

45 m Both birds then stopped abruptly, and the chase was repeated in the opposite direction. After perhaps 2 minutes of this performance, the birds resumed feeding together. Semipalmated and Wilson's plovers were present in the display area; *C. collaris* appeared to tolerate them. I found no more nests; possibly the two displaying pairs nested in a nearby marisma. By the end of December they had left the areas under observation.

**D**URING MY OBSERVATIONS I had an excellent opportunity to compare the field marks of the three species of small plovers which were present, and frequent observations of the Snowy Plover on the outer beaches during this period was also helpful for comparison. In field marks and behavior the Collared Plover most closely resembles the Semipalmated Plover during the winter months, but its posture is more like that of the Snowy Plover: rather erect. Although Peterson's excellent picture of *C. collaris* (Peterson and Chalif 1973), shows clearly the delicate cinnamon coloring on the head and neck, one must be close to the bird for this to show, even when the bird is in breeding plumage. The picture in Ha-

verschmidt (1968) might better be used to note this mark. More important, the leg color of *C. collaris* appeared in the field, very much the same as *C. semipalmatus* in winter: pale yellow-orange. Although both Ridgely (1976) and Land (1970) mention the yellowish color of the legs; most other books indicate that the legs are pink. There has been no study of its variations. The bill of *C. collaris* is dissimilar to that of *C. semipalmatus* in winter. *C. collaris* has a bill approximately 20% longer than *semipalmatus* but *collaris* is a considerably smaller bird whose weight is nearly 30% less than *semipalmatus*; its bill is long and thin (Haverschmidt 1968) compared to the short, stubby one of *semipalmatus*. Probably one of the most diagnostic field marks of the Collared Plover is its incomplete white collar. In fact, Collared Plover is a misnomer. *Collaris*, contrary to what is found in many works, is not closely related to the ringed plovers, all of which have white collars that completely encircle their necks; it is a member of a southern group of plovers, all slim in appearance and all of which have a reddish hood (*falklandicus*, *bicinctus*, and *ruficapillus*, for example) and no white on the back of the neck.

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#### RARE OCCURRENCE

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## A record of Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*) for southeastern Brazil

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**O**N DECEMBER 1, 1982 I found a brightly-colored, male-plumaged Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*) at an elevation of ca. 800 m in the Nova Lombardia Reserve, about 10 km west of Santa Tereza, Espirito Santo, southeastern Brazil. This reserve is a small island of humid montane forest surrounded by coffee plantations. The warbler associated with a mixed-species flock in the canopy that contained tanagers: Gilt-edged (*Tangara cyanoventris*), Green-headed (*T. seledon*) and Flame-crested (*Tachyphonus cristatus*) and furnariids Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner (*Phylidor rufus*) and Streaked Xenops (*Xenops rutilans*). The warbler gleaned small leaves on slender branches about 20 m above ground. It was carefully watched for about 5 minutes by myself and the following observers (all familiar with the species): Harvey and Eva Gilston,

Norman Hill, and Fred and Naomi Loetscher.

The Blackburnian Warbler was previously known from the highlands of Bolivar and Amazonas, Venezuela (Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps 1978) south through the Andes to La Paz, Bolivia (Parker *et al.* 1980, Remsen and Traylor 1983). Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps (*op. cit.*) include northern Brazil in the range of the species, but I was unable to find the source of this reference. The mountains of Espirito Santo are over 3700 km from Amazonas, Venezuela and nearly 2800 km from La Paz, Bolivia. Whether our record represents an isolated occurrence or suggests that a small wintering population of *Dendroica fusca* has been overlooked in the highlands of southeastern Brazil cannot be determined at this time. The species should be watched for in mixed-species flocks of

canopy birds in this region.

I thank Augusto Ruschi for introducing me to the birds of Nova Lombardia and for sharing his extensive knowledge of them.

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