

individuals of insectivorous species may respond to the emetic and that recapture rates of House Sparrows that had been dosed and did regurgitate were comparable to recapture rates of controls that had not been dosed.

Further studies are indicated to determine how representative the regurgitated food matter is of the actual stomach contents. For members of the Corvidae, other methods might be used in conjunction with the emetic technique to empty throat pouches. In general, the tartar emetic food sampling technique appears to be successful, reasonably harmless to birds, easy to use in the field, and an excellent alternative to sacrificing individuals for a food study.

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***Laniisoma elegans* in Peru.**—Norton et al. (1972, *Auk* 89: 889) have reported new Ecuadorian records of this little known cotinga, which was first described from the mountains of southeastern Brazil but has since been found in scattered localities along the eastern base of the Andes from Venezuela to just south of the Andes in Ecuador, with a single record from about 16° S in Bolivia. At least two forms are recognizable in the Andean part of the range: *venezuelensis* in Venezuela and probably northeastern Colombia (Blake 1961, *Fieldiana-Zoology* 44: 35), and *buckleyi* in Ecuador. The single Bolivian specimen has been described as a third subspecies, *cadwaladeri*, the validity of which needs to be checked by further material. This note reports two Peruvian specimens, which help to fill the large gap in the known range of the species between Ecuador and Bolivia and constitute an addition to the avifauna of Peru.

Recently while examining the cotingas in the collection of the Alexander Koenig Museum in Bonn, I found a specimen of *L. elegans* that had been placed among the superficially similar species *Pipreola arcuata*. It was collected by P. Wyrwich on 20 December 1961 at the Hacienda Flor near Puerto Victoria on the Río Pachitea, a tributary of the Río Ucayali, in an area of tropical rain forest at an altitude of about 350 m above sea level. As the Alexander Koenig Museum has no other specimen of *L. elegans*, H. E. Wolters kindly allowed me to take the specimen to Tring for comparison with others in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History). This Peruvian bird is a female, apparently adult. In the main it agrees well with the type of *L. e. buckleyi*, also a female. The chief differences are that the beak is shorter and noticeably narrower (length from tip to posterior edge of nares, 13 mm compared with 14.5 mm in the type), the yellow of the throat and upper breast is paler, and the barring on throat and upper breast is a good deal heavier. Wing and tail measure 98 and 60 mm respectively, compared with 102 and 63 mm in the type. The weight is given on the label as 45.8 g. Until more is known of individual variation and age differences in the species, it is reasonable to assign this specimen to *buckleyi*.

I am indebted to Emmet R. Blake for information on the second Peruvian specimen, which is in the collection of the Field Museum, Chicago. A typical adult male *buckleyi*, it was collected on 15 September 1968 by Peter Hocking at the headwaters of the Rio Cacazú, Dept. Pasco, at an altitude of about 6000 ft (1830 m). This specimen extends the range of *buckleyi* about 100 km south of the Pachitea record.

These two records provide further confirmation of what is suggested by all the other Andean records, that *L. elegans* is limited to a narrow belt along the eastern base of the Andes. There is no obvious reason why a bird that inhabits tropical forest at only 350 m should not extend much more widely over the lowland Amazonian forest, as do most of the birds that occur at this altitude in the tropical zone of eastern Peru and Ecuador at the foot of the Andes; so that one wonders whether *L. elegans* may undertake a seasonal migration to higher altitudes, perhaps to breed. This suggestion is perhaps supported by the fact that the Chicago specimen, from a considerably higher altitude, was collected on a date that should fall within the local breeding season. Unfortunately the altitude of Pindo in Ecuador, at which Buckley collected the remarkable nestlings described and figured by Sclater and Salvin (1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pl. 16), is not known.

It should be mentioned that Hellmayr (1929, Catalogue of birds of the Americas, part 6, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., Publ. 266: 96) was mistaken when he wrote that *buckleyi* was known only from two females and two nestlings. He treated *buckleyi* as a distinct species, noting: "Until the male is discovered, the proper status of this form cannot be ascertained." The specimen from Quijos, Ecuador, which he includes in his citations, is in fact a male, and its examination would have made it clear that *buckleyi* and *elegans* should be treated as conspecific. It exactly matches the description of the adult male given by Norton et al. (loc. cit.), except that the throat and center of the breast are quite without any black markings.—D. W. SNOW, *Sub-department of Ornithology, British Museum (Natural History), Tring, Hertfordshire, England*. Accepted 3 May 74.

**Aggression between Great Black-Backed Gulls and Bald Eagles.**—While working in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland (47° 30', 54° 00') during the summer of 1973, I watched interactions on four occasions between Great Black-backed Gulls, *Larus marinus*, and Bald Eagles, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. The hundreds of islands in Placentia Bay support many nesting colonies of Great Black-backed Gulls, and I estimated the Bald Eagle population to be in excess of 100 birds. Considering these numbers, some contacts between these two marine scavengers must be unavoidable, perhaps even common. All four incidents I saw involved aggression between the two species. Two occurred on feeding beaches, one in a gull nesting colony, and another on a lookout rock.

On 11 May at 0630 I saw two adult eagles perched on rocks by a stream near Sandy Point, Long Harbor, feeding on the spawning smelt *Osmarus mordax*. I watched the two for 15 min from a distance of 100 m as they fed, undisturbed. A single Great Black-backed Gull began circling overhead at a height of approximately 100 m. After a minute the diameter of the circling pattern diminished and the gull began to come lower. A series of dive attacks ensued, bringing the gull to within distances varying between 3 to 10 m from the eagles. It made several attacks each minute for approximately 8 min. Feeding behavior of the eagles was disrupted by the initial attack and they began making frequent short flights from rock to rock along the shore as the attacks continued. These low, short