

about the size of a Brant egg, the other slightly larger. As we approached, the female was on the nest, the male standing about 5 feet away. A pair of Snow Geese were nesting about 30 yards off. As we drew near, the Snow Geese left their nest and walked away from us toward the Ross' Geese. The Ross' Geese joined the Snows in their retreat, showing no signs of territorial aggressiveness common among Snow and Blue Geese. We had an excellent chance to compare the two species.

On July 16, a second Ross' Goose nest was found about four miles inland on a river island. It was 200 yards from water, was built of moss and willow, and contained three eggs measuring 74 x 49 mm, 76 x 53 mm, and 75 x 50 mm. All eggs were pipped. Only the female was seen at the nest. On July 17, this second nest was revisited. All eggs were hatched. The young were polymorphic—one gray, one yellow, one pearl gray. Color photographs were made of the female at the nest. On July 18 the young had left the nest.

In a round-up Aug. 4 of flightless geese for banding, two flightless Ross' Geese were captured and banded.—THOMAS W. BARRY, *Canadian Wildlife Service, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada* AND JAY N. EISENHART, *Department of Conservation, Cornell University*.

**Three Additions to the Avifaunal Records of Newfoundland.**—Throughout the first week of June, 1955, five adult Greater Scaup, *Aythya marila nearctica*, two males and three females, were observed by Hewitt on a fresh-water pond near Portugal Cove South. Since only the Lesser Scaup had previously been reported from Newfoundland, one adult male was collected by James Lowther on June 6. The specimen was presented to Mr. L. M. Tuck, Dominion Wildlife Officer.

On June 13, 1953, a mated pair of Common Scoters, *Oidemia nigra americana*, was seen on a fresh-water pond on the Avalon Peninsula, about eight miles inland from Cape Broyle. The male, in breeding condition, was collected by Hewitt and presented to L. M. Tuck. On July 16, 1955 two female Common Scoters with their downy-young broods consisting of seven and two, were observed on separate small lakes in the interior of the Avalon Peninsula. No males or other species of waterfowl were seen on these ponds. One female and four of her brood were collected by the authors on a four-acre pond at a point 8.5 miles W. of Cape Broyle. The skins have been deposited with the National Museum of Canada (female and two young), Cornell University (one young) and the remaining young with L. M. Tuck. As far as can be determined, this is the first substantiated breeding record of the Common Scoter in Newfoundland. Probable breeding had, however, been reported, by Bent (U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 130:121, 1925), and by Peters and Burleigh (Birds of Newfoundland, p. 123. Dept. Nat. Resources, St. John's Newfoundland, 1951).

On June 9, 1956, at Cape Broyle, a male Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) was collected by Peters. This bird had established a territory in a one-acre grass clearing at the west end of the town and was singing from trees around its edge. This specimen, now in Mr. Tuck's possession, establishes the first record of a Bobolink for Newfoundland.—STUART S. PETERS AND OLIVER H. HEWITT, *Department of Conservation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

**Xantus' Murrelet (*Endomychura hypoleuca scrippsi*) from the State of Washington.**—In the course of rearranging the races of the Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratum*) in the U. S. National Museum Collection it was noted that one of the winter plumage specimens, previously identified as that species, did not quite resemble the majority. Further investigation showed that it was not a Marbled Murrelet but rather a Xantus' Murrelet. This was substantiated by Dr.

H. Friedmann. This is evidently the first specimen from the state of Washington and the most northern record for this southern California species, which is recorded as wintering north to Monterey Bay, and casually to Point Arena, California (A.O.U. Check-list, 5th ed., p. 252, 1957).

The specimen, no. 365372 of the U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, was collected by S. G. Jewett at Copalis Beach, Greys (= Grays) Harbor County, Washington, on December 6, 1941. The bird, a male in fresh plumage, lacks the white nuchal collar, lores and scapulars characteristic of the Marbled Murrelet. The white underwing coverts and inner webs of the primaries, (except for the tips), and the short wing, long tarsus and long culmen, are characteristic of *Endomychura hypoleuca*. The measurements of the Washington bird are given below along with the measurements I made of a series of male Marbled and Xantus' Murrelets. Marbled Murrelet: 5 winter males, 3 from Washington and 2 from Alaska: wing (chord), 125-129.5; culmen, 16.5-18; tarsus, 16.5-17.5 mm. Xantus' Murrelet: 3 summer males, from Los Coronados Islands, Mexico: wing, 118-120; culmen, 18.5-19; tarsus, 22.5-25.5 mm. The Washington specimen: wing, 120.5; culmen, 19.5; tarsus, 25 mm. Subspecific identification places the Washington bird with *Endomychura hypoleuca scrippsi* of the islands of southern California and Baja California, rather than *Endomychura hypoleuca hypoleuca* of Guadalupe Island. There is no dimensional difference between the races, according to the describers of *scrippsi*, J. E. Green and L. W. Arnold (Condor, 41: 28, 1939), who note that *scrippsi*, as compared with nominate *hypoleuca*, has the loreal, suborbital and auricular regions slaty-black (instead of white), as does the Washington specimen.—BERNARD FEINSTEIN, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

**Swallow-tailed Kite in Bermuda.**—On March 17, 1957 a Swallow-tailed Kite, *Elanoides forficatus forficatus* was found dead 12 feet above the ground, where it was entangled in the branches of an Australian Pine Tree growing on the grounds of the Bermuda Biological Station. This appears to be the first Bermuda record. The bird was found by some children, who brought it to the laboratory. It proved to be an adult female with a well developed ovary. The bird weighed 12.5 ounces and had the following measurements in inches: length, 23.5; extent, 53; wing, 17.6; outer tail feather 13.1; middle tail feather, 5.5 and culmen 0.9. I prepared the skin and presented it to Mr. Louis S. Mowbray, Director of the Bermuda Aquarium and Museum, where it is to be kept for the record.—ALFRED O. GROSS, 11 *Boody Street, Brunswick, Maine.*

**An Erroneous Record of the Carolina Parakeet and Other Animals in Montana.**—In the mid-1800's, Rudolph Friederich Kurz, a Swiss artist, visited the interior of North America, spending the winter of 1851-1852 at the trading post of Fort Union, in what is now Roosevelt County, Montana. Kurz's journal of his travels was translated by Myrtis Jarrell and, after editing by J. N. B. Hewitt, was published in 1937 as Bulletin 115 of the Smithsonian Institution.

Throughout the published version of the journal appear numerous references to various kinds of animals seen by Kurz on his journey. Of particular interest is the entry for April 17, 1852 (Hewitt, *op. cit.*: 329), in which Kurz lists various kinds of animals seen in the vicinity of Fort Union, Montana. Among those listed in the translation as "here in great numbers" are "parakeets." Fort Union, Montana, is far to the northwest of Oliver County, North Dakota, which is regarded as the northwestern-most definite record of occurrence of the Carolina Parakeet, *Conuropsis carolinensis* (A. O. U. Check-list of North American Birds, 5 ed., 1957: 267). More