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## FIRST RECORD OF CURLEW SANDPIPER IN PERÚ

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Recent field work along the Peruvian coast has produced many new and interesting shorebird records (Hughes 1970, 1976, Koepcke 1970, Pearson and Plenge 1974, Plenge 1974). This note presents another such record.

The coast of Pisco and Paracas, Departamento de Ica, Perú, has long been known as an important staging and wintering area for migrant shorebirds. A wide variety of habitats including sandy and rocky beaches, tidal mud flats, marshes, and fresh and brackish water lagoons attract thousands of shorebirds during the peaks of migration and boreal winter.

On 27 June 1976, David Simon, Andrew W. O'Neil and the authors observed a winter-plumaged Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) in the lagoons 2 km S of the mouth of the Río Pisco. The bird was feeding with several Western Sandpipers (*C. mauri*), Semipalmated Sandpipers (*C. pusilla*) and Killdeers (*Charadrius vociferus*) in a shallow, rush-bordered brackish pool 100 m inland from the beach. After lengthy observation with telescope and binoculars, Graves collected the bird (Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology No. 81796; male, testes 4 mm; skull ossified; moderately fat; definitive basic plumage).

This species breeds from northern Siberia east to Barrow, Alaska, wintering south to southern Africa, Sri Lanka, and southern Australia. In the Western Hemisphere it is a rare migrant on the Pacific Coast

from Alaska south to California and on the Atlantic Coast from the Maritime Provinces of Canada south to the gulf coast and the Lesser Antilles (A.O.U. Check-list 1957, Holmes and Pitelka 1964).

This is the first record of this species for Perú, and only the second record for South America, the first being a specimen without data from eastern Patagonia (Sharpe 1896:592).

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