

large number of birds of prey from this area to museums the world over. This bird, formerly in the Jonathan Dwight Collection of the American Museum of Natural History, has been presented to the Phelps Collection in Caracas. It was apparently never recorded in the literature. The species has wandered to Colombia two or three times on winter migration, and so its occurrence in Venezuela is not too unexpected.—DEAN AMADON, *American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York 24, New York.*

**Notes on Fossil Tinamou.**—The genus *Tinamisornis* provides the earliest record of the structurally primitive family Tinamidae. Cayetano Rovereto (Los estratos Auracanos y sus fósiles, *Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires*, 25: 161, 1914) set up the genus to include two new species of tinamou from the Pliocene of Monte Hermoso, Argentina, without designating either as type. This omission is now rectified by the selection of *Tinamisornis parvulus* Rovereto as type of the genus.

The cotypes of *T. parvulus* consist of a left coracoid, right humerus, right carpo-metacarpus, and tarsometatarsus. The right humerus is hereby designated as lectotype of the species.

The second species described by Rovereto, *Tinamisornis intermedius*, is generically distinct. Its humerus differs from that of *T. parvulus* in being stout and relatively straight. The bicipital crest is without the distally hooked deflection present in *T. parvulus*. The distal end is very wide, 70.9 per cent of the proximal width, compared with 61.5 per cent in *T. parvulus*. The ectepicondylar prominence is strongly produced and rounded, with the entepicondyle flaring. *Tinamisornis intermedius* is therefore separated as the type of a new genus, to be known as **Roveretornis**.

The original series of *Roveretornis intermedius* (Rovereto) consists of the holotype ("tipo") left humerus, paratype ("tipo complementario") pelvis, referred proximal portion of a tibiotarsus, and referred distal portion of a femur (erroneously termed a tibiotarsus; see Lambrecht, *Handbuch der Palaeornithologie*, p. 223, 1933). The doubtfully referred distal portion of a tarsometatarsus ("tipo?" illustrated in Rovereto, *op. cit.*, pl. 25, fig. 2d) appears to represent *Tinamisornis parvulus*. Because of the somewhat loose manner in which Rovereto designated his types, and because two species are involved in the type series, the left humerus is hereby selected as lectotype.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.*

**On the Supposed Nesting of the Rhinoceros Auklet near Metlakahtla, Alaska.**—In the preparation of a forthcoming catalogue of sea-bird colonies in British Columbia (Drent and Guiguet, *Occ. Pap. B.C. Prov. Mus.*, No. 12), I frequently referred to Gabrielson and Lincoln's excellent new book, *The Birds of Alaska* (Wildl. Mgmt. Inst. and Stackpole, Washington and Harrisburg, Pa., xiii + 922 pp., 1959). In discussing the Rhinoceros Auklet (*Cerorhinca monocerata*), these authors state (p. 512) that, in addition to the two definitely known colonies in Alaska (St. Lazaria and Forrester), "According to Bent, an egg of this species in the Collections of the Geological Survey of Canada was taken in June 1907 on Lucy Island near Metlakahtla, by the Rev. J. H. Keen." Reference to the appended gazetteer (compiled by M. A. Putnam) shows that this means Metlakahtla, Annette Island, southeastern Alaska.

Mr. F. Glinn, present lightkeeper at Lucy Island, British Columbia (the largest