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Leucismo parcial en Pepitero de Collar *Saltator aurantirostris* en Santa Bárbara, Jujuy, Argentina

El leucismo en las aves es el fenómeno por el cual aparece plumaje blanco sin que existan cambios en la pigmentación de las partes desnudas (pico, patas y ojos), pudiendo afectar la totalidad o solo una parte del cuerpo. El albinismo, en cambio, afecta también la coloración de las partes desnudas y tiene una disposición bilateralmente simétrica<sup>1</sup>. Existe en la literatura una serie de menciones de ejemplares con diferentes anomalías que fueron consideradas casos de albinismo, sin embargo es el leucismo es un fenómeno mucho más común que el albinismo en poblaciones naturales<sup>1</sup>.

Gross<sup>3</sup> ya mencionaba para EEUU una lista de 304 especies de aves con diferentes categorías de albinismo. En el Neotrópico existen varios registros de anomalías en la coloración de algunas especies de aves en estado silvestre<sup>2,5,7,8</sup>. Sin embargo, en la mayoría de estos casos se está en presencia de individuos con distinto grado de leucismo, y no de albinos propiamente dicho. El 28 de julio de 2003, en matorrales a la vera de la Ruta Provincial N°6, en un área de bosques pedemontanos xeromórficos, en el sur de la Reserva Natural Provincial Las Lancitas (24°10'S 64°23'O), dpto. Santa Bárbara, prov. Jujuy, Argentina, fue hallado de un ejemplar de Pepitero de Collar *Saltator aurantirostris* con leucismo parcial (Fig. 6, p.80). Al momento de ser detectado se encontraba en compañía de otro ejemplar de *S. aurantirostris* de coloración normal. Esta anomalía afectaba la totalidad de la cabeza, la garganta, la parte superior del pecho y se extendía en la zona dorsal hasta el lomo, mientras que

en las alas comprometía las primarias más internas y algunas cobertoras alares. El resto de la coloración, tanto del plumaje como de las áreas desnudas era completamente normal. Ambos se movieron entre los arbustos de la zona, manteniéndose en contacto a través de llamadas permanentes. El ejemplar con leucismo parcial fue seguido durante unos 15 minutos hasta que se dio a la fuga perdiéndose en los arbustos de un sector alejado del camino. El leucismo afectaba al ejemplar de una manera similar a la descripta para *Cyanerpes cyaneus* en Costa Rica<sup>4</sup> y a la del *Phrygilus gayi* observado en Argentina<sup>6</sup>.

## Agradecimientos

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## Neotropical Notebook

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**PUBLISHED RECORDS  
FROM THE LITERATURE**

**WEST INDIES**

**Cuba**

An extraordinary first record for Cuba and the Western Hemisphere involves a **Common Kingfisher** *Alcedo atthis*; the specimen was collected in April 2003 in mangroves south of Ciego de Ávila, in the south-centre of the island<sup>49</sup>.

**Guadeloupe**

Five species are reported as new breeding species for the island by a recent publication<sup>53</sup>, namely

**Ruddy Duck** *Oxyura jamaicensis*, **American Coot** *Fulica americana*, **Wilson's Plover** *Charadrius wilsonia*, **Antillean Nighthawk** *Chordeiles gundlachii* and **Bare-eyed Robin** *Turdus nudigenis*.

**Puerto Rico**

New breeding data for **Puerto Rican Nightjar** *Caprimulgus noctitherus* and **Antillean Nighthawk** *Chordeiles gundlachii* have recently become available<sup>16</sup>.

**MIDDLE AMERICA**

**Costa Rica**

An unusual altitudinal record involved several **Band-tailed Pigeons** *Columba (Patagioenas) fasciata* at low elevations of Braulio Carrillo National Park<sup>3</sup>. Most new distributional records for

the country continue to appear in *The Gone Birding Newsletter*. The July 2005 edition<sup>20</sup> contains details of the first photographic record of **American Pipit** *Anthus rubescens* in the country (in late-January 2005), as well as range extensions for **Red-breasted Blackbird** *Sturnella militaris* and **Tropical Mockingbird** *Mimus gilvus*, an unusual seasonal record of **Reddish Egret** *Egretta rufescens*, a new site for the now seemingly established **Southern Lapwing** *Vanellus chilensis*, the first record of **Cliff Swallow** *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* for Cocos Island, records of **Cedar Waxwing** *Bombocilla cedrorum* as late as 12 May 2005, a mid-June record of **Sanderling** *Calidris alba*, and details of apparently the first Caribbean-slope observations of **Inca Dove** *Columbina inca*. The October 2005 issue<sup>21</sup> reports the seemingly already-established arrival of **Shiny Cowbird** *Molothrus bonariensis* in Talamanca, the first Caribbean-slope record of **Marbled Godwit** *Limosa fedoa*, an out-of-range record of **Pale-breasted Spinetail** *Synallaxis albescens*, several recent sightings of the uncommon **White-tailed Hawk** *Buteo albicaudatus*, the fourth Costa Rican record of **Golden-cheeked Warbler** *Dendroica chrysoparia* and a rare report of a **Blackpoll Warbler** *D. striata*.

**Guatemala**

Renner<sup>45</sup> presents new data concerning the presence of the **Mountain Guan** *Penelopina nigra* in the Sierra Yalijux.

**Mexico**

The first country record of **Manx Shearwater** *Puffinus puffinus* involved a single seen from shore in Baja California on 6 February 2003<sup>51</sup>, and the first **Terek Sandpiper** *Xenus cinereus* for Mexico frequented a locality in southern Baja California in April–May 2002 and again in August 2002–February 2003<sup>19</sup>. Rojas-Soto *et al.*<sup>50</sup> present new data for 11 species from the southern part of the Baja California. A recent two-month survey of Isla

Guadalupe produced 36 species, among them two new for the island, **Spotted Sandpiper** *Actitis macularius* and **Palm Warbler** *Dendroica palmarum*<sup>6</sup>. The nest and eggs of the **Bridled Sparrow** *Aimophila mystacalis* have been described<sup>48</sup>.

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**Argentina**

Winter surveys of the Near-Threatened **Hooded Grebe** *Podiceps gallardoi* since 1998 have further revealed the importance of the Atlantic coast for this species and demonstrated that the Gallegos estuary can be considered a regular locality at this season<sup>50</sup>. **Yellow-billed Tern** *Sterna supercilialis* has been recorded nesting in Buenos Aires province for the first time<sup>57</sup>.

**Brazil**

Cleere<sup>15</sup> provides details of two previously overlooked specimens of **White-winged Potoo** *Nyctibius leucopterus* which presumably relate (based on mensural characteristics) to the until-recently long-lost Atlantic Forest population of the species. Whitney<sup>60</sup> describes field observations of a pair of bushbirds, apparently the extremely poorly known **Rondônia Bushbird** *Clytoctantes atrogularis*, in southern Amazonas. A **Red-backed Hawk** *Buteo polyosoma* was present on Ilha de Cabo Frio, Rio de Janeiro state, on 13 October 1985; the first Brazilian record, although there are vague mentions in the literature for Mato Grosso (or Mato Grosso do Sul) and coastal Santa Catarina<sup>41</sup>. The first observation in Brazil (a sight record) of the globally threatened **Entre Ríos Seedeater** *Sporophila zelichi* has been published, from Rio Grande do Sul, in November 2002<sup>7</sup>. The only specimen of **Broad-billed Prion** *Pachyptila vittata* for Brazil has recently been relocated and its identity confirmed (it being a recently fledged bird)<sup>10</sup>. The incidence of the race *solanderi* of **Southern Giant-petrel** *Macronectes giganteus* has been

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