



FIG. 1. Brown Pelican capture sites and release location for Louisiana restocking.

analysis indicated the presence of endrin (Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, unpublished data) which was probably the causative agent. The source of the endrin has not been identified.

The 1975 die-off points up the value of and need for a continuing monitoring effort. Had there been no pelicans present, the endrin contamination might have gone unnoticed until its effects would have been much more apparent. In the case of endrin, as with DDT (Anderson et al., *Can. Field-Nat.* 83:91-112, 1969), pelicans appear to be a highly sensitive organism responding quickly to environmental contamination.—STEPHEN A. NESBITT AND LOVETT E. WILLIAMS, JR., *Wildlife Research Laboratory, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, 4005 S Main Street, Gainesville, FL 32601*, and LARRY MCNEASE AND TED JOANEN, *Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, Grand Chenier, LA 70643*. Accepted 13 July 1977.

Wilson Bull., 90(3), 1978, pp. 445-446

Notes on 2 species of birds previously unreported from Peru.—While studying birds during June 1974 in the Departamento de Arequipa, Perú, 3 of us (Tallman, Parker, and Lester) found 2 species previously unreported in the republic.

Fulica rufifrons.—On the west coast of South America, the Red-fronted Coot was previously known to range north only to Atacama, Chile (Johnson, *The Birds of Chile*, Platt Establecimientos Gráficos, Buenos Aires, 1965). On 5 June 1974, Tallman and Parker obtained a specimen 3 km southeast of Mejia (9 km southeast of Mollendo) and thus extended the known range of the species about 1200 km. The bird, a female (LSUMZ 77955; skull ossified, largest ovum 2×2 mm; moderately fat with light molt), was one of a pair found in *Scirpus* sedge in a freshwater coastal marsh.

Hughes confirmed local breeding on 28 November 1974 by finding a pair with 2 small chicks in a marsh 2 km southeast of Mollendo. During 1975, he found *F. rufifrons* in small numbers in the marshes between Mollendo and Mejia and saw an adult feeding a chick on 16 December, 4 km northwest of Mejia. Since 1974, the population of this coot appears to have increased and it is occurring in sympatry with the larger-sized *F. americana* (American Coot) and *F. ardesiaca* (Slate-colored Coot). Gill (*Condor* 66:

209-211, 1964) considers the Slate-colored Coot to be a color morph of the American Coot.

Coinirostrum tamarugensis.—Johnson and Millie (in Johnson, Supplement to The Birds of Chile, Platt Establecimientos Gráficos, Buenos Aires, 1972) reported the typical habitat of the recently described Tamarugo Conebill as mesquite groves, or “tamarugales,” (*Prosopis tamarugo*) in lowland northern Chile, but they mentioned possible sightings at higher elevations. On 15 June 1974, Tallman, Parker, and Lester found *C. tamarugensis* in a zone of low (1.5–3.0 m) scattered trees (*Polylepis* sp.) and shrubs (*Gynoxys* sp.) between 3450 and 3850 m above sea level on the slopes of Cerro Picchupicchu, approximately 50 km northeast of the city of Arequipa.

The conebills foraged in groups of 4 to 10 individuals, feeding mainly at the higher elevations where *Polylepis* is dominant. The 4 specimens obtained (LSUMZ 79121–124), 3 males and 1 female, all had ossified skulls, showed little to moderate fat, and were molting on the heads and necks. None was in breeding condition. Unlike Johnson and Millie, we found no difference in plumage between males and females. This similarity in plumage is expected because the adults of both sexes of the closest relatives of *C. tamarugensis*, *C. cinereum* (Cinereous Conebill), *C. rufum* (Rufous-browed Conebill), and *C. ferrugineiventris* (White-browed Conebill) are indistinguishable. Hughes later observed *C. tamarugensis* in the same area on 13 July and 14 September 1974 and on 7 June 1975. On these occasions, the birds were more in evidence among *Gynoxys* (3400–3500 m) with only a few in *Polylepis* (up to 3900 m). This conebill is not known in Peru below 3400 m.

Behaviorally, *C. tamarugensis* closely resembles *C. cinereum*, especially in its foraging manner, gleaning leaf surfaces and twigs of trees and shrubs, and in its call, a “seep” and a quarrelsome “chichericheriche.” On Cerro Picchupicchu, the ranges of the 2 conebills overlap from 3400 to 3650 m, but only *C. tamarugensis* inhabits the upper limit of *Polylepis* at 3700 to 3900 m. *C. tamarugensis* probably breeds at high elevations and descends to low elevations at certain times of the year. It may replace *C. cinereum* as a breeding species in the *Polylepis*–*Gynoxys* habitat on the arid Pacific slope of the Western Cordillera of the Andes from southern Peru to northern Chile. In the lowlands of northern Chile, where *C. cinereum* breeds, *C. tamarugensis* may be a visitant.—DAN A. TALLMAN, THEODORE A. PARKER, III, GARY D. LESTER, *Louisiana State Univ. Museum of Zoology, Baton Rouge, 70893*, and R. A. HUGHES, *Casilla 62, Mollendo, Peru. Accepted 5 July 1977*.

Wilson Bull., 90(3), 1978, pp. 446–449

Responses of birds to a snowstorm in the Andes of southern Peru.—Although there are a number of birds that regularly migrate north from Chile and Argentina to spend the nonbreeding season in Peru, relatively little is known about the elevational movements of these and other high-Andean species. Most birds that inhabit the high puna grasslands and *Polylepis* woodlands above timberline in southern Peru are thought to be resident and sedentary, but we have made observations demonstrating that some of them apparently do occasionally perform short-term elevational migrations in response to extreme climatic conditions and that behavior of both the resident and “migrant” species changes correspondingly when this movement occurs. These movements are comparable to those of certain alpine species of mid-latitude mountains such as the western North American rosy finches of the genus *Leucosticte*. The latter apparently undertake such downslope migrations only as part of their annual cycle, but during the