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Two new southern migrants for Brazil.—The list of birds occurring in Brazil was increased by two species in May 1973 by finding of the Snowy Sheathbill (*Chionis alba*) and the Chocolate-vented Tyrant (*Neoxolmis rufiventris*) in Rio Grande do Sul during the course of an avifaunal survey of the state on which I am engaged under the aegis of the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, with assistance from the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund. These species now join the very few that nest in high southern latitudes and are known to reach Brazil during their autumn migration. Neither has previously been recorded beyond Uruguay.

I collected the Snowy Sheathbill, a female, No. 888 in my collection, on the ocean beach 6 km southwest of Cassino at 32° 14' S, 52° 13' W on 10 May 1973. I first saw it in the company of a small flock of Kelp Gulls (*Larus dominicanus*). I found a flock of four Chocolate-vented Tyrants on the ground in pastureland about 50 km southwest of the city of Rio Grande at 32° 14' S, 52° 35' W at an altitude of about 10 m on 12 May 1973. A male was collected and is No. 915 in my collection.—WILLIAM BELTON, *Caixa Postal 119, Gramado, Rio Grande do Sul, 95670, Brazil*. Accepted 31 Jul. 73.

A Pleistocene Gyrfalcon.—A Late Pleistocene to Recent fauna occurs in the Laramie Range of Albany County, Wyoming, in Bell Cave, 18 miles north of Laramie in Wall Rock Canyon at an elevation of 7,800 feet. Preliminary analysis of the fauna shows cold climate similarities with Little Box Elder Cave (Anderson 1968, Univ. Colorado Studies, Ser. in Earth Sci. 6) and Chimney Rock Animal Trap (Hager 1972, Univ. Wyoming Contrib. to Geol., vol. 11, No. 2). So far 47 species of mammals and 10 species of birds have been identified. Seven mammalian species are either extinct or their extant representatives are not in the area today, but are found at higher altitudes or latitudes.

No carbon-14 date has been determined for the deposit but the site is stratified and the bone can be given a relative date. Bone from deeper levels (over 0.5 m) has been mineralogically replaced and is distinct from the more recent appearing nonreplaced bone of the upper level. Some replaced bone also occurs in the upper level, but is apparently present there through rodent activity. Extinct species as well as those forms not found in the area today are represented only by replaced