

This tinamou is known from two old specimens collected in either grassland or scrub at two high Andean localities over 900 km apart in Peru.

DISTRIBUTION Kalinowski's Tinamou is known from only two specimens taken at widely disjunct localities (over 900 km apart) in Peru. The type-specimen was collected in Cuzco department in May 1894, apparently at 4,575 m in the "Cordillera de Licamachay" (von Berlepsch and Stolzmann 1901, 1906). Licamachay was not located by Vaurie (1972), but according to Blake (1977) and Stephens and Traylor (1983) it is south of and near to Cuzco town. The only other known specimen (in AMNH) was collected in western La Libertad department in May 1900, at Hacienda Tulpo (c.8°08'S 78°01'W; Stephens and Traylor 1983), apparently at c.3,000 m on the Pacific slope c.19 km east of Santiago de Chuco, and south-east of Huamachuco (Ménégaux 1910).

POPULATION This tinamou is known from just two specimens, the last of which was taken in 1900. Although it cannot be common within its range, the species may survive locally in small numbers.

ECOLOGY At Hacienda Tulpo in La Libertad (at 3,000 m) there were pastures, potato and barley fields (Ménégaux 1910). If the Cuzco specimen was really taken at 4,575 m it must have come from an area of grassland (NK; Blake 1977), or possibly *Polylepis* woodland (NK). If, however, it was taken lower, Parker *et al.* (1982) may be correct in describing its habitat as montane scrub, the habitat to be expected at 3,000 m on the Pacific slope of La Libertad department (NK).

THREATS None is known apart from the general hunting of all species of tinamou. The presence of man in the high Andes for thousands of years may have seriously altered its habitat.

MEASURES TAKEN None is known.

MEASURES PROPOSED The rediscovery of the species must be the first target (for which visits to and enquiries at the two known localities represent a starting point), after which fieldwork should concentrate on its habitat requirements and distribution. A full taxonomic evaluation of the species, involving careful examination of the two known skins, would be helpful (see below).

REMARKS Hellmayr and Conover (1942), who only knew of the Cuzco specimen, suggested that *kalinowskii* was probably a subspecies of Ornate Tinamou *N. ornata*. This possibility was also mentioned by Blake (1977), although he was aware of the specimen from La Libertad, and that the intervening region is inhabited by *N. ornata branickii*. However, he formally maintained *kalinowskii* as a species, and later (Mayr and Cottrell 1979) made no reference to the issue, thus apparently rejecting the possible conspecificity of *kalinowskii* and *ornata*.