

trous hurricane of 1938 crossed the position of Fairfield, Connecticut, late on September 21st. Presumably the black-capped petrel was a West Indian waif carried northward in the course of this tropical storm which entered the area of the normal range of the species about September 18th. The bird probably died in northern waters some 12 or 13 days after the passage of the storm.

"The Fairfield specimen, an adult female, has been compared with six other examples of the black-capped petrel, several of which represent earlier North American records taken after the passage of hurricanes. It is typical in all respects of the species. The measurements are recorded below, but it should be noted that dimensions of tarsus and toe were taken from the mounted bird and are therefore likely to show slight disagreement with the same measurements taken in the conventional manner from study skins." Wing, 280 mm.; tail, 123; exposed culmen, 31.5; tarsus, 36; and middle toe and claw, 53.2 mm.—JOHN P. HOLMAN, *Birdcraft Museum, Fairfield, Connecticut*.

A Record for the Black-capped Petrel, *Pterodroma hasitata*, in Martinique.—Recently I have received for identification a small collection of bones from Martinique, forwarded by P re R. Pinchon, from excavations in Carib shell middens at Paquemar, near the coast, three kilometers south of the settlement of Vauclin, in the southeastern part of the island. Associated here with pottery fragments, stone tools, and bones of turtle, iguana, and extinct mammals was a fragmentary section of the proximal end of a humerus that is unquestionably that of a petrel of the genus *Pterodroma*. While broken, in size and available characters this agrees with *P. hasitata*, and I have identified it as this species. With it were bones of the Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*), Purple Gallinule (*Porphyryula martinica*), and two species of pigeons (*Zenaida aurita* and *Columba squamosa*).

The Black-capped Petrel has been recorded in the Lesser Antilles on Guadeloupe and Dominica, but the only previous report for Martinique has been that of L'Herminier (Proc. U. S. Nat'l. Mus., 1: 451, 1879). This naturalist includes it in a list of species, without data other than the name, observed between 1827 and 1844 on Guadeloupe and Martinique. Bond (First Supplement to the Check-List of Birds of the West Indies (1950), 2, 1951) recently examined these early observations, which have been almost forgotten, and believes that they are valid. The Paquemar specimen thus is verification of this earlier report.

The age of the deposits, which were excavated between 1947 and 1951, is uncertain, except that they are pre-Columbian. P re Pinchon very kindly has allowed the petrel bone to remain in the U. S. National Museum where it is preserved in the collections in the Division of Birds.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D. C.*

***Oceanodroma tethys tethys*, a Petrel New to the North American Avifauna.**—In 1938 (Auk, 55: 256, 1938) James Moffitt recorded specimens in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences at San Francisco, which he regarded as *Oceanodroma tethys kelsalli* and which he thought were eligible for inclusion in the North American check-list of the American Ornithologists' Union.

These specimens had been collected by the Academy's Galapagos expedition in 1905, at sea, Latitude 22° 30' N., Longitude 112° 39' W., which is approximately 175 miles west of the tip of the peninsula of Baja California, Mexico. The A.O.U. Committee later rejected Moffitt's record on the grounds that the point of capture was too far off shore to come properly within the limits of the range allowed for the check-list.