WILDLIFE TRADE MONITORING UNIT

# Traffic Bulletin

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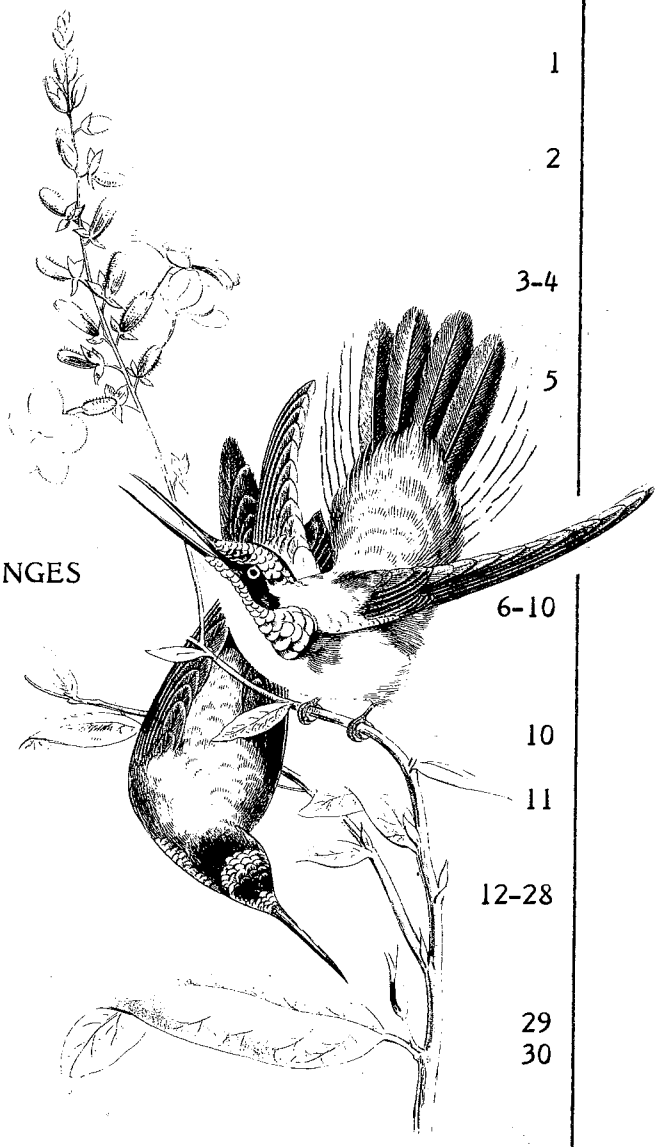
CONTENTS





VOL. 9 NO. 1 Date of publication: 6 July 1987

## Birds Seized

Spix's Macaws

The Spix's Macaw Cyanopsitta spixii is one of the most critically endangered birds in the world. Last year two young were taken from a nest in north-east Brazil, the only known area where this species occurs, and where just three or four adults are believed to survive. The birds were smuggled into Paraguay, destined for F.R. Germany.

The CITES Secretariat immediately started an investigation, calling on the help of researcher Jorgen Thomsen of TRAFFIC (USA), and a biologist from the New York Zoological Society. The two researchers established contact with traders in Brazil and Paraguay who had recently obtained the two fledglings. On 23 March 1987, the birds were located at a house in Asunción. The Director of TRAFFIC (South America), Juan Villalba-Macías, representing CITES, flew to Paraguay to establish contact with the authorities there so that the birds could be rescued and returned to Brazil. A search warrant was obtained and the premises searched by Villalba-Macías, with the participation of Ing. Hilario Moreno, the Director of National Parks & Wildlife in Paraguay, and the police. The birds were recovered from a travelling bag and immediately taken to the Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería to prepare for their return to Brazil. Only 24 hours after the search had begun, Villalba-Macías flew to Sao Paulo with the birds where they are now being housed at the zoological gardens.

A man has been arrested in connection with the incident.

According to Thomsen, approximately sixty birds survive in captivity, two-thirds of which were illegally obtained. "The only hope for survival of the species lies in captive breeding and redoubled efforts to protect the remaining wild Macaws and their habitat."

The birds have been commercially valued at US$20 000 each.

*Sources: TRAFFIC (South America); TRAFFIC (USA)*

Palm Cockatoos

Spanish authorities have confiscated 14 Palm Cockatoos Probosciger aterrimus, illegally-held by a Spanish trader, and fined him 18 million pesetas (US$140 000). The authorities have placed the birds at Barcelona Zoo, where five have since died from an infection; the remainder are making a good recovery. The country of origin is unknown.

The Zoo will be represented at the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens annual conference, to be held in Bristol, UK, in September, where it plans to offer the animals to suitable zoos that might be interested in a breeding programme.

The Palm Cockatoo is listed in CITES Appendix II.

*Source: CITES Secretariat*

Mynah Birds

Thai wildlife officials have confiscated more than 1118 birds of protected species which were travelling on a Malaysia-bound train on the outskirts of Bangkok.

The birds included 998 Hill Mynahs Gracula religiosa and 120 White-crested Laughing Thrushes Garrulax leucolophus, probably destined for export to Singapore and Japan. The birds are believed to be worth about US$23 600 on the Thai market. A man has been charged and faces a maximum six-months' imprisonment and a fine of 5000 baht (US$195) if convicted.

*Source: China Post, 28 May 1987*

Military Macaws

On 23 March 1987, Customs at Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam, in the Netherlands, seized 48 Military Macaws Ara militaris. The birds, listed in CITES Appendix II and in the Endangered Exotic Animal Species Act (1977) of the Netherlands, were accompanied by incorrect documentation from their country of origin, Mexico. Moreover, although Mexico is not party to CITES, it has prohibited the import and export of live wildlife since 1982.

The papers accompanying the shipment stated that it was destined for Singapore, via Guatemala City, Madrid and Amman. It seems likely that airport personnel in Madrid mistook the destination code AMM (Amman) for that of Amsterdam (AMS). Temporary accommodation has been arranged for the birds at the quarantine facility of Blijdorp Zoo in Rotterdam. If it is not possible to return the confiscated animals to the country of origin, the Management Authority of the Netherlands will place groups in selected captive-breeding centres.

* * * *

Thirty Military Macaws from Guatemala, travelling via Mexico and Spain, to Singapore, were seized in transit at Sahar Airport, Bombay, on 27 January 1987, on the advice of the Regional Deputy Director for Wildlife Preservation, Mr P. Kannan. The consignment was not accompanied by export documents.

Eleven of the birds were found to be dead, probably as a result of suffocation from the overcrowded conditions in the five crates bearing them, which are reported to have violated packaging conditions of the International Air Transport Association. Five of the birds flew away and have not been traced; the remaining birds are being cared for at Jijamata Zoological Park until proof of legitimate trade has been established.

It is believed that attempts were being made to smuggle the birds into Singapore before its ratification of CITES became effective in February.

Argentina has submitted a proposal to upgrade the Military Macaw to Appendix I at the forthcoming CITES Conference in Ottawa. The above shipments may reflect attempts by traders to stockpile as many specimens as possible should a total ban on the trade become effective.

*Sources: TRAFFIC (Netherlands)*
*The Times of India, 3 February, 1987*
*NRC-Handelsblad, 4 June 1987;*

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## India Bans Export of Frogs' Legs

On 5 March 1987, the Indian Government announced its decision to ban, with immediate effect, the commercial killing of frogs and the export of frogs' legs.

*Source: Agscene No. 88, June 1987*

## EEC Downlists Butterflies

On 25 May 1987, the birdwing butterflies Ornithoptera spp. (except O. alexandrae), Trogonoptera spp. and Troides spp. were transferred from Annex C1 to C2 of EEC Regulation 3626/82. The intent is to allow trade in ranched specimens of these species under certain conditions. Ornithoptera alexandrae remains banned from commercial trade in the EEC.

## Reptile Seizures

Spectacled Caimans

Six boxes containing a total of about 2000 baby Spectacled Caimans Caiman crocodylus were intercepted at Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam, Netherlands, in early June, on their way to Taiwan. The shipment, declared in the accompanying papers to contain turtles from Curacao, was identified by an expert as containing Spectacled Caimans, from Venezuela. The Management Authority of Venezuela was informed and requested the return of the animals, which have now been flown home, courtesy of the airline KLM. The animals will be released in rivers in the south-west of the country.

*Source: NRC-Handelsblad, 4 June 1987*

Snakes, Lizards . . .

A major dealer in reptiles and amphibians is expected to be charged with smuggling endangered animals into the UK.

Paul Sullivan of Torquay, Devon, UK, was stopped recently by Customs at Heathrow Airport as he arrived from Cairo. In his possession were snakes, lizards, skinks and scorpions, including some rare species. The haul included a chameleon, worth more than £300 (US$490).

A month earlier, a reporter from The Sunday Times newspaper visited Sullivan's home where, he reported, a range of illegally imported animals were on offer. Russell Lee, Sullivan's associate who was present at the time, is reported to have claimed that the two were "the biggest smugglers in Europe".

*Source: The Sunday Times, 1 March 1987*

Snakeskins

Surveillance by police at Sahar Airport, Bombay, India, has led to the arrest of four major snakeskin smugglers, and the recovery of 1081 pieces of snakeskins.

Following a tip-off, police arrested Chandrakant Yashwant Gurav, who was found to have 100 pieces of snakeskins in his suitcase. After interrogation, Gurav released the names of three fellow smugglers, one well known to police, who were all later arrested and from whom further snakeskins were recovered.

The total haul is believed to be worth Rs400 000 (US$31 500).

* * * *

Snakeskins worth Rs2 million (US$157 500) were seized from a tannery in Nagalkeni, on 5 March 1987.

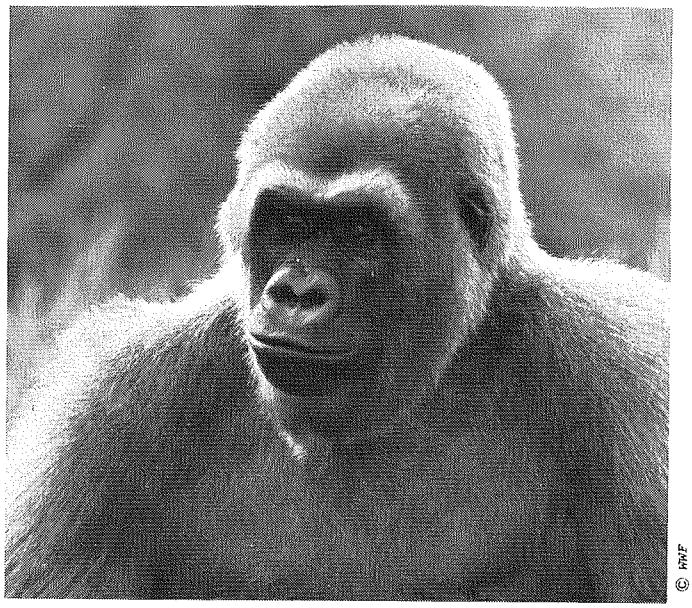
122 000 pieces of skins from various species were seized from Bankith Tanneries, making it the single largest seizure of snakeskins in the country.

*Sources: Indian Express, 2/7 March 1987*

## Gorillas Illegally Exported to Taiwan

In early January 1987, three Lowland Gorillas Gorilla gorilla gorilla left Cameroon to travel to Taiwan via Zaire. Only one Gorilla survived the journey to Zaire, from where it travelled on to Taipei Zoo. The animal was at first rejected as too young and underweight, but it survived and is currently on display at the zoo. A zoo official is reported to have said that they ordered two pairs of Gorillas for a total of NT$20 M (US$645 000).

The CITES Management Authority in Cameroon has confirmed to the CITES Secretariat that they did not permit the export of the Gorillas (Appendix I) and that the animals have therefore been acquired illegally.



© WWF

*Lowland Gorilla Gorilla gorilla gorilla*

## Cat Skins Refused in Europe

A shipment of 5000 cat skins, which arrived at Bilbao, Spain, from Hamburg, F.R. Germany, has been detained by Customs at Madrid (Barajas) because of its supposed illegality. The skins had already been refused entry by the German authorities.

The unique aspect of the case is that the skins, of Little Spotted Cat Felis tigrina and Geoffroy's Cat F. geoffroyi, had been travelling through European Customs since 1982, the year they left Paraguay.

The shipment has been kept at Madrid for more than three months waiting for an export permit from the country of origin. However, Paraguay banned exports of wildlife in 1975.

The skins were allegedly bought for 7 million pesetas (US$55 000) by a Spaniard.

*Source: Diario 16, 19 March 1987*

## Fish Smuggler Arrested

A Japanese trader has been arrested in Japan for allegedly smuggling Asian Bonytongue Scleropages formosus into the country from Indonesia, in violation of CITES. The fish is listed in CITES Appendix I.

Hideo Nishikubo paid Y2500 (US$1526) for the fish in Indonesia.

*Source: Straits Times, 16 May 1987*

# Annual Reports Submitted by CITES Parties

as of 26 May 1987

The following table lists the annual reports provided by the Parties to CITES. Copies of the reports are held by the CITES Secretariat and by WTMU. All transactions mentioned in those reports are held on the Conservation Monitoring Centre's computer database and total 550 000 records. A key is found at the end of the table.

| COUNTRY | Entry into force | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan (AF) | 28.01.86 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria (DZ) | 21.02.84 | | | | | | | | | | o | o | |
| Argentina (AR) | 08.04.81 | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Australia (AU) | 27.10.76 | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Austria (AT) | 27.04.82 | | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | |
| Bahamas (BS) | 18.09.79 | | | | | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | |
| Bangladesh (BD) | 18.02.82 | | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | |
| Belgium (BE) | 01.01.84 | | | | | | | | | | * | o | |
| Belize (BZ) | 21.09.81 | | | | | | | o | * | * | * | * | * |
| Benin (BJ) | 28.05.84 | | | | | | | | | | o | o | |
| Bolivia (BO) | 04.10.79 | | | | | o | o | *------ | *------ | * | o | o | |
| Botswana (BW) | 12.02.78 | | | | * | * | *------ | * | o | o | * | * | |
| Brazil (BR) | 04.11.75 | o | o | o | * | * | * | * | o | o | o | o | |
| Cameroon (CM) | 03.09.81 | | | | | [*] | [*] | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Canada (CA) | 09.07.75 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | o | |
| C. African Rep. (CF) | 25.11.80 | | | | | | o | o | o | * | o | o | |
| Chile (CL) | 01.07.75 | o | o | * | o | * | o | o | * | * | o | o | |
| China (CN) | 08.04.81 | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | o | |
| Colombia (CO) | 29.11.81 | | | | | | | o | o | o | * | * | |
| Congo (CG) | 01.05.83 | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | * |
| Costa Rica (CR) | 28.09.75 | * | * | * | * | o | o | o | * | * | * | o | |
| Cyprus (CY) | 01.07.75 | * | * | * | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | |
| Denmark (DK) | 24.10.77 | | | * | * | * | * | o | o | o | * | * | |
| Dominican Republic (DO) | 17.03.87 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador (EC) | 01.07.75 | o | o | * | o | o | * | * | * | o | o | o | |
| Egypt (EG) | 04.04.78 | | | | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | |
| Finland (FI) | 08.08.76 | | o | * | * | * | * | o | o | o | * | o | |
| France (FR) | 09.08.78 | [*------ | *] | [*] | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Gambia (GM) | 24.11.77 | | | o | * | * | o | o | o | o | o | o | * |
| German D.R. (DD) | 07.01.76 | | *------ | * | * | * | o | o | o | * | * | o | |
| Germany, F.R. (DE) | 20.06.76 | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Ghana (GH) | 12.02.76 | | o | * | * | * | o | o | * | * | o | o | |
| Guatemala (GT) | 05.02.80 | | | | | | o | * | * | * | * | o | |
| Guinea (GN) | 20.12.81 | | | | | | | o | o | o | o | * | |
| Guyana (GY) | 25.08.77 | | | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | |
| Honduras (HN) | 13.06.85 | | | | | | | | | | | o | |
| Hungary (HU) | 29.08.85 | | | | | | | | | | | o | |
| India (IN) | 18.10.76 | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Indonesia (ID) | 28.03.79 | | | | | o | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Iran (IR) | 01.11.76 | | o | * | * | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | |
| Israel (IL) | 17.03.80 | | | | | | o | o | o | o | o | o | |
| Italy (IT) | 31.12.79 | | | | [*] | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Japan (JP) | 04.11.80 | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Jordan (JO) | 14.03.79 | | | | | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | |
| Kenya (KE) | 13.03.79 | | | | | o | o | o | o | o | o | * | |
| Liberia (LR) | 09.06.81 | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | o | |
| Liechtenstein (LI) | 28.02.80 | | | | | [*] | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Luxembourg (LU) | 12.03.84 | | | | | | | | | | * | * | |
| Madagascar (MG) | 18.11.75 | o | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Malawi (MW) | 06.05.82 | | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | |
| Malaysia (MY) | 18.01.78 | | | | o | o | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Mauritius (MU) | 27.07.75 | o | o | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Monaco (MC) | 18.07.78 | | | | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | * | * |
| Morocco (MA) | 14.01.76 | | * | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | |
| Mozambique (MZ) | 23.06.81 | | | | | | | o | o | * | * | * | * |

| COUNTRY | Entry into force | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nepal (NP) | 16.09.75 | o | o | o | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | o | |
| Netherlands (NL) | 18.07.84 | | | | | | | | | | * | * | |
| Nicaragua (NI) | 04.11.77 | | | o | o | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Niger (NE) | 07.12.75 | o | o | * | o | o | * | * | o | o | o | o | * |
| Nigeria (NG) | 01.07.75 | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | |
| Norway (NO) | 25.10.76 | | *-------* | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | o | |
| Pakistan (PK) | 19.07.76 | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Panama (PA) | 15.11.78 | | | | o | * | * | * | o | o | o | o | |
| Papua New Guinea (PG) | 11.03.76 | | * | * | * | *-------* | | o | o | * | * | * | |
| Paraguay (PY) | 13.02.77 | | | o | o | o | o | o | o | * | * | * | * |
| Peru (PE) | 25.09.75 | o | * | * | * | * | * | o | * | o | o | o | |
| Philippines (PH) | 16.11.81 | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Portugal (PT) | 11.03.81 | | | | | | | o | o | o | o | o | |
| Rwanda (RW) | 18.01.81 | | | | | | | o | o | o | o | * | |
| Saint Lucia (LC) | 15.03.83 | | | | | | | | | * | * | * | |
| Senegal (SN) | 03.11.77 | | | * | * | * | * | * | o | o | o | o | |
| Seychelles (SC) | 09.05.77 | | | *-------* | | * | * | * | * | * | * | o | |
| Singapore (SG) | 28.02.87 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia (SO) | 02.03.86 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa (ZA) | 13.10.75 | o | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Spain (ES) | 28.08.86 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka (LK) | 02.08.79 | | | | | o | o | o | o | o | * | * | |
| Sudan (SD) | 24.01.83 | | | | | | | | | o | o | * | |
| Suriname (SR) | 15.02.81 | | | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Sweden (SE) | 01.07.75 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Switzerland (CH) | 01.07.75 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Tanzania (TZ) | 27.02.80 | | | | | | o | o | * | * | * | * | |
| Thailand (TH) | 21.04.83 | | | | | | | | | o | * | * | * |
| Togo (TG) | 21.01.79 | | | | | o | o | o | * | * | * | o | |
| Trinidad & Tobago (TT) | 18.04.84 | | | | | | | | | | o | o | |
| Tunisia (TN) | 01.07.75 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| USSR (SU) | 08.12.76 | | o | * | * | * | * | * | * | o | * | o | |
| Utd Arab Emirates (AE) | 01.07.75 | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | o | |
| United Kingdom (GB) | 31.10.76 | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Hong Kong (HK) | | | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| USA (US) | 01.07.75 | o | o | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Uruguay (UY) | 01.07.75 | o | o | o | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | o | |
| Venezuela (VE) | 22.01.78 | | | | o | o | o | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Zaire (ZR) | 18.10.76 | | o | o | * | * | o | * | o | o | * | * | |
| Zambia (ZM) | 22.02.81 | | | | | | | o | o | * | * | o | |
| Zimbabwe (ZW) | 17.08.81 | | | | | | | o | o | * | * | * | |

Key

* = report submitted
o = report not submitted
*----* = report covered years indicated
[*] = report submitted before joining CITES

## Austria Adopts New Law for CITES Implementation

On 15 May 1987, the Austrian Representative Assembly agreed on a system for automatic adoption of legal enactment of changes in the CITES Appendices. This was approved by the Federal Council on 27 May.

Previously, every single amendment to a species listing had to be approved in a time-consuming process by the Representative Assembly in order to become effective in Austria's national legislation. In consequence, Austria's Management Authority has had to enter reservations on all the amendments to the Appendices adopted at the fourth and fifth meetings of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. As a result they have had to use CITES listings which did not entirely correspond with the actual protection status of endangered species.

This situation was partly due to the fact that CITES in Austria falls under federal competence because trade is involved, and also under provincial competence because of the conservation issues.

The new system has been welcomed by Austria's conservationists as a great improvement, enabling Austria at last to implement an important part of the Convention. TRAFFIC (Austria) is still urging the four provincial governments which have not yet issued provincial laws for the implementation of CITES, to do so in the near future.

*Source: TRAFFIC (Austria)*

## Australian Shell Trade

Under the Australian Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports & Imports) Act 1982 (WPA), permits or authorities are required for export of all native fauna and flora. Export permits are not normally issued for commercial shipments of wild-caught specimens unless there is an approved management programme for the species in question. Since proclamation of the WPA on 1 May 1984, and until suitable management programmes can be devised for molluscs, shell dealers have been authorised to export under Section 44 of the WPA (the exceptional circumstances clause) (see Commonwealth of Australia Gazette S493 of 21/11/84, S106 of 1/4/85, S138 of 29/4/85, S179 of 27/5/85, S191 of 4/6/85, S219 of 21/6/85, S263 of 8/7/85, S305 of 2/8/85, S368 of 13/9/85, S468 of 12/11/85, S532 of 16/12/85, S2 of 6/1/86, S170 of 17/4/86, S232 of 22/5/86, S262 of 5/6/86, S344 of 17/7/86, S360 of 24/7/86, S562 of 3/11/86, S600 of 20/11/86, S16 of 3/2/87). During the year 1 July 1985 - 30 June 1986, the Australian National Parks & Wildlife Service funded a study of the marine shell trade in Australia. The purpose of the study was to provide information on shells entering export and domestic trade and to provide assessments of characteristics that may make certain groups vulnerable to collection for the shell trade (Anon., 1987). The study was undertaken by the Malacological Society of Australia, under the supervision of the Society's President, Dr R.C. Willan, and was conducted during the period March-May 1986. Questionnaires were sent to 40 shell dealers in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia, and to 18 other organisations (e.g. shell clubs and museums) in those States. Dealers' price lists and the published literature were also examined.

The report (The Sea Shell Trade in Australia, Malacological Society of Australia, unpublished report) estimates that there are 7000 species of Australian molluscan fauna, approximately 2000 of these being non-marine. The marine shell trade in Australia is estimated currently to be worth approximately A$2.5 million, about A$2 million of this being derived from the specimen shell trade. A number of taxa are identified as being potentially over-exploited for the specimen shell trade, for the jewellery trade (although the bulk of shell jewellery sold in Australia is imported) and for human food. Habitat destruction (e.g. destruction of coastal mangroves) is also identified as a serious problem.

Among the report's recommendations, it is suggested that Charonia tritonis, Cassis cornuta and all Tridacna species should be added to Schedule 1 of the WPA (thereby prohibiting commercial trade). It is further recommended that, until management programmes have assessed stocks and resilience to collection, dealing bans should be applied to cowries of the subgenus Zoila (especially Cypraea (Z.) marginata and C. (Z.) rosselli); all volutes (especially Amoria exoptanda); Chicoreus rubiginosus in Western Australia and Pterynotus bednalli in Western Australia and Northern Territory; Phasianotrochus eximius; Granata imbricata, Mitra spp., Cancellaria spp. and Argobuccinum bassi in Victoria. It is also recommended: that current requirements under the WPA, for export of all native molluscs to be under licence, be rescinded, as it is considered to be a futile and meaningless exercise; that shell dealers be licensed and required to submit annual returns summarising sales; that management of potentially vulnerable mollusc populations be vested with the States; and that marine reserves of irrevocable status be designated in areas biologically significant for molluscs.

Reference

Anon., (1987): Australian National Parks & Wildlife Service, Report 1985-86. Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.

*Source: TRAFFIC (Australia)*

## Ivory Stockpiles

Stocks of raw ivory registered with the CITES Secretariat by 1 December 1986 are recorded below. It should be noted that stocks held in states with a population of African Elephants have not been included in this list since such ivory destined for international trade would be included in an annual ivory export quota.

| Country | No. of Tusks | kg |
|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 567 | 6573.1 |
| | 1889 | 9577.2* |
| Burundi | 17848 | 89502 |
| China | 4394 | 19026.8 |
| Germany, F.R. | 1450 | 10886 |
| Hong Kong | 28477 | 178510 |
| Japan | 2872 | 32579 |
| | 3017 | 20005.95 (cut pieces over 40cm.) |
| Macau | 2452 | 22292.5 |
| Portugal | 1089 | 14017 |
| Singapore | 55819 | 270474 |
| | 1986 | 26756.91 (cut pieces) |
| Spain | 22 | 161.3 |
| UK | 8 | 139.2 |

* Illegal consignment seized Jan. '86 and disposition not yet decided.

## Ornithologist Facing Charges Dies

Dr Julian Ford, a university lecturer in Western Australia and a world-renowned ornithologist, suffered a heart attack and died at his home on 31 January 1987 (Sydney Morning Herald, 3.2.87). Dr Ford is reported to have been facing over 600 charges, under the Queensland Fauna Conservation Act, relating to the alleged collection of birds and reptiles without permits. He had been apprehended by police near Cooktown, Queensland, in October 1986, allegedly in possession of several hundred bird 'skins' and reptiles preserved in alcohol. Dr Ford had been remanded on bail and was due to appear at Cairns Magistrates Court in February. The case was widely publicised in the Australian press and Dr Ford's wife is reported to believe that her husband's death was caused by the humiliation of the incident.

*Source: TRAFFIC (Australia)*

## Reptile Smugglers Indicted in USA

Robert Stene and David Rittenhouse of San Jose, California, have been indicted in the USA on 30 counts, including conspiring, between January 1985 and November 1986 (or later), to unlawfully import wildlife, primarily reptiles, from Australia and Mexico. The two are alleged to have travelled to Australia and Mexico to obtain reptiles which they smuggled back to the USA by sending them in mail parcels addressed to friends. Four others have also been named as co-conspirators.

Mr Stene has been arrested and Mr Rittenhouse is being sought. The remaining defendants have been summoned to appear before a Magistrate Court at a later date. The maximum penalties that can be imposed are 108 years imprisonment and/or a fine of US$4 280 000 for Stene and Rittenhouse. The remaining defendants face maximum penalties, if convicted, of five to ten years imprisonment and/or fines of US$250 000 to US$500 000.

*Source: US Department of Justice, 4 June 1987*

# The Effect of Recent Legislative Changes on the Pattern of the World Trade in Raw Ivory

*by J.R. Caldwell*

## Introduction

This report was written under the consultancy contract of the CITES Secretariat with the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre (CMC). The aim of the report is to outline changes in the pattern of the world's trade in raw ivory during 1985 and 1986 that occurred as a result of new legislation enacted in 1985. Although Belgium, UK and France are important in the world's ivory trade, it was decided that this report should concentrate on Japan and Hong Kong because most of the ivory in international trade goes to or through these markets and they are, therefore, the best indicators of changes in trade patterns.

## Sources of Information

The main sources of information for this report are the CITES annual reports for Hong Kong for the years 1979-1986, which apart from 1979 list both the number of tusks and the weight of ivory in each shipment, and Japanese Customs statistics for the same period, which only give the total weight of ivory but include waste and powder. For 1986, additional information was available to WTMU in the form of the export permits issued for exports of ivory under the quota system, which were provided by the CITES Secretariat. Although not all of the ivory exporting countries fully understood the new ivory control procedures, and failed to send some, or all, of the copies of their export permits to the CITES Secretariat, it is believed that most of the major commercial shipments were traced.

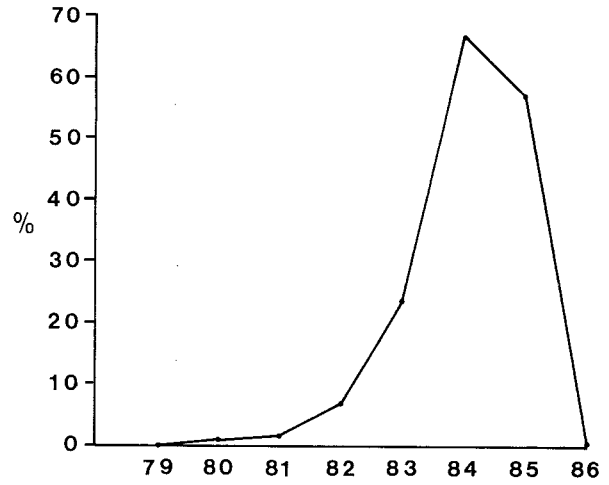
In some earlier reports on the ivory trade (WTMU, 1983; Caldwell, 1984), the average weight of tusks in trade was estimated for Japan on the basis of re-exports to Japan from Hong Kong. In 1984, for the first time, Japan provided details of both numbers of tusks and their weight, in a draft report to CITES, which allowed a much more accurate calculation of average tusk weight to be made. However for 1985 the Japanese annual report to CITES recorded tusk imports either by weight or by number but not by both. Although some of Japan's imports can be traced in annual reports of other CITES Parties, insufficient data are available to calculate accurately the average weight of tusks being exported from Africa. As the information on average tusk weight for 1985 is so poor, and in view of the reliance of both Japan and Hong Kong on each other and on other non-producer countries for their sources of ivory in 1985, and with so much more detailed information available on the individual tusks traded in 1986, it was not considered worthwhile to estimate average tusk weight for 1985.

Information on seizures of ivory, on available stocks of ivory and on export quotas for 1986 and 1987 was taken from numbered Ivory Notifications issued by the CITES Secretariat. Calculation of the number of tusks in each 0.5kg weight class was done by the WANG VS computer.

## Changes in the trade pattern during 1985-86

An earlier report by WTMU (Caldwell and Barzdo, 1986) outlined a period of dramatic change in the pattern of the world's ivory trade that took place throughout 1983 and 1984. During that period, the relative importance of Hong Kong as the centre of the ivory trade was being overturned in favour of Japan. The root cause of this imbalance was that, while Hong Kong's legislation effectively implemented CITES for ivory, Japan's did not. Gradually the number of legitimate suppliers of ivory in Africa became reduced for Hong Kong, which subsequently became more and more reliant upon Japan as a source of supply. During 1984, Hong Kong's imports of raw tusks fell to 260 tonnes (t) compared to 565 t the year before; 66% of these were imported via Japan as is shown in Figure 1a. In addition, Hong Kong's carving industry was becoming increasingly reliant upon cut pieces and ivory scrap (125 t being imported in 1984), again mainly imported from Japan. This is shown in Figure 1b. The two incidents that had brought about this change in the trade pattern were Sudan's ban on exports of raw ivory, introduced at the end of 1983, and Belgium's accession to CITES and subsequent tightening of controls through Europe in January 1984. The combined effect of these two events was to force much of the trade to centre upon Burundi as the main outlet of ivory from Africa to Japan, with the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Macau and Singapore becoming important as staging posts.

Fig. 1a. Percent of Hong Kong's import of raw ivory (whole tusks) imported via Japan 1979-1986.



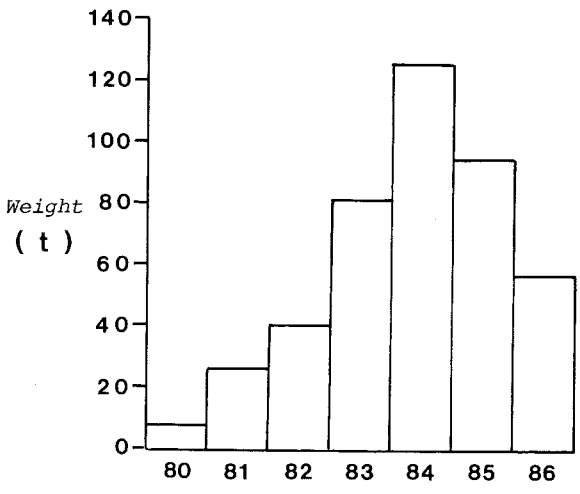




Fig. 1b. Hong Kong's import of raw ivory (cut pieces and scrap) 1980-1986 (Source: CITES annual reports).

In 1985 two further events took place which were to have very significant effects on the world's ivory trade. At the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, the CITES Secretariat was given the mandate to form a special ivory unit. At the same time the major ivory producer and consumer nations agreed to operate a quota system in which the countries with elephant populations would set export quotas based on sound management principles and the ivory importers would only

Table 1
Ivory exported from Africa under the quota system for 1986

| Country | Quota | No. tusks exported | Weight (kg) | mean wt. /tusk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Botswana | 520 | 14 (1) | - | - |
| Cameroon | 300 | 100 (1) | - | - |
| Central African Rep. | 0 | 8 (2) | - | - |
| Congo | 1200 | 610 | 8186.5 | 13.4 |
| Ethiopia | 700 | 640 | 4549.9 | 7.1 |
| Ghana | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Kenya | 2000 | 0 | - | - |
| Malawi | 20 | 20 (1) | - | - |
| Mauritania | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Mozambique | 120 | 96 | 1548.8 | 16.1 |
| Niger | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Somalia | 17002 | 16986 | 51184.0 | 3.0 |
| South Africa | 12100 | 4195 (3) | 31828.2 | 7.6 |
| Sudan | 12971 | 12971 | 59525.6 | 4.6 |
| Tanzania | 16400 | 1839 (4) | 12747.9 | 7.0 |
| Zaire | 10000 | 1425 | 5538.5 | 3.9 |
| Zambia | 5800 | 2001 | 7986.1 | 4.0 |
| Zimbabwe | 14000 | 507 (5) | 5598.3 | 12.1 |
| TOTAL | 93133 | 41440 | 189118.7 | 4.59 |
| Burundi (6) | 18148 | 17841 | 89464.4 | 5.0 |
| TOTAL | 108441 | 59433 | 278583.1 | 4.70 |

Notes

(1) some permits issued, not received by WTMU.
(2) 2 permits issued, refused by Management Authority of France.
(3) includes a few re-exports origin Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe
(4) includes 10 for which weights were not listed on the export permits
(5) includes 43 for which weights were not listed on the export permits
(6) Burundi became eligible to re-export stockpiled ivory registered with the CITES Secretariat, on a once only basis, following Ivory Notification No. 11 of 14 October 1986.

accept ivory coming from countries that had agreed to the quota system. The special ivory unit was to co-ordinate trade between exporting/re-exporting and importing countries and to monitor the trade. Earlier in 1985, a consultant had been employed by the CITES Secretariat, funded by the EEC, to investigate the different ways a quota system could be operated and how reasonable export quotas could be estimated from known elephant populations, to allow sufficient ivory for both international trade and any internal carving industries that might exist (see Martin, 1986). At the time, fears were expressed by some traders that the quotas would be set at such a low level that there would be insufficient raw material for them to continue in business.

The second significant event for the ivory trade in 1985 was the introduction of new legislation in Japan that, for the first time, required the presentation of a valid export licence from the country of origin before import would be allowed. The effect of the legislation, passed in April 1985, was not immediately apparent and, by the end of June, there was little sign that anything had changed. Milliken (1985) pointed out that, although a few token shipments had been stopped, ivory was still flooding in to Japan with unrealistic origins being specified such as Uganda and Rwanda, which have very few elephants remaining.

The effect of the new legislation became obvious in the second half of 1985. Up to the end of June, Japan had imported 235 t of raw ivory and appeared to be well set to reach an end-of-year total similar to that achieved in the two previous years, 473 t in 1983 and 474 t in 1984. In fact, only another 70 t were imported in the second half of 1985 and several shipments were refused entry.

Hong Kong imported only 41 t of ivory directly from Africa in 1985, the tusks coming from South Africa, Sudan (despite the ban a few exports were allowed, to meet previous commitments), Tanzania and Zimbabwe only. The remaining 71% of Hong Kong's imports arrived via Belgium, China, France, Japan, Switzerland and the USA. Japan was again the major supplier, accounting for 57% of total raw tusks imported and most of the 94 t of ivory scrap and cut pieces imported.

The main effect, therefore, of the Japanese legislation was to create a block at the importing end of the trade route. Fears that the soon-to-be-introduced quota system would severely restrict exports from Africa may have encouraged some traders to move as much ivory as they could out of the continent before the system began operating in January 1986. The result was that large stockpiles began to build up throughout 1985, and to a certain extent in 1986, at various staging posts, viz UAE, Burundi, Macau and Singapore.

Under the quota system, producer countries have to inform the CITES Secretariat of their annual quota,

preferably by the end of the year previous to the one to which it applies. Countries of origin that have not submitted a quota are deemed to have a zero quota until a quota is notified, and may not export raw ivory. All tusks exported, including personal hunting trophies, are covered by the quota system and each should carry a unique mark composed of, as a minimum, the two-letter ISO code of the country of origin, the number of the tusk, the year of marking and the tusk weight in kilogrammes.

Table 1 shows the export quotas for 1986 and the number of tusks actually exported.

The most obvious trend in the pattern of trade during 1986 was the continued strong decline in Japan's gross imports. During that year only 79 t were imported (see Fig. 2a), the lowest amount since 1965, and of that amount 27 t were imported via Hong Kong. Hong Kong's gross imports of raw tusks (Fig. 2b) remained steady at the 1985 level of 142 t but, unlike the previous few years, virtually none was imported via Japan. This is shown in Fig. 1a. The amount of cut pieces and scrap imported by Hong Kong was also lower (56 t) as is shown in Fig. 1b. In order to calculate the net quantity imported by Japan and Hong Kong together, their gross imports have been summed and the trade between the two countries discounted. This indicates that the Japanese and Hong Kong markets between them imported about 265 t in 1985 and only 195 t in 1986, far less than in previous years (see Fig. 2c). The creation of large stockpiles outside these countries, however, meant that the part played by the end-markets in the Far East was far less important than in previous years. In order for the carving industries of Japan and Hong Kong to have continued without a disastrous rise in unemployment it must be assumed that the dealers there already held considerable stocks of raw ivory.

One of the first effects of the quota system was to reinstate Sudan as a major exporter. The quota for that country, of 12 971 tusks, was fulfilled in 32 shipments, all but two of which went to Hong Kong. The average weight of the tusks was only 4.6 kg and it is perhaps significant that 1145 or almost 9% of these tusks weighed 0.5 kg or less. The weight distribution of the tusks, and the fact that Sudan requested a quota of 21 500 tusks for 1987 to cover existing stocks, suggests that the 1986 exports came from a much larger stock than was actually exported. Indeed, the Management Authority in Sudan has recently informed the CITES Secretariat that all the stocks imported in 1986 and included in the 1987 quota were stock in hand in 1985; it is assumed that no further stocks are held in the country.

The only producer country to export more ivory than Sudan in 1986 was Somalia. Somalia, which only became a Party to CITES in March that year, had a stock of an estimated 17 002 tusks owned by the Somali Government. This stock weighed about 51 t and was stored in the police compound at Mogadishu. After inspection by two officers of the CITES Secretariat, this ivory, with an average tusk weight of only 3 kg, was released for sale and was sold in its entirety to a trader in Hong Kong. This sale cleared up one of the problems in establishing the ivory control procedures, as it had been feared that the Somali stock might be used to cover a laundering operation for illegally obtained tusks (Caldwell, 1986).

Although Japan's Customs statistics record ivory as having been imported in early 1986 from the Central African Republic, this was not in contravention of the zero quota. This ivory had in fact been sold and exported, much of it through Belgium, in late 1985.

Of the other African countries with quotas in 1986, none appears, on the basis of permits received by WTMU, to have achieved its set quota. Ethiopia filled 91% of its quota of 700 tusks with one shipment to Hong Kong of 640 tusks, averaging 7.1 kg, and Mozambique filled 80% of its quota of 120 tusks with one shipment of 96 tusks, averaging 16.1 kg, to Japan. Congo only used 51% of its quota, Zambia apparently reached 38% and South Africa only 35% (for average tusk weights see Table 1). Kenya had a quota of 2000 tusks but apparently exported none.

Three of the largest quotas were those for Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zaire, being 16 400, 14 000 and 10 000 tusks respectively. However exports from those countries totalled less than 4000 tusks, or less than 10% of the given quota. According to some knowledgeable experts, in the cases of Tanzania and Zaire, at least the equivalent of their quotas was probably exported illegally via Burundi (Parker, pers. comm.). Another of the reasons behind the unfulfilled quotas may have been the problem of the large amount of stockpiled ivory and a natural unwillingness amongst some of the traders to buy yet more ivory when large amounts of capital were tied up in those stockpiles. Table 2, which lists the stocks of ivory registered with the CITES ivory unit before the 1 December 1986 deadline, shows how much ivory was tied up in this way. From the stocks in Burundi, Macau and Singapore, plus an unknown quantity in UAE, it would appear that at least 400-500 t had been accumulated in stockpiles over the preceding 18 months. This figure probably represents frozen assets worth something in excess of US$50 million assuming a value for raw ivory of US$100 per kg.

Table 2
Stocks of raw ivory registered with the CITES Secretariat

| Country | Number of tusks | Weight (kg) |
|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 2456 | 16 150 |
| Burundi | 18 148 | 89 464 |
| China | 4394 | 19 027 |
| F.R. Germany | 1450 | 10 886 |
| Hong Kong | 28 477 | 178 510 |
| Japan | 2872 | 32 579 |
| Macau | 2452 | 22 293 |
| Portugal | 1089 | 14 017 |
| Singapore | 55 819 | 270 474 |
| Spain | 22 | 161 |
| UK | 8 | 139 |
| TOTAL | 99 039 | 653 700 |

NB. Almost 47 t of cut pieces are held in Singapore and Macau plus an unknown amount in Hong Kong. Djibouti also registered ivory stocks before 1 December 1986 but has not yet made a formal commitment to comply with the Ivory Trade Control Procedures.

The problem of ivory stockpiled in non-producer countries had been recognised by the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES and there was a clause built into Resolution Conf. 5.12, which set up the quota system, to allow these stocks to enter trade legitimately without compounding the problem. The clause only allowed stocks registered with the CITES Secretariat by 1 December 1986 to be traded. Thus currently held stocks could be run down without the danger that stocks of ivory obtained in contravention of the quota system could be built up again, either in those countries having previously registered stocks, or in others.

Thus, throughout much of 1986, there was a lot of understandable anxiety amongst traders with capital tied up in stockpiles. At the same time it was important for the CITES Secretariat that these stockpiles should be used, as the presence of such a large reservoir of ivory outside the quota system would have rendered that system very difficult to operate or to police in any realistic way. Governments of countries holding such stockpiles were thus under a certain amount of pressure, from two

Fig. 2a. Japan's gross import of raw ivory (incl. waste) 1979-1986 (from Customs statistics).

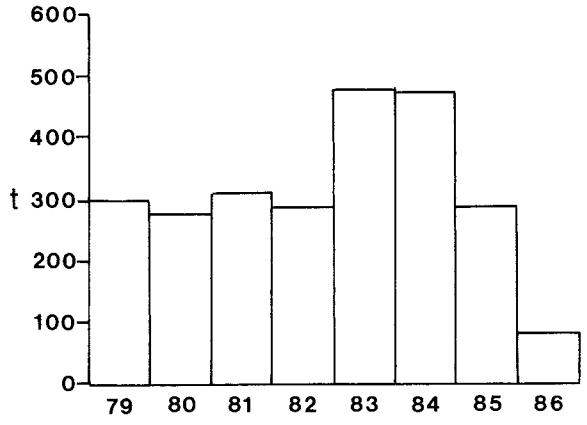



Fig. 2b. Hong Kong's gross import of raw ivory (whole tusks) 1979-1986 (from CITES annual reports).

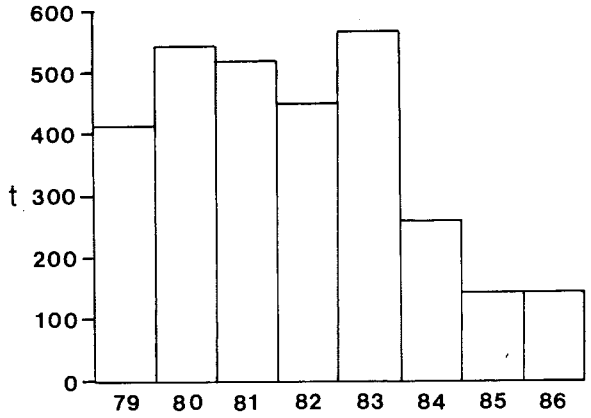
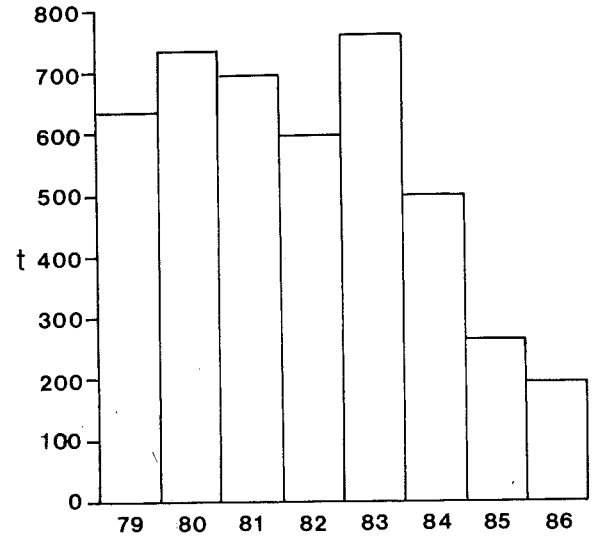



Fig. 2c. Hong Kong and Japan's combined import of raw ivory (less trade between them) 1979-1986.




directions, to persuade them to agree to comply with the ivory control procedures and to register stocks before the 1 December deadline.

It appears that, before the final deadline for registration arrived, there was considerable movement between stockpiles as traders tried to find the most economical way to get their ivory back into trade. For example, Macau only registered stocks of 22 t, whereas several times that amount had been seen there earlier in 1986 by an officer of the CITES Secretariat. It was suggested by the Macau Authorities that much of this was smuggled out, probably to Singapore, or entered the domestic carving industry. China imported some 19 t in April and May which had been illegally imported from Macau and Singapore; this was subsequently confiscated. It is also believed that at least 100 t of Singapore's declared stock had recently been imported from Somalia, Burundi and Dubai.

Burundi was the first of the major non-producer countries to register its stockpiled ivory, and virtually all of it was shipped to Belgium in late 1986. Much of it was subsequently re-exported to Hong Kong, arriving in early 1987, and some to China and Japan.

Until recently it was fairly easy to import ivory to Japan on the basis of a certificate of origin, the validity of which was very rarely checked. For this reason it is thought that large-scale smuggling of ivory was unnecessary. It is now suspected that the new legislation, which requires the prior presentation of a valid export permit from the country of origin, has led to increased smuggling of ivory.

In January 1986 Belgian Customs officers seized 10 t of raw ivory at Antwerp harbour, the tusks being in two containers said to contain "Bee-wax", and in another incident 1.5 t was discovered in a shipment of malachite in Lisbon, Portugal. In June 1986, Zambian authorities seized 564 tusks weighing about 6 t which were found in a concealed compartment of a truck going to Burundi. Other seizures are known to have occurred in both Tanzania and Kenya.

## The Future

Table 3 shows the ivory quotas so far notified for 1987. It also indicates how these differ from those for 1986. Recently much of the ivory trade has been concerned with shuffling stockpiled ivory from one place to another and generally coming to terms with the new operating procedures. This was one of the main factors that brought about such reduced import levels during 1986. That stockpiled ivory will almost certainly enter the end-markets during 1987 and may reduce the immediate demand for new stocks from Africa.

There are several potential consequences. Firstly, if producer countries are unable to dispose of their ivory through the quota system, it may cause general dissatisfaction with the overall working of the ivory control procedures. If this is coupled with a continued high level of illegal trade, via Burundi to the UAE, then the quota system may become unworkable. It is disturbing that at least one of the world's most well known illegal traders (who, despite his Oriental origins, is not considered welcome in either the Japanese or Hong Kong ivory traders' associations) is known to be moving Chinese ivory carvers into Dubai and Taiwan. Under current legislation, Hong Kong does not recognise worked ivory as a 'readily recognisable part or derivative' under CITES and there is therefore a loophole in the ivory control procedures that may allow ivory, simply worked in Dubai or any of the other Arab Emirates, or indeed Taiwan, to be imported perfectly legally without any of the difficulties of CITES controls. There is also currently a significant trade between Japan and Hong Kong in cut pieces of ivory and there are considerable differences of opinion about how, and if, they should be marked. This

Table 3
Ivory export quotas for 1987 (as of 6 May 1987)

| Country | Number of tusks | Change from 1986 |
|---|---|---|
| Botswana | 520 | 0 |
| Cameroon | 300 | 0 |
| Chad | 320 | +320 |
| Congo | 3784* | +2584 |
| Ethiopia | 530 | -170 |
| Gabon | 2600 | +2600 |
| Kenya | 2000** | 0 |
| Malawi | 370*** | +350 |
| Mozambique | 200 | +80 |
| South Africa | 14000 | +1900 |
| Sudan | 21500 (E) | +8529 |
| Tanzania | 16000 | -400 |
| Uganda | 156 (E) | +156 |
| Zaire | °12000 | +2000 |
| Zambia | 8500 | +2700 |
| Zimbabwe | 9000 | -5000 |
| TOTAL | 91780 | -1353 |

* = inc. stocks of 2584 (E) = existing stock
** = inc. stocks of 800 ° = provisional
*** = inc. 350 polished

will need to be sorted out in the near future by the CITES Secretariat and the Parties involved.

A further possible problem is the build-up of considerable stockpiles of ivory within the producer countries in Africa. Although the large stocks held in Somalia have now been sold, there still remains a large amount of ivory in store in Sudan. It is hoped that this will be cleared during 1987. This problem is very difficult to solve as any action taken at the consumer end of the trade route will take some years to take effect at the producer end. Although further imports may be reduced, it will take a long time for the message to get through to the poacher in Africa that it is no longer as easy as it was to sell illegally obtained ivory. Thus, in the immediate future, stockpiles will inevitably build up in Africa and will always tend to move towards the easiest outlet. This is not necessarily a deliberate action to reduce the effectiveness of the quota system, but could occur as a natural result of changes in legislation.

Although both of these stumbling blocks have to be overcome, it seems most likely that the quota system will gradually have its effect throughout the international ivory trade system. Already ivory with legitimate paper-work is selling for several times the price it would without papers. If, as is likely, the markets learn better how the procedures work, it should be possible to maintain a regular supply of ivory from Africa, with a steady price, that will satisfy the demands of the trade and promote better elephant conservation. By the end of 1987 the new ivory control procedures should really begin to work in the manner they were intended.

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## Italian Appendix II Imports Decline

According to data from the CITES Italian Management Authority, imports of Appendix II species into Italy have declined since Italy joined CITES in 1980. The import of cat skins decreased from 42 000 in 1981 to 5000 in 1984, although it increased again to 13 000 in 1985 with the import of 10 000 Leopard Cat skins Felis bengalensis from China, and 3000 skins of the American Lynx F. canadensis from Canada and the USA. The imports of Ocelot F. pardalis and Margay F. wiedii skins from South America have practically ceased.

Imports of elephant ivory products have plummeted from 21 tonnes (t) in 1981, to 3 t in 1985 and Boidae snakeskins and lizard skins from 280 000 to 80 000 and 120 000 to 30 000 respectively, in the same period. Caiman skin imports had dropped from 630 000 in 1981, to 150 000 in 1984, before increasing again in 1985 to 350 000 (see Traffic Bulletin 7(5):80). Imports of crocodile skins on the other hand fell from 70 000 in 1980 to only 500 five years later.

Pier Lorenzo Florio, Director of TRAFFIC (Italy) believes the decrease is due to the following reasons:

1. Stricter implementation of CITES;
2. The decline in fashion for spotted cat skins. Furs from the large spotted cats have become distasteful and have nearly disappeared; those of small cats are processed only by artisan furriers, mainly in the small cities and in the south of the country;
3. The withdrawal of reservations on crocodiles with the enforcement of EEC Regulation 3626/82 in 1984; the ensuing high cost and decline in fashion demand for the products, which are now mainly re-exported.

*Source: TRAFFIC (Italy)*

## Siberian Tiger still Threatened

At a recent conference on conservation problems, held at the Ministry of Forestry, China, participants signed a manifesto calling for the urgent rescue of the Siberian Tiger Panthera tigris altaica. The wild population of this subspecies has declined from more than 80 in the 1970s to the present 20-30, chiefly due to poaching and deforestation.

It was learned from private sources that Chinese enterprises continue to import tiger bone for medicinal use, mainly from Burma, for nearly US$100 a catty (1/2 kg). Recently the Shenyang (Mukden) Zoo sold the 18 kg skeleton of a dead Siberian Tiger for 13 000 yuan (US$3500).

At the 6th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, Switzerland will propose transferring this subspecies from CITES Appendix II to I.

*Source: Prof. Tanbangjie, Beijing Zoo, in litt. to IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group, October 1986.*

## Cyclamen in Trade

*by Minouk van der Plas-Haarsma*
*Director, TRAFFIC (Netherlands)*

The genus Cyclamen has been included in Appendix II of CITES since the Convention came into force. Implementation for plant trade was weak in the beginning and the two countries that played a major role in the trade (the Netherlands and Turkey) were not party to CITES at that time. In January 1984, EEC Regulation 3626/82 came into force in all EEC Member States and the Netherlands became a Party to CITES on 18 July. The Management and Scientific Authorities in the Netherlands co-operated with the Commission of the European Communities in initiating better controls.

In 1981 a shipment of Cyclamen corms was confiscated in the UK and found to contain specimens of C. mirabile, a rare species, endemic to and protected in Turkey. This highlighted the need to investigate the trade in wild-collected Cyclamen. A project to do this was set up and in May 1985 a visit was paid to Turkey. Data were obtained from the Product Board for Ornamental Plants (PVS), annual reports to CITES, and reports by Turkish botanists and other published data. Reliable data on species in trade were hard to obtain and it is only since the Netherlands has published its annual reports, that species in trade have been recorded.

Apart from trade regulations, many countries have national legislation to protect Cyclamen species. Trade in bulbous and tuberous plants between Turkey and the Netherlands goes back to the sixteenth century. Over the last ten years the numbers of imported specimens increased sharply: import of Cyclamen increased from 50 000 in 1978 to 3.7 million (M) in 1984. In Turkey the export is regulated by the General Nature Protection Law of 1923. Traders need a licence from the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs. They order the plants from their representatives in the villages, where the Cyclamen corms are collected. The main species exported from Turkey are Cyclamen hederifolium, C. cilicium, C. coum and C. purpurascens; the last does not occur in Turkey and it is likely that C. mirabile is exported under this name. In the past, Italy has also exported Cyclamen, mainly C. hederifolium, but the numbers decreased and a total export ban has been in force since 1985.

TABLE 1: Imports of Cyclamen into the Netherlands from Turkey (1984-1986)

| Species | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. cilicium | 907405 | 247020 | 310000 |
| C. coum | 317000 | 9700 | |
| C. hederifolium | 1858560 | 660878 | 905000 |
| C. purpurascens* | 681750 | 24300 | 25000 |
| Cyclamen spp. | | | 400000 |
| Total | 3764715 | 941898 | 1640000 |

* probably C. mirabile

In 1984 a report was published by Turkish botanists which recommended an export quota of 1 M Cyclamen corms. The EEC Commission accepted this and initiated a policy to limit the trade. Import into the Netherlands decreased sharply (Table 1). Export data for 1984 from the Netherlands show that small numbers of protected species are in trade (Table 2); this needs further investigation. Comparing the PVS data and those from the CITES annual report, it is apparent that there are notable discrepancies. The numbers of corms recorded as exported from Turkey increased from just over 1 M in 1979 to 5 M in 1984. It is clear that the Netherlands is the major importer.

A full report of the study Cyclamen in Trade contains recommendations to improve control in trade in wild-collected Cyclamen from Turkey and is available from TRAFFIC (Netherlands) (address back page) for Dfl.8.50 (US$4) incl. postage.

TABLE 2: Exports of Cyclamen from the Netherlands 1984-1985

(Country of origin is Turkey, except for data marked by an asterisk*. For these data the country of origin is unknown. ° = artificially propagated).

| Species | Country | 1984 | 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cyclamen spp. | Austria | 20*+80 | |
| | Canada | | 250 |
| | Czechoslovakia | 10 | |
| | Japan | seeds+100 | |
| | USA | 5 | |
| C. cilicium | Austria | | 8310 |
| | Canada | | 200 |
| | Hong Kong | | 2400 |
| | Japan | 130 | 200 |
| | South Africa | 2500 | 2500 |
| | UK | 5750* | |
| | USA | 6135 | 6100 |
| C. coum | Austria | 415 | 2160 |
| | Canada | | 500 |
| | Japan | 1730 | 4000 |
| | Norway | | 150 |
| | Sweden | 80 | 160 |
| | Switzerland | 10*+1120 | 17489 |
| | USA | 265 | 200 |
| C. graecum | Japan | 100 | |
| | various | °5110* | |
| C. hederifolium | Austria | 6135 | 36197 |
| | Canada | | 1750 |
| | Cyprus | 100 | |
| | Denmark | 3050* | |
| | F.R. Germany | 20* | |
| | Finland | | 840 |
| | Iceland | 30 | 60 |
| | Japan | 1530 | 9850 |
| | Kuwait | | 150 |
| | Norway | | 4560 |
| | Portugal | 50 | |
| | South Africa | 2500 | 2500 |
| | Spain | 800 | 825 |
| | Sweden | 8700 | 17510 |
| | Switzerland | 5770 | 48946 |
| | UK | 18650* | |
| | USA | 5*+13202 | 15450 |
| C. libanoticum | Japan | 65 | |
| C. mirabile | Jordan | | 1000 |
| | Japan | 100 | |
| C. parviflorum | Japan | 100 | |
| C. persicum | various | °5368983 | °9943164 |
| C. pseudibericum | | | |
| | Switzerland | 10* | |
| C. purpurascens | Austria | 150 | 13998 |
| | Canada | | 1700 |
| | Israel | | 1625 |
| | Japan | 680 | |
| | Kuwait | | 150 |
| | Portugal | 50 | |
| | Switzerland | 6500 | 9575 |
| | UK | 7950* | |
| | USA | 8730 | 9250 |
| C. repandum | UK | 2200* | |
| | USA | 5400 | |
| | Switzerland | 10* | |
| C. trochopteranthum | Japan | 100 | |

# Hummingbird Trade and Protection

*by Tim Inskipp*

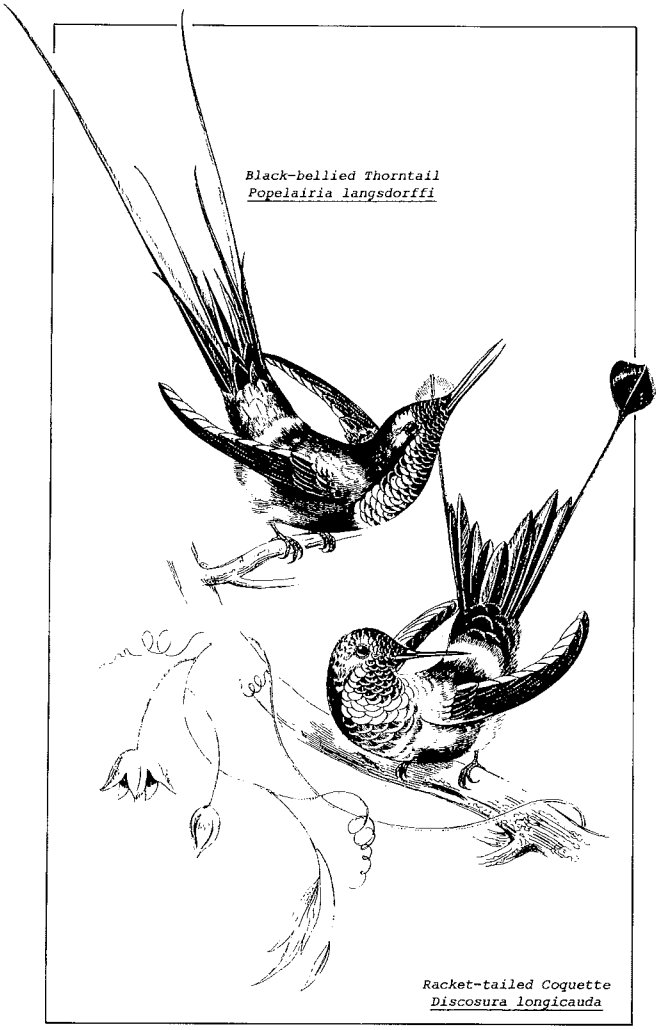
## INTRODUCTION

The hummingbird family contains the smallest of birds and some of the most brilliantly coloured. The colours are produced by iridescence and are only obvious when the sun catches the bird at certain angles. Some species are strikingly adorned with crests or elongated tail feathers. Their flight is one of the most remarkable features; they rotate their wings through 180°, allowing them to hover in a perfectly stationary position, and even to fly backwards. They feed on nectar, tiny insects and spiders in varying proportions depending on species.

The family is found throughout the American continent, most species being confined to the tropical regions of South America, and only a few species occurring in the subtropical and temperate regions of North and South America, including the Caribbean. Many species are highly specialized, and therefore occupy only limited areas.

There are between 320 and 350 species, the largest number of which are found in Ecuador, followed closely by Colombia. Population data are few. Some of the species have a wide distribution and safe populations, other species are scarce, some only being known from one locality. Destruction and loss of habitat affect a large number of species and populations.

Hummingbirds occur in a variety of habitats, from dense primary rainforests to urban regions. Some species are able to adapt to man-made changes, and inhabit areas such as banana plantations, but many other species are not adaptable and have suffered extensively from loss of suitable habitat.




## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The trade in hummingbirds was at its height in the mid-1800s when hundreds of thousands were killed in South America to supply specimens for collections in Europe. Live hummingbirds now enter international trade in large but unknown quantities. They are probably largely caught by the use of mist-nets but some may be obtained with lime-sticks. There is also a limited ornamental use of hummingbirds and their feathers, for example in jewellery.

The keeping of live hummingbirds in captivity has been popular in Europe for a number of years and it appears that more people in the USA are becoming interested (Clear, 1986).

The mortality during capture is unknown but, considering the delicate nature of many species, is likely to be higher than most other groups of birds that are regularly traded. Nilsson (1985, Importation of birds into the United States 1980-1984) reported mortalities during international transport and quarantine of 9.5% and 46.7% respectively from a total of 728 birds imported from 1980 to 1983. Inskipp and Thomas (1976, Airborne Birds) reported a mortality during international transport of 10.7% from a total of 2420 birds passing through Heathrow Airport, UK, from 1970 to 1976.

Of the species known (see Annex) to have been traded during the period 1983 to 1986 at least six were totally protected in all range states:- Acestrura bombus, Aglaiocercus kingi, Amazilia lactea, Coeligena coeligena, Ocreatus underwoodii and Urosticte benjamini. A further six species are regarded as uncommon to rare in all the range states for which the current status is known:- Calliphlox amethystina, Lophornis ornata, Phaethornis malaris, Polyonymus caroli, Popelairia conversii and Topaza pella.

Recent trade figures and estimates:

IMPORTS

Netherlands
1984 450 Ecuador, 60 Peru, 147 Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)
1985 140 Peru (but estimated as totalling 1000)

Sources: 1984: Netherlands annex to 1984 EEC Annual Report to CITES (Appendix on Imports of non-CITES species; 1985: WTMU, in prep.).

F.R. Germany
1984 197 (+5 consignments) Ecuador, 70 Peru, 1 consignment Chile
1985 473 (+1 consignment) Ecuador, 430 (+5 consignments) Peru, 30 Chile
1986 1036 (+1 consignment) Ecuador, 70 Peru, 30 Chile

Source: Dr Jelden in litt., 17 December 1986.

Estimated imports to F.R. Germany totalled 10 000 a year (K.-L. Schuchmann in litt. to T. van Koolwijk, 20 May 1985).

UK (Total of 61 species identified in imports)
1980 168 Ecuador
1981 255 Ecuador; 9 Jamaica
1982 53 France, origin French Guiana; 1 FRG
1983 170 Peru; 105 French Guiana; 12 France, origin French Guiana; 30 FRG, origin French Guiana
1984 194 Peru; 52 FRG, origin Peru; 64 FRG, origin French Guiana; 3 French Guiana

International Trade (ctd)

UK (ctd)
1985 90 FRG, origin French Guiana; 38 FRG, origin Peru; 26 French Guiana; 19 FRG, origin Chile
1986 80 FRG, origin Peru; 70 FRG, origin French Guiana; 17 FRG, origin Argentina; 4 FRG, origin Chile; 10 FRG, origin China (sic)!

Source: D. Morgan in litt., 15 January 1987.

USA
1980 145 FRG
1981 68 Jamaica, 20 Bolivia
1982 21 Jamaica
1983 215 Peru, 147 Ecuador, 66 Bolivia, 50?
1984 56 FRG

Source: Nilsson, G. (1985). Importation of birds into the United States 1980-1984. Animal Welfare Institute.

EXPORTS

There are no records of exports from Bolivia for 1979-83 (Ref.: Estadisticas de las autorizaciones para la exportacion de animales vivos - anos 1979-1983).

Ecuador's annual reports to CITES record 15 exports to F.R. Germany in 1980 and none since then. In fact Ecuador placed a ban on all commercial wildlife trade in 1983 and the imports listed above are likely to have been illegal.

## Protection Status

National:

Antigua and Barbuda (AG): All species fully protected (Wild Birds Protection Ordinance, 1913).
Argentina (AR): Export of all species prohibited (Ley No. 22,421, 1981 and CITES Notification No. 412).
Aruba: Chlorostilbon mellisugus and Chrysolampis mosquitos are fully protected.
Bahamas (BS): All species fully protected (Wild Birds Protection Act, 1952).
Barbados (BB): The two resident species are fully protected (Wild Birds Protection Act, 1907, and amendments).
Belize (BZ): Commercial export prohibited (Wildlife Protection Act, Statutory Instrument No. 4, 1981).
Bermuda: Commercial export prohibited (Wild Birds Protection Act, 1902, and amendments).
Bolivia (BO): Commercial export prohibited (CITES Notification No. 401, 11 August 1986).
Brazil (BR): Commercial export prohibited (Lei 5197, 1967 and Protaria 3481, 1973).
British Virgin Islands: All species fully protected (Wild Birds Protection Ordinance, 1959).
Canada (CA): All species fully protected (Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1970).
Cayman Islands: All species fully protected (The Animals Law, 1976).
Chile (CL): All exports controlled (Ley No. 4.601, 1929 and Decreto No. 40, 1972).
Colombia (CO): All species fully protected (Resolución 849, 1973).
Costa Rica (CR): Commercial export prohibited (Ley 6919, 1983).
Cuba (CU): No information available.
Dominica (DM): All species fully protected (Wild Birds Protection Ordinance, 1914, and amendments).
Dominican Republic (DO): No protection.
Ecuador (EC): Commercial export prohibited (Art. 49 of Ley Forestal y de Conservación de Areas Naturales y Vida Silvestre, 1981 - implemented from 1 January, 1983).
El Salvador (SV): No protection or export controls (Fuller and Swift, 1984, Latin American Wildlife Trade Laws).
French Guiana (GF): All species protected (Arreté of 15 May 1986).
Grenada (GD): Three of the four resident species are fully protected (The Birds and Fish Protection Ordinance, 1891).
Guadeloupe (GP): All species fully protected (Wild Birds Protection Act, 1919 and Order No. 55-900, 1953).
Guatemala (GT): Commercial export prohibited (CITES Notification to the Parties, No. 386, 7 May 1986).
Guyana (GY): Commercial export prohibited (Wild Birds Protection Act, 1919, and amendments).
Haiti (HT): No information available.
Honduras (HN): Commercial export prohibited (Decreto Ley No. 771, 1979).
Jamaica (JM): All species fully protected (The Wild Life Protection Law, 1945).
Martinique (MQ): No information available.
Mexico (MX): Commercial export prohibited (Bases de Control y Regulación de Exportaciones y Importaciones de Fauna Silvestre y Sus Productos Derivados, 1982).
Montserrat: All species fully protected (Wild Birds Protection Ordinance, 1912).
Netherlands Antilles (AN): Chlorostilbon mellisugus and Chrysolampis mosquitos are fully protected.
Nicaragua (NI): Commercial export prohibited (Decreto 625, 1977) (see Ref. No. 75).
Panama (PA): All exports controlled (Fuller and Swift, 1984).
Paraguay (PY): Commercial export prohibited (Presidential Decree 18796, 1975).
Peru (PE): All exports controlled (Ley forestal y de Fauna Silvestre, 1975). Exports from Selva region prohibited (Decreto Supremo No. 934-73-AG, 1973).
Puerto Rico (PR): All species fully protected (USA General Provisions, 1973).
St. Kitts/Nevis (KN): All species fully protected (Wild Birds Protection Ordinance, 1913).
St. Lucia (LC): All species fully protected (Wild Birds Protection Ordinance, 1913).
St. Vincent (VC): All species fully protected (Birds and Fish Protection Ordinance, 1901).
Suriname (SR): All exports controlled (Fuller and Swift, 1984).
Trinidad and Tobago (TT): All species fully protected (Conservation of Wild Life Ordinance, 1958).
USA (US): All species fully protected (General Provisions, 1973).
Uruguay (UY): All species fully protected (Ley No. 9.481, 1935 and Decreto 261/978, 1978).
Venezuela (VE): Commercial export prohibited (Ley Protección a la fauna Silvestre Res. Mac. RNR 5-276, Res. 95).
Virgin Islands of the United States (VI): All species fully protected (USA General Provisions, 1973).

International:

Glaucis dohrnii is in Appendix I of CITES.

## Additional Protection Needs

Reflecting the concern over the current levels of trade in hummingbirds, and because some species are difficult to tell apart, a proposal to place all members of the family Trochilidae in CITES Appendix II has been submitted by Ecuador for consideration at the 6th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to be held in Ottawa, Canada, from 12 to 24 July 1987.

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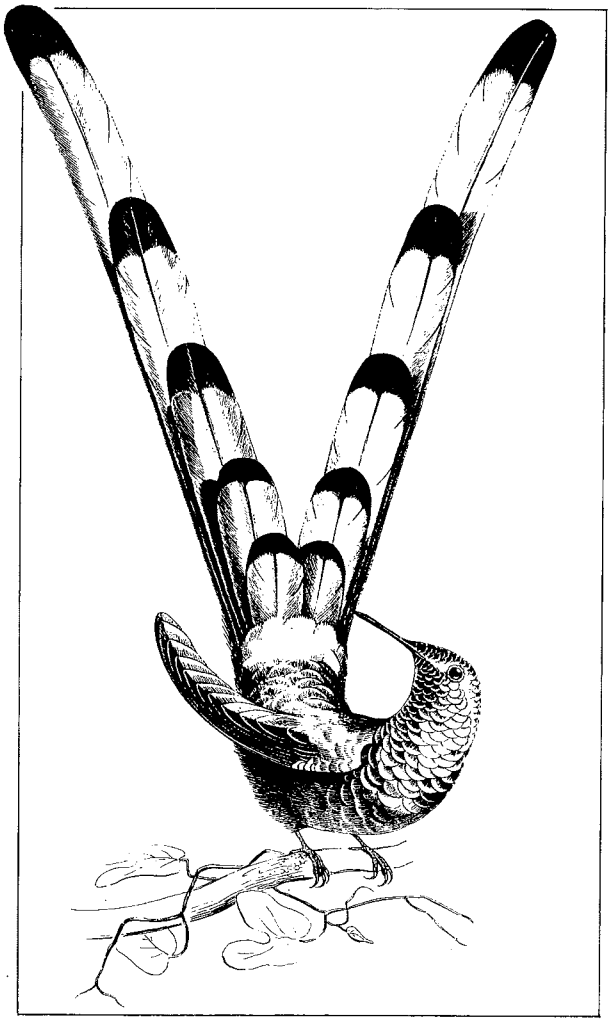

*Red-tailed Comet*
*Sappho sparganura*

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The following table lists all species of hummingbirds (using the nomenclature adopted in Morony, J.J., Bock, W.J. and Farrand, J., 1975, Reference list of the birds of the world (MBF), unless otherwise stated) with distribution and status (where known) for all range states. There are three sets of numbers in the table, all of which refer to the numbered references on pages 14 and 15:-

(i) nomenclatural notes, after the names of the species;
(ii) general range states references, below the two-letter ISO codes (see page 13 for full names of range states);
(iii) specific references to occurrence or status, below the status symbols.

Key to status symbols in Table

C = common
F = fairly common
R = rare
U = uncommon
V = vagrant
X = status not known

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## Distribution and Status of all species of Hummingbirds (Trochilidae)

| | | AG | AR | BS | BB | BZ | BO | BR | CA | CL | CO | CR | CU | DM | DO | EC | SV | GF | GD | GP | GT | GY | HT | HN | JM | MQ | MX | AN | NI | PA | PY | PE | PR | KN | LC | VC | SR | TT | US | UY | VE | VI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 8 | 43 | 10 | 8 | 59 | 38 | 67 | 30 | 3 | 29 | 68 | 23 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 69 | 77 | 42 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 75 | 2 | 53 | 40 | 46 | 51 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 41 | 51 |
| Abeillia abeillei | | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | F | . | . | F | . | . | X | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Emerald-chinned Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acestrura berlepschi | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Esmeraldas Woodstar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acestrura bombus | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Little Woodstar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acestrura decorata | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Decorated Woodstar | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acestrura harterti | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | X? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hartert's Woodstar | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acestrura heliodor | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 55 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Gorgeted Woodstar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acestrura mulsant | ** | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| White-bellied Woodstar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adelomyia melanogenys | * | . | F | . | . | X | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Speckled Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aglaeactis aliciae | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Purple-backed Sunbeam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aglaeactis castelnaudii | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| White-tufted Sunbeam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aglaeactis cupripennis | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Shining Sunbeam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aglaeactis pamela | | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Black-hooded Sunbeam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aglaiocercus coelestis | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Violet-tailed Sylph | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aglaiocercus kingi | ** | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Long-tailed Sylph | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia amabilis | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | C | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Blue-chested Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia amazilia | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Amazilia Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia beryllina | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | C | . | . | U | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | V | . | . | |
| Berylline Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia boucardi | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Mangrove Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia candida | | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | C | . | . | C | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| White-bellied Emerald | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia castaneiventris | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chestnut-bellied Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia chionogaster | * | . | C | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| White-bellied Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia chionopectus | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | C | . | X | . | . |
| White-chested Emerald | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia cyaneotincta | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Blue-spotted Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia cyanifrons | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | V | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Indigo-capped Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia cyanocephala | * | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | C | . | . | C | . | . | C | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Red-billed Azurecrown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia cyanura | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | C | . | . | C | . | . | X | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Blue-tailed Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* = imported into UK since 1970 ** = imported into UK, F.R. Germany, Netherlands or USA, 1983-86

| | | AG 8 | AR 43 | BS 10 | BB 8 | BZ 59 | BO 38 | BR 67 | CA 30 | CL 3 | CO 29 | CR 68 | CU 23 | DM 8 | DO 8 | EC 11 | SV 17 | GF 4 | GD 8 | GP 8 | GT 32 | GY 69 | HT 77 | HN 42 | JM 8 | MQ 8 | MX 50 | AN 75 | NI 2 | PA 53 | PY 40 | PE 46 | PR 51 | KN 8 | LC 8 | VC 8 | SR 18 | TT 20 | US 30 | UY 25 | VE 41 | VI 51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amazilia decora (2) = A. amabilis decora (MBF) | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Charming Emerald | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia distans | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . |
| Tachira Emerald | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia edward | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Snowy-breasted Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia fimbriata | ** | . | . | . | . | . | X | U | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | X | . | X | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | U | . | . | . | U | ? | . | . | X | . |
| Glittering-throated Emerald | | | | | | | | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia franciae | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Andean Emerald | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia handleyi = A. tzacatl handleyi (2) | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Escudo Emerald | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia lactea | ** | . | . | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Sapphire-spangled Emerald | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia leucogaster | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | X | . |
| Plain-bellied Emerald | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia luciae | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Honduras Emerald | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia microrhyncha = A. cyanocephala (2) | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Small-billed Azurecrown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia rosenbergi | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Purple-chested Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia rutila | | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | C | . | . | C | . | . | X | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cinnamon Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia saucerottei | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | C | . | . | . | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Steely-vented Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia tobaci | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ? | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | X | . |
| Copper-rumped Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia tzacatl | * | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | C | C | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | C | . | . | C | . | X | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | V | . | X | . |
| Rufous-tailed Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia versicolor | | . | C | . | . | . | X | U | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Versicoloured Emerald | | | | | | | | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia violiceps | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . |
| Violet-crowned Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia viridicauda | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Green-and-white Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia viridifrons | | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Green-fronted Hummingbird | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia viridigaster | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Green-bellied Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amazilia yucatanensis | * | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | V | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . |
| Buff-bellied Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Androdon aequatorialis | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Tooth-billed Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthocephala floriceps | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Blossomcrown | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracothorax dominicus | # | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R |
| Antillean Mango | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracothorax mango | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Jamaican Mango | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracothorax nigricollis | * | . | U | . | . | . | X | U | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | X | . | X | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | C | F | . | . | . | U | C | . | V | X | . |
| Black-throated Mango | | | | | | | | 67 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracothorax prevostii | | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | F | C | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | . | U | . | . | F | . | . | X | . | X | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Green-breasted Mango | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracothorax veraguensis = A. prevostii veraguensis (2) | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Veraguan Mango | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* = imported into UK since 1970 ** = imported into UK, F.R. Germany, Netherlands or USA, 1983-86 # = Br. Virgin Is., extinct (51)

| | | AG 8 | AR 43 | BS 10 | BB 8 | BZ 59 | BO 38 | BR 67 | CA 30 | CL 3 | CO 29 | CR 68 | CU 23 | DM 8 | DO 8 | EC 11 | SV 17 | GF 4 | GD 8 | GP 8 | GT 32 | GY 69 | HT 77 | HN 42 | JM 8 | MQ 8 | MX 50 | AN 75 | NI 2 | PA 53 | PY 40 | PE 46 | PR 51 | KN 8 | LC 8 | VC 8 | SR 18 | TT 20 | US 30 | UY 25 | VE 41 | VI 51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anthracothorax viridigula** | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | ? | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | U | . | . | X | . |
| Green-throated Mango | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracothorax viridis | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Green Mango | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aphantochroa cirrochloris | | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sombre Hummingbird | | | | | | | | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Archilochus alexandri | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . |
| Black-chinned Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Archilochus colubris | $ | . | . | R | . | U | . | . | C | . | . | F | R | . | V? | . | X | . | . | . | F | . | V? | C | V? | . | X | . | X | R | . | . | ?. | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . |
| Ruby-throated Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Atthis ellioti | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | U | . | . | C | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Wine-throated Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atthis heloisa | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | V | . | . | . |
| Bumblebee Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Augasma cyaneoberyllina | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Berlioz's Woodnymph | | | | | | | | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Augasma smaragdinea | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | X? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Emerald Woodnymph | | | | | | | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Augastes lumachellus | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hooded Visorbearer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Augastes scutatus | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hyacinth Visorbearer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avocettula recurvirostris | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | X? | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | X | . |
| Fiery-tailed Awlbill | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | | | | | |
| Boissonneaua flavescens | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Buff-tailed Coronet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boissonneaua jardini | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Velvet-purple Coronet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boissonneaua matthewsii | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chestnut-breasted Coronet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calliphlox amethystina | ** | . | R | . | . | . | X | U | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | X | . | X | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | U | . | . | . | R | . | . | X | . |
| Amethyst Woodstar | | | | | | | | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calothorax lucifer | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . |
| Lucifer Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calothorax pulcher | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Beautiful Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calypte anna | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | V | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . |
| Anna's Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calypte costae | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | V? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . |
| Costa's Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calypte helenae = Mellisuga helenae (2) | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Bee Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campylopterus curvipennis | | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | R | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Wedge-tailed Sabrewing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campylopterus duidae | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Buff-breasted Sabrewing | | | | | | | | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campylopterus ensipennis | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | X | . |
| White-tailed Sabrewing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . | 74 | | | | | |
| Campylopterus excellens (2) = C. curvipennis excellens (MBF) | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Long-tailed Sabrewing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campylopterus falcatus | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Lazuline Sabrewing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campylopterus hemileucurus | * | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | F | . | . | F | . | . | X | . | X | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Violet Sabrewing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campylopterus hyperythrus | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Rufous-breasted Sabrewing | | | | | | | | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* = imported into UK since 1970 ** = imported into UK, F.R. Germany, Netherlands or USA, 1983-86 $ = Bermuda (2), Cayman Is., rare (9)

| | | AG 8 | AR 43 | BS 10 | BB 8 | BZ 59 | BO 38 | BR 67 | CA 30 | CL 3 | CO 29 | CR 68 | CU 23 | DM 8 | DO 8 | EC 11 | SV 17 | GF 4 | GD 8 | GP 8 | GT 32 | GY 69 | HT 77 | HN 42 | JM 8 | MQ 8 | MX 50 | AN 75 | NI 2 | PA 53 | PY 40 | PE 46 | PR 51 | KN 8 | LC 8 | VC 8 | SR 18 | TT 20 | US 30 | UY 25 | VE 41 | VI 51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Campylopterus largipennis<br>Grey-breasted Sabrewing | ** | . | . | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | X | . | X<br>16 | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | X | . |
| Campylopterus phainopeplus<br>Santa Marta Sabrewing | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Campylopterus rufus<br>Rufous Sabrewing | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | C<br>6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Campylopterus villaviscensio<br>Napo Sabrewing | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chaetocercus jourdanii<br>Rufous-shafted Woodstar | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | X | . |
| Chalcostigma herrani<br>Rainbow-bearded Thornbill | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F<br>47 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chalcostigma heteropogon<br>Bronze-tailed Thornbill | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Chalcostigma olivaceum<br>Olivaceous Thornbill | | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chalcostigma ruficeps<br>Rufous-capped Thornbill | | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | ?<br>61 | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chalcostigma stanleyi<br>Blue-mantled Thornbill | | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chalybura buffonii<br>White-vented Plumeleteer | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Chalybura urochrysia<br>Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | C | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X<br>2 | . | . | . | X | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chlorestes notatus<br>Blue-chinned Sapphire | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | X<br>16 | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | R | C | . | . | X | . |
| Chlorostilbon alice<br>Green-tailed Emerald | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Chlorostilbon assimilis (2) = C. canivetii assimilis (MBF)<br>Garden Emerald | | | | | | | | | | | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chlorostilbon auratus<br>Cabanis' Emerald | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X?<br>49 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chlorostilbon aureoventris<br>Glittering-bellied Emerald | * | . | C | . | . | . | X | U<br>67 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C<br>33 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C<br>14 | . | . |
| Chlorostilbon canivetii<br>Fork-tailed Emerald | | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | F | . | . | C | . | . | C<br>6 | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chlorostilbon gibsoni<br>Red-billed Emerald | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Chlorostilbon inexpectatus<br>Berlepsch's Emerald | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X?<br>49 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chlorostilbon maugaeus<br>Puerto Rican Emerald | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chlorostilbon mellisugus<br>Blue-tailed Emerald | ** # | . | . | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | F | . | X<br>5 | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | F | . | . | . | R | R<br>74 | . | . | X | . |
| Chlorostilbon poortmani<br>Short-tailed Emerald | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Chlorostilbon ricordii<br>Cuban Emerald | | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C<br>8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | V | . | . | . | . |
| Chlorostilbon russatus<br>Coppery Emerald | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Chlorostilbon stenura<br>Narrow-tailed Emerald | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Chlorostilbon swainsonii<br>Hispaniolan Emerald | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

* = imported into UK since 1970 ** = imported into UK, F.R. Germany, Netherlands or USA, 1983-86 # = Aruba, common (75)

| | | AG 8 | AR 43 | BS 10 | BB 8 | BZ 59 | BO 38 | BR 67 | CA 30 | CL 3 | CO 29 | CR 68 | CU 23 | DM 8 | DO 8 | EC 11 | SV 17 | GF 4 | GD 8 | GP 8 | GT 32 | GY 69 | HT 77 | HN 42 | JM 8 | MQ 8 | MX 50 | AN 75 | NI 2 | PA 53 | PY 40 | PE 46 | PR 51 | KN 8 | LC 8 | VC 8 | SR 18 | TT 20 | US 30 | UY 25 | VE 41 | VI 51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chrysolampis mosquitus<br>Ruby-topaz Hummingbird | ** # | . | . | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | X<br>5 | V?<br>2 | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | C | . | . | X | . |
| Chrysuronia oenone<br>Golden-tailed Sapphire | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | ? | . | . | X | . |
| Clytolaema rubricauda<br>Brazilian Ruby | | . | . | . | . | . | . | C<br>67 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Coeligena bonapartei<br>Golden-bellied Starfrontlet | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U<br>28 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Coeligena coeligena<br>Bronzy Inca | ** | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Coeligena helianthea<br>Blue-throated Starfrontlet | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Coeligena iris<br>Rainbow Starfrontlet | * | . | . | . | . | . | X? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Coeligena lutetiae<br>Buff-winged Starfrontlet | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Coeligena orina<br>Dusky Starfrontlet | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Coeligena phalerata<br>White-tailed Starfrontlet | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Coeligena prunellei<br>Black Inca | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X<br>28 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Coeligena torquata (inc. inca)<br>Collared Inca | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Coeligena violifer<br>Violet-throated Starfrontlet | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Coeligena wilsoni<br>Brown Inca | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Colibri coruscans<br>Sparkling Violetear | ** | . | X | . | . | . | R<br>73 | X | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Colibri delphinae<br>Brown Violetear | * | . | . | . | . | R | X | X | . | . | R | R | . | . | . | X | . | ? | . | . | R | X | . | U | . | . | . | . | U | R | . | R | . | . | . | R | F | . | . | X | . |
| Colibri serrirostris<br>White-vented Violetear | | . | X | . | . | . | X | C<br>67 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Colibri thalassinus<br>Green Violetear | ** | . | V | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | C | U | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | . | F | . | . | C | . | . | C<br>6 | . | . | C | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | V | . | X | . |
| Cyanophaia bicolor<br>Blue-headed Hummingbird | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R<br>62 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R<br>62 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cynanthus latirostris<br>Broad-billed Hummingbird | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C<br>6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . |
| Cynanthus sordidus<br>Dusky Hummingbird | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C<br>6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Damophila julie<br>Violet-bellied Hummingbird | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | R | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Discosura longicauda<br>Racket-tailed Coquette | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X<br>5 | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | X | . |
| Doricha eliza<br>Mexican Sheartail | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C<br>19 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Doricha enicura<br>Slender Sheartail | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | F | . | . | R | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Doryfera johannae<br>Blue-fronted Lancebill | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Doryfera ludovicae<br>Green-fronted Lancebill | ** | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | C | R | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |

* = imported into UK since 1970 ** = imported into UK, F.R. Germany, Netherlands or USA, 1983-86 # = Aruba, common (75)

| | | AG 8 | AR 43 | BS 10 | BB 8 | BZ 59 | BO 38 | BR 67 | CA 30 | CL 3 | CO 29 | CR 68 | CU 23 | DM 8 | DO 8 | EC 11 | SV 17 | GF 4 | GD 8 | GP 8 | GT 32 | GY 69 | HT 77 | HN 42 | JM 8 | MQ 8 | MX 50 | AN 75 | NI 2 | PA 53 | PY 40 | PE 46 | PR 51 | KN 8 | LC 8 | VC 8 | SR 18 | TT 20 | US 30 | UY 25 | VE 41 | VI 51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elvira chionura<br>White-tailed Emerald | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | F | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elvira cupreiceps<br>Copper-headed Emerald | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensifera ensifera<br>Sword-billed Hummingbird | * | | | | | | X | | | | U | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | X | |
| Eriocnemis alinae<br>Emerald-bellied Puffleg | | | | | | | | | | | C<br>28 | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | |
| Eriocnemis cupreoventris<br>Coppery-bellied Puffleg | * | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| Eriocnemis derbyi<br>Black-thighed Puffleg | | | | | | | | | | | U | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eriocnemis glaucopoides<br>Blue-capped Puffleg | | | F | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eriocnemis godini<br>Turquoise-throated Puffleg | | | | | | | | | | | R | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eriocnemis isaacsonii<br>Isaacson's Puffleg | ? | | | | | | | | | | X<br>49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eriocnemis luciani<br>Sapphire-vented Puffleg | * | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | |
| Eriocnemis mirabilis<br>Colourful Puffleg | | | | | | | | | | | R<br>28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eriocnemis mosquera<br>Golden-breasted Puffleg | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eriocnemis nigrivestis<br>Black-breasted Puffleg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X<br>7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eriocnemis soderstromi<br>Soderstrom's Puffleg | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X<br>49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eriocnemis vestitus<br>Glowing Puffleg | * | | | | | | | | | | F | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | X | |
| Eugenes fulgens<br>Magnificent Hummingbird | * | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | X | | | | F | | | F | | | F<br>19 | | X | F | | | | | | | C | | |
| Eulampis jugularis<br>Purple-throated Carib | * # | X | | | V | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | V | C | | | | | | C | | R | | | | | X | X | X | | | | | |
| Eulidia yarrellii<br>Chilean Woodstar | | | | | | | X | | | C<br>66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | R<br>45 | | | | | | | | | |
| Eupetomena macroura<br>Swallow-tailed Hummingbird | ** | | | | | | X | C<br>67 | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | | | | R | F | | | | X | | | | | |
| Eupherusa cyanophrys<br>Blue-capped Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X<br>56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eupherusa eximia<br>Stripe-tailed Hummingbird | | | | | | U | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | | F | | | F | | U<br>6 | | X | F | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eupherusa nigriventris<br>Black-bellied Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eupherusa poliocerca<br>White-tailed Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X<br>2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eutoxeres aquila<br>White-tipped Sicklebill | * | | | | | | | | | | C | U | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | R | | U | | | | | | | | |
| Eutoxeres condamini<br>Buff-tailed Sicklebill | * | | | | | | X<br>12 | | | | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | |
| Florisuga mellivora<br>White-necked Jacobin | ** $ | | | | | R | X | X | | | C | C | | | | X | | X<br>5 | | | F | X | | F | | U<br>6 | V | X | C | | U | | | | U | U | | | X | |
| Glaucis aenea<br>Bronzy Hermit | * | | | | | | | | | | F | C | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | R | U | | | | | | | | | | |

* = imported into UK since 1970 ** = imported into UK, F.R. Germany, Netherlands or USA, 1983-86 # = Montserrat (8) $ = Aruba, vagrant (75)

| | | AG | AR | BS | BB | BZ | BO | BR | CA | CL | CO | CR | CU | DM | DO | EC | SV | GF | GD | GP | GT | GY | HT | HN | JM | MQ | MX | AN | NI | PA | PY | PE | PR | KN | LC | VC | SR | TT | US | UY | VE | VI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 8 | 43 | 10 | 8 | 59 | 38 | 67 | 30 | 3 | 29 | 68 | 23 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 69 | 77 | 42 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 75 | 2 | 53 | 40 | 46 | 51 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 41 | 51 |
| Glaucis dohrnii | | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hook-billed Hermit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glaucis hirsuta | ** | . | . | . | . | . | X | C | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | C | . | X | X | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | V | . | F | . | C | . | . | . | . | R | C | . | . | X | . |
| Rufous-breasted Hermit | | | | | | | | 67 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goethalsia bella | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Rufous-cheeked Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goldmania violiceps | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Violet-capped Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haplophaedia aureliae | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Greenish Puffleg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haplophaedia lugens | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hoary Puffleg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliactin cornuta = H. bilopha | (35) * | . | . | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . |
| Horned Sungem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . | 15 | | | | | |
| Heliangelus amethysticollis | | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Amethyst-throated Sunangel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliangelus exortis | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Tourmaline Sunangel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliangelus luminosus | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Glistening Sunangel | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliangelus mavors | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Orange-throated Sunangel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliangelus micraster = H. exortis micraster | (40) | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Little Sunangel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliangelus regalis | (22) | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Royal Sunangel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliangelus rothschildi | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Rothschild's Sunangel | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliangelus speciosa | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Green-throated Sunangel | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliangelus spencei | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Merida Sunangel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliangelus squamigularis | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Olive-throated Sunangel | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliangelus strophianus | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Gorgeted Sunangel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliangelus viola | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Purple-throated Sunangel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliodoxa branickii | | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Rufous-webbed Brilliant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 65 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliodoxa gularis | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Pink-throated Brilliant | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliodoxa imperatrix | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Empress Brilliant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliodoxa jacula | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | F | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Green-crowned Brilliant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliodoxa leadbeateri | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | X | . |
| Violet-fronted Brilliant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliodoxa rubinoides | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Fawn-breasted Brilliant | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliodoxa schreibersii | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Black-throated Brilliant | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heliodoxa xanthogonys | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Velvet-browed Brilliant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* = imported into UK since 1970 ** = imported into UK, F.R. Germany, Netherlands or USA, 1983-86

| | | AG 8 | AR 43 | BS 10 | BB 8 | BZ 59 | BO 38 | BR 67 | CA 30 | CL 3 | CO 29 | CR 68 | CU 23 | DM 8 | DO 8 | EC 11 | SV 17 | GF 4 | GD 8 | GP 8 | GT 32 | GY 69 | HT 77 | HN 42 | JM 8 | MQ 8 | MX 50 | AN 75 | NI 2 | PA 53 | PY 40 | PE 46 | PR 51 | KN 8 | LC 8 | VC 8 | SR 18 | TT 20 | US 30 | UY 25 | VE 41 | VI 51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heliomaster constantii<br>Plain-capped Starthroat | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | F | . | . | F | . | . | X | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | V | . | . | . |
| Heliomaster furcifer<br>Blue-tufted Starthroat | | . | C | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C 33 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R 14 | . | . |
| Heliomaster longirostris<br>Long-billed Starthroat | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | U | C | . | . | . | X | X | X | . | . | F | X | . | U | . | . | X | . | U | F | . | U | . | . | . | X 15 | U | . | . | X | . |
| Heliomaster squamosus<br>Stripe-breasted Starthroat | * | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Heliothryx aurita<br>Black-eared Fairy | ** | . | . | . | . | . | X | U 67 | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | X | . | X 16 | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | X | . |
| Heliothryx barroti<br>Purple-crowned Fairy | * | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | F | U | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | R | . | . | X | . | X | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hylocharis chrysura<br>Gilded Hummingbird | | . | C | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C 33 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . |
| Hylocharis cyanus<br>White-chinned Sapphire | ** | . | R | . | . | . | X | C 67 | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | X | . | X | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | X | . |
| Hylocharis eliciae<br>Blue-throated Goldentail | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | C | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | U | . | . | U | . | . | R 6 | . | U | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hylocharis grayi<br>Blue-headed Sapphire | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hylocharis leucotis<br>White-eared Hummingbird | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | C | . | . | C | . | . | C 19 | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hylocharis pyropygia<br>Flame-rumped Sapphire | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | X? 49 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hylocharis sapphirina<br>Rufous-throated Sapphire | * | . | R | . | . | . | X | F 67 | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | X 5 | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | X | . |
| Hylocharis xantusii<br>Black-fronted Hummingbird | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hylonympha macrocerca<br>Scissor-tailed Hummingbird | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Klais guimeti<br>Violet-headed Hummingbird | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | R | F | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | U | U | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Lafresnaya lafresnayi<br>Mountain Velvetbreast | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Lampornis amethystinus<br>Amethyst-throated Hummingbird | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | F | . | . | F | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lampornis calolaema (2) * = L. castaneoventris calolaema (MBF).<br>Purple-throated Mountaingem | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lampornis castaneoventris<br>Variable Mountaingem | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lampornis cinereicauda = L. castaneoventris cinereicauda (2).<br>Grey-tailed Mountaingem | | | | | | | | | | | | F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lampornis clemenciae<br>Blue-throated Hummingbird | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . |
| Lampornis hemileucus<br>White-bellied Mountaingem | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lampornis sybillae (2) = L. viridipallens sybillae (MBF)<br>Green-breasted Mountaingem | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lampornis viridipallens<br>Green-throated Mountaingem | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | F | . | . | C | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lamprolaima rhami<br>Garnet-throated Hummingbird | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | F | . | . | F | . | . | C 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lepidopyga coeruleogularis<br>Sapphire-throated Hummingbird | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

* = imported into UK since 1970 ** = imported into UK, F.R. Germany, Netherlands or USA, 1983-86

| | | AG | AR | BS | BB | BZ | BO | BR | CA | CL | CO | CR | CU | DM | DO | EC | SV | GF | GD | GP | GT | GY | HT | HN | JM | MQ | MX | AN | NI | PA | PY | PE | PR | KN | LC | VC | SR | TT | US | UY | VE | VI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 8 | 43 | 10 | 8 | 59 | 38 | 67 | 30 | 3 | 29 | 68 | 23 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 69 | 77 | 42 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 75 | 2 | 53 | 40 | 46 | 51 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 41 | 51 |
| Lepidopyga goudoti | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Shining-green Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lepidopyga lilliae | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sapphire-bellied Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesbia nuna | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | V? | | |
| Green-tailed Trainbearer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesbia victoriae | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Black-tailed Trainbearer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leucippus baeri | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Tumbes Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leucippus chlorocercus | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Olive-spotted Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leucippus fallax | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | X? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Buffy Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leucippus taczanowskii | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spot-throated Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leucochloris albicollis | * | . | X | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . |
| White-throated Hummingbird | | | | | | | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | | | | | | | | 14 | | | |
| Loddigesia mirabilis | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Marvellous Spatuletail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lophornis chalybea | | . | U | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Festive Coquette | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lophornis delattrei | | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | R | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | V? | . | . | U | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Rufous-crested Coquette | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lophornis gouldii | | . | . | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Dot-eared Coquette | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lophornis insignibarbis | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Bearded Coquette | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lophornis magnifica | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Frilled Coquette | | | | | | | | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lophornis melaniae | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Dusky Coquette | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lophornis ornata | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | U | . | . | X | . |
| Tufted Coquette | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lophornis pavonina | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Peacock Coquette | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lophornis stictolopha | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Spangled Coquette | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Melanotrochilus fuscus | * | . | X | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . |
| Black Jacobin | | | | | | | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | |
| Mellisuga minima | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | V | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Vervain Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metallura aeneocauda (inc. malagae) | | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Scaled Metaltail | | | | | | | 52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metallura baroni | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Violet-throated Metaltail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metallura eupogon | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Fire-throated Metaltail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metallura iracunda | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Perija Metaltail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metallura odomae | (27) | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Neblina Metaltail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metallura phoebe | ** | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Black Metaltail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* = imported into UK since 1970 ** = imported into UK, F.R. Germany, Netherlands or USA, 1983-86

| | | AG 8 | AR 43 | BS 10 | BB 8 | BZ 59 | BO 38 | BR 67 | CA 30 | CL 3 | CO 29 | CR 68 | CU 23 | DM 8 | DO 8 | EC 11 | SV 17 | GF 4 | GD 8 | GP 8 | GT 32 | GY 69 | HT 77 | HN 42 | JM 8 | MQ 8 | MX 50 | AN 75 | NI 2 | PA 53 | PY 40 | PE 46 | PR 51 | KN 8 | LC 8 | VC 8 | SR 18 | TT 20 | US 30 | UY 25 | VE 41 | VI 51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metallura purpureicauda<br>Purple-tailed Thornbill | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ?<br>49 | . | . | . | . | X<br>49 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Metallura theresiae<br>Coppery Metaltail | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Metallura tyrianthina<br>Tyrian Metaltail | ** | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Metallura williami<br>Viridian Metaltail | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Microchera albocoronata<br>Snowcap | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | U | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Microstilbon burmeisteri<br>Slender-tailed Woodstar | | . | X | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Myrmia micrura<br>Short-tailed Woodstar | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Myrtis fanny<br>Purple-collared Woodstar | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Neolesbia nehrkorni<br>Blue-tailed (Nehrkorn's) Sylph | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X?<br>49 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Ocreatus underwoodii<br>Booted Rackettail | ** | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Opisthoprora euryptera<br>Mountain Avocetbill | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R<br>21 | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Oreonympha nobilis<br>Bearded Mountaineer | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Oreotrochilus adela<br>Wedge-tailed Hillstar | | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Oreotrochilus estella<br>Andean Hillstar | | . | F | . | . | . | X | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Oreotrochilus leucopleurus<br>White-sided Hillstar | ** | . | X | . | . | . | X | . | . | C<br>54 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Oreotrochilus melanogaster<br>Black-breasted Hillstar | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Orthorhyncus cristatus<br>Antillean Crested Hummingbird | # | C | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | C | C | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | C | . | . | . | . | C | C | C | C | . | . | V? | . | . | C |
| Oxypogon guerinii<br>Bearded Helmetcrest | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Panterpe insignis<br>Fiery-throated Hummingbird | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Paphosia adorabilis = Lophornis adorabilis (2)<br>White-crested Coquette | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Paphosia helenae<br>= Lophornis helenae (2)<br>Black-crested Coquette | | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | U | . | . | X | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Patagona gigas<br>Giant Hummingbird | ** | . | X | . | . | . | X | . | . | X | ? | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Phaeochroa cuvierii<br>Scaly-breasted Hummingbird | | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | U | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | F | . | . | . | X | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Phaethornis anthophilus<br>Pale-bellied Hermit | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Phaethornis augusti<br>Sooty-capped Hermit | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Phaethornis bourcieri<br>Straight-billed Hermit | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | X | . | X<br>36 | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | X | . |
| Phaethornis eurynome<br>Scale-throated Hermit | | . | F | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

* = imported into UK since 1970 ** = imported into UK, F.R. Germany, Netherlands or USA, 1983-86 # = Montserrat (8), Br. Virgin Is., common (51)

| | AG | AR | BS | BB | BZ | BO | BR | CA | CL | CO | CR | CU | DM | DO | EC | SV | GF | GD | GP | GT | GY | HT | HN | JM | MQ | MX | AN | NI | PA | PY | PE | PR | KN | LC | VC | SR | TT | US | UY | VE | VI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 8 | 43 | 10 | 8 | 59 | 38 | 67 | 30 | 3 | 29 | 68 | 23 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 69 | 77 | 42 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 75 | 2 | 53 | 40 | 46 | 51 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 41 | 51 |
| Phaethornis gounellei<br>Broad-tipped Hermit | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phaethornis griseogularis (inc. porcullae)<br>Grey-chinned Hermit | | | | | | | X | | | X | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | X | |
| Phaethornis guy<br>Green Hermit | * | | | | | | | | | U | C | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | F | | | | | C | | | X | |
| Phaethornis hispidus<br>White-bearded Hermit | | | | | | X | X | | | F | | | | | F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | F | | | | | | | | | X | |
| Phaethornis idaliae<br>Minute Hermit | | | | | | | F<br>67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phaethornis koepckeae (76)<br>Koepcke's Hermit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C<br>77 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phaethornis longuemareus<br>Little Hermit | * | | | | C | | X | | | C | C | | | | X | | X<br>36 | | | F | X | | C | | | F<br>6 | | X | C | | F | | | | | U | C | | | X | |
| Phaethornis malaris<br>Great-billed Hermit | ** | | | | | | X<br>34 | | | | | | | | | | X<br>16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | R<br>15 | | | | | | |
| Phaethornis maranhaoensis<br>= P. squalidus maranhaoensis (40)<br>Maranhao Hermit | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phaethornis margarettae<br>Klabin Farm(Margaretta's)Hermit | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phaethornis nattereri<br>Cinammon-throated Hermit | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phaethornis nigrirostris<br>Black-billed Hermit | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phaethornis philippii<br>Needle-billed Hermit | | | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phaethornis pretrei<br>Planalto Hermit | | X | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phaethornis ruber<br>Reddish Hermit | ** | | | | | X | C<br>67 | | | C | | | | | X | | X<br>37 | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | U | | | X | |
| Phaethornis squalidus<br>Dusky-throated Hermit | | | | | | | C<br>67 | | | U | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| Phaethornis stuarti<br>White-browed Hermit | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phaethornis subochraceus<br>Buff-bellied Hermit | | | | | | R | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phaethornis superciliosus<br>Long-tailed Hermit | ** | | | | F | X | X | | | C | C | | | | F | | C<br>16 | | | F | X | | C | | | X | | X | C | | F | | | | | U | | | X | |
| Phaethornis syrmatophorus<br>Tawny-bellied Hermit | * | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phaethornis yaruqui<br>White-whiskered Hermit | * | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philodice bryantae = Calliphlox bryantae (2)<br>Magenta-throated Woodstar | | | | | | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philodice evelynae<br>= Calliphlox evelynae (2)<br>Bahama Woodstar | # | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | V | | | |
| Philodice mitchellii = Calliphlox mitchellii (2)<br>Purple-throated Woodstar | | | | | | | | | | U | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | R<br>55 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phlogophilus harterti<br>Peruvian Piedtail | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | R | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phlogophilus hemileucurus<br>Ecuadorean Piedtail | * | | | | | | | | | R<br>21 | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | F<br>46 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polyonymus caroli<br>Bronze-tailed Comet | ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | | |

* = imported into UK since 1970 ** = imported into UK, F.R. Germany, Netherlands or USA, 1983-86 # = Turks & Caicos Is., common

| | | AG | AR | BS | BB | BZ | BO | BR | CA | CL | CO | CR | CU | DM | DO | EC | SV | GF | GD | GP | GT | GY | HT | HN | JM | MQ | MX | AN | NI | PA | PY | PE | PR | KN | LC | VC | SR | TT | US | UY | VE | VI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 8 | 43 | 10 | 8 | 59 | 38 | 67 | 30 | 3 | 29 | 68 | 23 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 69 | 77 | 42 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 75 | 2 | 53 | 40 | 46 | 51 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 41 | 51 |
| Polyplancta aurescens | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Gould's Jewelfront | | | | | | | 63 | | | | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polytmus guainumbi | ** | . | U | . | . | . | X | U | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | F | . | . | . | . | R | R | . | . | X | . |
| White-tailed Goldenthroat | | | | | | | | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 26 | | | | | | 74 | | | | |
| Polytmus milleri | | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Tepui Goldenthroat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polytmus theresiae | ** | . | . | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | X | . | X | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | X | . |
| Green-tailed Goldenthroat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Popelairia conversii | ** = Discosura conversii (2) | | | | | | | | . | . | X | U | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Green Thorntail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Popelairia langsdorffi | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| = Discosura langsdorffi (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black-bellied Thorntail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Popelairia letitiae | ? | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| = Discosura letitiae (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coppery Thorntail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Popelairia popelairii | * = Discosura popelairii (2) | | | | | | | | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Wire-crested Thorntail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pterophanes cyanopterus | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Great Sapphirewing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ptochoptera iolaima | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Natterer's Emerald | | | | | | | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ramphodon naevius | | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Saw-billed Hermit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ramphomicron dorsale | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Black-backed Thorntail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ramphomicron microrhynchum | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Purple-backed Thorntail | | | | | | | 63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rhodopis vesper | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Oasis Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sappho sparganura | * | . | C | . | . | . | X | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Red-tailed Comet | | | | | | | | | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schistes geoffroyi | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Wedge-billed Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selasphorus ardens | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Glow-throated Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selasphorus flammula | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Volcano Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selasphorus platycercus | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . |
| Broad-tailed Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selasphorus rufus | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . |
| Rufous Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selasphorus sasin | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | V? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . |
| Allen's Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selasphorus scintilla | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Scintillant Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selasphorus simoni | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cerise-throated Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selasphorus torridus | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Heliotrope-throated Hummingbird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sephanoides fernandensis | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Fernandez Firecrown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sephanoides sephaniodes | ** | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Green-backed Firecrown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* = imported into UK since 1970

** = imported into UK, F.R. Germany, Netherlands or USA, 1983-86

| | | AG | AR | BS | BB | BZ | BO | BR | CA | CL | CO | CR | CU | DM | DO | EC | SV | GF | GD | GP | GT | GY | HT | HN | JM | MQ | MX | AN | NI | PA | PY | PE | PR | KN | LC | VC | SR | TT | US | UY | VE | VI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 8 | 43 | 10 | 8 | 59 | 38 | 67 | 30 | 3 | 29 | 68 | 23 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 69 | 77 | 42 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 75 | 2 | 53 | 40 | 46 | 51 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 41 | 51 |
| Sericotes holosericeus = Eulampis holosericeus (2) Green-throated Carib | # | F 64 | . | . | F 64 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F 64 | . | . | . | . | C | F 64 | . | . | . | . | . | R 64 | . | C | . | . | . | . | C | X | C 64 | C 64 | . | . | . | . | . | C |
| Stellula calliope Calliope Hummingbird | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C | . | . | . |
| Stephanoxis lalandi Black-breasted Plovercrest | | . | F | . | . | . | . | C 67 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C 33 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sternoclyta cyanopectus Violet-chested Hummingbird | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Taphrolesbia griseiventris Grey-bellied Comet | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Taphrospilus hypostictus Many-spotted Hummingbird | * | . | ? | . | . | X | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Thalurania colombica (2) = T. furcata colombica (MBF) Crowned Woodnymph | | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | C | C | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | F | . | . | V 6 | . | X | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Thalurania furcata Fork-tailed Woodnymph | ** | . | R | . | . | X | X | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | F | . | X 16 | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | F | . | . | . | U | ? | . | . | X | . |
| Thalurania glaucopis Violet-capped Woodnymph | * | . | F | . | . | . | C 67 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . |
| Thalurania lerchi Lerch's Woodnymph | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X? 49 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Thalurania watertonii Long-tailed Woodnymph | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ? 49 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Thaumastura cora Peruvian Sheartail | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | V | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Threnetes cristinae Cristina's Barbthroat | (58) | . | . | . | . | . | X 58 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Threnetes grzimeki Black Barbthroat | (57) | . | . | . | . | . | X 57 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Threnetes leucurus Pale-tailed Barbthroat | * | . | . | . | . | X | X | . | . | C | . | . | . | . | F | . | X | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | X | . |
| Threnetes loehkeni = T. leucurus loehkeni Bronze-tailed Barbthroat | | (40) | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Threnetes niger Sooty Barbthroat | | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Threnetes ruckeri Band-tailed Barbthroat | * | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | U | C | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | X | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Tilmatura dupontii Sparkling-tailed Hummingbird | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | ? | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | F | . | . | C | . | . | X | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Topaza pella Crimson Topaz | ** | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | X 5 | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | X | . |
| Topaza pyra Fiery Topaz | * | . | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X | . |
| Trochilus polytmus (inc. scitulus) Streamertail | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | C 60 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Urochroa bougueri White-tailed Hillstar | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | R 46 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Urosticte benjamini Purple-bibbed Whitetip | ** | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | F | . | . | . | . | X | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Urosticte ruficrissa Rufous-vented Whitetip | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | U 21 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Zodalia glyceria Purple-tailed Comet | ? | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | X 49 | . | . | . | . | X 49 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

* = imported into UK since 1970 ** = imported into UK, F.R.Germany, Netherlands or USA, 1983-86 # = Montserrat, frequent(64), Br. Virgin Is., common (51)

## Australian State Prosecutions

Western Australia

On 13 February 1987, Russell Leach and Bradley Culverwell were convicted, at Kununurra Court of Petty Sessions, for illegally taking a Saltwater Crocodile Crocodylus porosus contrary to the Western Australian Wildlife Conservation Act. The two men shot the animal near Wyndham, allegedly so that they could take some 'close up' photographs of a crocodile. Both men were fined A$1000 (US$700) plus A$60.20 court costs.

* * * *

On 20 March 1987, at Midland Court, Joseph Przbylski Kazikarz of Midland, Western Australia, was convicted for unlawful possession (contrary to Section 16A of the Wildlife Conservation Act) of two Red-eared Firetails Emblema oculata. He was fined A$400 (US$284) plus costs of A$95.20 and the birds were forfeited.

In an earlier case involving E. oculata, Robert McLauchlan of Greenmount was convicted in the same court, on 5 December 1986, for keeping two Red-eared Firetails without a licence, contrary to the Wildlife Conservation Regulations. He was fined A$200 plus A$55.20 costs. The birds were forfeited.

At the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, E. oculata is being proposed for deletion from Appendix II, under the Ten Year Review of the Appendices, as it has not been recorded in international trade since the species was listed, in 1979. According to Landholt (1985), only isolated individuals were ever imported into Europe, although 20 live specimens were imported by Switzerland in 1970. The species, which has a restricted distribution in south-western Australia, is kept as an aviary bird in most Australian States. Exact numbers of legally held Emblema species are not available, or not readily available, for all States and Territories but the table below lists the latest available figures for New South Wales (NSW) and South Australia (SA), based on periodic returns by bird keepers.

Numbers of Firetail Finches registered as held in captivity in NSW and SA

| | NSW (as at April'87) | SA (as at Dec'86) |
|---|---|---|
| Beautiful Firetail Emblema bella | 5 | 0 |
| Diamond Firetail Emblema guttata | 2128 | 1824 |
| Red-browed Firetail Emblema temporalis | 2181 | 921 |
| Red-eared Firetail Emblema oculata | 96 | 0 |
| Painted Firetail Emblema picta | 2090 | 8229 |

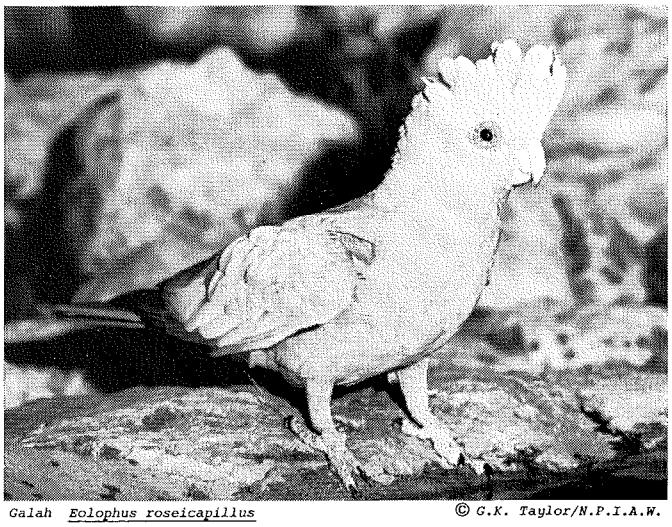
Sources: NSW & SA National Parks & Wildlife Services

Reference

Landholt, R. (1985): Emblema oculata. In: P. Dollinger (Ed.), CITES Identification Manual Vol. 2: Aves. CITES Secretariat, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Queensland

On 23 February 1987, at Mackay Magistrates Court, Robert Davison and Brian Archer, both of Mackay, Queensland, were convicted on charges relating to the illegal taking of six crocodiles at Cape York in August/September 1986. Photographic evidence was presented to the court from which it was apparently impossible to identify whether the specimens were Saltwater Crocodylus porosus or Freshwater C. johnstoni Crocodiles. Davison was fined A$300 (US$210) and ordered to pay a royalty* of A$360 and A$35.25 costs. Archer was fined A$1600 and ordered to pay royalties of A$660 and A$35.25 costs.



Galah Eolophus roseicapillus © G.K. Taylor/N.P.I.A.W.

On 11 February 1987, at Longreach Magistrates Court, Robert Mathie of Brisbane was convicted on two charges, under the Fauna Conservation Act 1974-1985, relating to the unauthorised taking and moving of four Galahs Eolophus roseicapillus. The birds were taken at Cuddapan, near Windorah, and moved to Brisbane. Mathie was fined a total of A$400 (US$284) plus A$70 costs and ordered to pay a double royalty* of A$80.

* * * *

* Under the Queensland Fauna Conservation Act Section 68, persons who take fauna or dealers or other persons who receive or keep fauna are liable to pay a royalty to the Crown. Under Section 69 there is a mandatory double royalty payable for deliberate evasion of payment of royalty. For offences under Section 54 (taking, keeping or attempting to take or keep fauna without a licence) and Section 59 (buying, selling, etc. fauna without a licence) the court has discretion in awarding up to double the prescribed royalty.

*Source: TRAFFIC (Australia)*

## Publications Available

Collection, Trade and Protection of European Herpetofauna by Theo van Koolwijk

1987. Available from TRAFFIC (Netherlands) (address back page). Price: Dfl.8.50 (US$4) incl. postage.

There is a considerable volume of trade in amphibians and reptiles in the Netherlands which is responsible for the commercial exploitation of populations of vulnerable species of European herpetofauna.

The protection placed on all indigenous amphibians and reptiles in the Netherlands in the early 1970s has caused an apparent shift in trade towards specimens of related European species. The exact volume of this trade, however, is hard to establish as no proper registration system exists to monitor this trade. This report reveals some notable facts. The Netherlands has still not drafted national legislation to implement fully the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention). The commercial trade in reptiles and amphibians allows, without any restriction, the buying of wild-collected species which are included in Appendices II and III of the Convention. This is in violation of Articles 6 and 7 which state that possession and trade of species listed in these Appendices should be prohibited or regulated.

Several species that are offered for sale regularly in the Netherlands are collected in violation of national legislation in their country of origin. Examples of these are the Marbled Newt Triturus marmoratus, protected in France, Spain and Portugal where it occurs; vipers; and the Stripeless Tree Frog Hyla meridionalis.

Many traders and reptile fanciers admitted that it is common practice to send reptiles by mail from the country of origin to the Netherlands, in violation of Article 1 of the Dutch Mail Act, which prohibits the sending of live animals by mail.

The report also mentions the inadequacy of Dutch regulations in preventing or controlling the introduction of non-indigenous species. Recommendations are made to the Government to improve the situation.

Conservation and Commerce of Cacti and other Succulents, edited by Douglas Fuller and Sarah Gates Fitzgerald. 1987. Price: US$15. Available from World Wildlife Fund (US), 1250 24th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, USA.

This publication provides the first in-depth treatment of the cactus and succulent trade from a conservation perspective. It outlines the history of cacti and succulent trade worldwide and examines recent trade data from, and effectiveness of, CITES, EEC regulations and national laws. Recommendations are made on methods to improve enforcement. The Japanese, US and Mexican cactus markets are investigated and the politics of international plant conservation, particularly the creation and adoption of CITES, are discussed. Useful reference material is provided to biologists, horticulturists, collectors, nursery owners, and naturalists in general. The publication comprises papers by F.T. Campbell, R.A. Defilipps, Douglas O. Fuller, Gary Lyons, Shinobu Matsumura, Katharine McCarthy, Linda McMahan, Tom Milliken, Sara Oldfield and Kazuko Yokoi.

Douglas Fuller was formerly a staff biologist with TRAFFIC (USA). Sarah Gates Fitzgerald is a Program Associate at WWF-US.

*World Wildlife Fund Publications Catalogue*

## Bulb Trade Study Underway

There is an increasing concern in Britain and the USA about the large number of species bulbs now offered to the gardener by specialist nurseries and even supermarket outlets. It has been known for some time that many snowdrops, for instance, sold in Britain originate directly from the wild. The rising popularity amongst gardeners for the 'specie' or 'miniature' daffodils, unusual fritillary, tulips etc., has led to increased pressure on wild populations, both from the specialist collector and from local farmers who supplement their income by large-scale collecting of locally common species.

WTMU has commissioned a short project funded by WWF-US to be carried out by Beverley Lear, who will report her initial findings at the end of August 1987.

The aim of the project is to establish a database of bulb species offered for sale by the horticultural industry, to identify trade patterns, and to indicate particular species or genera requiring more detailed study. A special 'look out' will be made for those species recorded, by the IUCN Threatened Plants Unit, Kew, as being threatened. In addition, it is anticipated that the project will highlight the potential threat to species which are currently common in the wild.

## Reward for Cacti Vigilante

Leonard McDowell from Oregon, USA, has been awarded US$5000 for his assistance in uncovering the illegal smuggling of rare and endangered Mexican cacti into the USA.

The investigation, carried out over a period of two years, culminated in the arrest of six people who have since been convicted and fined a total of US$12 000 for their illegal dealings (see Traffic Bulletin 8(3):35).

A cacti collector himself, McDowell became concerned when he discovered certain Californian dealers were consisently advertising rare species of cacti, some of which were protected, and contacted the law enforcement branch at the Portland office of the US Fish & Wildlife Service. In March 1985, together with Special Agent Michael Sutton, McDowell undertook an undercover operation involving several buying trips to Southern California. Other purchases were made by mail. According to Sutton, the plants were smuggled into the USA across remote border stations where there was no botanist on duty with the Customs service and, furthermore, where agents were not accustomed to searching for cacti.

McDowell's award arises from a federal programme that rewards civilian assistance in cracking down on the endangered species black market.

*Source: The Oregonian, 8 February 1987*

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

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