2009; McMullan & Navarrete, 2013; Moore *et al.*, 2013) that do not occur within the current boundaries of mainland Ecuador and 6 additional species that do not occur within the Galápagos Archipelago (Ridgway, 1896; Harris, 1982; Vargas, 1996; Castro & Phillips, 1996; Table 4). Also, we were aware of unpublished records from mainland Ecuador of four additional species that demanded validation. Tables 2, 3 and 5 present 43 species with dubious/invalid records, including cases of taxonomic updates, misidentifications, erroneous records, locality errors, and unjustified and/or unproven records for mainland Ecuador. Erroneous records discussed by Wiedenfeld (2006) for Galápagos are presented and discussed in Table 4. Several erroneous or outdated records already debated by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) are presented and discussed in Table 3.

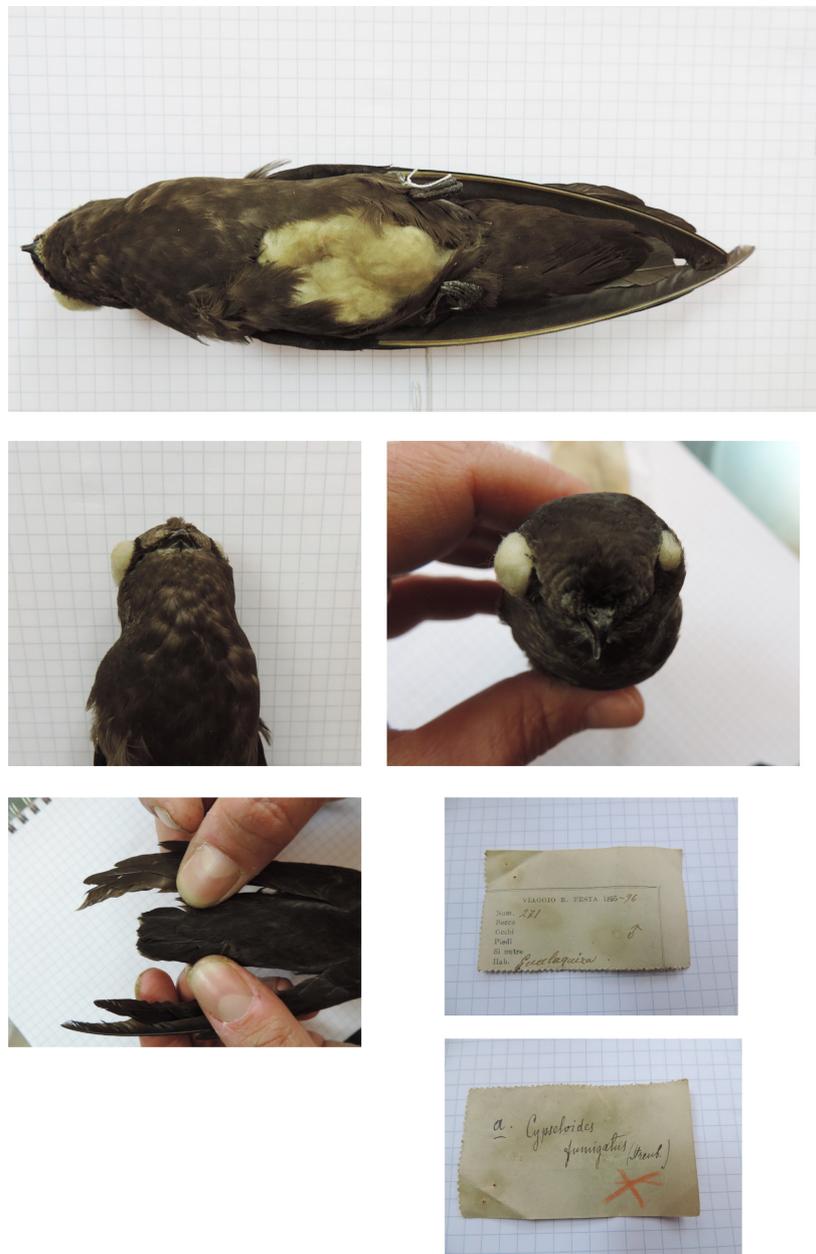


Figure 7: Specimens of *Cypseloides cryptus* collected at Gualaquiza, Morona Santiago Province, by E. Festa, and first identified as *C. fumigatus* (G. Soldato).

Table 2: Erroneous citations for Ecuador in distribution texts and maps in Birds of northern South America (Restall *et al.*, 2006).

Species	Common name	Ecuador map	Status in text volume	CERO comment
<i>Mitu tomentosum</i>	Crestless Curassow	all Amazon	–	No records; wrong citation.
<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>	Kermadec Petrel	?	possible vagrant off-shore	No records; wrong citation.
<i>Fregetta tropica</i>	Black-bellied Storm-petrel	?	rare vagrant off Ecuador	No records; wrong citation.
<i>Antrostomus sericocaudatus</i>	Silky-tailed Nightjar	dot in S Andes	Subspecies <i>mengeli</i> locally common in Ecuador	No records; wrong citation.
<i>Coeligena violifer</i>	Violet-fronted Starfrontlet	dot in S Andes	uncertain, possibly rare	Erroneously cited for S Ecuador by Züchner (1999).
<i>Loddigesia mirabilis</i>	Marvelous Spatuletail	no map	unconfirmed sight record in Ecuador	No records; wrong citation.
<i>Dendroplex kienerii</i>	Zimmer's Woodcreeper	?	uncertain, very probably	Not unlikely, but no records to date.
<i>Formicivora rufa</i>	Rusty-backed Antwren	dot in S Andes	–	Erroneous map.
<i>Pithys castaneus</i>	White-masked Antbird	dot in extreme SE	hypothetical, one sighting unconfirmed	Not unlikely, but no records to date.
<i>Mitrephanes olivaceus</i>	Olive Flycatcher	? and dot in S Andes	A few unconfirmed sight records	Not unlikely, but no records to date.
<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	?	sight records	Not unlikely, but no records to date.
<i>Progne sinaloae</i>	Sinaloa Martin	?	Unrecorded but hypothetical	No records; wrong citation.

Table 3: Unvouchered, uncertain or erroneous records from continental Ecuador discussed in volume I (*Status, distribution and taxonomy*) of Ridgely & Greenfield (2001).

Species	Common name	Status vol. I	Original source	CERO comment
<i>Phalacrocorax gaimardi</i>	Red-legged Cormorant	no evidence	Enticott & Tipling (1997)	Unsupported record repeated in other sources (Harrison, 1985; 1987).
<i>Buteogallus coronatus</i>	Chaco (Crowned) Eagle	erroneous old citations	Taczanowski & Berlepsch (1885)	Misidentified specimen; locality (Río Topo, Tungurahua) is

				accurate for Solitary Eagle <i>B. solitarius</i> .
<i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i>	White-tailed Hawk	erroneous old citations	Chapman (1926)	Misidentified specimens, now known to be Variable Hawk <i>G. polyosoma</i> .
<i>Rallus semiplumbeus</i>	Bogota Rail	misidentified	Salvadori & Festa (1900)	A misidentified juvenile Virginia Rail <i>R. limicola aequatorialis</i> .
<i>Forpus conspicillatus</i>	Spectacled Parrotlet	misidentified?	Fjelds� & Krabbe (1990)	An observation by Bloch, Poulsen, Rahbek & Rasmussen [cited as ‘certainly not <i>coelestis</i> ’], but unlikely by distribution; locality is accurate for Pacific Parrotlet <i>F. coelestis</i> .
<i>Pionites leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Parrot	erroneous old citations	Meyer de Schauensee (1966)	Unsupported record repeated in other sources.
<i>Chlorostilbon stenurus</i>	Narrow-tailed Emerald	erroneous old citations	Oberholser (1902)	Very probably a misidentified old specimen; very unlikely by distribution.
<i>Amazilia edward</i>	Snowy-bellied Hummingbird	erroneous old citations	Oberholser (1902)	Very probably misidentified old specimens; very unlikely by distribution.
<i>Oxyopogon guerini</i>	Green-bearded Helmetcrest	uncorroborated reports	Fjelds� & Krabbe (1990)	Uncorroborated sighting by J. C. Matheus; unlikely by distribution.
<i>Pharomachrus fulgidus</i>	White-tipped Quetzal	erroneous old citations	Meyer de Schauensee (1966)	Unfounded error.
<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	Pale-breasted Spinetail	old taxonomy	Chapman (1926)	Formerly ranked as co-specific with Dark-breasted Spinetail <i>S. albigularis</i> .
<i>Clytoctantes alixi</i>	Recurve-billed Bushbird	erroneous old citations	Chapman (1926)	An old error already discussed by Chapman (1926).
<i>Conopophaga ardesiaca</i>	Slaty Gnateater	very probably misidentified	Chapman (1926)	Available description of female specimen is accurate for Ash-throated <i>C. peruviana</i> or Chestnut-crowned

				<i>C. castaneiceps</i> gnateaters; no further reasons. See Greeney (2018) for further details and a similar conclusion.
<i>Iridosornis reinhardti</i>	Yellow-scarfed Tanager	very probably misidentified	Bloch <i>et al.</i> (1991)	Very probably misidentified; observers were not 100% convinced.

Table 4: Unvouchered, uncertain or erroneous records in Galápagos Islands discussed by Wiedenfeld (2006).

Species	Common name	Status in Wiedenfeld	Original source	CERO comment
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	no evidence	Castro & Phillips (1996)	Record not supported in earlier literature or sightings.
<i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i>	Southern Fulmar	no evidence	Castro & Phillips (1996)	Record not supported in earlier literature or sightings.
<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew	erroneous old citations	Ridgway (1896)	Ridgway (1896) apparently cited a record by Salvin (1876). Rothschild <i>et al.</i> (1899) re-identified the specimen as <i>N. phaeopus</i> .
<i>Coccyzus lansbergi</i>	Grey-capped Cuckoo	misidentified?	Ridgely & Greenfield (2001)	Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) indicate vagrant records from Galápagos with no further information; no records to date.
<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Groove-billed Ani	misidentified?	Harris (1973, 1981, 1982; Swash & Still (2000)	No documentation available to date. Harris (1981) reported this species, but not Smooth-billed Ani <i>C. ani</i> ; then Harris (1982) reported both species. Only <i>C. ani</i> is definitely known from Galápagos, specimens dating back to 1985. Misidentification most likely; see Wiedenfeld (2006) for further discussion.
<i>Psittacara erythrogenys</i>	Red-masked Parakeet	introduced?	Vargas (1996)	One seen in 1996 (San Cristóbal), but not established as feral; sighting likely was an escaped pet that perished.

Table 5: Unsupported and erroneous records cited in published literature; four unpublished records reported to CERO by authors or third parties are also discussed.

Species	Common name	Source	CERO comment
<i>Mitu tomentosum</i>	Crestless Curassow	Butler (1979)	This author presents a list of hypothetical and accidental species, but fails to explain his definition of hypothetical, or to provide reasoning or documentation for those putative records. There are no records of this species in Ecuador.
<i>Penelope albipennis</i>	White-winged Guan	Chapman (1926)	No recent or historical records, though Chapman (1926) included it in his book, with “Tumbez” as the collecting locality. In Chapman’s days, “Tumbez” referred to a Peruvian locality. Curiously, Chapman’s maps do not indicate country boundaries.
<i>Penelope argyrotis</i>	Band-tailed Guan	Ortiz-Crespo & Valarezo-Delgado (1975), Butler (1979)	Formerly, Bearded Guan <i>P. barbata</i> was ranked as a subspecies of Band-tailed Guan <i>P. argyrotis</i> . These authors cite Chapman (1926) as source of records of <i>P. argyrotis</i> and erroneously included both species in the country list. However, Chapman gives species status to <i>P. barbata</i> and does not include <i>P. argyrotis</i> in his book.
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican	Unpublished, unvouchered and undocumented observation not yet reported to CERO	Single bird observed by R. Jonsson at Same, Esmeraldas (unknown date), no further details or supporting evidence.
<i>Cypseloides fumigatus</i>	Sooty Swift	Chapman (1926) and others	A specimen collected at Gualaquiza by E. Festa was relocated by G. Soldato at the Torino Museum (Fig. 7), and re-identified as White-chinned <i>C. cryptus</i> by CERO.
<i>Amazilia saucerrottei</i>	Steely-vented Hummingbird	Butler (1979)	Included in a list of hypothetical and accidental species, with no reasoning or documentation. There are no records of this species in Ecuador.
<i>Malacoptila rufa</i>	Rufous-necked Puffbird	Butler (1979)	Included in a list of hypothetical and accidental species, with no reasoning or documentation. There are no records of this species in Ecuador.
<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>	Orange-chinned Parakeet	Chapman (1926) and others	Supposedly collected at Napo and Canelos; more likely represent

			Cobalt-winged Parakeet <i>B. cyanoptera</i> . No further justification.
<i>Pteroglossus mariae</i>	Brown-mandibled Araçari	Orcés (1944), Ortiz-Crespo & Valarezo-Delgado (1975)	Orcés suggested that some specimens of Ivory-billed Araçari <i>P. azara</i> were possibly hybrids with ‘Brown-mandibled’ Araçari <i>P. mariae</i> or individual variation in <i>P. azara</i> ; <i>P. mariae</i> is no longer ranked as valid species (Remsen <i>et al.</i> , 2018).
<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>	Rusty-backed Spinetail	Butler (1979)	Included in a list of hypothetical and accidental species, with no reasoning or documentation. There are no records of this species in Ecuador.
<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>	Yellow-chinned Spinetail	Byers (2009)	Inexplicably included in this recent publication; no documentation or reasoning support this record. Most likely a slip by the author.
<i>Hylopezus dives</i>	Thicket Antpitta	Moore <i>et al.</i> (2013)	A single recording reportedly obtained at Charco Vicente, on a trail to Cascada San Miguel, province of Esmeraldas. Despite intensive surveying effort for 9 years at nearby Playa de Oro, that included a few visits to Charco Vicente, the species was not located by Jahn (2011). Subsequent searches using intensive playback in appropriate habitat for the species at Playa de Oro (very dense thickets of scrubby vegetation at forest borders) by CERO members and other observers have been unsuccessful, even though this species readily responds to playback throughout its range. Habitat reported for the sound recording from Charco Vicente (inside primary forest) is unexpected for the species. Until further evidence is obtained, CERO invalidates this record, which was also dismissed by Greeney (2018).
<i>Gymnocichla nudiceps</i>	Bare-crowned Antbird	Butler (1979)	Included in the main checklist without explanation or documentation. No records in Ecuador.
<i>Pygochelidon melanoleuca</i>	Black-collared Swallow	Ortiz-Crespo & Valarezo-Delgado (1975), Butler (1979)	First authors cite a personal communication by G. T. Corley-Smith to G. Orcés, but there is no further documentation and no records known to CERO.
<i>Turdus sanchezorum</i>	Varzea Thrush	McMullan & Navarrete (2013)	No specimens from Ecuador mentioned in the description (O’Neill <i>et al.</i> , 2011); not unlikely,

<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery	Unpublished, unvouchered and undocumented observations not yet reported to CERO	as rectified in the second edition (McMullan & Navarrete, 2017).  A recent sighting by B. Herrera from Valladolid, Zamora Chinchipe (early 2011) without further details or documentation. Another unvouchered observation from Wildsumaco, Napo (September 2013; fide R. Ahlman). Until further evidence is obtained, the species could not be included in the country checklist.
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Grey Catbird	Unpublished, unvouchered and undocumented observations not yet reported to CERO	One observation by R. Jonsson at Mindo, Pichincha (no date). Until further evidence is obtained, the species could not be included in the country checklist.
<i>Tangara varia</i>	Dotted Tanager	Unpublished, unvouchered and undocumented observation not yet reported to CERO	A sighting by B. Herrera at Zamora (March 2011), without further details or documentation. Until further evidence is obtained, the species could not be included in the country checklist.

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