

quoted above quite as likely referred to the Pacific Fulmar and not to the southern form. Furthermore he evidently did not write this note until after he had traversed the South Pacific on his way home since he had no previous opportunity to observe the Pintado Petrel (*P. capensis*) to which he alludes. On his trip from Oregon to Hawaii, December 1834–April 1835, Townsend refers in his 'Narrative' to the birds seen outside the bar of the Columbia and mentions the "brown Albatross" and "numerous Procellariae" and adds to the name of the Albatross "*Diomedea fusca*", but as Audubon did not publish this name until 1839 it was evidently entered later when the 'Narrative' ms. was prepared for publication and the bird he saw there was obviously the Black-footed Albatross. Finally while Townsend includes all the four species under consideration in his "List of Birds Inhabiting the Region of the Rocky Mountains, the Territory of the Oregon, and the North West Coast of America" (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., I, read Sept. 10, 1839), he excludes all but *Diomedea fusca* from the list published later in the year in the appendix to his 'Narrative,' evidently changing his mind as to their occurrence there and once more confusing *fusca* with *nigripes*. On his way home around the Horn, in the latter part of 1837, Townsend was taken very ill in Valparaiso, Chile, where he was forced to remain for some two months, while he had spent a month previously collecting on Tahiti.

It will, I think, be evident that Townsend had no clear idea of the identity of the various species of Tubinares nor of where he secured the several specimens; that he sent Audubon no information about the four in question and probably did not label them at all; and that he had every opportunity to secure specimens of all four in the South Pacific, while his serious illness may have made it still more difficult for him to remember which specimens had been obtained at the mouth of the Columbia and which in the south Pacific. The fact that he sent Audubon a specimen of the Chilian Finch (*Brachyospiza*) as from Oregon (described as *Fringilla mortoni* by Audubon) further shows his carelessness or failure of memory. Audubon was in Edinburgh when Townsend arrived home, November 15, 1837, and his published letters show that he, or Edward Harris for him, purchased Townsend's second collection of birds and that they were sent over to Edinburgh. He had no personal intercourse with Townsend until after his great work was completed, if ever.

In view of all these facts it seems far more likely that these four South Pacific birds actually came from the South Pacific and not from the coast of Oregon and that they should be dropped from our North American list or at least placed in the hypothetical section.—WITMER STONE, *Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia*.

**White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) in Georgia.**—It has been recently called to my attention by Alexander Sprunt, Jr., of Charleston, S. C. that the following record from Georgia is worth recording in 'The Auk' so I submit it herewith:—On October 3, 1926 I saw the stuffed skin

of a White Pelican, in the residence of D. V. Hembree a taxidermist near Roswell, Ga. This was the property of a Mr. Newberry on Lee Street in West End, Atlanta, who later stated to me that it was taken near Lithonia, DeKalb County, Ga., shortly before the time I saw it and was one of three birds seen near Lithonia, the other two not taken. Possibly the Florida storm at about that time drove them to this section, or maybe they were migrating southward and lost their way. Lithonia is within twenty miles of the center of Atlanta.—EARLE R. GREENE, 642 Orme Circle, Atlanta, Ga.

**Capture of Blue Goose near Richmond, Virginia.**—I wish to report the taking of a Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) on the James River a short distance below Richmond. The bird was a male in company with a flock of Canada Geese, and was killed over decoys in a wheat field at Bermuda Hundred, just opposite Hopewell, on February 1, 1930. This region is the famous "Curles Neck" region of the James River, and affords a haven for thousands of Geese during the winter months. So far as I have been able to learn this is the first of this species ever taken in this part of the country.—EDWIN M. HASBROUCK, *Richmond, Va.*

**Note on the Roseate Spoonbill in Florida.**—Dr. L. M. Bristol of the University of Florida, Gainesville, informs me that there are two specimens of the Spoonbill in the museum there. One is from the Hoyt collection, taken at Micco, Florida in November 1901 and the other from the west coast taken in 1895. Dr. Bristol also states that there are still two rookeries in south Florida.—AMOS W. BUTLER, *Indianapolis, Indiana.*

**Killdeer Nesting in Connecticut.**—On May 7, 1930, while playing golf at the Woodway Country Club course at Darien, Connecticut, I came on a pair of Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*), with two young birds, apparently three or four days old. The two chicks were running across the fairway, and the parents were simulating a broken wing and trailing around trying to distract our attention in the customary way. In view of the paucity of breeding records of this bird in Connecticut, it seems worth while to record this note.

Until about ten years ago the Killdeer was, in my experience, a very rare bird in the neighborhood of Stamford, Connecticut; but within the last ten years they have become quite common and regular. For a number of years I have seen a good many of them around the fields and golf courses every spring and summer. This is the first time that I have had definite proof of their breeding, although friends have reported to me that they have seen the young birds.

In view of my own observation of the frequency of the adult birds all through the spring, coupled with this definite breeding proof this year, I think that we can fairly say that the Killdeer is now a regular and fairly common summer resident in southern Connecticut.—LOUIS H. PORTER, *Stamford, Conn.*