

44

COLECCION DE CUADERNOS ESCOLARES

Notas sobre
las Aves del
Volcán Irazú.
J. Fid. Tristan. Nov. y Dic 1921.



Librería Española, Imprenta y Encuadernación
DE MARÍA V. DE LINES
SAN JOSÉ DE COSTA RICA

Notas sobre las aves que se encuentran en
el Cráter del Volcán Irazú

29. Dic 1921. Estuvo hoy en el Colegio de
Santas el Ornitológico Americano Austin Paul
Smith. ^{de} ~~con~~ quien obtuve los siguientes datos
sobre las aves que se encuentran en el
Cráter del Irazú.

1) *Pezopetes capitalis*. Cabanis. -

Ridgway. Birds of North and Middle America.

Part I pag 472.

Descrito por Cabanis en 1860. Colector ?

Lawrence 1868.

Salvin 1870 (Volcán de Chiriquí)

Sebater 1886.

Volcán de Cartago and Irazú distr.

→ Boucard. 1878. Volcán de Irazú

Zeledon. 1882 Volcán de Irazú.

Sexos parecidos. Por encima color uniforme verde
de Oliva, pico negro, patas y dedos morenos oscuros.

Highlands of Costa Rica (Volcán de Cartago, Vol-
can Irazú and Chiriquí. -

2). *Termivora pusilla piloleata*.

Wilsonia pusilla piloleata ? -

Dice el Sr. Smith. : "Noted in the shrubs - along the
Crest of Crater on May 11 and 14th 1920." =

Ave migratoria. Estados Unidos hasta Chiriqui ? =

3) *Junco Vulcani* (Boucard).

Zonotrichia Vulcani { 1878. Colectado y descrito por Boucard
1886. Salvin y Godman Biol
1886, 371. pl 26, fig 2.
1888. Sharpe.

Junco Vulcani. 1878. Ridgway. (summit of Irazú)
1882. Zeledón
1883. Nutting. (summit of Irazú) -
Sexos parecidos.

Austin Paul Smith. Cartago Costa Rica =.
The Auk. Vol XXXVII. October 1920 N° 4
pag. 603.
"Items Relative to Some Costa Rican Birds.

Junco vulcani. We were fortunate enough to
meet with this snow-bird in considerable num
bers during our visit to the Volcano Irazú.

Our observations differed somewhat from those of previous observers inasmuch that we found them among the oak timber, as low as 10,000 ft. as well as above the timber line. What I wish to record is the difference in amount of plumage wear this species is subject to under varying degree of humidity, at the same relative attitude and within an area of a few square miles.

As is well known, the south slope of the Volcano Irazú, although on the Caribbean slope of the continental divide, lies in what is termed the "shadow of the Volcano", and is thus deprived almost entirely, from December to May, and to a considerable degree during the balance of the year, of the perennial moisture carrying clouds that blow in from the East and Northeast. About three miles to the east of the main crater of the Volcano is a pass, through which a road passes that leads to the Volcano Turrialba. As soon as this pass is reached, the rainfall and humidity greatly increase and it is noticeable that pastures and herbaceous vegetation generally do not dry up in the winter and spring months as they

do south of Irazú. The demarcation line between the wet and dry zones is but a couple of hundred feet wide at the pass.

Such individuals of this Junco as were taken on the slope of Irazú were all in very worn plumage, that could not be matched by a single specimen that came under observation taken at the pass or to the eastward.

For the most part these individuals from the humid zone were in comparatively fresh plumage, such as the species should wear at the beginning of the nesting season, and from examination of the sexual organs I judged that the breeding season was near. While I saw no young of the species during my stay (May 3 to 19, 1920) I did shoot a female on the 10th within the dry zone, carrying a crane-fly (*Tipula*) in her bill; and another female was taken on the 6th, while I was making the trip to the crater that had her bill full of dry grass stems.

Fondo José Fidel Tristán
Documento N°44

Fotografía N°78.589

La fotografía tiene imágenes relacionadas con la erupción del Volcán Poás.

Se guarda en el ALBUM DE FOTOGRAFÍAS N°1 DE JOSE FIDEL TRISTAN, para su mejor conservación.

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