

Listening as a mode of reconnecting with the environment

by Cláudia Martinho

Extinction Calls

Prototyping the museum

maat Mode 2020

fundação **maat**

While environments are radically altered by humans, ecosystems are highly affected. Biodiversity loss is one of the major challenges of today.

In response to human agency disturbances, species are moving, changing, disappearing. Birds’ populations are shifting rapidly over large areas and some of them are drastically declining.

According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature’s Red List of Threatened Species, there are 164 (known) bird species extinct and 226 critically endangered. Thanks to the wildlife media archive Macaulay Library of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and its contributors, we can still listen to some of these birds.

Least concern

Endangered

Critically endangered

Extinct in
the wild

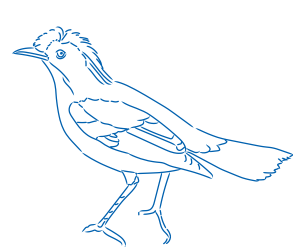
Extinct



21.Seaside Sparrow



15.Giant Kingbird



1.Akohekohe



11.Yellow-breasted Bunting



23.Rufous-fronted Laughingthrush



31.Socorro Mockingbird



10.Hawaiian Crow



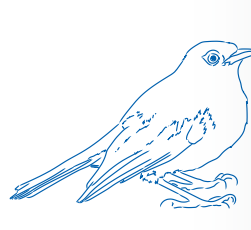
3.Bridled White-eye



30.Sokoke Scops-Owl



2.California Condor



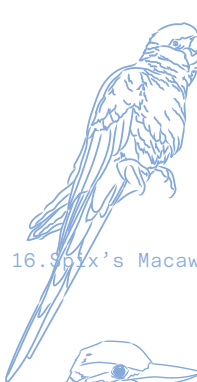
13.Golden White-eye



24.White-bellied Cinclodes



32.Rio Branco Antbird



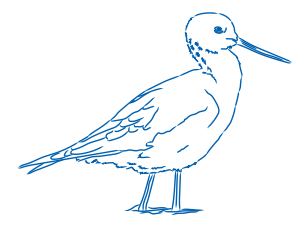
16.Sclater's Macaw



5.Guam Flycatcher



33.Least Boobook



4.Black Stilt



14.Bugun Liocichla



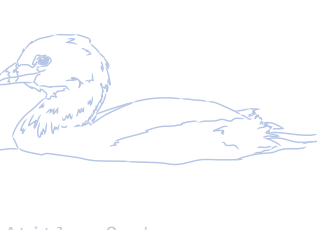
25.Galapagos Petrel



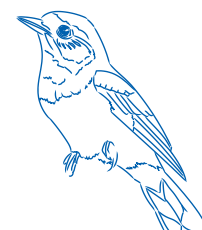
34.Siberian Crane



29.Guam Kingfisher



8.Atitlan Grebe



6.Bachman's Warbler



17.Araripe Manakin



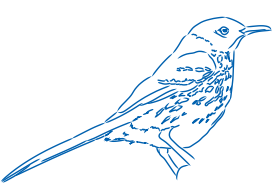
26.Palila



35.Yellow-crested Cockatoo



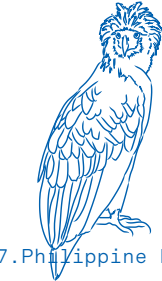
12.Alagoas Foliage-gleaner



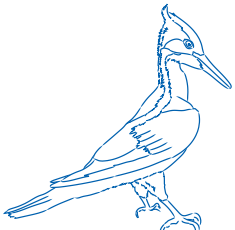
7.Cozumel Thrasher



18.Waved Albatross



27.Philippine Eagle



9.Ivory-billed Woodpecker



22.Regent Honeyeater



28.Hooded Grebe



19.Kamao



20.Kauai Oo



36.Poo-uli



ah-koh-heh-koh-heh



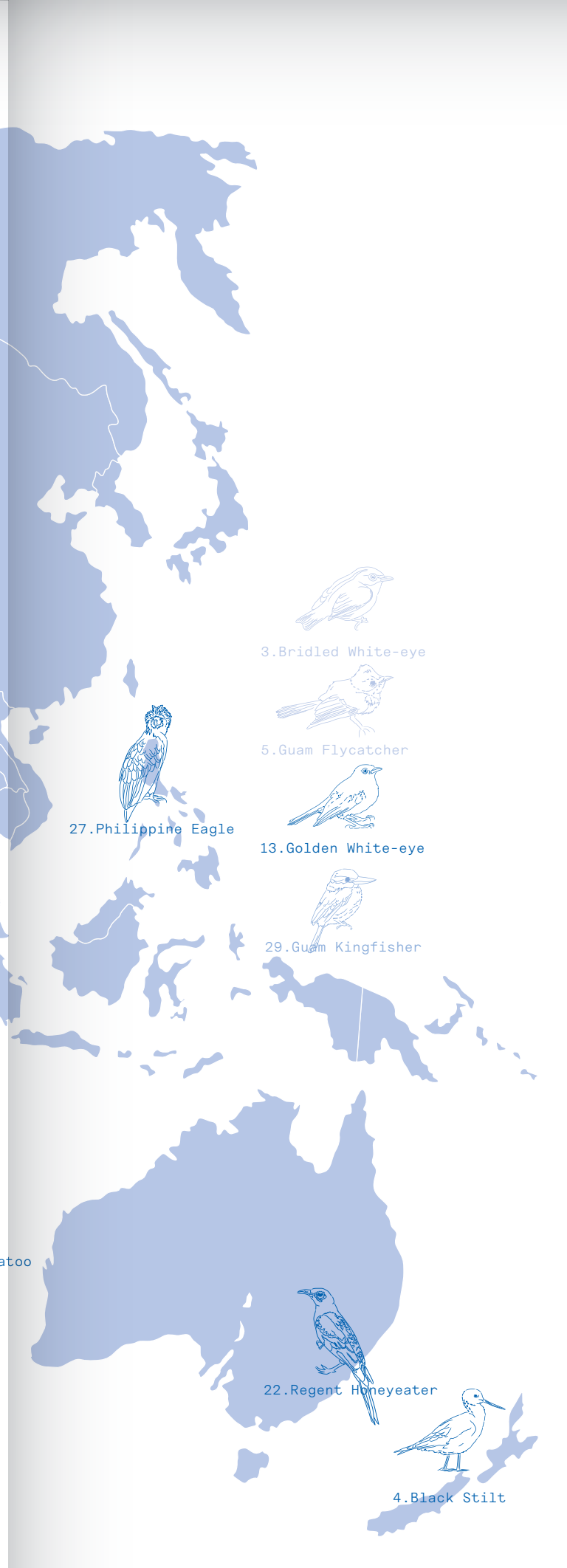
chee-klee-o pa-lee-la



ui-guru guru-ui wreee-pur



kee-kee-kee-koo



pook pook pook kikuk

EXTINCTION

Extinction Calls is a special commission to the artist Cláudia Martinho, in which she uses sounds from the archive to create a path of multiple sonic encounters with extinct and critically endangered bird species. Listening to this diversity of calls and songs, with its rhythmic variations and tonal richness, is an invitation to reconnect with the enchantment of birds' communication. It is an act of reclaiming the invisible powers of the language of nature, deeply rooted in human beings.

The soundscape is spatialised in resonance with maat's acoustic space and the intervention *Beeline* by SO – IL so as to create a diversity of points of listening and thus enable different sensory experiences. From a sonic activism that highlights the global ecological crisis to close interspecies vibratory encounters, this work calls for a shift in the way we relate to our environment towards an ecological intimacy and our innate ability of attunement to the voices of non-human beings.

Cláudia Martinho has been developing an experimental practice that embraces sound art, architecture, eco-acoustics, animism and activism. She is particularly interested in spatial and sonic co-creation as a tool and transformative action.

1. PALMERIA DOLEI (Akohokohe)	<p>Recorded 10 August 1974 by Robert J. Shallenberger. Koolau Forest Reserve; Hana Rainforest, Maui Hawaii, USA</p> <p>Description: 18 cm. Large honeycreeper with slightly down curved sharp bill and forward-curving white feathered crest on forehead. Mostly black, streaked with orange-red and silvery-grey. Shaggy red-orange patch on hindneck, orange-buff eye-ring and short post-ocular stripe. Primary feathers tipped white. Juvenile all sooty grey with orange-buff eye-ring and very short grey crest.</p> <p>Voice: a variable series of low-pitched notes <i>ab gurr gurr gurr</i> or <i>ab kob heb kob heb</i> and other variations. Call a human-like up-slurred whistle.</p> <p>Habitat destruction and the rapid spread of disease-carrying mosquitoes are the primary reasons for this species being critically endangered.</p>
2. GYMNOGYPS CALIFORNIANUS (California Condor)	<p>Recorded 2 April 2003 by Vincent Gerwe. Hopper Mountain National Wildlife Refuge / Ventura California, USA</p> <p>Description: 117-134 cm. Black with white wing linings and silvery panel on upper secondary feathers. Head naked and orange-red. Juveniles with black head and underwing mottled dark. Soars on horizontal wings with primary feathers curled up.</p> <p>Intensive conservation, reintroduction and release of this captive-bred bird has led to a very small but increasing population of this species in the wild.</p>

3. ZOSTEROPS CONSPICILLATUS (Bridled White-eye)	<p>Recorded 31 July 1978 by H. Douglas Pratt. Yap, Guam</p> <p>The last known sighting was in 1983. Its extinction is thought to be due to the invasive brown tree-snake.</p>
4. HIMANTOPUS NOVAEZZELANDIAE (Black Stilt)	<p>Recorded 7 November 1969 by Robert A. Falla and William V. Ward. Ohau River Mouth; Mackenzie Basin, New Zealand</p> <p>Description: 40 cm. Black long legged stilt. Adult black with long, fine, black bill. Very long red legs. Juvenile white breast, neck and head with black patch around eyes.</p> <p>Voice: Loud, high-pitched, monotonous yapping.</p> <p>Habitat loss along with introduced mammals like cats, ferrets and others are the primary threats to this species.</p>
5. MYIAGRA FREYCIINFTI (Guam Flycatcher)	<p>Recorded 6 August 1978 by H. Douglas Pratt. Andersen South Guam</p> <p>This species formerly occurred on Guam but became extinct in 1983. The cause was predation by the introduced brown tree-snake.</p>

6. VERMIVORA BACHMANII (Bachman's Warbler)	<p>Recorded by Arthur A. Allen and Stuart G. Keith USA</p> <p>Description: 12 cm. Slender, decurved bill. Adult male black forehead, grey hindcrown and nape, yellow forehead, eye-ring, lores, supercilium and throat. Yellow underparts, black patch on upper breast, white undertail. Olive-green upperparts, black patch on lesser coverts, grey tail with white spots on inner webs.</p> <p>Voice: Song a buzzy pulsating insect-like trill, sometimes given in song flight. Call a low, hissing <i>zee</i> and <i>cep</i>.</p> <p>The drainage of river-bottom swamplands and the near total clearance of canebrakes in the USA, combined with the conversion of much of Cuba to sugarcane plantation, offer the best explanation for the disappearance of this species.</p>
7. TOXOSTOMA GUTTATUM (Cozumel Thrasher)	<p>Recorded 28 October 1991 by Andres M. Sada. Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, Mexico</p> <p>Description: 23 cm. Brown and white bird with long, curved bill. Rich chestnut-brown above with two white wingbars. Greyish face with paler supercilium. White underparts heavily streaked black. Black bill and legs.</p> <p>Voice: Complex scratchy warbling.</p> <p>This formerly common species suffered a rapid decline following the 1988 hurricane. It is considered Critically Endangered because any remaining population is likely to be small.</p>

8. PODILYMBUS GIGAS (Atitlan Grebe)	<p>Recorded May 1963 by Anne LaBastille. Lake Atitlan shoreline, Sololá, Guatemala</p> <p>Myriad alterations to its habitat caused the species' extinction between 1983 and 1986.</p>
9. CAMPEPHILUS PRINCIPALIS (Ivory-billed Woodpecker)	<p>Recorded April 1935 by Peter Paul Kellogg and Arthur A. Allen. Madison, Louisiana, USA</p> <p>Description: 48-53 cm. Huge Black and white woodpecker. Mainly black with large white wing-patch, "braces" on mantle and stripe on side of neck from lower edge of ear-coverts to mantle. White underwing-coverts separated from black secondary feathers by white secondaries. In flight, resembles a duck and does not undulate.</p> <p>Voice: Single or double note drum, toy-trumpet-like kent calls, sometimes as a fast series or as a double note call.</p> <p>Logging and clearing for agriculture are responsible for the dramatic decline in numbers and range. Hunting has also been implicated in the rapid population decline, and it has been proposed that this is the primary cause of its decline, with habitat destruction playing a secondary role.</p>

10. CORVUS HAWAIIENSIS (Hawaiian Crow)	<p>Recorded 11 December 1980 by Timothy A. Burr. Honaunau Forest Reserve Hawaii, USA</p> <p>Description: 48 cm. Large crow or small raven. All dark sooty brown with paler primaries. Heavy black bill. Brown eyes. Juvenile has blue eyes and pink mouth lining.</p> <p>Voice: Huge variety of squawks, screams, growls, and dissonant croaks.</p> <p>Due to extensive habitat alteration, particularly the reduction of understorey food-plants as a result of the activities of feral ungulates, logging, agriculture and the loss of pollinators and dispersers, the last two known wild individuals of this species disappeared in 2002. Some individuals remain in captive breeding facilities and a reintroduction plan is being developed.</p>
11. EMBERIZIA AURKOLA (Yellow-breasted Bunting)	<p>Recorded 18 June 2017 by Bob McGuire. Protoka Srednyaya Field Station, Republic of Buryatia, Russia</p> <p>This species is critically endangered due to indications that the rate of population decline is even greater than previously understood and may have become extremely rapid during the past three generations. This is believed to be driven primarily by trapping in its passage and non-breeding ranges.</p>

12. PHILYDOR NOVAESI (Alagoas Foliage-gleaner)	<p>Recorded 5 March 2001 by Curtis A. Marantz. Arie de Muriçi, Alagoas, Brazil</p> <p>Description: 18 cm. Plain rufous-brown furnariid. Dull ochraceous forehead and lores, scaled black. Blackish-brown crown scaled dark olive-brown. Narrow buffy-cinnamon supercilium and sub-ocular stripe. Dull chestnut eye-stripe. Blackish stripe from mandible to auriculars, spotted chestnut underparts.</p> <p>Voice: Slightly descending series of whistles <i>uh uh uh uh uh</i> and a <i>thurr</i> alarm call.</p> <p>Habitat loss due to logging, felling for charcoal and conversion of forest to sugarcane plantations and pastureland caused the extinction of this species. There have been no sightings of the species since 2011.</p>
13. CLEPTORNIS MARCHEI (Golden White-eye)	<p>Recorded 7 July 1978 by H. Douglas Pratt. Saipan; Marpi, Northern Mariana Islands</p> <p>Description: 14 cm. Medium-sized, bright, warbler-like bird. Golden-yellow or peach-coloured, browner above, with bright orange bill, legs and feet. Yellowish-white eye-ring.</p> <p>Voice: Flock calls a rasping <i>scbik</i> and a loud whistle. Song a rolling warbler <i>SEE-ME-can-you-SEE-ME-I-can-SEE-YOU-can-you-SEE-ME...</i></p> <p>The possible establishment of the brown snake would lead to an extremely rapid population reduction in the near future. The persistence of the species despite periodic typhoon damage and human-caused habitat changes may be due to its ability to utilise different habitats.</p>

14. LIOCICHLA BUGUNORUM (Bugun Liocichla)	<p>Recorded 9 April 2006 by Margaret J. Widdowson. West Kameng; Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary; below Lama Camp, Arunachal Pradesh, India</p> <p>Description: 22 cm. An olive-grey bird with a black cap, black upper tail. Striking gold streak on either side of a black eye, gold in the wing and extending as gold fringes. Dark rumpies and rectrices are tipped with vibrant red. Female is a duller version of the male, with smaller red areas or replaced with yellow.</p> <p>Voice: Distinctive buty notes with a terminal inflection.</p> <p>Logging for fuelwood and timber is the main reason for the species' apparently extremely small and declining population.</p>
15. TYRANNUS CUBENSIS (Giant Kingbird)	<p>Recorded February 2004 by Gregory F. Budney. Parque Nacional Alexander von Humboldt; Nuevo Mundo Guantánamo, Cuba</p> <p>Description: 23 cm. Large two-toned kingbird with massive bill. Grey above, white below and blackish crown and nape. Orange coronal strip normally concealed.</p> <p>Voice: Loud harsh chatter and four-syllable call.</p> <p>This species is extinct on two of the three island groups that it formerly occupied. The reason for the decline of the species is unknown.</p>

16. CYANOPSITTA SPIXII (Spix's Macaw)	<p>Recorded 22 September 1991 by Bret M. Whitney. 15.0 km South of Curaca, Bahia, Brazil</p> <p>Description: 55-57 cm. Delicate blue-grey macaw with long tail and wings. Pale ashy-blue square-shaped head. Pale blue underparts. Vivid blue upperparts, wings and long tail.</p> <p>Voice: Strong and clear <i>cra-á cra-á cra-á</i></p> <p>The last known individuals in the wild disappeared at the end of 2002 with no confirmed sightings of wild individuals since. The species' decline was primarily the result of trapping for trade and habitat loss.</p>
17. ANTILOPHIA BOKERMANNI (Arapipe Manakin)	<p>Recorded 24 December 2015 by Garrit Vyn. Araripe Plateau, Ceará, Brazil</p> <p>Description: 15.5 cm. Strikingly patterned, black, white and red manakin. Male is white with black wings and tail. Bright crimson red mid-back, nape, crown and frontal tuft of feathers. Reddish iris. Female is oliveaceous-green with paler belly and reduced frontal tuft.</p> <p>Voice: A musical and warbled <i>ui-gurr, gurr-uh, gurr-uh</i> with variations, and <i>wreee</i> <i>pur</i> calls.</p> <p>Its extremely small population is subject to ongoing pressure from agriculture and the development of recreational facilities. It is consequently listed as Critically Endangered.</p>

31. MYIOPS GRAYSONI (Socorro Mockingbird)	<p>Recorded 14 February 1988 by Steven N. G. Howell. Mexico</p> <p>Description: 25 cm. Mostly plain brown passerine. Brown underparts, darker wings with two narrow, white wing-bars and hind collar. Greenish-black mask extending as a thin band around the hindneck and shining with dusky lores and short, pale supercilium. Whisker-like black streaked brown on legs. Blackish bill and long, pale beak.</p> <p>Following predation by invasive <i>Loud whistler</i> song, makes it became extinct in the wild in 1986, when the last taken was in captivity for captive breeding.</p> <p>Intensive sheep-grazing and persistent local swine are reducing and degrading habitat for this species. Also, extremely small range are considered likely.</p>
32. CERCOMACRA CARBORARIA (Rio Branco Antbird)	<p>Recorded 23 September 1995 by Davys W. Finch. Guyana</p> <p>Description: 15 cm. Very small owl with slight "ears", long-tailed, black antbird. Male is mostly black with indistinct white streaking on throat and breast, while fringes to wing coverts and tips to tail with black wings and tail with white markings as in male.</p> <p>Future deforestation in the Amazon will cause an extremely rapid decline over the next three generations.</p>

33. OTUS IRENEAR (Sokoke Scops (Owl))	<p>Recorded 10 September 1971 by G. Stuart Keith. Sokoke Forest, Kenya</p> <p>Description: 15 cm. Very small owl with slight "ears", long-tailed, black antbird. Male is mostly black with indistinct white streaking on throat and breast, while fringes to wing coverts and tips to tail with black wings and tail with white markings as in male.</p> <p>Future deforestation in the Amazon will cause an extremely rapid decline over the next three generations.</p>
34. LECOCORANUS (Siberian Crane)	<p>Recorded 18 February 1975 by Ronald T. Sauey. Keoladeo Ghana Sanctuary, India</p> <p>Description: 140 cm. Large white crane. Adults all white, except for dark red mask extending from bill to behind eye. Black primaries, yellow iris and reddish legs. Male slightly larger than female. Juvenile has feathered mask and buff or cinnamon plumage.</p> <p>Voice: Pure likk and musical. This species is suspected to have decreased rapidly over the last three generations, in line with construction of the Three Gorges Dam has changed the Yangtze River, resulting in lower water levels in winter.</p>

27. PTEROCOPHAGA JEFFREYI (Philippine Eagle)	<p>Recorded 10 March 1979 by Robert S. Kennedy. Cotabato, Philippines</p> <p>Description: 160 cm. Large deep bill and elongated large feathers forming shaggy crest. Dark face, creamy buff crown and nape with black shirt-streaks. Upperparts dark brown. White underparts underwings. Pale grey iris, dark grey bill, yellow legs with huge dark claws.</p> <p>Voice: Loud, high-pitched whistles. Begging juvenile gives regular series of high-pitched cries.</p> <p>Extensive deforestation is the main cause for the rapid decline of this species in the past three generations (56 years).</p>
28. PODICIPS GALATARDOI (Hooded Grebe)	<p>Recorded 10 December 2012 by Ignacio Boser. Argentina</p> <p>Description: 32 cm. Largely white with dark grey back, extending up the hindneck to its black head. Contrasting white forehead merging into a reddish pinked overcrown. Extensive black head, contrasting white with dark grey back, extending up the hindneck to its black head, golden edges.</p> <p>Female less golden and with grey hindneck crown.</p> <p>song. Call a sweet <i>chee-klee-o</i> or <i>pa-lee-la</i>.</p> <p>This species has suffered extremely rapid annual population declines since 2003 due to prolonged drought, habitat degradation by the introduction of ungulates, predation by introduced cats and parasite wasps that compete for caterpillar food. For this it is critically endangered species.</p>

25. PTEROCOPHAGA PHAEOPYGIA (Galapagos Petrel)	<p>Recorded 25 February 1986 by James L. Gullledge and Gregory F. Budney. Santa Fe, Ecuador</p> <p>Description: 43 cm. Large long-winged gullidly petrel. Varying amounts of black marking on crest. Dark face, creamy buff crown and nape with black shirt-streaks. Upperparts dark brown. White underparts underwings. Pale grey iris, dark grey bill, yellow legs with huge dark claws.</p> <p>Voice: Four syllable <i>hee-kee-kee</i>. Last note drawn out.</p> <p>A number of invasive species such as brown and black rats caused nest failure, which led to the rapid decline of the species in the past three generations (60 years).</p> <p>Heavy trapping pressure for the cagebird trade caused a severe decline in population size.</p>
26. LOXIOIDES BAILLEUI (Palha)	<p>Recorded 5 February 1978 by Nauma Kee Forest Reserve, Hawaii, USA</p> <p>Description: 19 cm. Large finch with short, rounded bill. Male has golden-yellow head and breast surrounding black lores and bill, dark grey back with broad, golden edges.</p> <p>Female less golden and with grey hindneck crown.</p> <p>song. Call a sweet <i>chee-klee-o</i> or <i>pa-lee-la</i>.</p> <p>This species has suffered extremely rapid annual population declines since 2003 due to prolonged drought, habitat degradation by the introduction of ungulates, predation by introduced cats and parasite wasps that compete for caterpillar food. For this it is critically endangered species.</p>

23. GARRULAX RUFIFRONS (Rufous-fronted Laughthrush)	<p>Recorded 17 November 1984 by Arnold B. Van Den Berg. Pangarango, West Java</p> <p>Description: 27 cm. Large brown laughing thrush that moves rapidly through dense low and mid-level vegetation in groups, clumsily through dense low and approach the thresholds for brown laughing thrush that approach the thresholds for mid-level vegetation in groups, clumsily through dense low and forested an intense dark chestnut, lores very dark and light yellow-orange iris stands out prominently.</p> <p>Voice: Likened to the gentle whinnying of a horse as such as brown and black rats caused nest failure, which led to the rapid decline of the species in the past three generations (60 years).</p> <p>name "<i>Pobek Kuda</i>".</p> <p>Heavy trapping pressure for the cagebird trade caused a severe decline in population size.</p>
24. CINCLODES PALMATUS (White-bellied Chalcids)	<p>Recorded 12 November 1983 by Mels K. Krabbe. Pampa Pucococha, Pisco, Peru</p> <p>Description: 24 cm. Pale and pale brown from mantle and pale brown from nape. Lower belly, embrodered back with black chevrons, whiter head and neck, creamy breast surrounding dark eye. Black boldy patterned yellow-and-white. Bare yellow waxy skin on the Hawaiian island of Kauai, USA, but the multitude of threats in the region have driven it to extinction. The main causes for extinction were the introduction of disease carrying mosquitoes and the destruction and degradation of forests.</p>

21. ANAETHESIA MARTINA (Seaside Sparrow)	<p>Recorded 30 April 1963 by William M. H. Gurn. Merritt Island, near Panama, Panama</p> <p>Description: 27 cm. Small, dull-rufous has a very large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for vulnerable under the range size criterion.</p> <p>This species has a very large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for vulnerable under the range size criterion.</p>
22. ANTHOCHAEA PHRYGIA (Regent Honeyeater)	<p>Recorded 3 July 2008 by Vicki Powys. Capertee Valley, Capertee River, New South Wales, Australia</p> <p>Description: 20-24 cm. Medium-sized black honeyeater with yellow waxy skin on the Hawaiian island of Kauai, USA, but the multitude of threats in the region have driven it to extinction. The main causes for extinction were the introduction of disease carrying mosquitoes and the destruction and degradation of forests.</p>

19. MYADASTES MYADASTES (Kamo)	<p>Recorded 2 July 1975 by Robert J. Shallenberger. Headwaters of the Hahaba Stream; Alaka'i Swamp, Kauai, Hawaii, USA</p> <p>Description: 20 cm. Small, dull-sized Albatross. White head, tinged buff-yellow on crown and nape. Chestnut-brown back, pale grey belly, breast mottling. Dark legs. Short broad tail. Juveniles have dark chocolate, te-brown backs, heavily spotted with buff-grey belly heavily blacked with dark brown. The upperparts, buff-yellow bill, bluish feet projected beyond tail in flight.</p> <p>Voice: Song a long melodious cascade of notes including buzzy notes. Calling whistles, and a variety of short notes including car-like pitched "police whistles", in artisanal fisheries in its principal foraging grounds.</p>
18. PHEBASITIA IKROKATA (Waved Albatross)	<p>Recorded 5 May 1984 by Mels K. Krabbe. Española Island, Galápagos Islands, Ecuador</p> <p>Description: 90 cm. Medium-sized Albatross. White head, tinged buff-yellow on crown and nape. Chestnut-brown back, pale grey belly, breast mottling. Dark legs. Short broad tail. Juveniles have dark chocolate, te-brown backs, heavily spotted with buff-grey belly heavily blacked with dark brown. The upperparts, buff-yellow bill, bluish feet projected beyond tail in flight.</p> <p>Voice: Song a long melodious cascade of notes including buzzy notes. Calling whistles, and a variety of short notes including car-like pitched "police whistles", in artisanal fisheries in its principal foraging grounds.</p>

20. MOHO BEACONATUS (Kauai Oo)	<p>Recorded 3 July 1975 by Robert J. Shallenberger. Headwaters of the Hahaba Stream; Alaka'i Swamp, Kauai, Hawaii, USA</p> <p>Voice: Far-crying voice ought to render detection easy if any remained.</p> <p>Habitat destruction and invasive species were the major cause for this species' extinction.</p>
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35. CACATUA SULPHUREA (Yellow-crested Cockatoo)	<p>Recorded 25 December 2015 by Lucas Deccoco. Sumba Sundas, Komono Island, Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia</p> <p>Description: 33-35 cm. Medium-sized white cockatoo. All-white with forward-curving yellow crest, yellow ear-coverts and yellow under-surfaces to wings and tail. Black bill, bluish eye-ring and grey feet.</p> <p>Voice: Loud and very raucous. Often gives single harsh screech but also sweeter whistles and squawky noises.</p> <p>Illegal trapping for commercial trade on the cagebird market is almost entirely responsible for this species' critically endangered status, alongside logging and conversion of forest to agricultural fields.</p>
36. MYIAPPROSOPS (Blue-uhl)	<p>Recorded 21 July 1982 by Timothy A. Burr. Hana Forest Reserve; Hawaii, US</p> <p>Description: 14 cm. Chunky, finch-like bill. Adult brown above, black mask extending behind eye. Grey above mask, shading into brown of crown, with bold, pale patch just behind mask.</p> <p>Voice: Song a quiet jumble of chattering notes. Call a loud <i>chink</i>, often in short series.</p> <p>Habitat destruction and causes of recent population decline are unknown.</p>

37. CACATUA SULPHUREA (Yellow-crested Cockatoo)	<p>Recorded 25 December 2015 by Lucas Deccoco. Sumba Sundas, Komono Island, Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia</p> <p>Description: 33-35 cm. Medium-sized white cockatoo. All-white with forward-curving yellow crest, yellow ear-coverts and yellow under-surfaces to wings and tail. Black bill, bluish eye-ring and grey feet.</p> <p>Voice: Loud and very raucous. Often gives single harsh screech but also sweeter whistles and squawky noises.</p> <p>Illegal trapping for commercial trade on the cagebird market is almost entirely responsible for this species' critically endangered status, alongside logging and conversion of forest to agricultural fields.</p>
38. MYIAPPROSOPS (Blue-uhl)	<p>Recorded 21 July 1982 by Timothy A. Burr. Hana Forest Reserve; Hawaii, US</p> <p>Description: 14 cm. Chunky, finch-like bill. Adult brown above, black mask extending behind eye. Grey above mask, shading into brown of crown, with bold, pale patch just behind mask.</p> <p>Voice: Song a quiet jumble of chattering notes. Call a loud <i>chink</i>, often in short series.</p> <p>Habitat destruction and causes of recent population decline are unknown.</p>

32. CERCOMACRA CARBORARIA (Rio Branco Antbird)	<p>Recorded 23 September 1995 by Davys W. Finch. Guyana</p> <p>Description: 15 cm. Very small owl with slight "ears", long-tailed, black antbird. Male is mostly black with indistinct white streaking on throat and breast, while fringes to wing coverts and tips to tail with black wings and tail with white markings as in male.</p> <p>Future deforestation in the Amazon will cause an extremely rapid decline over the next three generations.</p>
33. OTUS IRENEAR (Sokoke Scops (Owl))	<p>Recorded 10 September 1971 by G. Stuart Keith. Sokoke Forest, Kenya</p> <p>Description: 15 cm. Very small owl with slight "ears", long-tailed, black antbird. Male is mostly black with indistinct white streaking on throat and breast, while fringes to wing coverts and tips to tail with black wings and tail with white markings as in male.</p> <p>Future deforestation in the Amazon will cause an extremely rapid decline over the next three generations.</p>

34. LECOCORANUS (Siberian Crane)	<p>Recorded 18 February 1975 by Ronald T. Sauey. Keoladeo Ghana Sanctuary, India</p> <p>Description: 140 cm. Large white crane. Adults all white, except for dark red mask extending from bill to behind eye. Black primaries, yellow iris and reddish legs. Male slightly larger than female. Juvenile has feathered mask and buff or cinnamon plumage.</p> <p>Voice: Pure likk and musical. This species is suspected to have decreased rapidly over the last three generations, in line with construction of the Three Gorges Dam has changed the Yangtze River, resulting in lower water levels in winter.</p>
35. CACATUA SULPHUREA (Yellow-crested Cockatoo)	<p>Recorded 25 December 2015 by Lucas Deccoco. Sumba Sundas, Komono Island, Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia</p> <p>Description: 33-35 cm. Medium-sized white cockatoo. All-white with forward-curving yellow crest, yellow ear-coverts and yellow under-surfaces to wings and tail. Black bill, bluish eye-ring and grey feet.</p> <p>Voice: Loud and very raucous. Often gives single harsh screech but also sweeter whistles and squawky noises.</p> <p>Illegal trapping for commercial trade on the cagebird market is almost entirely responsible for this species' critically endangered status, alongside logging and conversion of forest to agricultural fields.</p>

27. PTEROCOPHAGA JEFFREYI (Philippine Eagle)	<p>Recorded 10 March 1979 by Robert S. Kennedy. Cotabato, Philippines</p> <p>Description: 160 cm. Large deep bill and elongated large feathers forming shaggy crest. Dark face, creamy buff crown and nape with black shirt-streaks. Upperparts dark brown. White underparts underwings. Pale grey iris, dark grey bill, yellow legs with huge dark claws.</p> <p>Voice: Loud, high-pitched whistles. Begging juvenile gives regular series of high-pitched cries.</p> <p>Extensive deforestation is the main cause for the rapid decline of this species in the past three generations (56 years).</p>
28. PODICIPS GALATARDOI (Hooded Grebe)	<p>Recorded 10 December 2012 by Ignacio Boser. Argentina</p> <p>Description: 32 cm. Largely white with dark grey back, extending up the hindneck to its black head. Contrasting white forehead merging into a reddish pinked overcrown. Extensive black head, contrasting white with dark grey back, extending up the hindneck to its black head, golden edges.</p> <p>Female less golden and with grey hindneck crown.</p> <p>song. Call a sweet <i>chee-klee-o</i> or <i>pa-lee-la</i>.</p> <p>This species has suffered extremely rapid annual population declines since 2003 due to prolonged drought, habitat degradation by the introduction of ungulates, predation by introduced cats and parasite wasps that compete for caterpillar food. For this it is critically endangered species.</p>

25. PTEROCOPHAGA PHAEOPYGIA (Galapagos Petrel)	<p>Recorded 25 February 1986 by James L. Gullledge and Gregory F. Budney. Santa Fe, Ecuador</p> <p>Description: 43 cm. Large long-winged gullidly petrel. Varying amounts of black marking on crest. Dark face, creamy buff crown and nape with black shirt-streaks. Upperparts dark brown. White underparts underwings. Pale grey iris, dark grey bill, yellow legs with huge dark claws.</p> <p>Voice: Four syllable <i>hee-kee-kee</i>. Last note drawn out.</p> <p>A number of invasive species such as brown and black rats caused nest failure, which led to the rapid decline of the species in the past three generations (60 years).</p> <p>name "<i>Pobek Kuda</i>".</p> <p>Heavy trapping pressure for the cagebird trade caused a severe decline in population size.</p>
26. LOXIOIDES BAILLEUI (Palha)	<p>Recorded 5 February 1978 by Nauma Kee Forest Reserve, Hawaii, USA</p> <p>Description: 19 cm. Large finch with short, rounded bill. Male has golden-yellow head and breast surrounding black lores and bill, dark grey back with broad, golden edges.</p> <p>Female less golden and with grey hindneck crown.</p> <p>song. Call a sweet <i>chee-klee-o</i> or <i>pa-lee-la</i>.</p> <p>This species has suffered extremely rapid annual population declines since 2003 due to prolonged drought, habitat degradation by the introduction of ungulates, predation by introduced cats and parasite wasps that compete for caterpillar food. For this it is critically endangered species.</p>

23. GARRULAX RUFIFRONS (Rufous-fronted Laughthrush)	<p>Recorded 17 November 1984 by Arnold B. Van Den Berg. Pangarango, West Java</p> <p>Description: 27 cm. Large brown laughing thrush that moves rapidly through dense low and mid-level vegetation in groups, clumsily through dense low and approach the thresholds for brown laughing thrush that approach the thresholds for mid-level vegetation in groups, clumsily through dense low and forested an intense dark chestnut, lores very dark and light yellow-orange iris stands out prominently.</p> <p>Voice: Likened to the gentle whinnying of a horse as such as brown and black rats caused nest failure, which led to the rapid decline of the species in the past three generations (60 years).</p> <p>name "<i>Pobek Kuda</i>".</p> <p>Heavy trapping pressure for the cagebird trade caused a severe decline in population size.</p>
24. CINCLODES PALMATUS (White-bellied Chalcids)	<p>Recorded 12 November 1983 by Mels K. Krabbe. Pampa Pucococha, Pisco, Peru</p> <p>Description: 24 cm. Pale and pale brown from mantle and pale brown from nape. Lower belly, embrodered back with black chevrons, whiter head and neck, creamy breast surrounding dark eye. Black boldy patterned yellow-and-white. Bare yellow waxy skin on the Hawaiian island of Kauai, USA, but the multitude of threats in the region have driven it to extinction. The main causes for extinction were the introduction of disease carrying mosquitoes and the destruction and degradation of forests.</p>

21. ANAETHESIA MARTINA (Seaside Sparrow)	<p>Recorded 30 April 1963 by William M. H. Gurn. Merritt Island, near Panama, Panama</p> <p>Description: 27 cm. Small, dull-rufous has a very large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for vulnerable under the range size criterion.</p> <p>This species has a very large range, and hence does not approach the thresholds for vulnerable under the range size criterion.</p>
22. ANTHOCHAEA PHRYGIA (Regent Honeyeater)	<p>Recorded 3 July 2008 by Vicki Powys. Capertee Valley, Capertee River, New South Wales, Australia</p> <p>Description: 20-24 cm. Medium-sized black honeyeater with yellow waxy skin on the Hawaiian island of Kauai, USA, but the multitude of threats in the region have driven it to extinction. The main causes for extinction were the introduction of disease carrying mosquitoes and the destruction and degradation of forests.</p>

19. MYADASTES MYADASTES (Kamo)	<p>Recorded 2 July 1975 by Robert J. Shallenberger. Headwaters of the Hahaba Stream; Alaka'i Swamp, Kauai, Hawaii, USA</p> <p>Voice: Far-crying voice ought to render detection easy if any remained.</p> <p>Habitat destruction and invasive species were the major cause for this species' extinction.</p>
20. MOHO BEACONATUS (Kauai Oo)	<p>Recorded 3 July 1975 by Robert J. Shallenberger. Headwaters of the Hahaba Stream; Alaka'i Swamp, Kauai, Hawaii, USA</p> <p>Voice: Far-crying voice ought to render detection easy if any remained.</p> <p>Habitat destruction and invasive species were the major cause for this species' extinction.</p>

23. GARRULAX RUFIFRONS (Rufous-fronted Laughthrush)	<p>Recorded 17 November 1984 by Arnold B. Van Den Berg. Pangarango, West Java</p> <p>Description: 27 cm. Large brown laughing thrush that moves rapidly through dense low and mid-level vegetation in groups, clumsily through dense low and approach the thresholds for brown laughing thrush that approach the thresholds for mid-level vegetation in groups, clumsily through dense low and forested an intense dark chestnut, lores very dark and light yellow-orange iris stands out prominently.</p> <p>Voice: Likened to the gentle whinnying of a horse as such as brown and black rats caused nest failure, which led to the rapid decline of the species in the past three generations (60 years).</p> <p>name "<i>Pobek Kuda</i>".</p> <p>Heavy trapping pressure for the cagebird trade caused a severe decline in population size.</p>
24. CINCLODES PALMATUS (White-bellied Chalcids)	<p>Recorded 12 November 1983 by Mels K. Krabbe. Pampa Pucococha, Pisco, Peru</p> <p>Description: 24 cm. Pale and pale brown from mantle and pale brown from nape. Lower belly, embrodered back with black chevrons, whiter head and neck, creamy breast surrounding dark eye. Black boldy patterned yellow-and-white. Bare yellow waxy skin on the Hawaiian island of Kauai, USA, but the multitude of threats in the region have driven it to extinction. The main causes for extinction were the introduction of disease carrying mosquitoes and the destruction and degradation of forests.</p>