BioOne DIGITAL LIBRARY

A compendium of Paraguayan breeding data for nightjars (Caprimulgiformes: Caprimulgidae) and potoos (Nyctibiiformes: Nyctibiidae)

Authors: Smith, Paul, Galeano, Sergio, Lesterhuis, Arne J., Madroño, Alberto, Oviedo-Löwen, Dominic, et al.

Source: Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club, 146(3) : 249-272

Published By: British Ornithologists' Club

URL: https://doi.org/10.25226/bboc.v146i3.2026.a3

The BioOne Digital Library (https://bioone.org/) provides worldwide distribution for more than 580 journals and eBooks from BioOne's community of over 150 nonprofit societies, research institutions, and university presses in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences. The BioOne Digital Library encompasses the flagship aggregation BioOne Complete (https://bioone.org/subscribe), the BioOne Complete Archive (https://bioone.org/archive), and the BioOne eBooks program offerings ESA eBook Collection (https://bioone.org/esa-ebooks) and CSIRO Publishing BioSelect Collection (https://bioone.org/csiro-ebooks).

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Digital Library, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Digital Library content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non-commmercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne is an innovative nonprofit that sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

A compendium of Paraguayan breeding data for nightjars (Caprimulgiformes: Caprimulgidae) and potoos (Nyctibiiformes: Nyctibiidae)

by Paul Smith, Sergio Galeano, Arne J. Lesterhuis, Alberto Madroño, Dominic Oviedo-Löwen & Rebecca L. Smith

Received 29 October 2025; revised 30 April 2026; published 2 September 2026

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:FA364DA3-4C80-4F85-998A-CEFE8F445A37

Summary.—Very few data have been published on the breeding of Paraguayan birds, and those available are typically scattered across relatively low-circulation journals. Here we compile reproductive data from Paraguay for two orders of birds, the Caprimulgiformes and Nyctibiiformes, from published and unpublished sources. Information is provided for eight species of nightjar and three species of potoo. The following species are migratory and are not considered to breed in Paraguay: Lesser Nighthawk *Chordeiles acutipennis*, Common Nighthawk *C. minor* and Band-winged Nightjar *Systellura longirostris bifasciata*. Breeding data for Paraguayan Caprimulgiformes is highly seasonal, being concentrated in late August–January, i.e., the Southern Hemisphere spring and early summer. Additionally, we provide evidence of nest relocation by a Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*.

The Caprimulgiformes and Nyctibiiformes are orders of nocturnal birds, with two families and 40 species occurring in South America (Remsen *et al*. 2025). Despite the diversity of species in the region, their breeding systems, where they are known, tend to be rather conservative and highly seasonal. Among Caprimulgidae most species are ground nesters (some nighthawks are arboreal), typically laying two eggs directly onto the ground with no elaborate nest structure. Eggs may be immaculate to heavily spotted (Cleere & Nurney 1998, Holyoak 2001). Nyctibiidae are arboreal nesters, generally laying a single lightly spotted white egg directly onto a tree branch or post (Cleere & Nurney 1998, Holyoak 2001). Nevertheless, the majority of what is known has been compiled from brief casual observations at scattered locations, and many questions remain to be answered, including whether or not adults are able to transport eggs or young (Cleere & Nurney 1998).

Nineteen species occur in Paraguay—16 species of Caprimulgidae and three species of Nyctibiidae. Published breeding data from the country are available only from scattered records for a small number of species, with most observations being unpublished. Here we aim to summarise available data, supplemented with new observations to build a more complete picture of the breeding behaviour of these species in this under-watched country.

Methods

We collated all Paraguayan breeding records of Caprimulgidae and Nyctibiidae from the published literature, museum specimens, our own field observations and online citizen science platforms (eBird, iNaturalist) with a view to building as complete a picture as possible of reproduction by these families in Paraguay. Breeding records were considered confirmed by the presence of eggs, chicks or incubating adults, and inferred by adults performing distraction displays. Except in a few cases involving poorly known species, we

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

did not include singing or apparently territorial behaviour in this work as their relevance to breeding is not always clear. Citizen science records were included only if a photograph confirming the species was available. Local naturalists were also contacted and asked to contribute unpublished observations, which were accepted provided verifiable data were available (e.g. a photograph or video). These observations are treated separately and the observers listed by name. Where an observation is by one of the authors, their initials are given in parentheses, unless it is a published record in which case the relevant reference is cited. Museum acronyms used are as follows: MVZ (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, CA); NHMUK (Natural History Museum, Tring); NRM (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm).

Following the observations for each species, a series of subheadings summarise the data. Departments: the political departments of Paraguay for which breeding records are available; Extreme dates: summarises the earliest and latest dates for reproductive stages such as incubation, presence of eggs, presence of chicks etc. We include a section on published extralimital reports for published descriptions of breeding data from other countries inhabited by the same subspecies as in Paraguay, although this is not intended to be a complete bibliography. If no subspecies is listed then the species is monotypic. Finally, a comments section places the observations for each species into context and highlights significant reports.

Results

Family Caprimulgidae (nightjars)

NACUNDA NIGHTHAWK *Chordeiles nacunda*

Azara (1805) made the unqualified but accurate statement 'they raise two chicks on the ground'. Two clutches of two eggs and one of a single egg collected by William Foster between 3 and 14 October 1903 at Sapucái, Paraguarí department, at NHMUK (E/1904.7.26.141–144 and E/1904.7.26.306) (Hayes 2014). These are the eggs described by Chubb (1910) as follows: 'One egg…October 3, 1903, is pinkish cream-coloured, mottled with reddish brown and underlying spots of lavender-grey. It measures: axis 1.35 inches; diameter 1.05 [inches] [34.3 × 26.7 mm].' 'Two eggs…October 14. 1903, are cream-coloured, mottled with brown in greater contrast. Axis 1.35 to 1.45 inches; diameter 0.9 to 0.95 [34.3–36.8 × 22.9–24.1 mm].' 'Two eggs…October 13, 1903, are pinkish cream-coloured, heavily blotched with brown. Axis 1.45 inches; diameter 1.0 [36.8 × 25.4 mm].' A female with developed (enlarged) gonads was collected on 9 September 1956, *c*.65 km south-east of Orloff, Boquerón department, indicating breeding activity (Steinbacher 1962).



Figure 1. Nest and eggs of Nacunda Nighthawk *Chordeiles nacunda*, Isla Yacyretá, Itapúa department, Paraguay, 22 November 2024 (Sergio Galeano)

One egg, 15 October 2024, on a patch of bare ground in short-grass pasture at Estancia Arrecife, Concepción department (M. Silvera). A nest with two eggs on bare rocky ground on 22 November 2024 at Isla Yacyretá, Itapúa department (27°28′04″S, 56°45′26″W). The

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

eggs were buffy, heavily marked with irregular reddish-brown and dark brown mottling (Fig. 1). They measured 34 × 24–25 mm. When disturbed on the nest the incubating bird did not perform a distraction display, merely flying a short distance (*c*.2–3 m) and then sitting quietly (SG).

Departments.—Boquerón, Concepción, Itapúa, Paraguarí.

Extreme dates.—Enlarged gonads: 9 September; Eggs: 3 October–24 November.

Published extralimital reports.—*C. n. nacunda* Argentina: Barrows (1884), Pereyra (1932), de la Peña (2013), Salvador & Bodrati (2017). Brazil: Euler (1900), Snethlage (1928), Belton (1984). Uruguay: Dalgleish (1881), Aplin (1894), Harrison (1936), Gore & Gepp (1978).

Comments.—Though widespread, the species' status in Paraguay is unclear. Large flocks of up to 300 individuals were observed roosting on sandy beaches in Asuncion Bay (25°15′49″S, 57°37′47″W) in August 2012 (R. Clay & AJL pers. obs.) and although these winter records may suggest residency (at least in the Chaco region), patterns of occurrence are unclear and movements are probably local, complex and perhaps irregular (Salvador & Bodrati 2017).

In his notes Foster reported 'A rare bird throughout central Paraguay. I have only met with two specimens in eight years, but I know of another which was shot at Asuncion'. This would seem to infer that encountering three nests was a particularly unusual occurrence, perhaps indicating opportunistic breeding?

Schönwetter (1966) stated '*fide* Penard' (one of two brothers active in Suriname in the late 19th and early 20th centuries) that clutches of a single egg are typical of the nominate subspecies, but reports here and those in Salvador & Bodrati (2017) from Argentina confirm that the normal clutch is two eggs.

The lower value (22.9 mm) for the width of the eggs collected by Foster on 14 October 1903 is slightly below the range given for this species by Cleere & Nurney (1998) of 33.5–37.3 × 23.5–27.7 mm.

SHORT-TAILED NIGHTHAWK *Lurocalis semitorquatus*

No reports of breeding in Paraguay.

Vocalisations.—During long-term studies at Reserva Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, singing birds were detected from mid-October until late November during 1994, but those observed in January–February 1995 did not sing. Dawn singing was detected again in mid-September 1995, with vocal activity peaking in late November 1995 to early January 1996. Singing commenced once more in the third week of September 1996. This suggests a similar pattern of seasonal breeding as in other caprimulgids, with territories possibly being established shortly after arrival and peak breeding activity potentially during late October–December.

Published extralimital reports.—*L. s. nattereri* Argentina: Straneck *et al*. (1987). Brazil: Simon & Bustamante (1999).

Comments.—This is a migrant caprimulgid (September–April) occurring mainly in forests east of the Paraguay River, with only marginal occurrence on the west bank of the river. An arboreal nester (Straneck *et al*. 1987, Seutin & Letzer 1995), Fiebrig (1921) erred in describing the species a ground nester. A Paraguayan nest of Short-tailed Nighthawk reported by Bertoni (1923) was later doubted by the observer (Bertoni 1926) and, based on the description, it seems certain to be an error.

BAND-TAILED NIGHTHAWK *Nyctiprogne leucopyga*

No reports of breeding in Paraguay.

Published extralimital reports.—*N. l. majuscula* none.

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

Comments.—A ground nester (Whitney *et al*. 2003). Resident in Paraguay and thus presumably breeds, but restricted to the remote Pantanal ecoregion of northern Alto Paraguay department.

COMMON PAURAQUE *Nyctidromus albicollis*

Five clutches each of two eggs collected during 1900–08 by William Foster, all between 9 and 22 October at Sapucái, Paraguarí department, held in NHMUK (E/1904.7.26.113–114, E/1904.7.26.120–121, E/1904.7.26.307–308 and E/1905.10.13.583–584) (Hayes 2014). These include the four clutches described by Chubb (1910) as follows: 'Four clutches of eggs were collected during the month of October 1903. They vary in ground-colour from greyish pink to creamy, spotted and blotched with pinkish brown and underlying marks of lavender-grey. The measurements are: Axis 1.1 to 1.25 inches; diameter 0.85 to 0.9 inches' [27.9–31.8 × 21.6–22.9 mm]. In his field notes, the collector added: 'The eggs, two in number, are laid on the bare ground, but the bird will never rise unless almost stepped upon, and its plumage is hard to detect in the lights and shadows of the woods' (Chubb 1910).

A nest on 15 August 1995 at Lagunita (Arroyo Morotí), Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department (AM). A single cream-coloured spotted egg had clearly been laid recently as it was not present the previous day. Two eggs were found in the same nest when it was monitored ten days later on 26 August. A fledgling capable of very limited flight on 25 October 2008 was photographed (Fig. 2) at Lagunita, Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department (PS). Nest photographed on 8 October 2012 at Laguna Blanca, San Pedro department, by J. Miller (Fundación Para La Tierra). Unlined depression *c*.90 mm diameter, bordered by a very slightly raised area (seemingly from displacement of leaves from the depression area, rather than by design) of 150–180 mm diameter. The nest was very exposed in a fairly open area, the nearest tree *c*.1.5 m away, with sparse vines and dead branches *c*.1.5 m above it. Two eggs pale pinkish with heavy reddish-brown spotting over the whole surface. Dimensions 28 × 20 mm and 29.0 × 20.5 mm. Images available at http://www.faunaparaguay.com/nyctidromus_albicollis.html.

Nest with two eggs along a trail at Reserva Kanguery, Itapúa department, on 15 September 2014. Eggs were cream-coloured, spotted reddish, but one was distinctly more heavily blotched than the other (AJL; Fig. 3). Nest with two eggs at Jardín Botánico de Asunción, Central department, photographed on 25 October 2014 (A. Caballero). Specimens reported by Foster & Johnson (2017) at Hotel El Tirol, Itapúa department. Two females in January with immature skull and ovaries. Male in January with adult skull and testes 3 × 5 mm. Male in March with non-pneumatised skull and testes 4 × 2 mm.



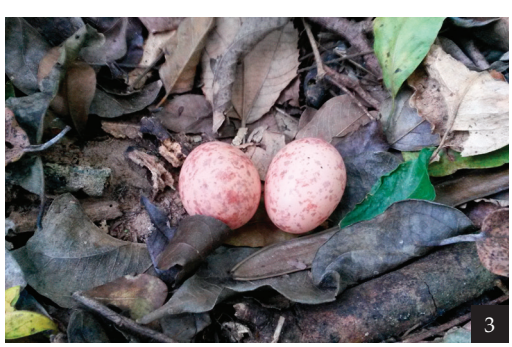


Figure 2. Fledgling of Common Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*, Lagunita, Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, Paraguay, 25 October 2008 (Paul Smith)

Figure 3. Eggs of Common Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis* showing variability of spotting even in a single clutch, Reserva Kanguery, Itapúa department, Paraguay, 15 September 2014 (Arne Lesterhuis)

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use





Figure 4. Nest with two large downy chicks of Common Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*, Puesto Apepu, Parque Nacional Caazapá, Caazapá department, Paraguay, 12 October 2024 (Luis Doldan)

Figure 5. Nest and eggs showing egg covering by Common Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*, Isla Yacyretá, Itapúa department, Paraguay, 10 November 2024 (Paul Smith)

Two recently hatched downy chicks photographed by 'watarumatsunaga' on 6 October 2019 at Hohenhau (26°54'32.44"S, 55°53'30.44"W), Itapúa department, (https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/34006041). Nest with two eggs photographed by L. Recalde at Parque Nacional Serranía San Luis, Concepción department, on 17 October 2020 (https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/272864151). Nest with two large chicks close to fledging at Salto Suizo, Guairá department, on 17 October 2020 (L. Doldan). Adult performing distraction display at Isla Yacyretá, Itapúa department, on 11 September 2022 but nest was located only on 30 September 2022 containing two cream-coloured eggs spotted red (PS).

Nest with two eggs photographed at Cerro Koi, Aregua, Central department, on 15 October 2022. Eggs were laid directly onto the leaf litter under an *Acrocomia aculeata* palm, close to a ravine and adjacent to some bushes *c*.2 m in height (DOL). Nest with two eggs, one more heavily blotched than the other, photographed by A. Bowen at Cerro Guy, Mbocayaty, Escobar, Paraguarí department, on 16 September 2023, one of which seemed to be starting to hatch. A pair of adults was present nearby (https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/609059054). Nest with one egg and one chick at Reserva Natural del Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, on 29 September 2023. The grey-morph male was observed at the nest after dark on 29 September 2023 and a rufous-morph female was brooding at the nest next day (A. Vera).

Nest containing two eggs with similar patterns photographed at Potrero Brachiaria, Concepción department, on 3 November 2023. Approximate dimensions 26 × 19 and 27 × 19 mm (M. Silvera). Nest containing two eggs, one more heavily blotched than the other, photographed by G. Menéndez at Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, on 4 November 2023 (https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/190515756). Nest with two eggs, one more heavily blotched than the other, photographed by V. Weber at Jejuí-Mi, Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, on 3 September 2024 (https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/623329345). Nest with two large downy chicks at Puesto Apepu, Parque Nacional Caazapá, on 12 October 2024 (Fig. 4). The attendant female performed a distraction display when the nest was approached (L. Doldan).

Nest containing two pinkish eggs with sparse light reddish-brown blotching was found on 27 October 2024 at Isla Yacyretá, Itapúa department (SG). On 10 November a female was incubating the eggs which had been moved *c*.40 cm from the original location to the base of a nearby tree. When the bird vacated the nest, it covered one egg completely with a dead leaf, flying quietly away into cover (PS; Fig. 5). On 14 November two small chicks were present, mass 32 and 34 g, respectively, on 15 November (Fig. 6), when they were

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

c.1.5 m from the original location. On the last date the sitting bird performed a distraction display, gaping widely and flapping both spread wings against the ground as if injured (PS, SG).



Figure 6. Chick of Common Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*, Isla Yacyretá, Itapúa department, Paraguay, 15 November 2024 (Sergio Galeano)

Departments.—Caazapá, Canindeyú, Central, Concepción, Guairá, Itapúa, Paraguarí, San Pedro.

Extreme dates.—Eggs: 15 August–4 November. Chicks: 29 September–15 November. Fledglings: 25 October. Immatures: January.

Vocalisations.—During long-term studies at Reserva Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, greatest vocal activity was recorded from mid-July until the second half of September, followed by a near-total cessation (perhaps corresponding with the nesting period). Nevertheless, the species does vocalise occasionally throughout the year and vocalising is not strictly associated with breeding.

Published extralimital reports.—*N. a. derbyanus* Argentina: Bodrati (2004), Cockle *et al*. (2016), Moresco (2018), de la Peña (2019). Bolivia: Pinto-Ledezma & Aponte Justiniano (2013), Peñaranda Barrios (2023). Brazil: Euler (1900), Ihering (1900), Snethlage (1928), Mitchell (1957), Salles (1988), Andrade (1996), Alvarenga (1999), Vasconcelos *et al*. (2003), Marini *et al*. (2007, 2012), Luz *et al*. (2011), Maurício *et al*. (2013), Nacinovic (2018), Studer & Crozariol (2025).

Comments.—Measurements of Paraguayan eggs (26.0–31.8 × 19.0–22.9 mm) are towards the smaller end of the range (27.2–35.1 × 19.0–24.6 mm) for this species given by Cleere & Nurney (1998).

SICKLE-WINGED NIGHTJAR *Eleothreptus anomalus*

No reports of breeding in Paraguay.

Published extralimital reports.—Argentina: Krauczuk (2013), Fariña *et al*. (2018), Bodrati *et al*. (2019); Brazil: von Pelzeln (1868), Ihering (1902), Lowen (1999), Accordi (2008).

Comments.—A widespread but fairly local resident in Paraguay. Although no concrete breeding data are available for Paraguay, presumed immatures were recorded on Isla Yacyretá, where at least three were trapped in pre-definite plumage in August–September 2007. They had clear barring on the tips of the primaries (similar to immature White-winged Nightjar, see Pople 2003), whereas a female caught in April 2007 had more diffuse barring towards the tip. Females also appear to have white-tipped rectrices (like adult males), which were absent in the presumed immatures. Noteworthy was the mass of the female (67 g), significantly heavier than males trapped at the same time (45.0–53.5 g; n = 8) and which may indicate that the female was gravid. However, breeding at this time of year would be unusual.

WHITE-WINGED NIGHTJAR *Eleothreptus candicans*

Nest, eggs and chicks illustrated and described by Clay *et al*. (2014) from Aguara Ñu, Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department. Nest a patch of bare earth *c*.300 mm in diameter largely exposed from above but partially obscured from the side by a *Mimosa dolens* (Fabaceae) shrub. Surrounding vegetation was 30–50 cm tall, with

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use







Figure 7. Eggs of White-winged Nightjar *Eleothreptus candicans*, Aguara Ñu, Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, Paraguay (Rob Pople)

Figure 8. Nestlings of White-winged Nightjar *Eleothreptus candicans* showing size asymmetry, Aguara Ñu, Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, Paraguay (Rob Pople)

Figure 9. Fledglings of White-winged Nightjar *Eleothreptus candicans*, Estancia Laguna Blanca, San Pedro department, Paraguay, 10 November 2005 (Paul Smith)

Campomanesia adamantium (Myrtaceae) among the dominant species. Two eggs (28.7–28.9 × 21.3–21.4 mm, mass 7.5–7.6 g) present from at least 22–29 November 1997, and one hatched on 10 December. Eggs were pale creamy brown, with a fairly uniform light covering of darker brown and some greyer speckling. A recently fledged juvenile was observed in early January. Distraction displays were observed when eggs were in the nest.

In a detailed study of breeding biology, Pople (2003, 2014) noted males displaying at leks sporadically during the full moon in August, but this became more prominent from September to December. Incubation period 17–19 days, and two nesting attempts documented during a single season, the first in late September/October and then October/December. Eggs pale cream-beige, with variable dark brown and mauve-grey speckling and blotching. Difference in pattern within each clutch, with one more densely marked than the other. Measurements 26.7–29.9 × 19.8–21.7 mm, mass 5.8–7.5 g (n = 14) (Fig. 7). Hatching success 86% and chick growth was often asymmetrical, with the smaller often dying (Fig. 8). Parental care by female alone.

Two fledglings photographed (illustrated and described) on termite mounds on 10 November 2005 at Estancia Laguna Blanca, San Pedro department (Fig. 9; Smith *et al*. 2006). Guest *et al*. (2020) described distraction displays by females at Agroforestal Río Verde, San Pedro department on 27 September 2014 (nest or chicks not located) and on 27 October 2015 when a known nest was approached.

Departments.—Canindeyú, San Pedro.

Extreme dates.—Courtship display: late August–December. Eggs: 25 September–29 November. Chicks: 14 October–17 December. Fledglings: 10 November–early January.

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

Published extralimital reports.—None.

Comments.—A very local Cerrado endemic resident in Paraguay. The species' display was described by Clay *et al*. (2000).

LITTLE NIGHTJAR *Setopagis parvula*

Two nests each with two eggs on 12 October and 18 November collected during 1900–08 at Sapucái, Paraguarí department, by William Foster and housed at NHMUK (E/1904.7.26.219–220 and E/1904.7.26.299–300) (Hayes 2014). These were described by Chubb (1910) as follows: 'Two eggs were obtained on the same date and another clutch on October 12, 1903. They are pale cream-coloured, blotched with brown and zigzag markings of the same colour, and with underlying blotches of lavender-grey. The measurements are: Axis 1.05 to 1.1 inches; diameter 0.8 [inches] [26.7–27.9 × 20.3 mm].' A female with developed (enlarged) gonads was collected on 18 October 1955 at 50 km south of Orloff, Boquerón department, indicating breeding activity (Steinbacher 1962).

Photograph of an egg and a chick on 23 October 1996 at Parque Nacional Serranía San Luis, Concepción department, by M. Robbins (Fig. 10). From the scale provided in the picture the egg was *c*.27 × 20 mm and was very similar in colour to that described by Chubb (1910). Downy chick greyish, with irregular darker scrawls and apparently blackish bare skin. This is presumed to be the nest and young referred to in Robbins *et al*. (1999). Female specimen (NRM 947259) with brood patch collected at Estancia Apami, Amambay department, on 9 October 1994 (Ericsson & Sosa 2020). Two large fledglings at Parque Nacional Cerro Corá, Amambay department, on 1 October 2023 (F. Capli). Specimens reported by Foster & Johnson (2017) at Hotel El Tirol, Itapúa department. Testes of males enlarged (12–15 × 5–7 mm) September to December. Female with white shelled egg (25 × 19 mm) in oviduct in September and enlarged oviduct and 7 mm ovum in October. Females in January with smooth or post-breeding ovaries. Mated pair in September.

Nest with two eggs photographed on 5 November 2022 at Asunción Bay, Central department. Eggs were not measured; although there was a noticeable difference in size, their coloration and density of markings were similar (AJL; Fig. 11). Fledglings capable of flight observed at night at Fortín Toledo, Boquerón department, on 8 December 2022 (PS). Fledgling photographed at Cerro Corá National Park, Amambay department, by E. Romero on 29 September 2023 (https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/191621329). Fledgling photographed at Reserva Privada Yerba Selecta, Bella Vista Sur, Itapúa department, on 14 October 2024 by J. Pereira (https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/615755630).



10


11

Figure 10. Chick and egg of Little Nightjar *Setopagis parvula*, Parque Nacional Serranía San Luis, Concepción department, Paraguay, 23 October 1996 (Mark Robbins)

Figure 11. Nest and eggs of Little Nightjar *Setopagis parvula*, Asuncion Bay, Central department, Paraguay, 5 November 2022 (Arne Lesterhuis)

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

Departments.—Amambay, Boquerón, Central, Concepción, Itapúa, Paraguarí.

Extreme dates.—Enlarged gonads: September–December. Eggs: 9 October–18 November. Chick: 1–23 October. Fledglings: 29 September–8 December.

Published extralimital reports.—Argentina: Friedmann (1927), Smyth (1928), Pereyra (1938), Klimaitis (1975), Baliño (1984), de la Peña (1987, 2005), Di Giacomo (2005), Salvador & Bodrati (2013). Bolivia: Brace & Hornbuckle (1998). Brazil: Fry (1970), Belton (1984), Melo *et al*. (2000), Marini *et al*. (2012). Colombia: Hilty & Brown (1986). Uruguay: Gore & Gepp (1978).

Comments.—Purportedly resident in Paraguay, but numbers vary considerably over the year and poorly understood local movements clearly occur (Smith 2016). The species seems to be less common in winter, suggesting at least partial migration. Measurements of Paraguayan eggs (25.0–27.9 × 19.0–20.3 mm) are consistent with the range given for this species (24.0–28.8 × 18.2–21.0 mm) by Cleere & Nurney (1998).

LONG-TRAINED NIGHTJAR *Hydropsalis forcipata*

No concrete evidence of breeding, but a male (possibly the same individual) held a territory at the same precise locality, Zanja de Pirapó, Itapúa department, from 23 September 2014 (Hostettler & Smith 2014) until at least 17 August 2024 (A. Vera) and was very responsive to playback. Males are known to be highly faithful to display arenas where they breed in Argentina and Brazil (Olmos & Rodrigues 1990, Bodrati & Cockle 2012). A female was photographed nearby on 11 November 2024 by M. Saldívar.

Departments.—Possibly Itapúa.

Extreme dates.—Territory: 17 August–23 September.

Published extralimital reports.—Argentina: Bodrati & Cockle (2012). Brazil: Santos Morães & Krul (1995), Pichorim (2002).

Comments.—Status in Paraguay uncertain. Generally considered to be resident across its range, but there are very few records from Paraguay, and these are all from the breeding season. Probably under-recorded, the population is undoubtedly small, but species may be expanding its range in Paraguay.

SPOT-TAILED NIGHTJAR *Hydropsalis maculicaudus*

No reports of breeding in Paraguay.

Published extralimital reports.—Brazil: Snethlage (1935), Nacinovic (2018), Studer & Crozariol (2025). Colombia: (Hilty & Brown 1986). French Guiana: Ingles *et al*. (2010). Guyana: Penard & Penard (1910). Mexico: Zimmerman (1957), Binford (1989), Moreno *et al*. (2014). Nicaragua: Howell (1972). Suriname: Haverschmidt (1968, 1972), Haverschmidt & Mees (1994).

Comments.—Known from only a handful of Paraguayan localities in Alto Paraguay (July), Alto Paraná (undated), Amambay (June), Canindeyú (September), Caazapá (September, October), San Pedro (May) and Central departments (December) (Bodrati & Areta 2010). Southern South American populations are typically considered resident, however there is no evidence of the species' regular occurrence in Paraguay, and all reports involve single records at each locality. Indeed, all published breeding reports of the species are from north of the equator. Nevertheless, the presence of displaying and singing birds during the probable breeding season in Canindeyú (17–19 September), Caazapá (6 October) and Central departments (14 December) clearly indicates nesting could occur, but the lack of confirmation suggests the species is a vagrant or perhaps undergoing expansion.

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use



Figure 12. Nest with two trampled eggs of Scissor-tailed Nightjar *Hydropsalis torquata*, Tujukua, Cordillera department, Paraguay, 19 October 2024 (Dominic Oviedo-Löwen)

SCISSOR-TAILED NIGHTJAR *Hydropsalis torquata*

A nest with two eggs amongst rocks at Tujukua, Cordillera department, on 19 October 2024 (Fig. 12). The female was attending the nest and spread its wings in distraction display. It was also observed to cover the eggs with the right wing. The nest was unfortunately trampled by a dog during the observation (DOL).

Departments.—Cordillera.

Extreme dates.—Eggs: 19 October.

Published extralimital reports.—*H. t. furcifer* Argentina: Alonso (1974), Baliño (1984), de la Peña (1987), Pautasso & Cazenave (2002), Quiroga & Navarro (2020). Brazil: Belton (1984), Vasconcelos (1999). Uruguay: Gore & Gepp (1978).

Comments.—For such a common and conspicuous species, surprisingly little is known about breeding. Indeed, the species' status in Paraguay is far from clear. The vast majority of records are during April–October, suggesting the bulk of the population is migratory (or on passage), but small numbers are present in the Chaco and Paraguay River basins during the breeding season and some of these evidently attempt to breed.

OCELLATED POORWILL *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*

Nest with two uniformly cinnamon chicks photographed at Reserva Natural Tapytá, Caazapá department, on 18 September 2015 (Fig. 13). The attending adult performed a distraction display when the nest was approached, flapping along the ground with wings and tail spread as if injured (Fig. 14), before flying up to a low perch and drooping the wings (L. Pérez de Molas). Nest with two immaculate pinkish-white eggs (25 × 17–18 mm) on 29 September 2024 at Estancia Nueva Gambach, Itapúa department (PS). At the same site a distraction display was



Figure 13. Chicks of Ocellated Poorwill *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*, Reserva Natural Tapytá, Caazapá department, Paraguay, 18 September 2015 (Lídia Pérez de Molas).

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use





Figure 14. Adult female Ocellated Poorwill *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus* performing distraction display, Reserva Natural Tapytá, Caazapá department, Paraguay, 18 September 2015 (Lídia Pérez de Molas)

Figure 15. Nest and eggs of Ocellated Poorwill *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*, Estancia Nueva Gambach, Itapúa department, Paraguay, 29 September 2024 (Paul Smith)

observed on 18 September, which may coincide with the early egg-laying period (RS). On 29 September at *c*.10.00 h, a rufous-morph female flushed with exaggerated flight, in the same place where the bird had previously flushed. The bird clattered clumsily and conspicuously through the vegetation and landed on a liana in cover *c*.6 m away (PS). On inspection of the area where it flushed, two white eggs with a pale pinkish tinge were found in leaf litter at the edge of the trail at the base of a tree (Fig. 15). The eggs measured 25 × 17 and 25 × 18 mm, respectively, and the flattened area where they were located measured *c*.120 × 100 mm in the leaf litter. After nightfall on the same day a male was photographed on the nest at *c*.21.15 h (A. Vera). On 3 October the female was again present incubating at 11.00 h, but allowed much closer approach, refusing to fly even when the observer was within 1 m for several minutes. It was hypothesised that the eggs may have hatched or been close to hatching, reflected in the increased investment by the sitting female. Females are exceptionally well camouflaged amongst leaf litter by day, with their rufous plumage blending into the background, and spotting helping to break up the outline. The eggs were

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

still present on 6 October at 15.00 h with the female sitting. By 12 October only one egg was present, and on 15 October none was found.

Departments.—Caazapá, Itapúa.

Extreme dates.—Eggs: 18?/29 September–17 October. Chicks: 18 September.

Vocalisations.—During long-term studies at Reserva Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, singing began in August (intensifying towards the end of the month) and had ceased by mid-October (approximating to the nesting period). Occasional vocalisations were reported year-round (e.g., June 1995, January, June, July 1996).

Published extralimital reports.—*N. o. ocellatus* Argentina: Bodrati *et al*. (2010), Baigorria & Bodrati (2013). Brazil: Bokermann (1978), Silva *et al*. (2006), Lima *et al*. (2008), Kirwan (2009). Ecuador: Hill & Greeney (2000). Peru: Raine (2007).

Comments.—Resident in Paraguay. Few nests have ever been reported, but data from Paraguay are broadly consistent with observations in neighbouring Argentina and Brazil and support a suggested breeding season south of the equator from September–December, i.e., the warmest and wettest period of the year (Silva *et al*. 2006, Kirwan 2009, Bodrati *et al*. 2010). The clutch of two eggs and propensity to nest close to trails is consistent with previous observations (Anderson 2000, Kirwan 2009), although the latter is probably an artefact of the fact that such nests are more easily found.

The behaviour of a sitting female in Ecuador in response to approaching observers, reported by Hill & Greeney (2000), was remarkably similar to that we observed, with the adult first flushing into cover a short distance away but later becoming 'comfortable' with their presence and permitting extremely close approach. Silva *et al.* (2006) suggested that such increased confidence is shown by the sitting bird as hatching approaches, which is also consistent with our findings.

Egg colour reported by Hill & Greeney (2000)—pale tan with a hint of orange and sparsely blotched with tan at the thicker end—and their estimated size (larger at 32 × 19 mm) differed from those in Paraguay. The egg colour we observed is much closer to that in southern Brazil, described as immaculate yellowish white by Bokermann (1978). However, slightly darker markings were reported on eggs of Brazilian birds by Sick (1997), Silva *et al.* (2006) and Lima *et al*. (2008). The two eggs in the Itapúa department nest (25 × 17–18 mm) were at the lower range of the length previously reported, and slightly narrower than those previously documented at 26.2 mm (25.2–28.0 mm) × 19.8 mm (19.0–20.5 mm) (Schönwetter 1966). Bokermann (1978) reported egg mass as 5.4 and 5.5 g for an August nest in Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Silva *et al*. (2006) mentioned that both sexes incubate the eggs in Espírito Santo, Brazil, with the female present at least during the morning hours (pre-midday) and a single observation of the male incubating after dark, suggesting that the sexes follow different routines. This is consistent with our observations.

Note that the nest report for this species from Canindeyú department by Madroño-Nieto & Esquivel (1997) actually corresponds to *Antrostomus rufus* (Bodrati & Baigorria 2013; see below for additional unpublished data).

SILKY-TAILED NIGHTJAR *Antrostomus sericocaudatus*

Bertoni (1919) reported finding 'several nests with two white eggs' at Puerto Bertoni and 'Ighuasu', Alto Paraná department, but provided no further data. An incubating adult was flushed from a nest on 10 November 2017 and a single downy chick (Fig. 16) estimated at 12–15 days old was present on 5 December 2017 at Estancia Nueva Gambach, Itapúa department (Smith & Smith 2024). The authors hypothesised that laying took place around 1–4 November and hatching around 20–23 November.

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

Departments.—Alto Paraná, Itapúa.

Extreme dates.—Eggs: 1–10 November? Chicks: 20? November–5 December.

Published extralimital reports.—*A. s. sericocaudatus* Argentina: Partridge (1956), Chebez *et al*. (1988), Krauczuk (2013), Bodrati & Cockle (2018).

Vocalisations.—During long-term studies at Reserva Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, vocalisations were detected from mid-July and continued until mid-September. Occasionally also heard in February, March and May.



Figure 16. Chick of Silky-tailed Nightjar *Antrostomus sericocaudatus*, Estancia Nueva Gambach, Itapúa department, Paraguay, 5 November 2017 (Rebecca Smith)

Comments.—Presumably resident in Paraguay, but the species is difficult to detect when it is not vocalising.

RUFOUS NIGHTJAR *Antrostomus rufus*

Distraction display observed by a nesting bird 'fluttering along on the ground' at 'forest edge near a weed field' at noon near Hotel Tirol, Itapúa department, on 4 November 1981 (Foster & Johnson 2017). Broken eggshell with 'cream-colored background with irregular light brown markings' collected (MVZ 13597: https://arctos.database.museum/guid/MVZ:Egg:13597) but no chick was found.

Nest with a single egg (undescribed) on 17 October 1997 in a 'patch of low forest close to flooded forest' at Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department (Madroño-Nieto & Esquivel 1997). Ascribed by the authors to *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*, but actually corresponds to *Antrostomus rufus* (Bodrati & Baigorria 2013). The egg was 'white with violaceous spotting.'

Nest with two eggs (not described) located following a distraction display at Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, in low forest on the Arroyo Morotí trail, 30 September 2015 (Guest *et al*. 2020). Distraction display 'near a chick' photographed on 17 October 2020 at Parque Nacional Serranía San Luís, Concepción department by L. Recalde (https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/272864071), and a photograph of the chick is available.

Departments.—Canindeyú, Concepción, Itapúa.

Extreme dates.—Eggs: 30 September–4 November. Chick: 17 October.

Published extralimital reports.—*A. r. rutilus* Argentina: Hartert & Venturi (1909), Ihering (1914), Salvador *et al*. (2014). Brazil: Ihering (1914), Maurício *et al*. (2013).

Vocalisations.—During long-term studies at Reserva Bosque Mbaracayú consistent vocal activity was recorded from mid-August until the second half of November, with greatest activity during the full moon and little or none on moonless nights. The vocal period possibly ends earlier in the Atlantic Forest (late October) than in the Cerrado (second half of November). Calling also ceased during rainy periods. During 1996 singing began earlier, in late June.

Comments.—A widespread and fairly common resident in Paraguay.

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

Family Nyctibiidae (potoos)

GREAT POTOO *Nyctibius grandis*

The only breeding report in Paraguay was of a nesting bird at Estancia Kamba Akâ, Alto Paraguay department, on 16 September 1997 (Clay *et al*. 1998, Capper *et al*. 2001, Guyra Paraguay 2004). The nest was 7 m above ground in an emergent tree (height 10 m) 2 m higher than the scrub-forest canopy and 5 m from a track. A single large white egg was located in the depression left by a broken branch immediately adjacent to the main trunk. A photograph of the nest taken by C. P. Kennedy appeared in Clay *et al*. (1998). The locality was originally reported erroneously as Estancia Campo Grande (Clay *et al*. 1998, Capper *et al*. 2001) but was corrected in Guyra Paraguay (2004).

Departments.—Alto Paraguay.

Extreme dates.—Eggs: 16 September.

Published extralimital reports.—*N. g. grandis* Brazil: Euler (1900), Sick (1951), Lopes *et al*. (2013), Pérez-Granados & Schuchmann (2020), Studer & Crozariol (2025). Colombia: Hilty & Brown (1986). Ecuador: Cisneros-Heredia (2006). Guyana: Penard & Penard (1908). Suriname: Haverschmidt (1948). Venezuela: Van der Werf (1988), Navarro *et al*. (2011).

Comments.—Presumably resident in Paraguay, but known from only a handful of mostly undocumented records in the extreme northern Chaco of Paraguay, in Alto Paraguay department. Often considered monotypic (Cohn-Haft 1999) but Holyoak (2001) recognised two subspecies. Here we include only breeding reports attributed to the nominate in South America, rather than the geographically more distant *N. g. guatemalensis* in Central America.

LONG-TAILED POTOO *Nyctibius aethereus*

Breeding documented 1.5 km east of Jejuí-Mi, Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, between late August and November 1995 (Madroño-Nieto &



Figure 17. Incubating adult Long-tailed Potoo *Nyctibius aethereus*, 1.5 km east of Jejuí-Mi, Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, Paraguay, August/November 1995 (Alberto Madroño)

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

Esquivel 1997; Fig. 17). The nest was in the knot of a *Chorisia* sp. tree (Bombacaceae) *c*.10 m above ground and was first observed on 29 August 1995, when an adult was possibly incubating. A small white chick was visible on 9 October 1995, when feeding was observed and considerable vocal activity was heard in the vicinity (barking calls and typical *Uáaaauu* song). On 10 October 1995 the eyes of the chick were open and the primary feather sheaths were observed to be long. When unattended by the adults the chick lay flattened against the tree. Both adults took turns to tend the chick, although it was also left unattended for short periods. The chick was still present on 12 October (when it was fairly large and the tail was noted to be of median length) but had left by some point on or prior to 19 October. A month later on 20 November 2025 the fledgling was observed within 30 m of the nest. The tail was not yet full length, and the head was a paler than that of the adults. It was probably still dependent on the adults for food.

Departments: Canindeyú.

Extreme dates: Eggs: late August. Chick: 9–12 October; Fledgling: 19 October–20 November.

Published extralimital reports: *N. a. aethereus* none.

Vocalisations.—During acoustic surveys at Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú vocalisations were heard from 29 August 1995 until mid-January 1996. On 30 August 1995 an individual gave a loud *Uáaaauu* call four times between 04.14 and 04.54 h (*c*.20 minutes before sunrise), however the birds did not vocalise close to the nest when the egg was present. On 8 (full moon) and 10 September 1995 two were observed (perhaps a pair?) in possible territorial flights during which they gave multiple barking calls. On 11 September 1995 contact barks were heard at 03.30 h and an individual was observed incubating at 04.30 h. At 05.03 h a *meow* call was heard near the nest and a few minutes later a bird approached in flight giving a barking call, followed by a changeover with the sitting bird. Vocalisations were heard near the nest following hatching.

Comments.—Anti-predator behaviour (elevating the head to point skywards) was observed by incubating adults in the presence of Plush-crested Jay *Cyanocorax chrysops* (29 August 1995) and Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus* (11 September 1995). An individual captured an insect on the ground shortly after finishing its incubation duties at 17.57 h on 9 October 1995.

A photograph of a nesting bird at Zanja Morotí, Concepción department and identified as this species in Laubmann (1940: 16) is in fact a Common Potoo *N. griseus* (see below) based on the relatively short tail, the lack of a white shoulder patch and the clear black moustachial stripe.

A rare resident in the Atlantic Forest of the Oriental region in Paraguay.

COMMON POTOO *Nyctibius griseus*

First breeding report by Padre Blas Noseda in Azara (1805) who collected a bird on 29 November (year not stated), possibly close to San Ignacio Guazú, Misiones department, where he was the parish priest. The nest had been located two days earlier by an unnamed individual who noted it was sitting on two brown spotted eggs (‘pardos salpicados’). The eggs were already broken and had been abandoned when the bird was collected. The eggs were described as sited in a small hollow on a dry branch, a third of the way up the tree, and the nest lacked any material or lining. The female was on the nest and the observer was able to touch her while incubating. The report of two eggs would be highly anomalous and potentially erroneous for a potoo, but this was a secondary account by an untrained observer.

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use





Figure 18. Nest and egg of Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus*, Coronel Bogado, Itapúa department, Paraguay, 21 November 2012 (Paul Smith)

Figure 19. Nest of Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus* with a single large chick, Refugio Biológico Mbaracyú, Canindeyú department, Paraguay, 22 February 2021 (Oscar Rodríguez)

Laubmann (1940) illustrated a bird incubating an egg in early December 1931 at Zanja Morotí, Concepción department, which he erroneously identified as a Long-tailed Potoo. The nest was on a fence post but was predated by a flock of Plush-crested Jays *Cyanocorax chrysops* a few days later (Laubmann 1940). A male and female with enlarged gonads were collected on 14 January 1957 at Orloff, Boquerón department, indicating breeding activity (Steinbacher 1962).

A nest with a downy chick and sitting adult at Aguara Ñu, Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department on 11 November 2000 (AJL). A nest with a single white egg with irregular pale brownish-purple flecks and blotches in a forest island on the road to Isla Alta, near the town of Coronel Bogado, Itapúa department, on 21 November 2012 (Fig. 18). The nest was in the top part of a rotting fence stump at a height of 175 cm, with the unlined cup measuring 75 × 85 mm. An adult was incubating the egg (dimensions 43 × 29 mm; PS). A nest with a single white egg with darker speckling was photographed at Agroforestal Río Verde, San Pedro department, on 28 December 2016 by J. Dickens (https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/46030361). Three specimens reported by Foster & Johnson (2017) at Hotel El Tirol, Itapúa department, in October. Two males with testes 10 × 8–9 mm. Female with largest ovum yolked and 25 mm diameter, and two unyolked (3.5 mm diameter). Oviduct greatly enlarged. Nest with adult and chick at Refugio Biológico Mbaracayú (Itaipú Reserve), Canindeyú department, on 19 February 2019 by S. D. Ríos. Fledgling photographed at Parque Nacional Ybycuí, Paraguarí department, on 12 January 2020 by L. Recalde (https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/199111901) and an adult at a nest with a small chick also there on 14 December 2019, photographed by E. Romero (https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/193356841). Nest with an egg and sitting adult at Aguara Ñu, Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, on 18 October 2020, photographed by O. Rodríguez (https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/272582271). Nest with a single large chick attended by a rufous-morph adult at Refugio Biológico Mbaracyú, Canindeyú department, on 22 February 2021 photographed by O. Rodríguez (Fig. 19). Nest with a single large chick near the lagoon at Estancia Nueva Gambach, Itapúa department, on 6–7 January 2023 (A. Vera).

Departments.—Boquerón, Canindeyú, Concepción, Itapúa, Misiones?, Paraguarí, San Pedro.

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

Extreme dates.—Enlarged gonads: 14 January. Eggs: 17 October–28 December. Chicks: 14 December–22 February. Fledgling: 12 January.

Published extralimital reports: *N. g. griseus* Argentina: Saibene (1987), de la Peña (2011, 2019), Moresco (2019), Quiroga & Llugdar (2019), de Boever *et al*. (2023). Brazil: Goeldi (1896, 1902), Euler (1900), Ihering (1900, 1914), Santos (1942), Pinto (1953), Teixeira *et al*. (1983), Belton (1984), Sick (1993), Lopes & dos Anjos (2005), Mendonca *et al*. (2009), Corbo & Maccarão (2010), Cestari *et al*. (2011, 2018), Sazima (2011), Marini *et al*. (2012), Lopes *et al*. (2013), Maurício *et al*. (2013), Nacinovic (2018), Pérez-Granados & Schuchmann (2020), Studer & Crozariol (2025). Colombia: Friedman & Smith (1950), Borrero (1970), Hilty & Brown (1986). Ecuador: Greeney *et al*. (2008). Suriname: Haverschmidt (1958), Haverschmidt & Mees (1994). Trinidad: Muir & Butler (1925), Belcher & Smooker (1936), Snow & Snow (1964), ffrench (1991). Uruguay: Azpiroz (2001). Venezuela: Tate (1994).

Vocalisations.—During long-term studies at Reserva Bosque Mbaracayú, Canindeyú department, vocal activity began in early to mid-September around full moon (occasionally in late August), continuing until mid-November. Song was also heard occasionally during January to mid-February, but usually only briefly. No vocal activity occurs from May–July.

Comments.—Present year-round, but numbers clearly augmented at times as a result of poorly understood movements (DeGroote *et al*. 2020). The measurement of the only Paraguayan egg for which data are available (43 × 29 mm) is longer than the range given for the species (35.9–41.5 × 25–32 mm) by Cleere & Nurney (1998). Fiebrig (1921) provided some general information about this species' breeding in a Paraguayan context.

Discussion

Breeding data are provided for eight species of nightjar and three species of potoo. Nearly all records are from the Oriental region of Paraguay, with just one in the Chaco region west of the Paraguay River. The following species are migratory and do not breed in the country: Lesser Nighthawk *Chordeiles acutipennis*, Common Nighthawk *C. minor* and Band-winged Nightjar *Systellura longirostris bifasciata*. A statement by Padre Blas Noseda in Azara (1805) that the Common Nighthawk ('Ybyyau Jaspeado') nests on the ground in Paraguay is clearly a case of mistaken identity. The species is a Nearctic migrant that breeds in the Northern Hemisphere.

No breeding data are available for five species: *Nyctiprogne leucopyga*, *Hydropsalis forcipata*, *H. maculicaudus*, *Eleothreptus anomalus* and *Lurocalis semitorquatus*. Spot-tailed Nightjar may breed, but is known from very few records and it may be a vagrant or a species that is only recently expanding its range into Paraguay. Long-trained Nightjar probably breeds based on the presence of a territory-holding male and observations of a female in the vicinity, but again concrete proof is lacking. The other three species certainly do breed, but documentation is non-existent. The status of Scissor-tailed Nightjar in Paraguay is uncertain. It is common in winter and on passage, but there are few records in the breeding season and it may breed only in small numbers or do so only opportunistically.

Breeding data for Paraguayan Caprimulgiformes is highly seasonal and concentrated between late August and January, corresponding to the Southern Hemisphere spring and early summer. This is the warmest and wettest period of the year, and breeding at this time is expected given the various species' largely insectivorous diets.

Observations of incubation by both sexes in two species (*Nyctidromus albicollis* and *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*) with grey and rufous morphs raise some interesting questions. In both cases the rufous-morph female was observed incubating by day (when they are well camouflaged against the leaf litter) and the duller grey-morph male was present after

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

TABLE 1

Comparative egg data for Paraguayan Caprimulgidae and Nyctibiidae that are confirmed to breed or likely to do so. Species omitted as being non-breeders are Lesser Nighthawk *Chordeiles acutipennis*, Common Nighthawk *C. minor* and Band-winged Nightjar *Systellura longirostris bifasciata*. Under 'egg measurements' Py = extreme measurements for Paraguayan eggs and is compiled from data provided in the main text. G = extreme measurements globally, from Cleere & Nurney (1998) and Holyoak (2001) unless otherwise stated. * As previously noted by Schönwetter (1966), in comparison to other potoos, the dimensions of this single egg (from French Guiana) appear small for the size of the bird and should perhaps be treated with caution; in any case, this measurement would refer to *N. a. longicaudatus* and the subspecies present in Paraguay is *N. a. aethereus*.

	Eggs	**Egg measurements**	**Departments with breeding records**
CAPRIMULGIDAE			
Chordeiles nacunda	Buff-coloured, heavily marked with irregular reddish-brown and dark brown mottling	Py: 34.3–36.8 × 22.9–26.7 mm (*n* = 7) G: *C. n. nacunda* 33.5–38.4 × 23.5–27.7 mm (Salvador & Bodrati 2017)	Boquerón, Itapúa, Paraguarí
Nyctiprogne leucopyga	Cream or buff with small dark spots and lines (Snethlage 1935)	Py: no information G: subspecies not stated 26.6–27.7 × 19.8–20.3 mm (Schönwetter 1966)	No confirmed breeding records
Lurocalis semitorquatus	Whitish, speckled brown and grey, or pale blue streaked chestnut (Straneck *et al*. 1987)	Py: no information G: *L. s. nattereri* no information	No confirmed breeding records
Nyctidromus albicollis	Greyish pink to creamy, spotted and blotched pinkish brown with underlying marks of lavender-grey	Py: 27.9–31.8 × 20.0–22.9 mm (*n* = 10) G: *N. a. derbyanus* 27.8–32.7 × 20.3–23.5 mm	Caazapá, Canindeyú, Central, Concepción, Guairá, Itapúa, Paraguarí, San Pedro
Hydropsalis forcipata	Pinkish blue, speckled chestnut and buff (Cleere & Nurney 1998)	Py: no information G: 28.4–31.5 × 21.0–22.6 mm	No confirmed breeding records
Hydropsalis maculicaudus	Buff or creamy pink, spotted or flecked reddish brown and pale lilac, markings heavier at blunt end (Cleere & Nurney 1998)	Py: no information G: 23.1–26.1 × 16.5–19.6 mm	No confirmed breeding records
Hydropsalis torquata	Pale brown, creamy white or pinkish buff, scrawled or spotted with darker brown and grey (Belton 1984, de la Peña 1987)	Py: no information G: *H. t. furcifer* 24.6–30.8 × 17.9–22.6 mm	No confirmed breeding records
Eleothreptus anomalus	Creamy white with reddish-brown patches and spots, and grey patches of variable size over the entire surface (Bodrati *et al*. 2019)	Py: no information G: 25.8–30.0 × 20–21.9 mm (Bodrati *et al*. 2019)	No confirmed breeding records
Eleothreptus candicans	Pale cream-beige, with variable dark brown and mauve-grey speckling and blotching (Pople 2014)	Py: 26.7–29.9 × 19.8–21.7 mm (*n* = 16) G: as above (Pople 2003, 2014, Clay *et al*. 2014)	Canindeyú, San Pedro
Setopagis parvula	Pale cream-coloured, blotched brown and zigzag markings of the same colour, with underlying blotches of lavender-grey	Py: 26.7–27.9 × 20.0–20.3 mm (*n* = 4) G: 24–28.8 × 18.2–21.0 mm (Schönwetter 1966)	Amambay, Boquerón, Central, Concepción, Itapúa, Paraguarí

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

	Eggs	Egg measurements	Departments with breeding records
Nyctiphrynus ocellatus	Immaculate pinkish white, sometimes faintly spotted reddish, brownish or grey	Py: 25 × 17–18 mm (n = 2) G: *N. o. ocellatus* 25.2–28.0 × 19.0–20.5 mm (Schönwetter 1966)	Canindeyú, Itapúa
Antrostomus sericocaudatus	Immaculate white (Bodrati & Cockle 2018)	Py: no information G: *A. s. sericocaudatus* 26–32 × 18–23 mm (Bodrati & Cockle 2018)	Alto Paraná, Itapúa
Antrostomus rufus	Cream-coloured background with irregular pale brown markings (Salvador *et al*. 2014)	Py: no information G: *A. r. rutilus* 32.7 × 23.9 and 32.3 × 24.2 mm (Salvador *et al*. 2014)	Canindeyú, Concepción, Itapúa
NYCTIBIIDAE			
Nyctibius grandis	White, spotted brown and lilac-grey, markings concentrated at blunt end	Py: no information G: *N. g. grandis* 52.1–60.0 × 38.3–44.0 mm	Alto Paraguay
Nyctibius aethereus	No information	Py: no information G: *N. a. longicaudatus* 38.2 × 26 mm*	Canindeyú
Nyctibius griseus	White egg with irregular pale brownish-purple flecks and blotches	Py: 43 × 29 mm (n = 1) G: *N. g. griseus* 35.9–41.5 × 29–32 mm	Boquerón, Canindeyú, Concepción, Itapúa, Misiones?, Paraguarí, San Pedro

dark (when it is perhaps harder to detect?). Nocturnal incubation by males and diurnal incubation by females has been previously reported in *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*, but in *Nyctidromus albicollis* diurnal incubation by males has been reported. Whether or not these daily cycles are chosen preferentially by pairs with a rufous morph, to reflect the more effective camouflage provided by such birds by day perhaps merits study when more data become available.

We provide evidence of nest relocation by a *Nyctidromus albicollis* at Isla Yacyretá in November 2024. There has been considerable dispute as to whether caprimulgids can relocate their nests, with much of the discussion centring on whether or not the adults are able to transport eggs and chicks (Cleere & Nurney 1998). Cleere & Nurney (1998) stated that 'nightjars may occasionally move an egg a short distance by pushing it with its bill e.g., if an egg has become dislodged from the nest site.' We consider that the distance the nest in question was moved constitutes more than mere re-accommodation of dislodged eggs, and can be interpreted as deliberate relocation of a nest subject to disturbance, with the nest being gradually moved into denser cover. Movements took place over several days involving both eggs and hatchlings, until they could no longer be refound by the observers. It is perhaps relevant that these ground-nesting birds rely on crypsis for protection, but when detected they are seriously vulnerable, thus theoretically requiring additional protective measures. Many species perform distraction displays, but if successful these still represent a violation of the initial crypsis tactic as any potential predator could return. Given this, relocation to denser vegetation might be a sensible response. Two factors make this an evolutionarily 'cheap' solution: (1) because there is no investment in nest structure, eggs are laid directly onto the ground; and (2) the eggs are distinctly ovaloid rather than pointed towards the tip, so they can be rolled in a straight line. Whether chicks are transported or are merely encouraged to move by calling adults is unknown, but both may be true, with newly hatched chicks requiring transportation and larger chicks able to move of their own accord. The rarity of observations of the former is unsurprising given the semi-precocial

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

nature of chicks, meaning that they are totally dependent on their parents for only a very brief period post-hatching.

Finally, we highlight the number of Paraguayan nest reports that lack even basic data and we urge field workers and citizen scientists to take full advantage of such finds by collecting as many data as possible (while taking care to mitigate potential disturbance). Measurements of eggs and/or chicks should be taken and nests monitored, with any data published or made publicly available via a citizen science website.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the following for providing their unpublished nest observations: Andrea Caballero, Francisco Capli, Luís Doldán, Lídia Pérez de Molas, Rob Pople, Mark Robbins, Sergio D. Ríos, Marcos Saldívar and Adolfo Vera. And the following citizen scientists made their observations available via online platforms: Andy Bowen, Jeremy Dickens, Guillermo Menéndez, Jonny Miller, José Pereira, Luis Recalde, Oscar Rodríguez, Edgar Romero, 'watarumatsunaga' and Vincent Weber. PS and RS thank the Pronii program of CONACyT Paraguay for its support. Thanks to Douglas Russell for providing the specimen numbers of eggs held in the Natural History Museum, Tring.

References:

Accordi, I. A. 2008. Ecología y conservación de aves en ambientes costeros de Rio Grande do Sul. Ph.D. thesis. Univ. Federal de Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre.

Alonso, C. 1974. Nota sobre la nidificación de *Hydropsalis brasiliana furcifera* (Vieillot) (Caprimulgidae, Aves). *Neotropica* 20: 36–39.

Alvarenga, H. M. F. 1999. Os hábitos de reprodução do curiango – *Nyctidromus albicollis* (Gmelin, 1789). *Ararajuba* 7: 39–40.

Andrade, M. A. 1996. Observações sobre ninhos e ovos de algumas aves em Minas Gerais. *Atualidades Orn*. 74: 13–14.

Aplin, O. V. 1894. On the birds of Uruguay. With an introduction and notes by P. L. Sclater. *Ibis* (6)6: 149–215.

de Azara, F. 1805. *Apuntamientos para la historia natural de los páxaros del Paraguay y Rio de la Plata*, tomo 2. Imprenta de la Viuda Ibarra, Madrid.

Azpiroz, A. B. 2001. *Aves del Uruguay: lista e introducción a su biología y conservación*. Grupo Uruguayo para el Estudio y Conservación de las Aves, Montevideo.

Baliño, J. J. 1984. Aves del Parque Nacional el Palmar: lista sistemática y otras contribuciones a su conocimiento. *Rev. Mus. Arg. Cienc. Nat. 'Bernardino Rivadavia'* 13: 499–511.

Barrows, W. B. 1884. Birds of the lower Uruguay. *Auk* 1: 20–30.

Belcher, C. & Smooker, G. D. 1936. Birds of the colony of Trinidad and Tobago. Part III. *Ibis* 78: 1–35.

Belton, W. 1984. Birds of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Part 1: Rheidae through Furnariidae. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist*. 178: 371–631.

Bertoni, A. de W. 1919. Especies de aves nuevas para el Paraguay. *El Hornero* 1: 255–258.

Bertoni, A. de W. 1923. Notas zoológicas II. Observaciones ornitológicas. *Rev. Soc. Cienc. Paraguay* 1(4–5): 52–53.

Bertoni, A. de W. 1926. Apuntes ornitológicos. *El Hornero* 3: 396–401.

Binford, L. C. 1989. A distributional survey of the birds of the Mexican state of Oaxaca. *Orn. Monogr*. 43: 1–418.

Bokermann, W. C. A. 1978. Observações sobre nidificação de dois curiangos, *Hydropsalis climacocerca* (Tschudi, 1844) e *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus* (Tschudi, 1844) (Aves, Caprimulgidae). *Rev. Bras. Biol*. 38: 871–873.

Bodrati, A. 2004. El curiango (*Nyctidromus albicollis*): presencia, fenología e nidificación en la provincia del Chaco, Argentina. *Nuestras Aves* 47: 34–36.

Bodrati, A. & Areta, J. I. 2010. Dos nuevos dormilones para la avifauna argentina (*Chordeiles acutipennis* y *Caprimulgus maculicaudus*) y comentario sobre hábitat, comportamiento y geonomía en Paraguay. *El Hornero* 25: 67–73.

Bodrati, A. & Baigorria, J. 2013. El Atajacaminos Ocelado (*Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*) en Argentina: distribución, abundancia y reproducción. *Nuestras Aves* 58: 75–84.

Bodrati, A. & Cockle, K. L. 2012. El Atajacaminos Coludo *Macropsalis forcipata* en Argentina: ¿una especie amenazada o en expansión? *Cotinga* 34: 45–53.

Bodrati, A. & Cockle, K. L. 2018. Reproductive biology and distribution of the Silky-tailed Nightjar (*Antrostomus sericocaudatus*) in Argentina. *Orn. Neotrop*. 29: 1–11.

Bodrati, A., Cockle, K., Segovia, J. M., Roesler, I., Areta, J. I. & Jordan, E. 2010. La avifauna del Parque Provincial Cruce Caballero, Provincia de Misiones, Argentina. *Cotinga* 32: 41–64.

Bodrati, A., Fariña, N., Villalba, O., Pagano, L. & Cockle, K. 2019. Notas sobre la biología reproductiva y el ciclo anual del Atajacaminos ala negra (*Eleothreptus anomalus*) en Argentina. *Orn. Neotrop*. 30: 157–162.

Borrero, J. I. 1970. A photographic study of the potoo in Colombia. *Living Bird* 9: 257–263.

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

Brace, R. C. & Hornbuckle, J. 1998. Distributional records of and identification notes on birds of the Beni Biological Station, Beni, Bolivia. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 118: 36–47.
Capper, D. R., Clay, R. P., Madroño Nieto, A., Mazar Barnett, J., Burfield, I. J., Esquivel, E. Z., Kennedy, C. P., Perrens, M. & Pople, R. G. 2001. First records, noteworthy observations and new distributional data for birds in Paraguay. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 121: 23–37.
Cestari, C., Guaraldo, A. C. & Gussoni, C. O. A. 2011. Nestling behavior and parental care of the Common Potoo (*Nyctibius griseus*) in southeastern Brazil. *Wilson J. Orn*. 123: 102–106.
Cestari, C., Gonçalves, C. S. & Sazima, I. 2018. Use flexibility of perch types by the branch-camouflaged Common Potoo (*Nyctibius griseus*): why this bird may occasionally dare to perch on artificial substrates. *Wilson J. Orn*. 130: 191–199.
Chebez, J. C., Heinonen, S. & Bosso, A. 1988. Nidificación del Atajacaminos Oscuro (*Caprimulgus sericocaudatus*) en Misiones, Argentina. *El Hornero* 13: 90–91.
Chubb, C. 1910. On the birds of Paraguay Part II. *Ibis* (9)4: 263–285.
Cisneros-Heredia, D. F. 2006. Notes on breeding. behaviour and distribution of some birds in Ecuador. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl*. 126: 153–164.
Clay, R. P., Capper, D. R., Mazar Barnett, J., Burfield, I. J., Esquivel, E. Z., Farina, R., Kennedy, M., Perrens, M. &. Pople, R. G. 1998. White-winged Nightjars and cerrado conservation: the key findings of Project Aguara Nu. *Cotinga* 9: 52–56.
Clay, R. P., López Lanús, B., Tobias, J. A., Lowen, J. C. & Mazar Barnett, J. 2000. The display of the White-winged Nightjar. *J. Field Orn*. 71: 619–626.
Clay, R. P., Mazar Barnett, J. & Esquivel, E. 2014. First description of the eggs, chick, and nest site of the White-winged Nightjar *Eleothreptus candicans*. *Rev. Bras. Orn*. 22: 215–218.
Cleere, N. & Nurney, D. 1998. *Nightjars. A guide to nightjars and related nightbirds*. Pica Press, Robertsbridge.
Cockle, K. L., Bodrati, A., Lammertink, M., Bonaparte, E. B., Ferreyra, C. & Di Sallo, F. G. 2016. Predators of bird nests in the Atlantic Forest of Argentina and Paraguay. *Wilson J. Orn*. 128: 120–131.
Cohn-Haft, M. 1999. Family Nyctibiidae (potoos). Pp. 288–301 *in* del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. & Sargatal, J. (eds.) *Handbook of the birds of the world*, vol. 5. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.
Corbo, M. C. & Maccarão, A. 2010. Parental care in Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus* in Brazil. *Cotinga* 32: 122.
Dalgleish, J. J. 1881. Notes on a collection of birds and eggs from central Uruguay. *Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edinb*. 6: 232–254.
De Boever, W. A., Guzmán, L. A., Alberdi, P., Amorín, F. R. & Monjes, C. 2023. Primeros registros de nidificación de Urutaú (*Nyctibius griseus*) para el departamento General San Martín, Córdoba, Argentina. *Nuestras Aves* 68: 195–198.
DeGroote, L. W., Hingst-Zaher, E., Moreira-Lima, L., Whitacre, J. V., Slyder, J. B. & Wenzel, J. W. 2020. Citizen science data reveals the cryptic migration of the Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus* in Brazil. *Ibis* 163: 380–89.
Di Giacomo, A. G. 2005. Aves de la Reserva El Bagual. Pp. 203–465 *in* Di Giacomo, A. G. & Krapovickas, S. F. (eds.) *Historia natural y paisaje de la Reserva El Bagual, provincia de Formosa, Argentina. Inventario de la fauna de vertebrados y de la flora vascular de un área del Chaco Húmedo*. Aves Argentinas/Asociación Ornitológica del Plata, Buenos Aires.
Ericson, P. G. P. & Amarilla, L. A. 1997. First observations and new distributional data for Paraguay. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl*. 117: 60–67.
Euler, C. 1900. Descrição de ninhos e ovos das aves do Brasil. *Rev. Mus. Paulista* 4: 9–148.
Fariña, N, Villalba, O., Pagano, L., Bodrati, A. & Cockle, K. L. 2018. Vocalizaciones, sonidos mecánicos y despliegues del Atajacaminos Ala Negra (*Eleothreptus anomalus*) en Argentina. *Orn. Neotrop*. 29: 117–127.
ffrench, R. 1991. *A guide to the birds of Trinidad and Tobago*. Second edn. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, NY.
Fiebrig, C. 1921. Algunos datos sobre aves del Paraguay. *El Hornero* 2: 205–213.
Foster, M. S. & Johnson, N. K. 2017. The annual cycle and natural history of a subtropical Atlantic Forest avifauna in Paraguay. *Smiths. Contrib. Zool*. 648: 1–83.
Friedmann, H. 1927. Notes on some Argentina birds. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool*. 68: 139–236.
Friedmann H. & Smith, F. D. 1950. A contribution to the ornithology of northeastern Venezuela. *Proc. US Natl. Mus*. 100: 411–538.
Fry, C. H. 1970. Ecological distributions of birds in north-eastern Mato Grosso state, Brazil. *An. Acad. Bras. Cienc*. 42: 275–318.
Goeldi, E. A. 1896. On the nesting of *Nyctibius jamaicensis* and *Sclerurus umbretta*. *Ibis* (7)2: 299–309.
Goeldi, E. A. 1902. Sobre a nidificação do *Nyctibius jamaicensis*, urutáo e *Sclerurus umbretta*, vira-folhas. *Bol. Mus. Para. Hist. Nat. Ethnogr. (Mus. Goeldi)* 3: 210–217.
Gore, M. E. J. & Gepp, A. R. M. 1978. *Las aves del Uruguay*. Mosca Hermanos, Montevideo.
Greeney, H. F., Simbaña, J. & Tangila, A. P. 2008. Threat display and hatchling of Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus*. *Cotinga* 29: 172–173.
Guest, K., Sarvary, J. & Smith, P. 2020. New and noteworthy bird records from the Cerrado de Laguna Blanca IBA, San Pedro department, Paraguay. *Bol. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Paraguay* 24: 75–83.

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

Guyra Paraguay. 2004. *Lista comentada de las aves de Paraguay/Annotated checklist of the birds of Paraguay*. Guyra Paraguay, Asunción.
Harrison, B. G. 1936. Notes on some of the breeding birds of southern Uruguay. *Oölogists Rec*. 16: 15–24.
Hartert, E. & Venturi, S. 1909. Notes sur les oiseaux de la République Argentine. *Novit. Zool*. 16: 159–267.
Haverschmidt, F. 1948. Observations on *Nyctibius grandis* in Surinam. *Auk* 65: 30–32.
Haverschmidt, F. 1958. Notes on *Nyctibius griseus* in Surinam. *Ardea* 46: 144–148.
Haverschmidt, F. 1968. *Birds of Surinam*. Oliver & Boyd, London.
Haverschmidt, F. 1972. Bird records from Surinam. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl*. 92: 49–53.
Haverschmidt, F. & Mees, G. F. 1994. *Birds of Suriname*. VACO N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij, Paramaribo.
Hayes, F. E. 2014. Breeding season and clutch size of birds at Sapucái, departamento Paraguarí, Paraguay. *Bol. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Paraguay* 18: 77–97.
Hill, R. L. & Greeney, H. F. 2000. Ecuadorian birds: nesting records and egg descriptions from a lowland rainforest. *Avicult. Mag*. 106: 49–53.
Hilty, S. L. & Brown, W. L. 1986. *A guide to the birds of Colombia*. Princeton Univ. Press.
Holyoak, D. T. 2001. *Nightjars and their allies: the Caprimulgiformes*. Oxford Univ. Press.
Hostettler, H. & Smith, P. 2014. Long-trained Nightjar (*Macropsalis forcipata*) (Aves, Caprimulgidae): first Paraguayan record. *Rev. Bras. Orn*. 22: 411–413.
Howell, T. R. 1972. Birds of the lowland pine savanna of northeastern Nicaragua. *Condor* 74: 316–340.
Ihering, H. 1900. Catálogo crítico-comparativo dos ninhos e ovos das aves do Brasil. *Rev. Mus. Paulista* 4: 191–300.
Ihering, H. 1902. Contribuções para a conhecimento da ornitologia de São Paulo. *Rev. Mus. Paulista* 5: 261–329.
Ihering, H. 1914. Novas contribuições para a ornithologia do Brasil. *Rev. Mus. Paulista* 9: 411–448.
Ingels, J., Uriot, S. & Sibille, J.-L. 2010. Spot-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus maculicaudus* nesting in French Guiana. *Cotinga* 32: 161–162.
Kirwan, G. M. 2009. Notes on the breeding ecology and seasonality of some Brazilian birds. *Rev. Bras. Orn*. 17: 121–136.
Klimaitis, J. F. 1975. Observaciones ornitológicas. *El Hornero* 11: 325–327.
Krauczuk, E. R. 2013. Algunos aspectos de la biología de *Chordeiles pusillus* en Misiones, Argentina y apuntes sobre otros Caprimulgiformes. *Atualidades Orn*. 173: 58–68.
Laubmann, A. 1940. *Die vögel von Paraguay*, Bd. 2. Strecker & Schröder, Stuttgart.
Lima, P. C., Albano, C., & Souza Magalhães, Z. 2008. Nidifição do bacarau-ocelado (*Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*) em Ituberá, Bahia. *Atualidades Orn*. 143: 19.
Lopes, E. V. & dos Anjos, L. 2005. Observações sobre a reprodução de *Nyctibius griseus* no campus da Universidade Estadual de Londrina, norte do Paraná. *Ararajuba* 13: 109–112.
Lopes, L. E., Peixoto, H. J. C. & Hoffmann, D. 2013. Notas sobre a biologia reprodutiva de aves brasileiras. *Atualidades Orn*. 171: 33–49.
Lowen, J. 1999. Um novo registro da reprodução de *Eleothreptus anomalus* (Caprimulgiformes: Caprimulgidae) para o Brasil. *Ararajuba* 7: 13.
Luz, H. R., Ferreira, I., Ventura, P. E. C. & Esbérard, C. E. L. 2011. Aspectos da biologia reprodutiva do bacurau *Nyctidromus albicollis* (Gmelin, 1789) (Aves, Caprimulgidae) em Seropédica, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. *Rev. Bras. Zoociênc*. 13: 127–134.
Madroño-Nieto, A. & Esquivel, E. Z. 1997. Noteworthy records and range extensions of some birds found at the Mbaracayú Forest Nature Reserve (Reserva Natural del Bosque Mbaracayu), Canindeyú. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl*. 117: 166–176.
Marini, M. Â., Aguilar, T. M., Andrade, R. D., Leite, L. O., Anciães, M., Carvalho, C. E. A., Duca, C., Maldonado-Coelho, M. & Sebaio, F. 2007. Biologia da nidificação de aves do sudeste de Minas Gerais, Brasil. *Rev. Bras. Orn*. 15: 367–376.
Marini, M. Â., Borges, F. J. A., Lopes, L. E., Sousa, N. O. M., Gressler, D. T., Santos, L. R., Paiva, L. V., Duca, C., Manica, L. T., Rodrigues, S. S., França, L. F., Costa, P. M., França, L. C., Heming, N. M., Silveira, M. B., Pereira, Z. P., Lobo, Y., Medeiros, R. C. S. & Roper, J. J. 2012. Breeding biology of birds in the Cerrado of central Brazil. *Orn. Neotrop*. 23: 385–405.
Maurício, G. N., Bencke, G. A., Repenning, M., Machado, D. B., Dias, R. A. & Bugoni, L. 2013. Review of the breeding status of birds in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. *Iheringia, Sér. Zool*. 103: 163–184.
Melo, L. A. C., Faria, L. P., Vasconcelos, M. F. & Rodrigues, M. 2000. Nidificação e cuidado parentaI do bacurau-pequeno, *Caprimulgus parvulus* Gould, 1837, no Parque Nacional da Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais. *Ararajuba* 8: 109–113.
Mendonca, L. G. A., Blamires, D. & Tubelis, D. P. 2009. Nesting of the Common Potoo, *Nyctibius griseus* (Gmelin, 1789) (Aves: Nyctibiidae) in an urban environment in central Cerrado. *Lundiana* 10: 77–79.
Mitchell, M. H. 1957. *Observations on birds of southeastern Brazil*. Univ. of Toronto.
Morães, V. S. & Krul, R. 1995. Ocorrência e nidificação de *Macropsalis creagra* na ilha do Mel, Paraná, Brasil (Caprimulgiformes: Caprimulgidae). *Ararajuba* 3: 79–80.
Moreno, I., Grosselet, M. O. & Michael, G. R. 2014. On the juvenile plumage of Spot-tailed Nightjar *Hydropsalis maculicaudus*. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl*. 134: 315–318.

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

Moresco, D. G. 2018. Depredación de hormiga tigre (*Dinoponera australis*) sobre pichón de Curiango (*Nyctidromus albicollis*). *Nuestras Aves* 63: 53–54.
Moresco, D. G. 2019. Aportes a la biología reproductiva del Urutaú Común (*Nyctibius griseus*) en el Parque Nacional Iguazú, Misiones, Argentina. *Nuestras Aves* 64: 31–33.
Muir, A. & Butler, A. L. 1925. The nesting of *Nyctibius griseus* (Gmel.) in Trinidad with photographs by Alec Muir, and some remarks by A. L. Butler, M. B. O. U. *Ibis* (12)3: 654–659.
Nacinovic, J. B. 2018. *As aves da baixada litorânea da Região Metropolitana da cidade do Rio de Janeiro*. Privately published, Rio de Janeiro.
Navarro R., G., Marín, E. & Muñoz, G. J. 2011. Notas sobre la nidificación del Nictibio Grande (*Nyctibius grandis*) em la Guyana venezolana. *Saber, Univ. Oriente* 23: 91–92.
Olmos, F. & Rodrigues, M. 1990. Courtship display of the Long-trained Nightjar *Macropsalis creagra*. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl*. 110: 203–205.
Partridge, W. H. 1956. Un nuevo dormilón para la fauna de Argentina y de Paraguay. *El Hornero* 10: 169–170.
Pautasso, A. A. & Cazenave, J. 2002. Observaciones sobre la nidificación del Atajacaminos Tijera *Hydropsalis torquata* en el este de la provincia de Santa Fe, Argentina. *El Hornero* 17: 99–104.
von Pelzeln, A. 1868. *Zur Ornithologie Brasiliens: Resultate von Johann Natterers Reisen in den Jahren 1817 bis 1835*. A. Pichler's Witwe und Sohn, Wien.
de la Peña, M. R. 1987. *Nidos y huevos de aves argentinas*. Talleres Gráficos, Santa Fe.
de la Peña, M. R. 2005. *Reproducción de las aves argentinas (con descripción de pichones)*. Literature of Latin America, Buenos Aires.
de la Peña, M. R. 2011. Nidificación del Urutaú Común (*Nyctibius griseus*) (Aves: Nyctibiidae) en la provincia de Santa Fe, Argentina. *Nótulas Faunísticas* (2)75: 1–7.
de la Peña, M. R. 2013. *Nidos y reproducción de las aves argentinas*. Ed. Biológica, Santa Fe.
de la Peña, M. R. 2019. Aves argentinas: descripción, comportamiento, reproducción y distribución (actualización): Columbidae a Trochilidae. *Com. Mus. Prov. Cienc. Nat. "Florentino Ameghino"* 6: 1–345.
Peñaranda Barrios, E. M. 2023. Notas sobre la biología reproductiva de *Nyctidromus albicollis* (Aves: Caprimulgidae) en Santa Cruz, Bolivia. *Acta Zool. Lilloana* 67: 19–31.
Penard, F. P. & Penard, A. P. 1910. *De Vogels van Guyana (Suriname, Cayenne en Demerara)*, vol. 2. Privately published, Paramaribo.
Pereyra, J. A. 1932. Los Caprimúlgidos (dormilonas, golondrinas nocturnas o ataja caminos). *El Hornero* 5: 41–46.
Pereyra, J. A. 1938. Aves de la zona ribereña nordeste de la provincia de Buenos Aires. *Mem. Jard. Zool. La Plata* 9: 1–304.
Pérez-Granados, C. & Schuchmann, K.-L. 2020. Monitoring the annual vocal activity of two enigmatic nocturnal Neotropical birds: the Common Potoo (*Nyctibius griseus*) and the Great Potoo (*Nyctibius grandis*). *J. Orn*. 161: 1129–1141.
Pichorim, M. 2002. Biologia reprodutiva do bacurautesoura-gigante (*Macropsalis forcipata*, Caprimulgidae) no Morro Anhanguava, Paraná, Sul do Brasil. *Ararajuba* 10: 149–165.
Pinto, O. M. O. 1953. Sobre a coleção Carlos Estevão de peles, ninhos e ovos das aves de Belém (Pará). *Pap. Avuls. Zool*. 11: 111–222.
Pinto Ledezma, J. N. & Aponte, M. A. 2013. Notas sobre la reproducción de aves en la Reserva de Vida Silvestre Ríos Blanco y Negro, Santa Cruz-Bolivia. *Kempffiana* 9: 21–25.
Pople, R. G. 2003. The ecology and conservation of the White-winged Nightjar *Caprimulgus candicans*. Ph.D. thesis, Univ. of Cambridge, UK.
Pople, R. G. 2014. Breeding biology of the White-winged Nightjar (*Eleothreptus candicans*) in eastern Paraguay. *Rev. Bras. Orn*. 22: 219–233.
Quiroga, O. B. & Llugdar, J. E. 2019. Distribución y reproducción del Urutaú Común (*Nyctibius griseus*) en Santiago del Estero, Argentina. *EcoRegistros* 9: 21–27.
Quiroga, O. B. & Navarro, J. L. 2020. Primer registro de reproducción del Atajacaminos Tijera (*Hydropsalis torquata*) en la Provincia de Santiago del Estero, Argentina. *EcoRegistros* 10: 8–12.
Raine, A. F. 2007. Breeding bird records from the Tambopata-Candamo Reserve Zone, Madre de Dios, south-east Peru. *Cotinga* 28: 53–58.
Remsen, J. V., Cadena, C. D., Jaramillo, A., Nores, M., Pacheco, J. F., Robbins, M. B., Schulenberg, T. S., Stiles, F. G., Stotz, D. F. & Zimmer, K. J. 2025. A classification of the bird species of South America. https://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline02.htm (accessed 16 September 2025).
Robbins, M. B., Faucett, R. C. & Rice, N. H. 1999. Avifauna of a Paraguayan cerrado locality: PN Serranía San Luis, Depto. Concepción. *Wilson Bull*. 111: 216–228.
Saibene, C. A. 1987. Observaciones sobre la conducta reproductiva del Urutaú y la Mosqueta amarilla en el Parque Nacional Iguazú. *Nuestras Aves* 14: 14–16.
Salles, O. 1988. Alguns dados sobre a biologia do curiango. *Atualidades Orn*. 22: 2.
Salvador, S. A. & Bodrati, A. 2013. Reproducción del Atajacaminos Chico (*Setopagis parvulus*) en las provincias de Córdoba y Chaco, Argentina. *Nuestras Aves* 58: 21–24.

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use

Salvador, S. A. & Bodrati, A. 2017. Biología reproductiva y otros aspectos de la historia natural del ñacundá (*Chordeiles nacunda nacunda*) en Argentina. *Hist. Nat*. 7(2): 39–54.
Salvador, S. A., Bodrati, A. & Salvador, L. A. 2014. Aportes al conocimiento de la reproducción del Atajacaminos Colorado (*Antrostomus rufus*) en Argentina. *Nuestras Aves* 59: 54–57.
Santos, E. 1942. O urutáu. *Rev. Caça e Pesca* 2: 8–9, 48.
Sazima, I. 2011. The baby shall stay safe: the Common Potoo leaves the daytime perch and protects its nestling from rainstorm. *Rev. Bras. Orn*. 19: 424–427.
Seutin, G. & Letzer, M. 1995. The Short-tailed Nighthawk is a tree nester. *J. Field Orn*. 66: 30–36.
Schönwetter, M. 1966. *Handbuch der Oologie*, Lieferung 11. Akademie Verlag, Berlin.
Sick, H. 1951. Das Ei von *Nyctibius grandis* (Gmelin) und Bemerkungen über anderer Tagschläfer-eier. *Vogelwelt* 72: 40–43.
Sick, H. 1997. *Ornitologia brasileira*. Ed. Nova Fronteira, Rio de Janeiro.
Silva, P. R., Vieira, L. A., Barros, E. F. H. & Ruschi, P. A. 2006. Aspectos da reprodução de *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus* na Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, Santa Teresa – ES. P. 19 *in* Ribon, R. (ed.) *Resumos do XIV Congr. Bras. Orn*. Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto, Minas Gerais.
Simon, J. E. & Bustamante, P. F. S. 1999. Observações sobre a reprodução de *Lurocalis semitorquatus* no Brasil (Aves: Caprimulgidae). *Ararajuba* 7: 35–37.
Smith, P. 2016. Observations of novel adaptive foraging strategies adopted by Paraguayan birds. *Bol. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Paraguay* 20: 103–108.
Smith, R. L. & Smith, P. 2024. Observation on breeding of Silky-tailed Nightjar *Antrostomus sericocaudatus sericocaudatus* (Caprimulgidae) from Paraguay. *Acta Biol. Catarinense* 11: 42–45.
Smith, P., del Castillo, H., Batjes, H. & Wainwright, B. 2006. Confirmation of breeding of *Eleothreptus candicans* at Laguna Blanca, Paraguay, with some notes on field identification and threats at the site. *Bellbird* 1: 38–43.
Smyth, C. H. 1928. Descripción de una colección de huevos de aves argentinas. *El Hornero* 4: 125–152.
Snethlage, E. 1928. Meine Reise durch Nordostbrasilien III. Bausteine zur Biologie der angetroffenen Arten. *J. Orn*. 76: 668–738.
Snethlage, E. 1935. Beiträge zur Fortpflanzungsbiologie brasilianischer Vögel. Schluß. *J. Orn*. 83: 532–562.
Snow, D. W. & Snow, B. K. 1964. Breeding seasons and cycles of Trinidad land-birds. *Zoologica* 49: 1–36.
Straneck, R., Ridgely, R. S., Rumboll, M. & Herrera, J. 1987. El nido del Atajacaminos Castaño *Lurocalis nattereri* (Temminck) (Aves, Caprimulgidae). *Com. Mus. Arg. Cien. Nat. 'Bernardino Rivadavia'* 4(17): 133–136.
Tate, P. 1994. Observations on nesting behavior of the Common Potoo in Venezuela. *J. Field Orn*. 65: 447–452.
Teixeira, D. M., Nacinovic, J. B. & Puga, M. E. M. 1983. Aspectos sobre la reproducción del urutaú, *Nyctibius griseus* (Gmelin, 1789). P. 63 *in Congr. Ibero Amer. Orn*. Veracruz, Mexico.
Van der Werf, E. A. 1988. Observations on the nesting of the Great Potoo (*Nyctibius grandis*) in central Venezuela. *Condor* 90: 948–950.
Vasconcelos, M. F. 1999. Observações sobre a nidificação do bacurau-tesoura, *Hydropsalis torquata torquata*, com uma comparação com outros taxa do gênero. *Atualidades Orn*. 89: 12–13.
Vasconcelos, M. F., Figueredo, C. C., Carvalho, H. A. & D'Angelo Neto, S. 2003. Observações sobre a reprodução do curiango, *Nyctidromus albicollis* (Gmelin, 1789), (Aves: Caprimulgiformes) no estado de Minas Gerais, Brasil. *Lundiana* 4: 141–147.
Whitney, B. M., Pacheco, J. F., Moreira da Fonseca, P. S., Webster, R. E., Kirwan, G. M. & Mazar Barnett, J. 2003. Reassignment of *Chordeiles vielliardi* Lencioni-Neto, 1994, to *Nyctiprogne* Bonaparte, 1857, with comments on the latter genus and some presumably related chordeilines (Caprimulgidae). *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl*. 123: 103–110.
Zimmerman, D. A. 1957. Spotted-tailed Nightjar nesting in Veracruz, Mexico. *Condor* 59: 124–127.

Addresses: Paul Smith, FAUNA Paraguay, Encarnación, Itapúa, Paraguay, e-mail: faunaparaguay@gmail.com; and Fundación Para La Tierra, Centro IDEAL, Mariscal Estigarribia 321 c/Tte. Capurro, Pilar, dpto. Ñeembucú, Paraguay. Sergio Galeano, Encargado de Investigación y Monitoreo del Programa de Reservas y Biodiversidad del Sector Medio Ambiente de la Entidad Binacional Yacyretá, Ayolas, Paraguay. Arne J. Lesterhuis, Manomet Conservation Sciences/Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network Executive Office, San Francisco 1944, Fernando de la Mora, Paraguay. Alberto Madroño, Huertas 27, 28860 Paracuellos de Jarama, Madrid. Dominic Oviedo-Löwen, Club de Observadores de la Naturaleza, Paraguay. Rebecca Smith, Fundación Para La Tierra, Centro IDEAL, Mariscal Estigarribia 321 c/ Tte. Capurro, Pilar, Dpto. Ñeembucú, Paraguay.

© 2026 The Authors; *This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.*

ISSN-2513-9894 (Online)

Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists'-Club on 11 Nov 2026
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use