

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

of a tiny islet cluster, 54° 17' 40" N, 130° 36' 29" W), reported Rhinoceros Auklet nesting there now, in response to a questionnaire (via G. C. Odum, 1 March 1960). Lucy Island, B.C., lies about 20 kilometers (12 miles) west of Prince Rupert, and about 13 kilometers (8 miles) west of Metlakatla, B.C. (old spelling "Metlakahtla"; located on Tsimpsean Peninsula). It occurred to me that Keen's record cited above might in reality apply to this Canadian island, confusion arising from the two Metlakatlas. Large (*The Skeena, River of Destiny*, Mitchell Press, Vancouver, ix + 180 pp., 1957) relates (pp. 20–22) that W. Duncan, an Anglican missionary, founded the original (B.C.) Metlakatla in 1862, but that in 1887, owing to differences with the newly appointed bishop, he moved to a site on Annette Island, Alaska, some 70 miles northwest, and there established "New Metlakahtla" (the h is usually retained); thus came about the duplication of place name. Examination of the U.S. Coast Pilot (*Southeast Alaska, Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay*, 10th edition, Washington, GPO, 1952) failed to disclose a Lucy Island near the Alaskan Metlakahtla.

Dr. Gabrielson writes me (*in litt.*, 7 November 1960) that, although no Lucy Island could be found for the Alaskan area in question, he and F. C. Lincoln included the record, albeit with reluctance, since they had found that many old place names could no longer be traced. Mr. W. Earl Godfrey, Curator of Ornithology at the National Museum of Canada, has kindly informed me (*in litt.*, 27 October 1960) that Keen's egg bears the number 874 in the egg catalogue, and was collected, according to the label, in June 1907 on Lucy Island, near Metlakatla, British Columbia. It was received at the museum in 1908.

The Reverend John Blewett, Principal, Anglican Theological College of B.C. (Vancouver), was good enough to review the records, and reports that Reverend J. H. Keen was Anglican clergyman at the settlement of Metlakatla, B.C., from 1899 to 1913. The eight years preceding, he was engaged in missionary work at Masset, in the Queen Charlotte Islands (see Keen, J. H., *Ottawa Nat.*, 22: 260, 1909), and through this long experience became an authority on the birds of his region. Thus Fannin (on p. 13 in *Check List of British Columbia birds*, pp. 13–57 in a preliminary catalogue of the collections etc., Prov. Mus., Victoria, 1893) and Osgood (on pp. 8–9 in *Natural History of the Queen Charlotte Islands*, U.S. Dept. Agric. Biol. Surv. N. Amer. Fauna No. 21, 50 pp., 1901) thank Keen for use of his Masset bird records; and Kermode (*Catalogue of British Columbia birds*, Prov. Mus., Victoria, 69 pp., 1904) draws heavily on the notes of "Rev. J. H. Keen, Queen Charlotte Islands and Metlakatla" (acknowledgment p. 3). Further, Mr. Godfrey brought to my attention that Keen published "Bird migration in northern British Columbia" (*Ottawa Nat.*, 24 (7): 116–117, 1910), the data covering the years 1900–1910 inclusive, for the Metlakatla, B.C., region.

In summary, there appears to be no doubt that the egg record for the Rhinoceros Auklet given by Gabrielson and Lincoln (*op. cit.*, p. 512) for a Lucy Island, west of Metlakahtla, Alaska, in reality refers to Lucy Island, British Columbia (54° 17' 40" N, 130° 36' 29" W). To Reverend J. Blewett, Dr. I. Gabrielson, Mr. W. E. Godfrey, and Mr. G. C. Odum (for Mr. F. Glinn), who so readily responded to my inquiries, I render my sincere thanks.—RUDOLF H. DRENT, *B.C. Nest Records Scheme (from which this constitutes contribution No. 3)*, Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, Canada.

**Specimen of the Yellow-green Vireo from Texas.**—While identifying the vireos in the H. H. Kimball collection, taken principally in the southwestern United