

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

western, Colorado localities for this species (see Ridgway, 1916, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 50, pt. 7, p. 148) were deemed unsubstantiated by the A. O. U. Committee (A. Wetmore, *in litt.*, Oct. 23, 1957).

To check the accuracy of the translation, I requested from the Smithsonian Institution a facsimile of the typed copy, in German, of the original manuscript. This was kindly supplied by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Acting Director, Bureau of American Ethnology. Comparison of the typed copy of the original German with the version published in English showed several inconsistencies. To ascertain if the Smithsonian Institution had a true transcription of the original manuscript I requested, from the Berne (Switzerland) Historical Museum, a photostatic copy of that part of the original manuscript bearing the entry for April 17, 1852. This was kindly supplied by Dr. Karl H. Henking, Director, Division of Ethnography, Berne Historical Museum.

The most notable error in the translation was of the last five words in the April 17, 1852, entry of Kurz's hand-written manuscript which, in regard to the vicinity of Fort Union, lists certain animals, including the parakeets, that "kommen hier nicht mehr vor." These words mean "are no longer met with here," or "no longer are to be found (or occur) here." In the context of a traveler's journal, the "no longer" does not imply that Kurz ever saw parakeets in the vicinity of Fort Union. Kurz had travelled up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to reach Fort Union, and was doubtless referring to the fact that, having seen the parakeets farther to the south and east, he no longer observed them at this stage of his journey. For the benefit of those ornithologists and mammalogists who might use the published version of Kurz's journal as a source for records of occurrence of birds and mammals, I include my own translation of the April 17, 1852, entry. This was made from the photostat of the original hand-written journal page, with the aid of Mrs. Helga Vigliano, Instructor, Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Kansas. Marginal notes appearing in the original manuscript are included, but are identified as such. Materials in brackets are my own. The translation is as follows:

"I visited the store room to note down the various kinds of animals indigenous to the region, which offers a rather complete list of the quadrupeds. The most numerous are: buffalo, elks (*Elaphus canadensis* Aud. and Bach.—*marginal note*), Virginia deer, pronghorns, gray wolves and prairie wolves, gray and red [? — the word appears to be "Lüchse" = lynxes, but probably is "Füchse" = foxes], mice; then, grizzly bears, beaver, big horn sheep, black-tailed deer, ermines, porcupines, muskrats (musk rat, musquash, *Fiber zibethicus* Aud.—*marginal note*), otters, martens, skunks (common Amer. skunk *Mephitis Chinga*—*marginal note*), cross foxes. In addition I found the pelt of a wolverine (wolverene, glutton, carcajou, quickhatch, *Gulo luscus* Linn.). It was long haired, entirely black except on the sides of the paunch where it was dark brown; the tail was long and bushy and the head was pugdoglike. I have never seen a living example of this animal. Also, the pelt came from the Crees.

"Rabbits (gray rabbit *Lepus sylvaticus*—*marginal note*), squirrels, badgers, rats, black bears, black and red wolves, tortoises, raccoons, cougars, lynxes, prairie dogs, buzzards, parakeets, fireflies, stinging flies [mis-read by the original translator as "Bienen" = bees; the word is "Bremen" = any kind of stinging fly, such as a tabanid], turkeys, doves [perhaps pigeons], are no longer met with here."

That portion of Jarrell's published version that deals with the material in the second paragraph of the original manuscript reads as follows:

"Among those whose pelts I failed to find are rabbits, squirrels, badgers, rats, black bears, and black and red wolves. Other wild creatures native here in great numbers are tortoises, raccoons, cougars, lynxes, prairie dogs, buzzards, parrakeets, turkeys, doves, fireflies, and bees." (Hewitt, *loc. cit.*)

Jarrell not only failed to translate the "no longer met with here," but inserted "native here in great numbers," which appears neither in the Smithsonian copy of the German, nor in the photostat of the original journal. In addition, he did not recognize that "das Fell" (= pelt) in the last sentence of the first paragraph of the entry for April 17, referred to the pelt of the wolverine mentioned in the preceding three sentences. He failed also to note, in the published version, that the entry for April 17, 1852, is in an appendix added by Kurz to the regular diary or journal; this information was supplied by Dr. Karl H. Henking (*in litt.*, April 30, 1957).—THANE S. ROBINSON, Department of Zoology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas (present address: Department of Biology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan).

The Status of *Pteroglossus didymus* P. L. Sclater.—In the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for 1890 (p. 403) Sclater described a new toucan from "Upper Amazonia" under the name *Pteroglossus didymus*. This was based on a single specimen, obviously allied to *Pteroglossus viridis humboldti*. In the 67 years since its description this bird has remained unique and its status has been impossible to determine. Thus, Peters (1948: 77) writes of it, "... range unknown," but gives the distribution of *humboldti* as southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, and adjacent parts of western Brazil to Rio Solimões and Rio Madeira, south to northern Bolivia. Griscom and Greenway (1941: 198) record nominate *viridis* from several localities in lower Amazonia (Maracá, Obidos, Rio Jamundá) and write that it is replaced by *didymus* in, "... far upper Amazonia. This race and *humboldti* bridge the gap between *viridis* and *inscriptus*." Pinto (1938: 332-333) lists *inscriptus*, *humboldti*, and *viridis*, but does not mention *didymus* as a Brazilian bird. Gyldenstolpe (1945: 115-116, and 1951: 120) makes no mention of *didymus* either, although listing *humboldti* from a number of Amazonian localities. Meyer de Schauensee (1949: 623-624) lists *humboldti*, but not *didymus*, from extreme southern Colombia. Sneath (1914: 226) and Cory (1919: 373) list *didymus* merely from the upper Amazon valley of eastern Peru. To complete this survey, it may be mentioned that Brabourne and Chubb (1912: 159) list both *didymus* and *humboldti* from eastern Peru, the former undoubtedly solely on the basis of the type specimen.

Recently I was called to examine and identify some birds received alive from Leticia, extreme southern Colombia, by Mr. Lowry Riggs, a dealer of Rockville, Maryland. Leticia is on the north bank of the Amazon close to Tabatinga, Brazil, and is just across the river from Peruvian territory. This is the same area where Riggs' collector, in an earlier shipment, obtained the long lost Colombian Red-eyed Cowbird, *Tangavius armenti*. Among other birds in the present shipment, which included the seldom procured *Selenidera reinwardtii*, was a toucan which fitted the description and the colored plate (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1891, pl. 6) of *didymus*. This bird, since purchased for exhibition in the New York Zoological Park, appears to be the first example of this supposed form since the hitherto unique type specimen taken not later than 1890. The chief character by which *didymus* differs from *humboldti* and *inscriptus* is the absence of black transverse markings along the maxillary tomium, these marks being well developed in the latter two forms. The