

TABLE 1
SPECIMENS OF SUBOSCINE BIRDS EXAMINED¹

	Number examined ²			Number examined ²	
	Genera	Species		Genera	Species
Eurylaimidae	2	2	Cotingidae	21	30
Furnariidae	30	53	Pipridae	9	18
Dendrocolaptidae	10	23	Tyrannidae	70	124
Formicariidae	27	39	Phytotomidae	2	2
Conopophagidae	2	2	Pittidae	1	9
Rhinocryptidae	2	2			

¹ Material from the rare Oxyruncidae, Acanthisittidae, Philepittidae, Menuridae, and Atrichornithidae is still incomplete.

² All but four of the families of the oscine passerine birds were examined.

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More new birds for Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.—The distributional study of Rio Grande do Sul birds now in progress (Belton 1973, Auk 90: 94) has revealed 24 more species not previously recorded for the state. They are listed below with information on the closest previously known area of occurrence taken, if not otherwise attributed, from R. Meyer de Schauensee (1966, *Species of birds of South America*, Philadelphia, Acad. Nat. Sci.). Numbers in parentheses after sexual designation identify birds in my personal collection.

Small-billed Tinamou, *Crypturellus parvirostris*. After hearing this bird call in a small wooded patch near cultivated fields, I saw it cross a road about 5 km southeast of Pirapó at 28° 04' S, 55° 13' W on 25 January 1973. This confirms the previous report of this species in the state (Belton 1973) based on Helmut Sick's recognition of the voice.

Greater Shearwater, *Puffinus gravis*. Sex unknown (701) found freshly dead on the ocean beach 20 km southwest of Cassino at 32° 20' S, 52° 18' W on 1 March 1972. Another was found dead on the beach between Torres and Tramandaí at 29° 51' S, 50° 03' W on 14 December 1971. Previously recorded from Uruguay and Argentina, but apparently not on the Brazilian mainland.

Bay-winged Hawk, *Parabuteo unicinctus*. Sick and I watched this bird on 11 October 1971 as it perched on and later flew over the low spiny leguminous trees characteristic of the area around 30° 12' S, 57° 30' W near Barra do Quaraí. Previously recorded in Santa Catarina, adjacent Argentina, and Uruguay.

Arctic Tern, *Sterna paradisaea*. Male (817) collected 20 December 1972 on the ocean beach just north of Tramandaí at 29° 58' S, 50° 06' W. Although the bird was seen flying and had a fish in its throat when collected, a deep, partially healed wound in the left wing may have interfered with its normal movements and could account for its unusual presence in the area. Previously recorded rarely off the coast of Brazil and Argentina.

Greater Ani, *Crotophaga major*. I have several sight records of this species in forests along the banks of the Rio Uruguay and the lower reaches of some of its tributaries for November, January, and March. Sick and I found it once close to the center of the state on the Rio Irapuá at 30° 19' S, 53° 11' W on 20 November 1972. Previously recorded in Brazil as far south as Paraná (Pinto 1964, Ornitologia Brasileira, Sec. Agric. Est. São Paulo) and from Uruguay and adjacent Argentina.

Gray-rumped Swift, *Chaetura cinereiventris*. Sick, who knows the voice of this species, first called its presence to my attention in the Gramado area in late February 1971. Since that time it has been seen several times in the northern part of the state from September through December, and in May. Most recently I found a small flock, some of which were swooping almost to ground level very close to me, in the hills above Osorio, at 29° 51' S, 50° 17' W on 21 December 1972. Previously recorded from Santa Catarina and Misiones, Argentina.

Plain-brown Woodcreeper, *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*. Male collected by Emil Kaempfer west of Torres at Lagoa do Forno, 29° 20' S, 49° 53' W on 30 October 1928, AMNH skin No. 314848. Sick heard this species near Centro Novo in March, 1971 (Belton 1973) indicating its continued presence here.

Canebrake Groundcreeper, *Clibanornis dendrocolaptoides*. Kaempfer collected 7 specimens in the north central section of the state between 2 January and 2 April 1929, AMNH skins Nos. 314633-9. I collected one, sex undetermined (868) west of Lagoa Vermelha at 28° 16' S, 51° 55' W on 13 January 1973 in araucaria gallery forest. Previously recorded south to Paraná and in Misiones, Argentina.

White-browed Foliage-gleaner, *Anabacerthia amaurotis*. Male collected by Kaempfer at Santa Cruz, 29° 43' S, 52° 25' W on 18 September 1928, AMNH skin No. 314747. This hilly region was then heavily forested. Previously recorded south to São Paulo and in Misiones, Argentina.

Black-capped Foliage-gleaner, *Philydor atricapillus*. Male and female collected by Kaempfer at Lagoa do Forno on 31 and 29 October 1928, AMNH skins Nos. 314701-2. He collected 7 others near Nonoai, 27° 22' S, 52° 46' W between 15 February and 1 March 1929, AMNH skins Nos. 314714-20.

Black-crowned Tityra, *Tityra inquisitor*. Female (819) collected near Osorio on 22 December 1972 in humid mixed forest near the base of the coastal escarpment. Another pair was found nesting in a tree near the forest edge on the grounds of the Agricultural School at Osorio. Previously recorded south to Santa Catarina and in Misiones, Argentina.

Black-capped Manakin, *Piprites pileatus*. Male (750) collected 15 km northeast of São Francisco de Paula at 29° 20' S, 50° 40' W on 25 September 1972 in mixed humid forest. Previously recorded from Santa Catarina and Misiones, Argentina.

Piratic Flycatcher, *Legatus leucophaeus*. Male (496) collected north of Barracão at the Rio Pelotas crossing, 27° 37' S, 51° 25' W on 27 November 1971. Female (535) collected near Colonia São Pedro, 29° 22' S, 49° 50' W on 16 December 1971. The male was on a tree remaining in a cleared area, while the female was at the edge of a patch of dense coastal forest. Previously recorded south to Paraná (Pinto 1944, Catálogo das Aves do Brasil, Part 2, Dept. Zool. Sec. Agri. Ind. e Com. São Paulo), and in Misiones, Argentina.

Gray-hooded Attila, *Attila rufus*. Male (530) collected near Colonia São Pedro on 16 December 1971 in wet coastal forest. Another was seen at Fazenda São José, Encruzilhada, 30° 50' S, 52° 45' W on 5 and 6 February 1972 in dry interior gallery forest. Previously recorded south to Santa Catarina.

Rufous-tailed Attila, *Pseudattila phoenicurus*. Male collected by Kaempfer at São Francisco de Paula, 29° 27' S, 50° 35' W on 4 December 1928, AMNH skin No. 315585. Previously recorded south to Paraná and in Misiones, Argentina.

Yellow Tyrannulet, *Capsiempis flaveola*. Sick and I had an excellent view of this bird only a few feet from us in a weedy clearing in the araucaria forest about 13 km east of Planalto at approximately 27° 21' S, 52° 56' W on 20 May 1972. Previously recorded south to Paraná and in Misiones, Argentina.

Tawny-crowned Pygmy-tyrant, *Euscarthmus meloryphus*. Male (471) collected near Barra do Quaraí in thick weedy riverside scrub on 10 October 1971. We found the bird in four other localities in the western corner of the state during the ensuing week. Previously recorded south to Paraná, from Misiones, Argentina, and in Uruguay.

Gray Elaenia, *Myiopagis caniceps*. Male (486) collected near Centro Novo, 27° 15' S, 53° 57' W on 16 September 1971 in humid subtropical mixed forest. Previously recorded south to Paraná and in Misiones, Argentina.

White-winged Swallow, *Tachycineta albiventer*. I first recorded this species near Santo Angelo, 28° 18' S, 54° 15' W on 25 September 1948. During the current survey it has been seen perched or flying over water in March and September, 1971 and in January 1973 on tributaries of the Rio Uruguay in the northern part of the state. Previously recorded in Brazil south to Paraná and in Misiones and Corrientes, Argentina.

Bank Swallow, *Riparia riparia*. Sex unknown (825) collected in a marsh at the south end of Lagoa dos Quadros, 29° 45' S, 50° 06' W on 20 December 1972. From 3 to approximately 20 individuals were seen in 3 different flocks of Barn Swallows, *Hirundo rustica*, sitting on fence wires or reeds. Previously recorded from Mato Grosso and Entre Rios, Argentina.

Pale-breasted Thrush, *Turdus leucomelas*. Female (869) collected near Garuchos at Fazenda São Lucas do Meriti, 28° 14' S, 55° 40' W on 26 January 1973 in mixed subtropical woodland. This confirms the previous report of this species in Rio Grande do Sul (Belton 1973) based on Sick's recognition of the voice.

Green-headed Tanager, *Tanagra seledon*. Male collected by Kaempfer at Lagoa do Forno 31 October 1928, AMNH skin No. 316227. Previously recorded south to Santa Catarina, and in Misiones, Argentina.

Plumbeous Seedeater, *Sporophila plumbea*. Male (509) collected 30 km southwest of Vacaria at 28° 40' S, 51° 05' W in a roadside tree near moist grassland on 24 November 1971. Paul Schwartz and I saw another male 2 km south on the same morning, and I saw other males, a female, and young believed to be of this species in the same area on 29 and 30 December 1971. On 5 November 1972 I collected a female (844) at the same site, saw two males and recorded the voice of one. All were the yellow-billed form. Previously recorded south to Paraná and in Misiones, Argentina.

Ruddy-breasted Seedeater, *Sporophila minuta hypoxantha*. Two males and a female (504-6) collected 23 and 24 November 1971 35 km southwest of Vacaria at 28° 43' S, 51° 05' W in a marshy swale in open grasslands. Several others were in the vicinity and nest-building was under way. Paul Schwartz recorded the voices. The species was still in the area on 30 December. On 15 November 1970 I saw a male in a swamp 45 km southwest of São Borja at approximately 28° 57' S, 56° 16' W. Previously recorded in Brazil south to Paraná, from adjacent areas of Argentina, and from Uruguay.

I am indebted to Paul Schwartz, Helmut Sick, and George Watson for valued help in collecting or identifying some of these birds, and to curators of the American Museum of Natural History for granting me access to its collection. I am grateful to the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, for support in making these investigations possible.—WILLIAM BELTON, *Caixa Postal 119, Gramado, Rio Grande do Sul, 95670, Brazil*. Accepted 18 Jun. 73.

First Nevada record of Chestnut-collared Longspur.—On 28 January 1973 I collected a Chestnut-collared Longspur (*Calcarius ornatus*) in a pasture at Tule Springs Park, 14 miles northwest of Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada. One of two or three present, the bird was prepared as a study skin by Donald Baepfer, University of Nevada, Las Vegas. The specimen (University of Nevada Museum of Biology No. 1754) was an adult male (gonads minute), moderately fat. The feathers of the stomach and nape of neck were beginning to wear into breeding plumage. The stomach was almost black and the nape rufous-brown in color. The coloration of the toes of the left foot was unusual; the left and middle toes were white, right toe brownish-white, and the spur was brown.

This first specimen record for Nevada supports a sight record from the same location 30 November 1971 (Monson 1972, *Amer. Birds* 26: 104).—C. S. LAWSON, *509 Altamira Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89128*. Accepted 24 Jul. 73.

***Pinguinus* and *Alle* validated as generic names for Great Auk and Dovekie respectively.**—Wetmore and Watson (1969, *Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club* 89: 6-7) pointed out that *Plautus* (or *Plotus*) Gunnerus, 1761, then currently used as the generic name of the Dovekie (or Little Auk), was invalid, thus making available *Plautus* Brunnich, 1772, as the earliest generic name for the Great Auk. To avoid a confusing transfer of names and to validate the current use of *Pinguinus* Bonaterre, 1791, an application was made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress *Plautus* (or *Plotus*) of whatever authorship, and to place on the "Official list of generic names" *Pinguinus* for the Great Auk and *Alle* Link, 1807 for the Dovekie—the usage recommended in the "Thirty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union check-list of North American birds" (1973, *Auk* 90: 411-419). The International Commission by Opinion 999 has approved the application (1973, *Bull. Zool. Nomenclature* 30, part 2: 80-81).—E. EISENMANN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York 10024*. Accepted 28 Nov. 73.

Retraction of a longevity record for a 36-year-old Herring Gull.—The longevity record for a 36-year-old Herring Gull, *Larus argentatus* (Pettingill 1967, *Auk* 84: 123), is erroneous. Herring Gull with band number A-676871, the basis of the record, was found dead on 20 June 1966 on the shore of Little Traverse Bay near Petoskey, Michigan, and reported to the Bird Banding Laboratory. The laboratory then mistakenly advised Pettingill that this gull was banded by him on 29 June 1930 on coastal Maine. He actually banded Herring Gull number A-676871 as a young bird on one of the Beaver Islands in Lake Michigan on 8 July 1948. The gull was thus 18 instead of 36 years old.—GEORGE M. JONKEL, *Bird Banding Laboratory, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Laurel, Maryland 20810*, and OLIN SEWALL PETTINGILL, JR., *Wayne, Maine 04284*. Accepted 5 Mar. 74.