

The legacy of Juan Mazar Barnett (1975–2012) to Neotropical ornithology

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ABSTRACT: Juan Mazar Barnett was an Argentinean scientist, considered by many as one of the most talented ornithologists of his generation. His untimely death at the early age of 37 shocked the Neotropical ornithological community. Here, I briefly present highlights of his ornithological career, from his early days in Argentina to his last research interests in NE Brazil. Juan's areas of research included five South American countries: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Chile, where he visited and conducted research in more than 300 localities. He was a prolific writer, having published 51 peer-reviewed articles and short communications, 12 book reviews, 2 audio guides, a book, and a bird identification guide. I present a list of all his publications organized in chronological order, and comment on his most important ornithological findings. Most of his research was conducted in Brazil (23 publications), followed by Argentina (19), and Paraguay (10). Most of his published research was conducted in the Atlantic Forest (13 publications), followed by the Andes and the *Cerrado* (7 publications each), the *Caatinga* (6), Patagonia and the *Yungas* (5 publications each). His preferred topics of research were: i) biogeography and avian distributions (17 publications); ii) breeding biology and natural history (9); iii) new country records for Argentina, Brazil, or Paraguay (8 publications); iv) taxonomy, including the description of a species new to science (7); v) conservation (5), and vi) rediscoveries of species thought to be extinct or lost to science (4). Since his death in 2012, he has been a co-author on 7 publications (five of them as first author), showing that his legacy cannot be fully appraised yet. I hope this work will show the amazing legacy left by Juan to other Neotropical ornithologists, particularly for his many friends, who through different initiatives are keeping his memory alive. Hopefully, the new generations will see that conducting fieldwork in the Neotropics is among the most rewarding experiences a biologist can have.

KEY WORDS: Argentina, Brazil, Neotropics, ornithologist, field notes, field research.

Juan Mazar Barnett was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in March 1975, and was probably one of the most talented ornithologists born in the Neotropics. Juan had several attributes that turned him into an outstanding field ornithologist, even as a young boy. With an almost pathological interest in birds, he was not only familiar with the species in the field, including their vocalizations, behavior, field marks, and habitat preferences, but also with their distribution patterns, taxonomy, systematics, and evolutionary history. These features rapidly transformed him in an ornithological guru for novices and seasoned ornithologists alike, particularly in Argentina.

Juan's field's experience was difficult to match. During his early years he visited every corner of Argentina in search of birds, and as a young man he travelled widely in other South American countries, particularly Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia (Figure 1). Overall, he conducted research in more than 300 localities in eastern and southern South America (Figure 2). Most of his observations and trips are well described in his more than 20 field catalogues (particularly for the 1989 – 2002

period). Along with bird lists and descriptions of sites, his field notes are filled with beautiful drawings, careful behavioral notes, descriptions of nests, eggs, chicks, and anything that drew the attention to the young naturalist (Figures 3 and 4). His most impressive quality, however, was how well he understood birds. He somehow knew where to look for them, and where even avian ghosts lost for decades should be found.

He was only 37 years old when he passed away, following a long disease that kept him at home for months at a time during the last eight years of his life. His untimely departure left many of us finishing the projects we had started together, and with the difficult task of trying to tell his story, as a way of paying tribute to a dear friend and great ornithologist. Several independent tributes have been launched already, including two long-term ornithological research grants ("Conservar la Argentina: Juan Mazar Barnett" implemented through Aves Argentinas, and the "Juan Mazar Barnett Conservation Award" established by the Neotropical Bird Club), three memorial articles (Naka 2013a and b; Lowen and Kirwan 2014), and two

entire volumes honoring Juan (Neotropical Birding and this one at the Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia). Many other tributes are on their way, and these need to be seen not only as recognition of his ornithological expertise, but mostly as a celebration of his friendship that has touched so many souls. Additionally, in June 2014 a new avian genus honoring Juan was established: *Mazaria propinqua* is a unique bird that dwells on Amazonian river islands (Claramunt 2014). In the current volume, Dante

Buzzetti (Juan's long-time friend) decided to name a new species (discovered by both authors) after him (Mazar Barnett and Buzzetti 2014). Therefore, *Mazaria* and *mazarbarnetti* are names that will likely stay with us for a long time, reminding us of Juan's legacy to Neotropical ornithology.

Juan's biography, personal life, and motivations had been reviewed elsewhere (Naka, 2013a and b), and will not be discussed in detail in this article. Here, I will face



FIGURE 1. Clockwise from upper left. Juan at the Ilhas Moleques do Sul, Santa Catarina, Brazil; Exploring the high Andes at Abra de Lizoite (4.400 m), Jujuy Province, Argentina; Juan, with a Sickie-winged Nightjar (*Eleothreptus anomalus*) at Isla Yaciretá, Paraguay (December, 2001); Enjoying the best grape juice in Bonito, Mato Grosso do Sul; posing with the Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) at Prion Island, Antarctica in 2010.

the difficult task of presenting Juan's major contributions to Neotropical ornithology. To do so, I gathered data from several sources, including his published articles and notes, his detailed field catalogues, audio recordings, online databases, and photographs. Much of the data presented here was obtained from his closest friends and family. In this article, I provide a map with the localities where Juan conducted ornithological research in the Neotropics (Figure 2). It is very likely that many other localities visited by Juan went unnoticed by his friends

or me. Therefore, the map here presented represents a conservative estimate of the amount of fieldwork he has endured in the Neotropics. I also analyzed his publications to report the geographical biases of his studies in terms of countries and biomes explored, and present a quantitative assessment of the main research topics on which he published ornithological data. I will then divide this article into the main topics that directed his research as a way to organize his lasting contribution to Neotropical ornithology.

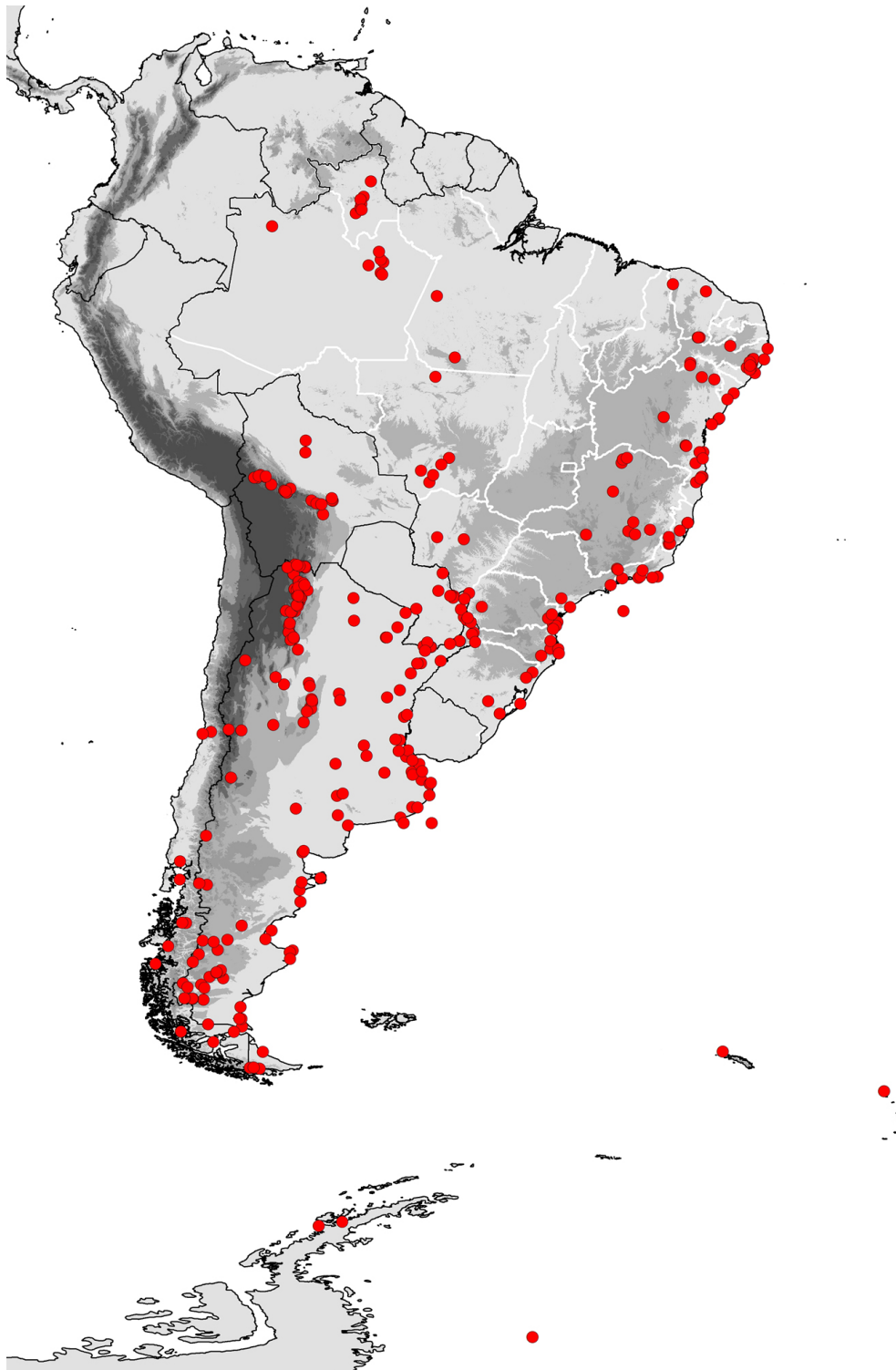


FIGURE 2. Localities where Juan Mazar Barnett conducted ornithological fieldwork in South America and Antarctica, between 1985 and 2012.

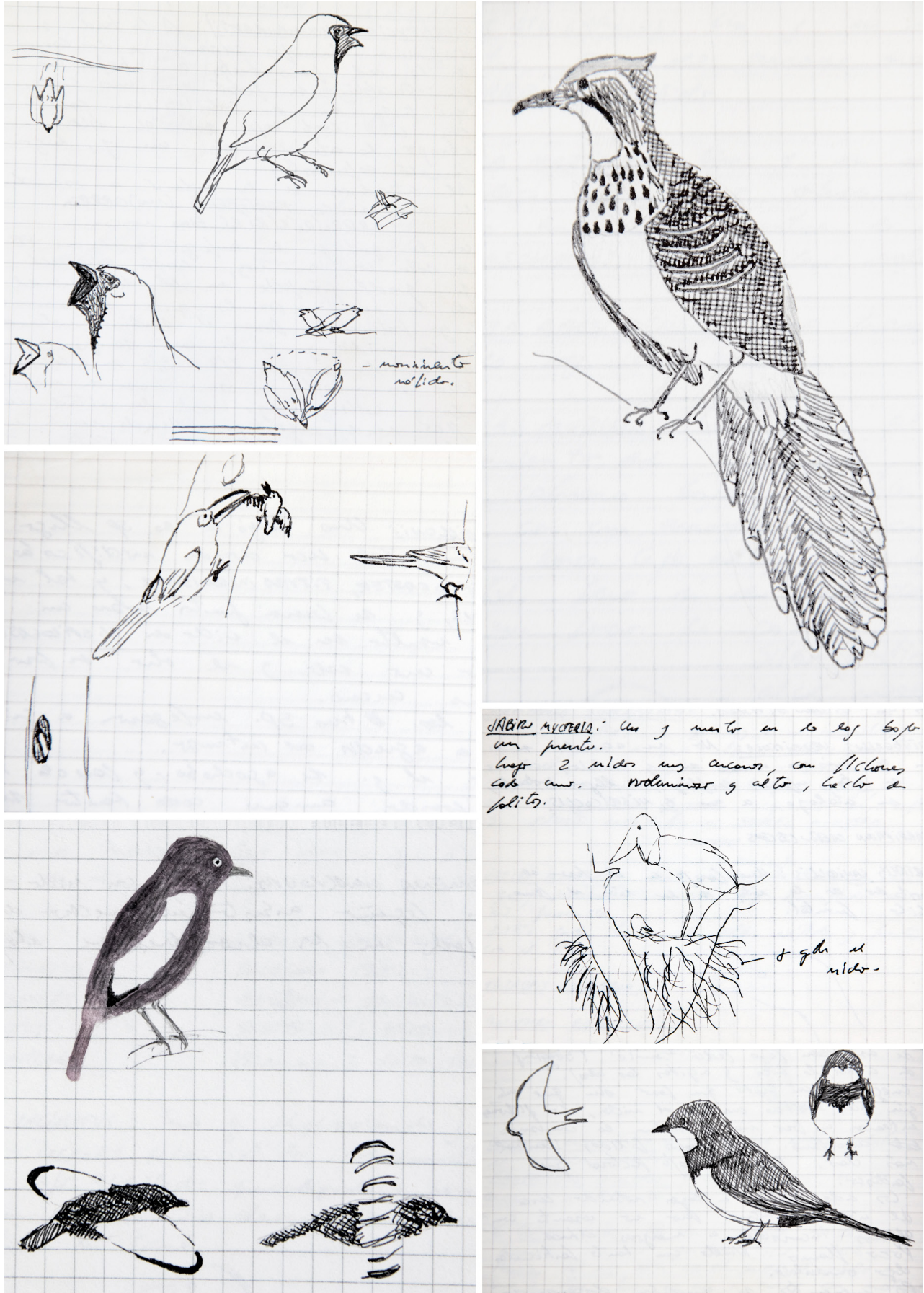


FIGURE 3. Art by Juan Mazar Barnett. Photographs taken from his field catalogues. Field sketches depicting interesting behaviors. Clockwise from top left. Male display of the Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*); Pheasant Cuckoo (*Dromococcyx phasianellus*); nesting Jabiru (*Jabiru mycteria*); Black-collared Swallow (*Pygochelidon melanoleuca*) Parque Nacional Iguazú, Misiones, Argentina (19 Sept, 1994); White-winged Cotinga (*Xipholena atropurpurea*) Reserva Biológica Linhares, Espírito Santo, Brazil (18 March, 1997); Saffron Toucanet (*Pteroglossus bailloni*) trapped in a hole.

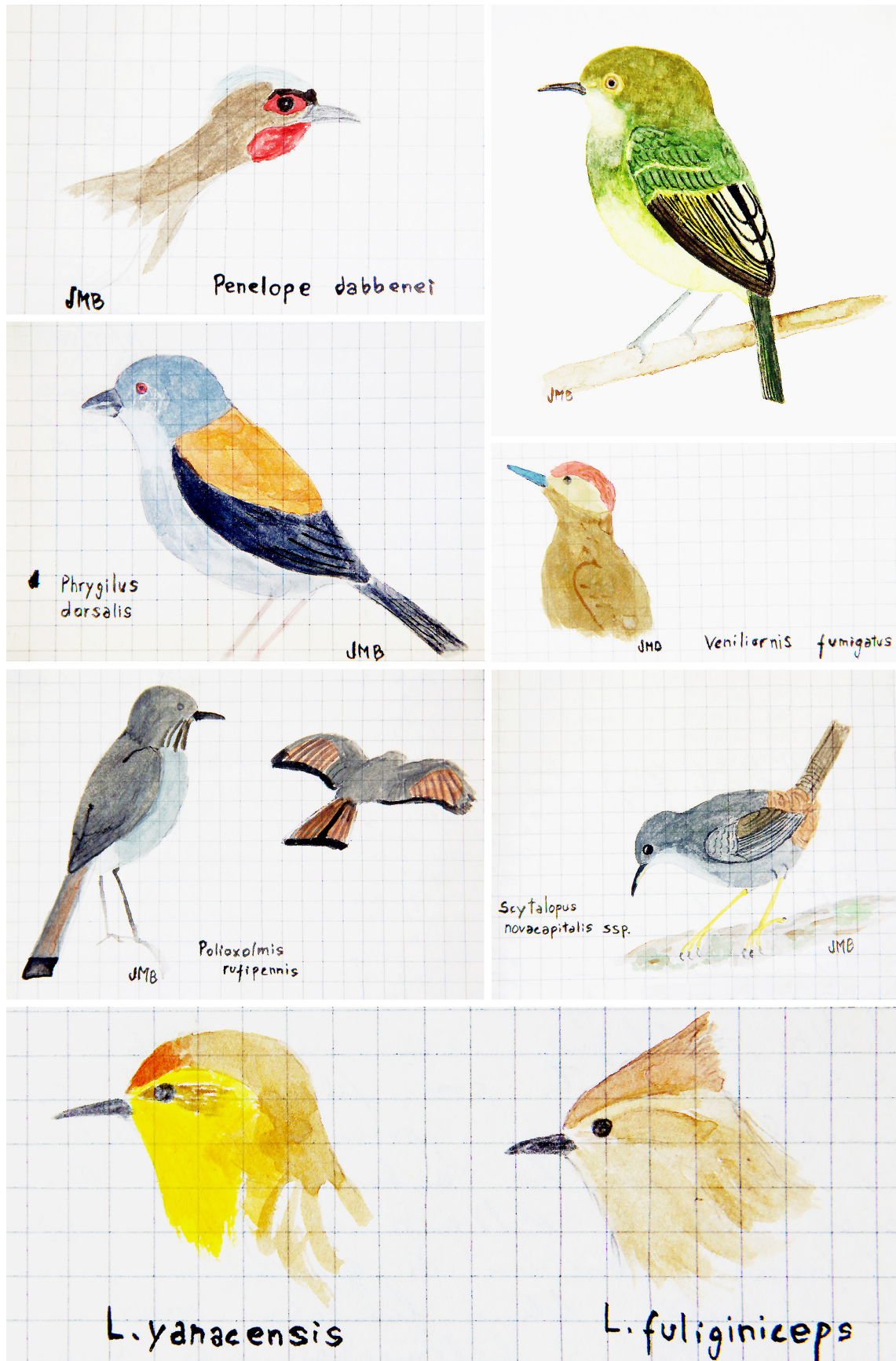


FIGURE 4. Art by Juan Mazar Barnett. Photographs taken from his field catalogues. Clockwise from top left: Red-faced Guan (*Penelope dabbenei*), Alto Calilegua, Jujuy, Argentina (10 July, 1996); Kaempfer's Tody Tyrant (*Hemitriccus kaempferi*), Santa Catarina, Brazil; Smoky-brown Woodpecker (*Veniliornis fumigatus*), Parque Nacional Calilegua, Jujuy, Argentina (26 July, 1996); Brasilia Tapaculo (*Scytalopus novaeapitalis*), Parque Nacional Serra da Canastra, Minas Gerais, Brazil (17 December, 1996); Tawny Tit-spinetail (*Leptasthenura yanacensis*) and brown-capped Tit-spinetail (*L. fuliginiceps*), Alto Calilegua, Jujuy (10 August, 1996); Rufous-webbed Bush Tyrant (*Polioxolmis rufipennis*) and Red-backed Sierra Finch (*Phrygilus dorsalis*), NW Argentina.

Scientific legacy

Juan was a prolific writer. With more than 50 scientific articles published, he was among the most active ornithologists of his generation. He was particularly good at documenting his discoveries, and his research has been published in 13 peer-reviewed scientific journals (see references). His ornithological interests were broad, but most of his published research involved articles on biogeography and avian distribution (17 articles), breeding biology and natural history (9), new country records (8), taxonomic studies (7), conservation, and (5) rediscovery of species lost to science (4; Figure 5). Besides his peer-reviewed work, he has published a book, co-authored two audio guides, wrote a field guide, and made more than 12 book reviews, all of which are full of sharp comments.

Although he was born and lived most of his life in Argentina, the majority of his published research was conducted in Brazil (23 publications), followed by Argentina (19), and Paraguay (10; Figure 6). He was a versatile ornithologist, capable of conducting accurate avian inventories in virtually all Neotropical ecosystems in the countries he had visited. Most of his publications reported on his findings from the Atlantic Forest (13 publications), followed by the Andes and the *Cerrado* (7 publications each), the *Caatinga* (6), and Patagonia and the *Yungas* (5 publications each; Figure 7). Amazonia, the Pampas, and marine ecosystems contributed with 2 publications each.

It is noteworthy that Juan published more on Brazilian birds than any other country, including his own, Argentina. Brazil not only represented the country with the highest numbers of publications, but Brazilian habitats ranked among the three biomes from where he published the most data: the Atlantic Forest, the *Cerrado*, and the *Caatinga* (although most of his research in the *Cerrado* was conducted in Paraguay). Juan simply loved Brazil. This country, like no other, offered him super-diverse tropical habitats, great friends, delicious tropical fruits, and the most amazing birds.

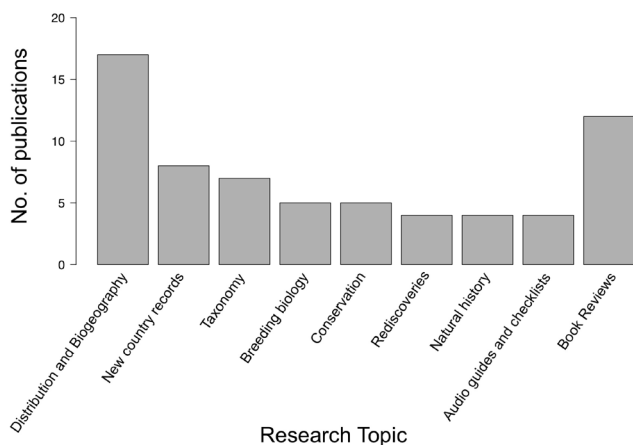


FIGURE 5. Number of publications authored by Juan Mazar Barnett between 1996 and 2014 organized by topic of research.

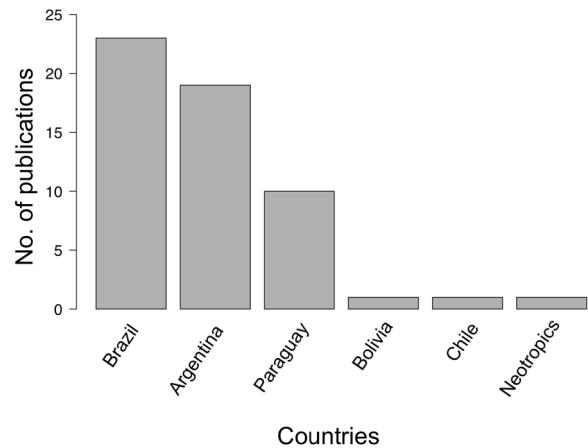


FIGURE 6. Number of publications authored by Juan Mazar Barnett between 1996 and 2014 organized by country where research was conducted.

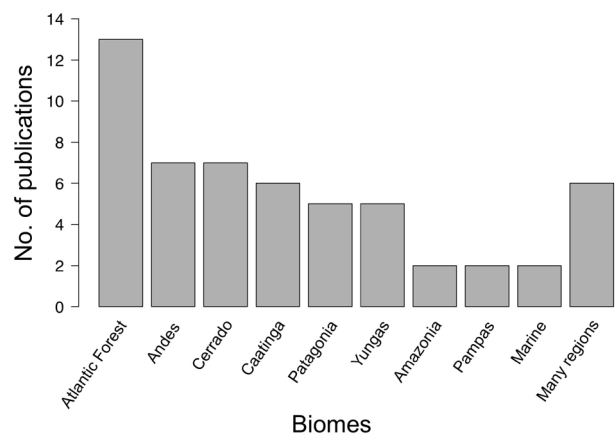


FIGURE 7. Number of publications authored by Juan Mazar Barnett between 1996 and 2014 organized by Biome where research was conducted.

New country records

Juan started his scientific career at the age of 21, when he published his first article reporting a new country record for Argentina: the Sooty Grassquit (*Tiaris fuliginosa*) found in Misiones (Mazar Barnett and Herrera 1996). Then, he documented the presence of Terek Sandpiper (*Xenus cinereus*) in Brazil (Mazar Barnett 1997b). In the following years, he published another three new country records for Argentina: the Giant Conebill (*Oreomanes fraseri*) in the Andes (Mazar Barnett *et al.* 1998d), the Pink-footed Shearwater (*Puffinus creatopus*) from coastal Patagonia (but found in the drawers of the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales in Buenos Aires; Mazar Barnett and Navas 1998), and the Bolivian Warbling-finch (*Poospiza boliviana*) in NW Argentina (Mazar Barnett *et al.* 2001). Then followed Paraguay, where he discovered two new species for the country, including the globally threatened Lesser Nothura (*Nothura minor*) (Capper *et al.* 2001b; Mazar Barnett *et al.* 2004a). Besides those first country records, Juan

had always paid attention to unusual findings, and in 1998 he reported extra-limital records for the Rough-legged Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias burmeisteri*) in Argentina (Mazar Barnett 1999b), and the Ocellated Crake (*Micropygia schomburgkii*) in coastal São Paulo, Brazil (Mazar Barnett 1999b). In the present volume, Juan authors posthumously yet another avian discovery for Argentina: the Andean Swallow (*Orochelidon andecola*; Mazar Barnett *et al.* 2014c).

Biogeography and avian distribution

Juan has always been fascinated by avian distribution patterns, and most of his publications deal with this kind of data. His first biogeographical studies included Argentinean birds, most notably birds from the Andes. Juan first co-authored notes on the rare Plushcap (*Catamblyrhynchus diadema*; Di Giacomo *et al.* 1997), a bird with just a handful of previous records in Argentina. Subsequently he described the ghostly presence of the Lyre-tailed Nightjar (*Uropsalis lyra*) in Argentina (Mazar Barnett *et al.* 1998c), and published notes on other rare Andean birds (Mazar Barnett *et al.* 1998a, 2001), several of which were previously known in Argentina from just one or two records. Those initial papers were followed by many others, including a range expansion for the White-sided Hillstar (*Oreotrochilus leucopleurus*; Mazar Barnett 2001b); comments on the migratory status of the Patagonian population of the Striped Woodpecker (*Picoides lignarius*; Mazar Barnett 2003b); data on the Broad-Winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*), considered a rare visitor in Argentina (Roesler and Mazar Barnett 2004); the first nesting evidence of the Wedge-tailed Hillstar (*Oreotrochilus adela*) in Argentina (Areta *et al.* 2006); and new distributional data for the Magellanic Plover (*Pluvianellus socialis*) and the Crested Doradito (*Pseudocolopteryx sclateri*) in Buenos Aires (Lowen *et al.* 2009). All his experience in Argentina was then put to service in one of Juan's most important contributions, an "Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Argentina" (Mazar Barnett and Pearman 2001), the most comprehensive work of the Argentinean avifauna, later updated online (Mazar Barnett and Pearman 2009) and still a fundamental source for any ornithologist interested in Argentinean birds.

Studies in Argentina were followed by those in other countries, most notably Paraguay, where Juan conducted intensive research between 1995 and 1998. He was part of an important era for the Paraguayan avifauna, following two very successful research projects: Proyecto Jacutinga and Proyecto Aguará Ñu, both led by British ornithologists (Clay *et al.* 1998). Juan was a very active part of these projects and participated in their publications, which included many avian novelties and range extensions for Paraguay (Lowen *et al.* 1997a,

b; Capper *et al.* 2001a, b). Additionally, a trip to the Argentinean-Paraguayan border resulted in the first nesting record of the South American Bittern (*Botaurus pinnatus*) in Paraguay (Mazar Barnett *et al.* 2002). Many of Juan's publications from Paraguay were related to the rediscovery, display description, and nesting behavior of the White-winged Nightjar (*Eleothreptus candicans*; see below). His studies in Paraguay culminated with a field guide "Aves de la Reserva Natural del Bosque Mbaracayú: Guía para la Identificación de 200 especies," published by the Fundación Moisés Bertoni (Mazar Barnett and Madroño 2003).

After Paraguay, Juan began exploring Brazil, working his way north, from the south to the northeast. His first visits to Brazil were to the southern edge of the Atlantic Forest, in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Paraná. Some of his first contributions were from Santa Catarina, where he spent a good amount of time (Naka *et al.* 2000, 2001, Mazar Barnett *et al.* 2004b). As he gained experience with Brazilian birds, he intensively explored eastern Brazil, including the *Caatinga* and the Atlantic forest. His explorations of interior Minas Gerais and Bahia resulted in several publications, particularly those from the middle São Francisco Valley, at the southern tip of the *Caatinga* (Kirwan and Mazar Barnett 2001; Kirwan *et al.* 2004; Raposo *et al.* 2002).

The Brazilian northeast was a special place for Juan, both within the *Caatinga* realms in the semi-arid interior and the vanishing Atlantic Forest. During the summer of 1997 he visited Curaçá, in the dry interior of the state of Bahia (Figure 8), in order to work with the *Ararinha Azul Project*. His goal was to survey the region, which was the last stronghold of Spix's Macaw (*Cyanopsitta spixi*), a species at the brink of extinction and one of Juan's most wanted birds to see. During several weeks, he walked the dry woodlands of the region, and made detailed observations including records of almost 200 bird species, which are being reported in this volume (Mazar Barnett *et al.* 2014d). Additionally, he documented the presence of 98 bird species in more than 300 min of tape recordings, most of which remain the only documentation of those species in the area. Juan returned to Curaçá in January 2000, and his observations of the last Spix's Macaw were among the last ones made on the species in the wild (Barnett *et al.* 2014d). The Curaçá avian inventory took more than 16 years to be completed and published, but it was only possible because of Juan's careful notes and field effort obtained during that summer. Juan was also a generous soul, and readily shared the information that he gathered so meticulously. His observations of the behavior of the Pygmy Nightjar also resulted in two additional publications from Curaçá, also published in this volume (Ingels *et al.* 2014; Mazar Barnett *et al.* 2014a).

The Atlantic Forest of the Brazilian northeast captivated Juan like no other place, and from 2000 to

2004 he made several trips to this region. His first papers from the Brazilian northeast included data on a handful of poorly known birds from Alagoas, Sergipe, and Ceará (Kirwan and Mazar Barnett 2001), but soon he started paying attention to the highly endangered avifauna of the Pernambuco Area of Endemism (see Conservation).

At that time, he also visited the Amazon, in the states of Amazonas, Pará, and Roraima, where he embarked on a three-week expedition along the Rio Branco (Naka *et al.* 2007). Part of the ornithological findings of that memorable trip are also being published in this volume (Laranjeiras *et al.* 2014).



FIGURE 8. Juan after pulling the car out of the mud in Curaçá (Bahia) in the Summer of 1997, with his friends and colleagues Yara de Melo Barros (on the wheel), Luciano N. Naka, and Andrei Langeloh Roos.

Lost birds to science: the science of rediscovery

Lost birds, or birds that lacked formal record for decades, have always attracted Juan's attention. As mentioned above, he first co-authored notes on rare Andean birds, many of which were very rare in Argentina at the time (Di Giacomo *et al.* 1997; Mazar Barnett *et al.* 1998a, c, 2001). His most important records, however, included those birds "lost to science" or even considered extinct. One of these was the Austral Rail (*Rallus antarcticus*), which remained unseen for nearly 40 years until Juan and his friends Santiago Imberti, Marco Della Seta, and Germán Pugnali rediscovered it in the marshes of southern Patagonia in Argentina (Mazar Barnett *et al.* 1998b) and Chile (Imberti and Mazar Barnett 1999). Juan also played a role in locating a new population of the extremely rare White-winged Nightjar, which remained

elusive in the Paraguayan savannas, until its rediscovery in 1995 (Clay *et al.* 1998, 2001; Capper *et al.* 2001a). In Brazil, Juan was instrumental in documenting the rediscovery of another lost bird, Kaempfer's Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus kaempferi*), an understory species previously unknown in life. Its existence rested solely in the type specimen collected by Kaempfer himself in 1929 and a second bird collected by H. F. Berla in 1950, but noticed by scientists only in the early 1990s (Mazar Barnett *et al.* 2000; Buzzetti *et al.* 2003a, b). With these credentials, Juan was optimistic about the survival in Paraguay of a small population of the Glaucous Macaw (*Anodorhynchus glaucus*), a bird that has been considered extinct since the mid-19th century. Two unidentified blue macaws seen and tape-recorded in flight during his fieldwork in Paraguay ignited this hope. Further expeditions to find these ghosts, however, proved unsuccessful.

Taxonomy

After being hooked on avian biogeography, Juan began to pay attention to taxonomy and systematics. He was particularly interested in patterns of geographic variation, and soon in his career he discussed the presence of different avian forms in Argentina, as was the case of the Wren-like Rushbird (*Phleocryptes melanops schoenobaenus*) in NW Argentina (Mazar Barnett 1999a). His studies in Minas Gerais showed a clear turn in Juan's interests when, together with a team of international researchers, he discussed the taxonomic relationships of the Minas Gerais Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes roquettei*; Raposo *et al.* 2002), and a year later pointed out the need to reassign *Chordeiles vielliardi* to the genus *Nyctiprogne* (Whitney *et al.* 2003). He then described the nest of the Striated Softtail (*Thripophaga macroura*), a rare endemic bird of the Brazilian NE, but did so also analyzing other nests in the genus and studying the relationships of the genus based on nest architecture (Mazar Barnett and Kirwan 2004). By then, Juan had spent a good amount of time in Bolivia, where together with his friend and colleague Sebastian Herzog, he realized that there was an undescribed species of *Serpophaga* Tyrannulet in Bolivia and central Argentina (Herzog and Mazar Barnett 2004). His interest in taxonomy and systematics was growing fast; he conducted a pioneering molecular study to assess the "Taxonomy and biogeography of the South American species of the genus *Picoides*", a study that rendered him to graduate with first class honors in Ecology and Biology in 2001 at the University of East Anglia.

Breeding biology and natural history

Since Juan was a young ornithologist, he had been interested in natural history. Despite his interest in rare birds, Juan could spend hours looking at common birds in uncommon situations. One of his drawings ornamenting his field notes include a Saffron Toucanet (*Pteroglossus bailloni*) getting stuck in a hole, as it was trying to reach the content of a putative nest (Figure 3)! One aspect of bird behavior that have always attracted Juan's attention was breeding. Only a handful of nests described in his notebooks actually made it into print. One of the most memorable ones included a broken arm after falling from a Caracara's nest near Buenos Aires. One of his first articles mentioned above was actually entitled "Natural history notes on some little known birds in north-west Argentina" (Mazar Barnett *et al.* 1998a). Many of his notes were about nocturnal birds, such as owls and nightjars. Following his fieldwork in Paraguay, where he was part of the team that re-discovered the White-winged Nightjar, it was time to describe the reproductive display of this species (Clay *et al.* 2001). It took another 15 years to describe the eggs, chick, and nest-site of this species,

which is finally being done in the current volume (Clay *et al.* 2014). In 2003, together with Dante Buzzetti, they described "the nest and eggs of two *Myrmeciza* antbirds endemic to the Atlantic Forest of Brazil" (Buzzetti and Mazar Barnett 2003). His field catalogues from Curaçá include detailed breeding information on more than 30 different species, including two undescribed nests, which are also being described in this volume: those of the Pygmy Nightjar (*Nyctipolus hirundinaceus*; Mazar Barnett *et al.* 2014a) and the Scarlet-throated Tanager (*Compsothraupis loricata*; Mazar Barnett *et al.* 2014b). Besides describing the nest of the Scarlet-throated Tanager, Juan's careful observations denoted that not only this species uses helpers to feed the young in the nest, but that they also use false nests to deceive possible predators. Mazar Barnett *et al.* (2014b) also described the amusing pantomimes of this tanager, as the male visited the false nest and moved its head as if feeding a non-existing young. In that same paper, Juan and collaborators also described the social and reproductive behavior of another *Caatinga* endemic, the Pale Baywing (*Agelaioides fringillarius*), providing evidence of the use of helpers as well, which came to be confirmed by Fraga and D'Angelo (2014), also in this volume.

Conservation

Besides obtaining a bachelor's degree at the University of East Anglia, his three years in the UK had a strong influence on his professional life. During his time in Europe, Juan worked in the Threatened Birds of the World Program of BirdLife International at Cambridge. Although conservation was not his main area of expertise, many of his projects were conservation-related, either in Paraguay (Clay *et al.* 1998), the Pampas (Lowen and Mazar Barnett 2010), Patagonia (Mazar Barnett *et al.* 2014b), or elsewhere in the Neotropics (Stouffer *et al.* 2011). Juan's interests in conservation were far beyond the academic exercise of modeling species lost. He could get overwhelmingly irritated, frustrated, and personally offended when witnessing the disastrous human management of nature.

Once he was back from Europe, Juan worked on several conservation projects in both Argentina and Brazil. In collaboration with the Sociedade para a Conservação das Aves (SAVE) he conducted fieldwork in NE Brazil, in Pernambuco and Alagoas between 1999 and 2003, where he witnessed the almost complete destruction of the Atlantic forests of the Pernambuco Area of Endemism. Possibly one of his largest contributions to conservation followed his discovery of "A new site for the Alagoas endemics" (Mazar Barnett *et al.* 2003), where he highlighted the presence of many endemic and endangered species in a forest fragment that had been overlooked until then. This discovery ignited "Renewed

hope for the threatened avian endemics of northeastern Brazil” (Mazar Barnett *et al.* 2005), and his activities at the forest fragment were vital for the establishment of a privately owned reserve at Frei Caneca, in Pernambuco.

Avian vocalizations

Juan had always paid special attention to avian vocalizations, and was among the first in Argentina to embrace bioacoustics to conduct avian surveys in the early 1990s. He quickly built a very substantial collection of recordings. When he was in the field (which represented most of the time) he would hardly ever be seen without his tape recorder. He co-authored two audio guides, including “Sonidos de aves de Calilegua” (Krabbe *et al.* 2001), and “Bird sounds of Argentina and adjacent areas” (Imberti *et al.* 2009). Juan’s generosity in sharing his data is apparent from his many recordings available in “Birds of Bolivia” (Mayer 2000), or freely available through xeno-canto (www.xeno-canto.org). His entire collection is currently being digitized and archived at the Macaulay Library, the largest avian audio repository in the world, and hopefully will be available for research purposes in the near future.

Concluding remarks

Looking at the map of the localities he visited, one can only recall his first steps in Patagonia when he was 9 years old, or in the *Yungas* of Calilegua. He has been a bright star since he was 12 years old, and he will continue to shine as long as we remember him with pride and love. Even in a relatively short life, he was able to leave a strong legacy to Neotropical ornithology, not only through his vast portfolio of publications, but mostly through the friendship and character that he has shown along the years. Many words have been said about his life, and the things that motivated him to spend several months in the field at a time. He simply never got tired of spending his time in the field. He never had enough birds. For those of us that outlived him, we can read his notes and hear his comments recorded on tape to have him back with us. I believe Juan lived his life the way he wanted to. He had an exceptional life; he was a master of his time and he will not be forgotten.

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