NEW SPECIES ADDED TO THE ENDANGERED LIST

by Jerry Jennings

On Monday, June 14, 1976, the Department of Interior published a list of 159 animals to be added to the list of endangered species. Included in that list are 38 species of birds, several of which are important to aviculture.

Two species, the Elliott’s Pheasant and the Red Siskin (also known as the Venezuelan Black-hooded Red Siskin) were a surprise and a hard blow to aviculturists. The Elliott’s Pheasant is one of the most common species of pheasants kept and bred by aviculturists, while the Red Siskin has been used by canary fanciers for years to produce the Red Factor Canary.

Of particular interest to the Softbill breeder is the addition of two species of Cotingas. Following is a list of the new additions.

Name (Common, Scientific) Known Distribution

Solitary Tinamou .................. Brazil, Paraguay, (Tinamus solitarius) Argentina
Abbott’s Booby .................... Christmas Island (Sula Abbotii)
Frigate Bird ...................... East Indian Ocean Islands (Fregata andrewsi)
Campbell Is. ...................... Campbell Is., Flightless Teal New Zealand (Anas ducklandica nesiotis)
Pink-headed Duck ................ . . . India (Rhodonessa caryophyllacea)
Harpy Eagle ....................... Mexico, Central America, (Harpia harpyja) Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina
Greenland White-tailed ................ . . . Greenland & Eagle adjacent islands (Haliaeetus albicilla greenlandicus)
Peregrine Falcon .................... Europe, Russia (Falco peregrinus peregrinus)
Black-fronted Piping ................ Argentina (Pipile jacutinga)
Mitu ....................... Amazonian Colombia, (mitu mitu mitu) Brazil, Peru, Bolivia
Elliott’s Pheasant ................ . . . Southwestern China (Stryamaticus elliottii)
Montezuma Quail ................... Mexico (Cyrtonyx montezumae merriani)
Cuba Sandhill Crane ................ Cuba, Isle of Pines (Grus canadensis nesiotis)
Black-necked Crane ................ Tibet (Grus nigricollis)
White-naped Crane ................ Mongolia (Grus vipio)
Lord Howe Wood Rail ................ Lord Howe Islands (Tricholomus sylvestris)
Nordmann’s Greenshank ............. Assam, Pakistan, (Tringa guttifer) Japan, Korea, Siberia, Malaya, Burma
Khar Turant Tsokhia . . . . . . . . India, China, Tibet, (Larus relicus) South America
Mindoro Zone-tailed ................ Philippines (Ducula minduresiensis)
Bahaman or Cuban Parrot ............ West Indies (Amazona leucocephala)
Red-spectailed Parrot .............. Brazil, Argentina (Amazona pretrei pretrei)
Vinaceous Parrot ................... Brazil (Amazona vinacea)
Glaucous Macaw ................... Paraguay, Uruguay, (Anodorhynchus glaucus) Brazil
Indigo Macaw ..................... Brazil (Andorhynchus leari)
Little Blue Macaw ................... Brazil (Cyanopismita)
Red-capped Parrot .................. Brazil (Platopisitta pilenta)
Golden Parrakeet ................... Brazil (Aratinga guaruba)
Hook-billed Hermit ................... Brazil (Pamphoden dohrni)
Resplendent Quetzel .............. Central America (Pharomachrus mocinno costaricensis)
Giant Scops Owl ................... Philippines (Otus gurneyi)
Helmeted Hornbill ................... Malaya, Sumatra, Bornean (Rhopoilocus vigil)
Banded Cottinga .................... Brazil (Cotinga maculata)
White-winged Cottinga ............ Brazil (Xipholema ato-purpurea)
Koch’s Pitta ...................... Philippines (Pitta kochii)
Western Rufous Bristlebird ......... Australia (Dasyornis broadbenti littoralis)
White-breasted Silveryeye .......... Norfokd Island (Zosterops albogularis)
Red Siskin ...................... South America (Spilis cucullatus)

All of the birds listed have been added to the list of endangered species because of the status of their wild populations. Some of the species may be reclassified as “captive, self-sustaining populations” as soon as an application for such reclassification can be made. A census of the Elliott’s Pheasant and the Red Siskin will have to be taken in conjunction with the application.

Until such reclassification has been made, aviculturists are reminded that it is illegal to buy, sell, or trade an endangered species in interstate commerce. Maximum federal penalties of ten years and $10,000 fines may be imposed for violations. Also, aviculturists should keep in mind that some states may prohibit the possession of endangered species.