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## OBSERVATIONS ON WHITE APAPANE AT HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

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Apapane (*Himatione sanguinea*), the most abundant native bird in Hawaii, are found on all major islands (Berger, Hawaiian birdlife, Univ. Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1972). The usual coloration of this species is a uniform blood-red body plumage with only the abdomen white; beak, tibiotarsus, and feet are black. A white Apapane was first noticed at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park on the island of Hawaii in late 1973. The bird was a partial albino with wings, lower chest, and areas of the back white. Other feathered regions appeared orange; tarsus and feet were salmon-colored while the beak was black. This is the first record of albinism in any member of the endemic Hawaiian honeycreeper family (Drepanididae).

A white Apapane remained in this area throughout 1974-75 and could be observed from the overlook in front of the Volcano House Hotel, as it frequented tops of tall ohia (*Metrosideros collina*) trees. However, from late November 1975 through August 1976 we did not see any white birds here. We were surprised, therefore, to find four partially albinistic Apapane near Volcano House Hotel on 20 December 1976, and to find at least one bird present throughout 1977 and 1978. It is possible that these birds were related to the "original" white Apapane first seen in 1973. The recessive gene for albinism

persisted in a population of Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) for at least 45 years in an area of Tennessee (Laskey, Auk 90:685, 1973).

All four individuals seen on 20 December 1976 were observed in the late afternoon foraging in ohia blossoms. Soon a single bird flew up the slope of Mauna Loa, followed shortly thereafter by the other three white and two normal Apapane in a flock. White Apapane have been seen at 1220 m elevation, 2.5 km above our observational area (L. Katahira, pers. comm.), and a partially albinistic Apapane was reported at 1680 m elevation on Keauhou Ranch, 11.5 km directly upslope from the location of our sightings (Carpenter and MacMillen, pers. comm.). These sightings at spaced elevations up the slope of Mauna Loa, might indicate some sort of daily or seasonal movement by Apapane. Possibly these sightings were of different birds. More study with marked individuals is needed before any conclusions can be reached regarding movement patterns in this species.

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## LAPLAND LONGSPUR IN SOUTHEASTERN MÉXICO

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On 6 November 1974, I found a Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*), recently deceased, at the edge of a road, 5.3 km east of Celestún, Yucatán (20°52'N, 90°24'W). This locality, at the northwest corner of the Yucatán Peninsula, is in an extensive mangrove swamp. The specimen is an adult male in winter plumage, and the feathers show little or no wear. The body bore only small amounts of subcutaneous fat. The slightly rufescent greater wing coverts and the back heavily streaked with black in-

dicating that the specimen is *C. l. lapponicus*. The specimen is in the private collection of the author, and is available for loan.

In North America the Lapland Longspur winters to southern California (McCaskie, *Condor* 68:597-598, 1966), through the central United States, and casually to Virginia, Florida, and Bermuda (Am. Ornithol. Union, Check-list of North American birds, Baltimore, 1957). Contributors to *American Birds* reported few unusual occurrences of the Lapland Longspur during the autumn migration of 1974, although several regional editors for the eastern United States felt that the species was exceptionally early in their areas, and southeastern Louisiana reported its second record of this species (Purrrington,

Am. Birds 29:68-74, 1975). Thus, the Celestún specimen was not part of a general southward movement by the species.

The only previous Mexican record for this species is based upon a specimen found dead at the southern end of Cerralvo Island, Baja California (Banks, Condor 64:329, 1962). The specimen here reported extends southward by approximately three degrees

of latitude the known occurrence of the Lapland Longspur in the New World, and constitutes the first record of the species from the Atlantic versant of México.

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## RECENT OBSERVATIONS ON THE BIRDS OF THE SIERRA DE LA MACARENA, COLOMBIA

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The Sierra de la Macarena, an isolated mountain range in Meta, central Colombia ( $2^{\circ}40'N$ ,  $73^{\circ}50'W$ ), has inspired scientific exploration and investigation for more than 30 years because of its unique geography and unusually diverse flora and fauna (Gilliard 1942, Philipson et al. 1951, Idrobo 1958). Approximately 130 km long and 35 km wide with a maximum elevation of 1900 m, this rugged mountain range angles north to south 30-70 km E of the Cordillera Oriental of the Colombian Andes. Geologically, La Macarena is much older than the Andes, being the westernmost extension of a series of uplifted hills formed from the Guianan Shield (Philipson et al. 1951). The sierra and surrounding lowlands have received some degree of protection as a nature reserve from the Colombian government since 1948. In 1971 this area, known officially as Parque Nacional Natural de la Macarena, was reduced from 1,131,000 ha to 630,000 ha due to habitat destruction by invading colonists (Meganck 1975). At present, the park still contains large areas of undisturbed tropical forest, rivers, lakes, and savanna supporting a rich fauna.

Blake (1962) summarized early bird collections from Sierra de la Macarena in a list of 321 species. In 1959 a Colombian ornithological expedition from the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad Nacional led by Antonio Olivares, O. F. M., collected 551 specimens of 204 species and subspecies from the southern region of the Sierra de la Macarena (Olivares 1962). Since then, nothing has been written about the birds of this area (Olivares 1972) with the exception of one recent work (Romero, in press).

We report here 21 additional species from the Sierra de la Macarena based on 21 museum specimens of 19 species we collected, and photographs of 2 other species. We spent a total of 11 months in La Macarena between August 1975 and January 1977 primarily during annual dry seasons from November to March. With the following additions the reported avifauna for La Macarena numbers 412 species belonging to 63 families, or approximately 26% of the known Colombian avifauna. Blake (1962) noted that the fauna of the area is dominated by Amazonian and Guianan species with relatively few birds with Andean affinities. Our additional species, which include basically Amazonian birds, support Blake's observa-

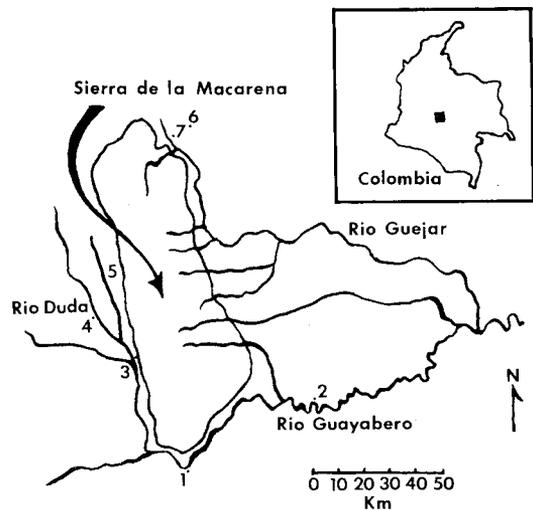


FIGURE 1. Map of Sierra de la Macarena region, Meta, Colombia showing localities mentioned in the text. 1. El Pueblo La Macarena; 2. Finca of Don Angel Catalina; 3. Duda Cabaña; 4. Camp Chamusa; 5. Caño Santo Domingo; 6. San Juan de Aramas; 7. Finca of Don Hunsaker III.

tion. The findings reported here are part of a general survey of the birds and mammals of Parque Nacional Natural de la Macarena that we conducted for the Colombian government. The diverse avifauna of La Macarena is an important reason for preserving the park in its natural state.

Place names can be located on the map (Fig. 1) and notes on distributional changes are based upon Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and Chapman (1917). All bird skins and photographs are deposited in the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá.

*Anhima cornuta*. Horned Screamer. A pair of adults with two downy young were photographed on Rio Duda near Camp Chamusa on 5 February 1976. Occasionally seen and heard on sandbars and islands along Rio Duda, 5 February to 8 March.

*Leucopternis albicollis*. White Hawk. Single adult seen once and photographed 27 November 1976 from top of the Sierra de la Macarena E of Duda Cabaña. Seen soaring over lowland rain forest and perched in forest canopy near mountain cliffs.

*Actitis macularia*. Spotted Sandpiper. One imm.