

southwestern edge of the range of *gilletti*, but is surrounded by that species.

A possible threat to the habitat in this area may result from the increased human population and a resultant increase in grazing pressure and demand for fuel wood, but there was no indication that this is likely to occur in the short term.

Acknowledgements

We are most grateful to: Dr N. J. Collar, for providing reprints and for commenting on a draft of this paper; Dr Christian Erard, for checking our description and the photographs against the specimens in Paris, and for his comments; and Mrs K. Gullick, for the photographs of the bird.

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Two birds new to the Brazilian avifauna

by *Lenir A. R. Bege & Beloni T. Pauli*

Received 27 October 1989

In the last few years we have accumulated several observations on the avifauna of southern Brazil, based on the field work performed by the Fundação de Amparo à Tecnologia e ao Meio Ambiente (FATMA), Santa Catarina. Two of these records are noteworthy, and represent new additions to the Brazilian avifauna.

AUSTRALASIAN GANNET *Sula serrator*

Typical of the Australasian region (Nelson 1978) this gannet has occasionally occurred in southwestern Africa and off Marion and Crozet Islands (Harrison 1983). Thus, it was surprising to record an isolated specimen of this gannet at the Moleques do Sul Islands (c. 27°51'S, 48°26'W), 12 km off the coast of Santa Catarina, southern Brazil, 21–23 August 1986. So far as we know, this individual apparently remained around these islands until collected on 27 June 1987 at the site where it was first observed. According to the South American ornithological literature, this bird, an adult male now housed in the collection of Museu Nacional (MN 36.164), is the first record of the species for the Americas (Hellmayr & Conover 1948).

ANDEAN FLAMINGO *Phoenicoparrus andinus*

In South America, the Andean Flamingo has been recorded in southwestern Peru, northern Chile, southwestern Bolivia and northwestern Argentina (Blake 1977, Nores & Yzurieta 1980).

On 19 May 1989 we obtained a very emaciated juvenile (weight 1.2 kg) from Erval Velho (c. 27°13'S, 51°23'W), Santa Catarina, southern Brazil. This specimen, now housed in the Museu Nacional (MN 36.548), showed 3 colour rings on the left tibia (blue, black, red), and according to the Corporacion Nacional Forestal (CONAF), Chile, it was banded around the fifth month of life in the Salar Punta Negra, Antofagasta. This seems to be the first record of the species in Brazil.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank CONAF for the information given us through the CEMAVE/IBAMA, Instituto Brasileiro de Meio Ambiente, Brasília and Prof. Dante Martins Teixeira da Seção de Ornitologia, Museu Nacional, UFRJ.

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New or noteworthy bird records from the Matogrosense region of Paraguay

by Floyd E. Hayes, Steven M. Goodman & Nancy E. López

Received 7 November 1989

The southward-flowing Río Paraguay divides the Republic of Paraguay into 2 different regions: the Chaco to the west and the Orient to the east. The northeastern corner of the Paraguayan Chaco, herein referred to as the Matogrosense region of Paraguay, is a relatively flat region characterized by semi-humid, medium-height (10–20 m) forests and periodically inundated wetlands that are contiguous with the extensive Pantanal of adjacent Brazil and Bolivia (López 1986). Although the region remains relatively unknown to zoologists, recent exploration has demonstrated that the avifauna is partially distinct from that of the more xeric portions of the Chaco to the west, and has strong affinities with the avifauna of the Pantanal further north.



Bege, Lenir Alda do Rosário. and Pauli, B T. 1990. "TWO BIRDS NEW TO THE BRAZILIAN AVIFAUNA." *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 110, 93-94.

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