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First records of the Yellow Tyrannulet (*Capsiempis flaveola*) in Perú.—On 11 October 1989, during a survey of birds at Pakitza, Reserve Zone of Manu National Park, Depto. Madre de Dios, Perú (11°56′47″S, 71°17′00″W; 356 m elevation), I collected a juvenile male Yellow Tyrannulet (*Capsiempis flaveola*) (75% skull ossified) in a dense stand of bamboo (*Guadua weberbaueri*). The specimen was deposited in the Museo de Historia Natural de la Univ. San Marcos (MUSM No. 13896). This species has not been reported previously in Perú, although two specimens were collected earlier: (1) an adult female (100% skull ossified) (Louisiana State Univ., Museum of Natural Science (LSUMZ) No. 120210) mist-netted by A. P. Capparella on 22 July 1984, on Isla Pasto a "disturbed Cecropia island," in the channel of the Río Amazonas opposite Aysana, (80 m elevation), ca 80 km NE Iquitos, Depto. Loreto and (2) a juvenile male (75% skull ossified) (Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH) No. 323131) collected by J. W. Fitzpatrick on 29 Nov. 1985, in a "dense stand of bamboo" at Tono (780 m elevation), Depto. Cuzco.

The Yellow Tyrannulet is found in lowland forest edge (to 780 m), open woodland, bamboo and brush thickets, thorn scrub, and mangroves (Hilty and Brown, A Guide to the Birds of Colombia. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1986; Meyer de Schauensee and Phelps, Jr., A Guide to the Birds of Venezuela. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1978; Ridgely and Gwynn, Jr., A Guide to the Birds of Panama, 2nd. ed. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1989). Both specimens from southern Perú were found in *Guadua* stands, which at Pakitza are located on old alluvial terraces. The song, composed of short, metallic, froglike notes, was heard in other localities in southern Perú, always in the same habitat (J. W. Fitzpatrick, pers. comm.). No additional individuals were observed or captured at Pakitza.

The localities reported here constitute the westernmost distributional records of the Yellow Tyrannulet in the southern Amazon basin.

Acknowledgments.—I thank the following curators and institutions for loans of specimens in their care: I. Franke, MUSM; P. Angle, NMNH-SI; J. V. Remsen, LSUMZ; and D. Willard, FMNH. G. Graves and J. W. Fitzpatrick made helpful comments on early drafts of the manuscript. The permits to work and collect specimens in Pakitza were provided by Dirección General de Forestal y de Fauna del Ministerio de Agricultura in Lima, Perú. This is contribution No. 62 of the Latin American Biodiversity Programs (BIOLAT), Smithsonian Institution.

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Wilson Bull., 105(3), 1993, pp. 534–535

Interspecific killing in the Pacific Loon.—On 14 July 1992, I observed a Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*) kill a day-old Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*) duckling at La Pérouse Bay (58°24′N, 94°24′W), 30 km east of Churchill, Manitoba. The eider duckling was flushed from a nearby island and swam towards the shore, into the former breeding territory of a pair of Pacific Loons. The nest of this pair had been depredated 48 h previously, probably by an Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*). Only one member of the pair was seen during this incident.