

sidering the Dusky-capped Flycatchers as residents (a conservative bias, since they could be either resident or migrant) the percentage of migrants was 62%, roughly twice as high as Willis's highest average migrant percentage of migrants.

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FURTHER NOTES ON PUNA BIRD SPECIES ON THE COAST OF PERU

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Twelve species of birds from the puna zone (high altitude) of the Andes have been reported on the coast of Peru (Pearson and Plenge 1974, Hughes 1980). (The extent and character of the puna zone were described briefly by Pearson and Plenge.) I here report two additional species, neither of which has previously been recorded from the coast.

Phoenicoparrus jamesi. Puna Flamingo. On 27 March 1982, Elizabeth Forster and I saw a single bird at Mejía Lagoons on the coast of Depto. Arequipa. Its uniformly dark red legs were its most striking field mark but we also noted its relatively short bill and pale coloration. The bird remained at the lagoons at least until 27 July. The Puna Flamingo has a restricted range in the high Andes between southwestern Peru and the northern extremities of Chile and Argentina, frequenting saline lakes above 4,000 m. The only previous report from a relatively low latitude appears to be that of three birds found at less than 1,000 m at Orán, province of Salta, Argentina, during July 1966 (Johnson 1972).

Recurvirostra andina. Andean Avocet. This species has now appeared for three consecutive years at the Mejía Lagoons. I saw a single bird from 29 August to 8 September 1981 and another was found on 11 June 1982, remaining until 3 July. Yet another was located on 1 March 1983 and it was still present on 17 July; this last individual was seen by several observers, including B. Wyper, B. Wylie, J. P. Myers, T. Schulenberg, S. Allen and E. Ortiz. In all instances the avocets associated with the resident Black-winged Stilts (*Himantopus himantopus*) and frequently behaved aggressively toward them. The Andean Avocet normally inhabits saline lakes in the high Andes, ranging between central Peru and northwestern Argentina. I know of only one previous record from an altitude below the puna zone: a single bird at 330 m in the Huasco Valley, province of Atacama, Chile (Johnson 1965).

Intensified birding in recent years along the south coast of Peru—principally at Mejía—reveals that other puna zone species reach the coast more frequently than was hitherto suspected. This is borne out by the following observations:

Podiceps occipitalis. Silvery Grebe. On 22 May 1983, B. Wyper saw a pair of these grebes at Mejía Lagoons and I saw what were presumably the same two on 25 June and 8 July. On 10 July, three birds were present, these being seen by B. Wyper, T. Schulenberg, S. Allen, and me. The only previous sea-level sighting of this species was of a lone bird near Puerto Eten, Depto. Lambayeque, on 21 July 1978 (Schulenberg and Parker 1981).

Fulica gigantea. Giant Coot. On 17 July 1983, B. Wyper and I watched a Giant Coot at Mejía as it fed among a crowd of Moorhens (*Gallinula chloropus*) and other coots (*Fulica americana* and *F. ardesiaca*), appearing three times the size of the former and twice the size of the latter. This coot has been previously recorded only once at sea level, also at Mejía, where one was present between 8 December 1979 and 4 January 1980 (Hughes 1980). The vagrancy of this apparently flightless species (Fjeldsá 1981) seems particularly noteworthy.

Charadrius alticola. Puna Plover. Seen every year since 1979 at Mejía, with up to six individuals at a time. The records are largely from July through October. This plover has been recorded several times for the coast region of Deptos. Lima and Ica (Pearson and Plenge 1974) and the species is apparently a regular visitor in small numbers to coastal Arequipa as well.

Cinclodes atacamensis. White-winged Cinclodes. On 31 October 1981, I saw an individual on the banks of the river Tambo at Puente Fiscal, near Cocachacra, Depto. Arequipa, at an altitude of 160 m above sea level. The only previous coastal observation of this species was of a single bird at Mollendo, Depto. Arequipa, in January–February 1980 (Hughes 1980).

The Andean Gull (*Larus serranus*) and the Chilean Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus chilensis*) have been shown to visit the coast regularly from the puna zone, the gull widespread and the flamingo at certain favored locations, such as Paracas Bay, Depto. Ica, and Mejía, Depto. Arequipa (Pearson and Plenge 1974). The Puna Ibis (*Plegadis ridgwayi*) should now be added to the list: it occurs annually at Mejía, occasionally in flocks of 20 or more (July 1982) but more often singly or in groups of 3–6. Although I have additional Mejía records for the Puna Teal (*Anas puna*) and Andean Lapwing (*Vanellus resplendens*), these two species cannot be regarded as more than casual visitors to the coast of Peru.

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