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### Supplementary List of New Birds for Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

WILLIAM BELTON

*Rocky Hollow, Great Cacapon, West Virginia 25422 USA*

As an addition to previous lists of new species for Rio Grande do Sul that have come to light during the course of my distributional study of the birds of the state (Belton 1973, *Auk* 90: 94-99; *Auk* 90: 680; 1974, *Auk* 91: 429-32; *Auk* 91: 820; 1974, *Bird-Banding* 45: 59), 27 previously unrecorded species are listed here. Some are old specimens or sightings just revealed, while others are the result of recent field work. The Macaroni Penguin may be new for the South American continent as well as for Brazil, while the Rockhopper Penguin, Baird's Sandpiper, and the White-tipped Plantcutter are new for Brazil. Information herein on the closest previously known area of occurrence is taken, if not otherwise specified, from R. Meyer de Schauensee (1966, *Species of birds of South America*, Philadelphia, Acad. Nat. Sci.). Numbers in parentheses after sexual designation identify birds in my personal collection.

**ROCKHOPPER PENGUIN** (*Eudyptes crestatus*). An unsexed specimen is on display at the Museum of the University of Pelotas, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, labeled as *E. chrysolophus* and as having been acquired from a small zoo in the city park in 1956. Dr. Dirceu Pires Terres, Director of the Museum, has informed me that the bird was found some time before 1956 on the beach between Cassino and the Uruguayan border and taken to the park where it was kept until it died. The species is found occasionally along the adjacent coast of Uruguay, so its occurrence on this southernmost Brazilian beach is not surprising.

**MACARONI PENGUIN** (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*). Helmut Sick informs me (*in litt.*) that a specimen in the Zoology Museum of the University of São Paulo was collected at the mouth of the Rio Chuí, at the southeastern tip of Brazil, as 1 of a group of 11 exhausted birds found there on 5 July 1964. This may be the first record for this species in continental South America.

**YELLOW-NOSED ALBATROSS** (*Diomedea chlororhynchos*). Female (880) collected about 12 km off the Rio Grande do Sul coast near 30°51'S, 50°25'W on 17 April 1973. This was 1 of 25-30 individuals of this species flying around the Brazilian Navy Oceanographic vessel 'Almirante Saldanha' at about 1500 that day.

**CORY'S SHEARWATER** (*Puffinus diomedea borealis*). Sick has informed me (*in litt.* quoting Zino *in litt.*) that a banded bird of this species was found dead on the beach at Tramandaí, about 29°59'S, 50°06'W, on 16 February 1971. A specimen of the same species was found dead on the beach at Garopaba, Santa Catarina in December 1973 (Silva, F. 1975, *Iheringia, Zoologia* 46: 54).

**GREEN IBIS** (*Mesembrinibis cayennensis*). Sick (*in litt.*) saw an individual of this tropical species on 19 January 1966 near the mouth of the Arroio del Rei where it enters the Lagoa Mirim at 32°52'S, 52°56'W. A specimen in the University of Pelotas Museum lacks data on its origin. Previously recorded in São Paulo and in Misiones, Argentina.

**BLUE-WINGED TEAL** (*Anas discors*). A less-than-year-old male banded in Saskatchewan on 20 August 1971 was reported to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as having been found near Viamão, 30°05'S, 51°02'W, in November 1972. Present location of the specimen is unknown.

**HARPY EAGLE** (*Harpia harpyja*). An unsexed specimen on display in the museum of the Colegio Anchieta, Porto Alegre, was captured alive during the mid-1930s at what was then Fazenda Progresso, near the present town of Cachoeirinha, 29°57'S, 51°06'W, on the outskirts of Porto Alegre, according to information obtained from Sr. Roberto Bins, grandson of the owner of Fazenda Progresso. Another specimen, in the Museu Riograndense de Ciencias Naturais at Porto Alegre, was collected in the southern hemisphere summer of 1923 by Theodomiro Lehn within 6 km of Taquara, 29°39'S, 50°47'W.

**LAUGHING FALCON** (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*). On 5 August 1973 near Garruchos, Municipality of São Borja, at 28°10'S, 55°35'W, I recorded a voice coming from an area of broken forest leading down to the banks of the Rio Uruguay. It was then unknown to me, but has been identified by Sick as of this species. Comparison of my recording with that reproduced by Paul Schwartz in his record, "Bird Songs from the Tropics," confirms the identification. There is no record of the species having been sighted in the state yet, nor south of São Paulo in southeastern Brazil, although it has been taken in Misiones, Argentina.

PEREGRINE FALCON (*Falco peregrinus*). I observed this species, both flying and perched, on 29 and 30 March 1974 at an abandoned quarry in the northern outskirts of Santa Maria at 29°38'S, 53°49'W. I was unable to determine the subspecies. No further observations were made on subsequent visits to the site in November 1974, February 1975, and February 1976.

RED-FRONTED COOT (*Fulica rufifrons*). Male (885) collected 16 May 1973 at Estancia Ipiranga, north-east of Santa Vitoria do Palmar, at 33°03'S, 52°55'W. I have seen the species, usually in marshes where saw-grass predominates, at several locations in the vicinity of Lagoa Mirim in May 1973, and February and September 1974. However, none was found in January 1976, during a period of unusually low water.

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER (*Calidris bairdii*). Male (1561) collected 30 September 1975 on the ocean beach south of Torres at about 29°27'S, 49°48'W. This specimen was one of four moving south along the beach, stopping well above the wave line at each of several small freshwater streams flowing across the beach. On the afternoon of 7 January 1976 Flavio Silva and I saw three birds that I feel sure were this species on the beach about 12 km south of Cassino at about 32°16'S, 52°14'W. They appeared to be the same size as the abundant White-rumped Sandpipers (*Calidris fuscicollis*) in the area but lacked the white rump, had slenderer bills, and were much harder to approach. This is the first record for this species in Brazil, but it has been found previously in Uruguay (Cuello & Gerzenstein 1962, Las Aves del Uruguay, Comm. Zoologicas del Mus. de Hist. Nat. de Montevideo, 93: 78).

GREAT HORNED OWL (*Bubo virginianus*). Sex unknown (1364) found freshly killed on the highway between Uruguaiana and Barra do Quaraí, at 30°07'S, 57°23'W on 3 May 1974, in an area of open grassland and field crops, but near a stand of eucalyptus. There is also a specimen in the privately owned Museu de Aves Empalhadas in Camaquã, collected 16 September 1966, apparently in the vicinity of Camaquã, 30°45'S, 51°48'W. Widely distributed but apparently local in South America.

COMMON NIGHTHAWK (*Chordeiles minor chapmani*). Female (1120) collected 26 January 1974 north-east of Mostardas at 30°37'S, 50°30'W, a dark adult; wing (chord) 181 mm; identified by J. Farrand as of the Florida race. It was one of two resting among the branches of *Ficus* sp. trees in brushy areas among sandy grasslands. I also have sightings of the species for a number of other areas of the state. The species is apparently a not uncommon austral summer (boreal winter) visitor. Widely distributed in South America.

BAND-WINGED NIGHTJAR (*Caprimulgus longirostris*). On the night of 22–23 May 1972, Sick and I camped in an abandoned quarry at 28°36'S, 51°52'W, near the highway crossing of the Rio Carreiro, southeast of Casca. During the night Sick heard the voice of this species, which he knows from extensive experience with it in Rio de Janeiro. I camped in the same place the night of 6–7 November 1975 and in the late evening and early morning played a Band-winged Nightjar recording made by Paul Schwartz in Venezuela and obtained through the courtesy of James Gullledge of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. Shortly before dawn a bird responded from a patch of cut-over forest at the top of the quarry cliff. I recorded its voice, which is practically identical to the one recorded in Venezuela.

GLITTERING-THROATED EMERALD (*Amazilia fimbriata*). Male (1572) and female (1573) collected 29 September 1975 near the Lagoa do Jacaré, about 10 km southwest of Torres, at 29°20'S, 49°50'W. The birds were feeding on eucalyptus flowers in a small patch of trees in cultivated terrain. Previously recorded south to Santa Catarina.

WHITE-EYED FOLIAGE-GLEANER (*Automolus leucophthalmus*). Male (532) and female (533) collected 16 and 17 December 1971 near Colonia São Pedro, Torres, 29°22'S, 49°50'W, in humid mixed coastal forest. Male (1074) collected 28 November 1973 near Garruchos, São Borja in subtropical forest along the bank of the Rio Uruguay. A specimen listed in the British Museum catalogue as being from Lagoa dos Patos, a lagoon covering some 25,000 km<sup>2</sup> in the eastern portion of the state, seems unlikely to have come from that area and cannot be regarded as a reliable record. The species has previously been found in Santa Catarina and Misiones, Argentina.

STREAMER-TAILED TYRANT (*Gubernetes yetapa*). Female (968) collected by Flavio Silva 3 August 1973, 3 km east of Santo Antonio das Missões at 28°30'S, 55°12'W, and male (1663) collected 1 November 1975 about 30 km northwest of the same town at 28°23'S, 55°30'W. On each occasion the collected birds were one of a pair and were found in marshy areas near streams running through grasslands. Previously known from São Paulo and in adjacent Argentina.

BROWN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*). Female collected near the western tip of the state at Passo da Cruz, 30°16'S, 57°19'W, on 15 October 1928, Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, specimen No. 12963. I know of no more recent record for this species. Previously known in Brazil south to Paraná.

EYE-RINGED TODY-TYRANT (*Idioptilon orbitatum*). Two males, two females, and an unsexed specimen, (AMNH Nos. 215112-6) collected by Emil Kaempfer 15 km west of Torres at Lagoa do Forno, 29°20'S, 49°53'W, on 28 and 30 October 1928. The bird is common in patches of humid coastal forest from Torres south to at least west of Capão da Canoa, Osorio, where I have collected specimens at Fazenda do Pontal, 29°47'S, 50°09'W, in the months of June and September. I know of no other records south of São Paulo.

**YELLOW-BELLIED ELAENIA** (*Elaenia flavogaster*). Male (1560) collected 1 October 1975 near Torres within 50 m of the site of the Glittering-throated Emerald. It was engaged in courtship behavior and an apparent female was present. Its territory centered on a large, broad-leaved tree in open fields. Another male (1747) was collected 23 January 1976 at Fazenda do Pontal, Osorio. Previously recorded from Misiones, Argentina, but not south of São Paulo in Brazil.

**WHITE-TIPPED PLANTCUTTER** (*Phytotoma rutila*). Female (1234) and male (1235) collected 5 and 6 May 1974 at 30°11'S, 57°30'W, near Barra do Quaraí. The male was one of a group of four which included both sexes. All were found in a region dominated by low, spiny espinilho, but were themselves perched at the top of taller, broad-leaved trees about 10 m high. These are the first records for this family in Brazil. Previously recorded in southern Uruguay, and as a winter migrant in adjacent Argentina.

**CREAM-BELLIED GNATCATCHER** (*Poliophtila lactea*). Female (979) and male (1076) collected 2 August and 27 November 1974, respectively, near Garruchos, São Borja. Several individuals were observed on each of these occasions, and one was seen in the same area on 23 October 1975. In this area the species usually inhabits the canopy of more open areas of mixed forest, sometimes as part of mixed flocks, but individuals were also seen in bushes at the forest edge. Previously recorded south to Paraná, and in Misiones, Argentina.

**COMMON WAXBILL** (*Estrilda astrild*). Sick has informed me (*in litt.*) that he saw this introduced African species at Santa Vitoria do Palmar, 33°31'S, 53°21'W, on 20 January 1966. Walter Voss (in press) has records of its presence in Novo Hamburgo, 29°42'S, 51°07'W, during most months of the year.

**UNICOLORED BLACKBIRD** (*Agelaius cyanopus*). Two males (1238) and (1345) collected in the Banhado São Donato, a saw-grass marsh at approximately 28°57'S, 56°11'W, on 7 May 1974. No. 1238 had female plumage. The species was seen again in the same area on 23 November 1974 and 2 November 1975. Previously recorded so far south only from adjacent areas of Argentina.

**HOODED TANAGER** (*Nemosia pileata*). Flavio Silva (in press) collected a male on 7 December 1975 near Garruchos, São Borja, where he also saw other individuals of both sexes. The closest previous record is from western São Paulo.

**CHESTNUT SEEDEATER** (*Sporophila cinnamomea*). Sick, Oswaldo Camargo, and I saw one apparent male of this little-known species about 35 km east of São Borja in a marshy roadside area at approximately 28°45'S, 55°40'W on 7 March 1971. We all noted the dark brick-red back and underparts and the gray cap. The closest previous Brazilian record is from Campo Grande, Mato Grosso, but it has more recently been found in Entre Rios, Argentina (Narosky, S. 1973, Hornero XI: 169-71).

**BLACK-CAPPED WARBLING-FINCH** (*Poospiza melanoleuca*). Male (963) collected 12 July 1973 near Barra do Quaraí, and female (964) collected 13 July 1973 about 20 km south of Uruguaiana at 29°57'S, 57°10'W, both in riverine brush at the edge of espinilho vegetation. The closest previous record is from adjacent areas of Uruguay.

I am indebted to Helmut Sick for providing me with information on his observations and for confirming my identification of Baird's Sandpiper and the Glittering-throated Emerald; to Melvin Traylor for confirming my identification of the Yellow-bellied Elaenia; to John Farrand, Jr. for determining the subspecies of the Common Nighthawk; to Flavio Silva and Walter Voss for advancing information to me on their discoveries, and to the Smithsonian Institution, the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, and the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund for support that has made these investigations possible.—Received 13 November 1976, accepted 28 December 1976.

### Cowbird Parasitism on the White-crowned Sparrow

LEWIS PETRINOVICH AND THOMAS PATTERSON

Department of Psychology, University of California, Riverside, California 92502 USA

The Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) is a widespread brood parasite found throughout North America. Baptista (1972) noted that White-crowned Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) have been infrequently recorded as cowbird hosts, and reported 10 parasitized broods of the race *nuttalli*. Lewis (1973) reported one case of parasitism and Lavers (1974) three additional cases of parasitism of *Z. l. pugetensis*. In addition to the five records reported by Friedman (1963) for *Z. l. leucophrys*, King et al. (1976) observed seven cases of parasitism of *Z. l. oriantha*.

Here we report a rather heavy influx of cowbirds into a breeding population of *Z. l. nuttalli*, assess its effect on the reproductive success of the hosts, estimate the reproductive success of the parasites, and consider whether or not the parasitized and non-parasitized nests differed in any obvious ways.