

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. Odium, 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. Odium (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

States, I discovered a specimen of the Yellow-green Vireo (*Virco flavoviridis*) taken by Mr. Kimball on 9 May 1933. Unfortunately, there is no locality given on the original label. After checking through old correspondence both to and from Mr. Kimball, it appears that he spent the years 1935 to 1944 in Matagorda, Matagorda County, Texas. Although it is impossible to state with certainty that the bird was collected there, it seems from statements by Mr. Kimball and others that he did not travel much when established in a locality, especially in his later years.

In his summary of the literature, Monroe (*Auk*, 76, 1959: 95-96) lists three other specimens from the United States.—LARRY L. WOLF, *The University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

Another Probable Record of an Eskimo Curlew on Galveston Island, Texas.

—At 4 P.M. on 3 April 1960 Mr. Carl H. Aiken III, Mr. Stephen G. Williams, and I observed, at a distance of about 150 meters, what we identified as an Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*) among four Whimbrels (*N. phaeopus*) in a pasture on Galveston Island. We studied the Eskimo Curlew for two minutes through a Bushnell 25x spotting scope and a 30x Balscope before it flew out of sight down the island. A little later Mrs. Jerry B. Strickling drove up and informed us that her party had found an Eskimo Curlew in a nearby pasture. Mr. and Mrs. Strickling, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Hoffman, Aiken, Williams, and I studied this bird at leisure in excellent light through the spotting scopes at a distance of 300 meters. It fed on well-drained ground where the grass was about eight cm. high. A Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) and a Long-billed Curlew (*N. americanus*), feeding nearby, were observed several times with the Eskimo Curlew in the field of the scope.

The most striking marks of the bird in question were the very thin, short bill (the Whimbrel is a decidedly thick-billed bird), the small size (about that of a Golden Plover), and the general buffy coloration. The buffiness was most prominent on the crissum and lower abdomen, but the feathers of the back and the secondaries appeared to be edged with buff, giving the bird an over-all darker appearance than that of the Whimbrel. The hind neck and back were delicately streaked. The crown appeared uniform brown with a thin, indistinct, medial stripe. The line through the eye was brown and the superciliary line light buff.

During April 1959 I studied on four occasions the Eskimo Curlew reported by George G. Williams (*Auk*, 76: 539-41). The Stricklings also saw the Eskimo Curlew reported by Williams. The possibility must be considered that the bird we identified as an Eskimo curlew could have been a Least Curlew (*N. minutus*), since the two species are almost identical in the field. However, as Williams noted in his article, the Least Curlew is an Asiatic-Australian species that has never been recorded in North America and is most improbable in spring in southern Texas. The possibility also exists that the bird in question was an abnormally small Whimbrel, but I believe this is highly unlikely since it possessed characters such as buffy coloration and a very thin beak, which the Whimbrel lacks. Within these limits of probability, I am convinced that the bird I saw on 3 April 1960 was an Eskimo Curlew. All observers mentioned here concur in this identification.

The fact that a curlew pronouncedly smaller than a Whimbrel and with a much shorter and thinner bill was observed on Galveston Island in two successive years heightens the probability that this bird was an Eskimo Curlew rather than a Least Curlew.