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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.

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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.

Once the duckling was seen (about 100 m away), the loon submerged and swam until it was beneath the duckling. At this point, the loon reared out of the water and grabbed the duckling in a stabbing sort of motion. This was repeated six times until the duckling showed no signs of movement. The recovered duckling body had an abdominal puncture wound. Similar attacks have been described in Sperry (1987) and Kirkham and Johnson (1988).

Current knowledge of stimulus recognition patterns may provide the answer as to why this behavior occurs. It is probable that loons cannot tell the difference between intraspecific and interspecific young, similar to passerines parasitized by cuckoos and cowbirds (Payne 1977). Adult loons should, however, be able to tell the difference between adult and young birds based solely on size. The original evolution of this behavior may have been intended to be directed at conspecifics, regardless of size, when they invade the nesting territory. Observations of intraspecific killings are seen rarely, however (McIntyre 1983). I believe this is because of the aggressive nature of the conspecific rival, if a parental pair were to be attacked they would defend the young aggressively. Rummel and Goetzinger (1975) describe interactions between pairs with young and pairs without. One of the parental birds engaged in the encounter and the other "stayed with the chicks, concealing them in cradle of back feathers or herding them against the far shore". There appears to be a risk to the young during intraspecific bouts of aggression, so one parent guards the young.

I hypothesize that interspecific killing in loons is simply the result of an adaptive behavioral program of killing any small waterfowl, which originally evolved in a conspecific context, possibly to reduce local breeding density and the number of aggressive interactions in which the pair must engage. Subsequent to the original evolution of the aggressive behavior, there is no current selective pressure to stop trying to kill a conspecific's young, nor is there pressure to refine the behavior so as to only go after conspecifics. A behavioral program of "attack any small, moving waterfowl on the nesting territory" would suffice.

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