TABLE 1. Distance traveled per day by a Brown Pelican.

Date	Distance traveled (km)
27 October 1983	49.4
28 October 1983	17.5
29 October 1983	38.1
30 October 1983	10.2
31 October 1983	43.8*

* Distance traveled before 1200, when pelican was lost.

1975), and therefore light seems to be a requirement for foraging success.

We found no significant difference in the activity level of the pelican at different wind speeds (single factor ANOVA; $F = 0.977$; $P = 0.39$), and there was no significant correlation between time of day and wind speeds during the study period (single factor ANOVA; $F = 0.399$; $P = 0.81$). Therefore, our results for effects of wind speed on activity level were probably not confounded by the diurnal activity pattern of the pelican.

We treated distance traveled as a different category of behavior from activity level. Several times, the pelican was active yet remained near the roost, thus traveling a small distance. Alternatively, the pelican sometimes flew straight to a distant point in a short period of time; thus the active period was relatively short. Throughout the study period, the pelican traveled a large distance one day, followed by a small distance the next (Table 1). Average distance traveled per hr increased with increasing wind speeds (0.68 nautical miles/hr at a wind speed of 0 to 5 knots, 1.30 nautical miles/hr at a wind speed of 5 to 10 knots, and 2.19 nautical miles/hr at wind speeds greater than 10 knots). Although this trend was not significant (Kruskal-Wallis; $H(6) = 5.731$; $P = 0.06$), the increasing values suggest that this pelican was taking advantage of wind energy to decrease its own energetic requirements.

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ERRATA

In our February issue, four lines of text were omitted from the paper entitled "The systematic status of *Cranioleuca furcata* Taczanowski (Furnariidae)" by Gary R. Graves. The following bracketed text should be inserted into the second paragraph: "Following his examination of the Warsaw specimen, Vaurie (1971) identified three 'ochraceous' immature specimens of *Cranioleuca* in the [American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) as immature *C. furcata.* Two of these specimens (AMNH 180315, 180318) were taken on the same day and at the same locality as adult *curtata* (AMNH 180317, 180319),] 'abajo chaco,' Rio Oyacachi (ca. 1,500–2,000 m) on the eastern slope of the Ecuadorian Andes."

In the February article entitled "VIREO: procedures and services for the ornithology community" by J. P. Myers, R. F. Cardillo, and F. B Gill, the following sentence appeared in paragraph (2) of the section "VIREO methods":. "Of the 90,000 photographs in VIREO, we have duplicated approximately 3,600 and placed them in VIREO's working collection." The 3,600 should have read 36,000.