

NEW BIRDS IN THE PHILATELIC AVIARY

Charles E. Braun -BU 1364

NEW BIRDS

**CINEREOUS TINAMOU, *Crypturellus cinereus*** Tinamidae (011.010)

Surinam, 2009, not yet cataloged, 3 SRD

Length: 12 to 13 inches, sexes alike, resident. Brown with a reddish tinge on the crown and nape.

Habitat: dense undergrowth.

Range: Southeastern Colombia to northeastern Brazil and northern Bolivia.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of Birds of the World, Volume 1.

**RED-LEGGED TINAMOU, *Crypturellus erythropus*** Tinamidae

Surinam, 2009, not yet cataloged, 1.50 SRD

Length: 11 to 13 inches, sexes similar, resident. Barred brown above and pale below with a gray chest and reddish brown face.

Habitat: thickets, forest and bushy grasslands.

Range: North-central Colombia to northeastern Brazil.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of Birds of the World, Volume 1.

**VARIEGATED TINAMOU, *Crypturellus variegatus*** Tinamidae

Surinam, 2009, not yet cataloged, 2.50 SRD

Length: 11 to 12 inches, sexes alike, resident. Barred brown above with a black head and rufous neck and breast.

Habitat: forests and thickets.

Range: Amazonia and the littoral of eastern Brazil.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of Birds of the World,

Volume 1.

**LITTLE CHACHALACA, *Ortalis motmot*** Cracidae

Surinam, 2009, not yet cataloged, 5.50 SRD

Length: 17 to 22 inches, sexes alike, resident. Rufous-brown above and brownish-ashy below with a chestnut head and light blue bill.

Habitat: forest with a dense undergrowth.

Range: Southern Venezuela, the Guianas and adjacent Brazil.

Reference: Delacoeur, J. and D. Amadon. Curassows and Related Birds.

MARAIL GUAN, *Penelope marail* Cracidae The bird on Guyana, 1968, 44 and 74, 10 cents identified as this species in Handbook 106, page 58, is a Spix's Guan, *Penelope jacquacu*.

Surinam, 2009, not yet cataloged, 7.00 SRD

Length: 25 to 27 inches, sexes alike, resident. Glossy olive-green above with a red dewlap, blackish brown head and neck and purplish-red legs.

Habitat: heavy tropical forest usually near water.

Range: Venezuela, the Guianas and adjacent Brazil.

Reference: Delacoeur, J. and D. Amadon. Curassows and Related Birds.



GRAY PETREL, *Procellaria cineria* Procellariidae

French Southern and Antarctic Territories, 2009, not yet cataloged, €0.55

Length: 19 to 20 inches, sexes alike, disperses. Dark with a white underbody.

Habitat: marine and pelagic, mainly cold water.

Range: Southern oceans.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of Birds of the

World, Volume 1.



ORIENTAL HOBBY *Falco severus* Falconidae

Guinea, 2008, not yet cataloged, 5000 francs

Length: 10 to 12 inches, sexes alike, partially migratory. Black above and rufous below with a paler chin and throat.

Habitat: forest with clearings.

Range: Breeds from the Himalayas to Hainan, the Philippines, Java and the Solomons. Himalayan birds winter in southern India and Sri Lanka.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of Birds of the World, Volume 2.

BROWN-NECKED PARROT, *Poicephalus robustus* Psittacidae

All three subspecies (lumped in Clements) are now on stamps

Length: 12 to 14 inches, sexes similar but female has a red forehead, resident. Green with a brownish head, neck and throat.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of Birds of the World, Volume 4.



CAPE PARROT, *Poicephalus robustus robustus*

Ciskei, 1981, 29, 50cents & Kampuchea, 1989, 942, 10riels

Brownish olive head. Habitat: montane mist-belt evergreen forest. Range: Eastern South Africa.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of Birds of the World, Volume 5.

BROWN-NECKED PARROT, *Poicephalus robustus fuscicollis*

Guinea-Bissau, 2008, not yet cataloged, 500 francs

Bluish tinge in head. Habitat: mature wooded savanna. Range: Gambia to Cabinda.

**GRAY-HEADED PARROT, *Poicephalus robustus suahelicus***

Zimbabwe, 2000, Michel 668, \$15

Silvery gray head.

Habitat: woodland.

Range: Southern Rwanda to extreme northern South Africa and Angola.

**RUSTY-BREASTED NUNLET, *Nonnula rubecula* Bucconidae**

This species is on an issue from Staffa.

Surinam, 2009, not yet cataloged, label

Length: 6 inches, sexes alike, resident. Gray-brown above and rufescent below with a white eyering and dark moustachial line is grayish olive-green above and yellow around the eyes and below.

Habitat: humid *terra firma* and *varzea* forest.

Range: Colombia to Paraguay and northeastern Argentina.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of Birds of the World, Volume 7.

**SWALLOW-WING, *Chelidoptera tenebrosa* Bucconidae**

Surinam, 2009, not yet cataloged, 12 SRD

Length: 6 inches, sexes alike, resident. Sooty black with a white rump area and orange-chestnut band on the lower abdomen.

Habitat: open areas surrounded by forest.

Range: Colombia to northern Bolivia and Brazil.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of Birds of the World, Volume 7.



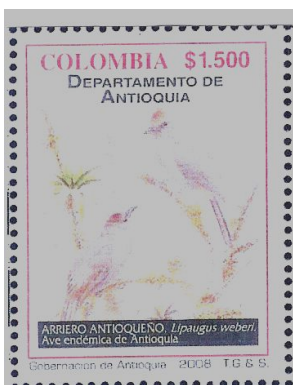
BEARDED TACHURI, *Polystichtus pectoralis* Tyrannidae
Portugal, 2009, not yet cataloged, €2.50

Length: 3 to 4 inches, resident. The male (lower bird) is buffy brown above and cinnamon and yellowish white below with a dark head and white lores; the female (upper bird) has a brown cap and buffy lores.

Habitat: dry grasslands and brushy savanna.

Range: East of the Andes from Colombia to northern Argentina.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of Birds of the World, Volume 9.



CHESTNUT-CAPPED PIHA, *Lipaugus weberi* Cotingidae
Colombia, 2008, not yet cataloged, 1500 pesos

Length: 10 inches, sexes similar, resident. Slaty gray with a chestnut crown.

Habitat: primary premontane wet forest.

Range: Andes of central Colombia.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of Birds of the World, Volume 9.



CHARLES MOCKINGBIRD, *Mimus trifasciatus* Mimidae
Great Britain, 2009, not yet cataloged, 81 pence

Length: 10 inches, sexes alike, resident. Brownish gray above and whitish below with a mottled face and dark patches on the sides of the breast.

Habitat: desert and semi-desert scrub.

Range: Champion and Gardiner Islands, Galapagos.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of Birds of the World, Volume 10.



MASKED LAUGHINGTHRUSH, *Garrulax perspicillatus*
Timaliidae
Surinam, 2008, not yet cataloged, \$3.00

Length: 11 to 12½ inches, sexes alike, resident. Dull plain gray-brown above and grayish-buff below with a grayish head and a large blackish mask.

Habitat: lowlands to 1000 meters in a variety of habitats.

Range: Eastern China and Vietnam.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of Birds of the World, Volume 12.



FOX SPARROW, *Passarella liliaca* Embirizidae
Saint-Pierre & Miquelon, 2009, not yet cataloged, €0.47

Length: 6 to 7 inches, sexes alike, migratory. Dark above and streaked below with a central spot and a rusty rump.

Habitat: breeds in stunted boreal woodland; winters in undergrowth, parks and gardens.

Range: breeds from Labrador to Alaska and western U.S.; winters in the U.S. and Baja California.

Reference: Peterson, R.T. A Field Guide to Western Birds.

Taxonomic Changes

The Cornell Lab of Ornithology periodically updates The Clements Checklist of Birds of the World that we use. Last December they issued an extensive revision. Families were lumped, split and moved, species were lumped, split and deleted and common and scientific names were changed. Changes through Falconiformes are in *Biophilately* 58 #1. Below are the rest of the changes:

Australian Brush-turkey becomes Australian Brush-Turkey

Niuafou Scrubfowl becomes Niuafou Scrubfowl

Green Pheasant is lumped with Ringnecked Pheasant and becomes *Phasianus olchicus versicolor*

Family Cariamidae is now in the (new) order Cariamiformes

American Painted-snipe becomes South American Painted-Snipe

White-backed Stilt is lumped with Black-necked Stilt and becomes *Himantopus mexicanus melanurus*

Slender-billed Gull, Bonaparte's Gull, Andean Gull, Brown-hooded Gull, Red-billed Gull, Silver Gull, Hartlaub's Gull, Black-headed Gull and Gray-headed (now Gray-hooded) Gull are moved from genus *LOTUS* to the (new) genus *Chroicocephalus*

Little Gull is moved from *Larus* to *Hydrocoloeus*

Ross' Gull becomes Ross's Gull

Dolphin Gull, Laughing Gull, Lava Gull and Franklin's Gull are moved from *Larus* to *Leucophaeus*

Mediterranean Gull, Relict Gull, White-eyed Gull, Sooty Gull and Audouin's Gull are moved from *Larus* to *Ichthyaetus*

American Herring Gull is now lumped with European Herring Gull (now Herring Gull) and becomes *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*

Saunders' Tern becomes Saunders's Tern

Xantus' Murrelet becomes Xantus's Murrelet

Pallas' Sandgrouse becomes Pallas's Sandgrouse

Sao Tome Pigeon and Sao Tome Green Pigeon no longer have accent marks

Ducorps' Cuckoo becomes Ducorps's Cuckoo

Edwards' Fig Parrot becomes Edwards's Fig Parrot

Red-throated Parakeet is lumped with Green Parakeet and becomes *Aratinga holochlora rubritorques*

Canary-winged Parakeet becomes White-winged Parakeet

Yellow-faced Parrot is now *Alipiopsitta xanthops*

Ross' Turaco is now Ross's Turaco

Klaas' Cuckoo becomes Klaas's Cuckoo

Sao Tome Scops-Owl no longer has accent marks

Mountain Pygmy-Owl is lumped with Northern Pygmy-Owl and becomes *Glaucidium gnoma gnoma*
 The frogmouth stamp from the Solomon Islands shows a Solomon Islands Frogmouth, *Podargus inexpectatus*

Sao Tome Spinetail no longer has accent marks

Western Long-tailed Hermit becomes Long-billed Hermit

Swallow-tailed Hummingbird is now *Eupetomia*

All Violet-ears become Violetears

Black-billed Streamertail becomes Streamertail

Family Leptosatidae becomes Leptosomidae

Barbels are split into four families:

Capitonidae - *Eubucco* + *Capita*

Semniorthinidae - *Semniornis*

Lybiidae - African taxa

Megaiaimidae - Asian taxa

Saffron Toucanet is *Pteroglossus bailloni*

Delete the cedilla on Aracari

Red-billed Toucan becomes White-throated Toucan

Black-mandibled ibucan is split:

Black-mandibled Toucan, *Ramphastos ambiguus*, stamps from French Guiana and Colombia

Chestnut-mandibled ibucan, *Ramphastos swainsoni*, stamps from Nicaragua and Panama

Lewis' Woodpecker becomes Lewis's Woodpecker

Crimson-mantled is *Colaptes rivolii*

Black-backed Antshrike is *Thamnophiles melanotus*

Family Oxyruncidae (Sharpbill) is reinstated

Black-tailed Tityra and Jamaican Becard are in a new family Tityridae

Blue Manakin becomes Swallow-tailed Manakin

Northern Royal Flycatcher and Amazonian Royal Flycatcher are lumped as Royal Flycatcher,
Onchorhynchus coronatus

Lesser Kiskadee is *Pitangus lector*

Yellow Wagtail becomes Western Yellow Wagtail

Clay-colored Robin becomes Clay-colored Thrush

Bare-eyed Thrush becomes Spectacled Thrush

Delete accent on Pere David's Laughingthrush

Delete accent marks on Sao Tome Sunbird, Sao Tome White-eye, Sao Tome Oriole and Sao Tome Grosbeak

Coral-billed Nuthatch becomes Nuthatch-Vanga

A new family Cnemophilidae (Satinbirds) is placed after Meliphagidae (Honeyeaters) and contains Loria's Satinbird (formerly Loria's Bird-of-Paradise) and Yellow-breasted Satinbird (formerly Yellow-breasted Bird-of-Paradise)

Lawes' Parotia becomes Lawes's Parotia

Cabanis' Bunting becomes Cabanis's Bunting

Wilkins' Finch becomes Wilkins's Finch

Masked Flowerpiercer is *Diglossa cyaneus*

Moriche Oriole is lumped with Epaulet Oriole and becomes *Icterus cayanensis chrysocephalus*

Montezuma Oropendola is *Psarocolius montezuma*

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A final note regarding the sequence of families

As you can tell from the frequent "shake-ups" noted above, the "higher-level" relationships of birds, i.e. the relationships between genera, between families, and between orders - is an area of very active research. We are aware that the sequence of families in Clements, especially among the Passeriformes, does not always reflect this new research. A new arrangement of families is adopted with this update, but one that represents only a first step; expect to see more significant changes introduced in future updates.

As a short-hand guide, the current sequence of families is listed below. Six families no longer are recognized (Tetraonidae, Meleagrididae, Numididae, Stemidae, Rynchopidae, and Sapayoidae), and 10 families are added to the roster (Raphidae, Lybiidae, Megalaimidae, Semnornithidae, Grallariidae, Melanopareidae, Oxyruncidae, Tityridae, Cnemophilidae, and Donacobiidae). The total number of families included in the following list is 207, one of which (Raphidae) is extinct:

Note: Read the table across the page line by line

Struthionidae	Rheidae	Casuariidae	Dromaiidae
Apterygidae	Tinamidae	Anhimidae	Anatidae
Megapodiidae	Cracidae	Phasianidae (includes the former families	
Tetraonidae, Meleagrididae and Numididae)		Odontophoridae	Gaviidae
Podicipedidae	Phoenicopteridae	Spheniscidae	Diomedidae
Procellariidae	Hydrobatidae	Pelecanoididae	Phaethontidae
Sulidae	Pelecanidae	Phalacrocoraciidae	Anhingidae
Fregatidae	Ardeidae	Threskiornithidae	Scopidae
Ciconiidae	Balaenicipitidae	Cathartidae	Pandionidae
Accipitridae	Sagittariidae	Falconidae	Mesitornithidae
Tumidae	Rallidae	Heliornithidae	Rhynchotetidae
Eurypygidae	Otididae	Aramidae	Psophiidae
Gruidae	Cariamidae	Burhinidae	Chionidae
Charadriidae	Pluvianellidae	Dromadidae	Haematopodidae
Ibidorhynchidae	Recurvirostridae	Jacaniidae	Scolopacidae
Glareolidae	Pedionomidae	Thinocoridae	Rostratulidae
Laridae (includes the former families Stemidae and Rynchopidae)			Stercorariidae
Alcidae	Reroclidae	Columbidae	Raphidae
Cacatuidae	Psittacidae	Musophagidae	Opisthocomidae
Cuculidae	Tytonidae	Strigidae	Aegothelidae
Podargidae	Caprimulgidae	Nyctibiidae	Steatornithidae
Apodidae	Hemiprocnidae	Trochilidae	Coliidae
Trogonidae	Todidae	Momotidae	Alcedinidae
Meropidae	Coraciidae	Brachypteraciidae	Leptosomidae
Upupidae	Phoeniculidae	Bucerotidae	Bucconidae
Qalbulidae	Lybiidae	Megalaimidae	Capitonidae
Semnornithidae	Ramphastidae	Indicatoridae	Picidae
Eurylaimidae	Philepittidae	Pittidae	Furnariidae
Thamnophilidae	Formicariidae	Grallariidae	Conopophagidae
Rhinocryptidae	Melanopareidae	Tyrannidae	Oxyruncidae
Cotingidae	Pipridae	Tityridae	Acanthisittidae

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|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Atrichomithidae | Menuridae | Meliphagidae | Cnemophilidae |
| Laniidae | Vireonidae | Campephagidae | Chloropseidae |
| Aegithinidae | Corvidae | Monarchidae | Alaudidae |
| Hirundinidae | Paridae | Remizidae | Aegithalidae |
| Sittidae | Tichodromidae | Certhiidae | Troglodytidae |
| Cinclidae | Pycnonotidae | Regulidae | Cisticolidae |
| Donacobiidae | Sylviidae | Polioptilidae | Muscicapidae |
| Turdidae | Platysteiridae | Rhipiduridae | Zosteropidae |
| Pomatostomidae | Paradoxornithidae | Orthonychidae | Eupetidae |
| Maluridae | Acanthizidae | Epthianuridae | Timaliidae |
| Neosittidae | Climacteridae | Rhabdomithidae | Nectarinidae |
| Melanocharitidae | Petroicidae | Pachycephalidae | Picathartidae |
| Paramythiidae | Dicaeidae | Pardalotidae | Promeropidae |
| Oriolidae | Irenidae | Malaconotidae | Prionopidae |
| Vangidae | Dicruridae | Callaeidae | Grallinidae |
| Corcoracidae | Artamidae | Pityriaseidae | Cracticidae |
| Paradisaeidae | Ptilonorhynchidae | Mimidae | Sturnidae |
| Prunellidae | Motaciliidae | Bombycillidae | Hypocoliidae |
| Rilognatidae | Dulidae | Peucedramidae | Parulidae |
| Coerebidae | Thraupidae | Urocynchramidae | Emberizidae |
| Cardinalidae | Icteridae | Fringillidae | Drepanididae |
| Passeridae | Ploceidae | Estrildidae | Viduidae |

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