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**The type localities of *Puffinus pacificus cuneatus* Salvin and *Pterodroma leucoptera hypoleuca* (Salvin).**—In 1888, Salvin [‘Critical Notes on the Procellariidae,’ *Ibis*, (5) 8: 353, 359] named *cuneatus* as a new species of *Puffinus* and *hypoleuca* as a new species of *Oestrelata*. He gave the type localities for these species as “*Hab. Insulis Krusenstern* (H. J. Snow),” and “*Hab. Krusenstern Is., N. Pacific* (H. J. Snow),” respectively. Subsequent ornithologists have repeatedly cited this type locality without apparent individual investigation. Yet, at the time of his description, Salvin was doubtful of the true identity of the Krusenstern Islands, for on p. 353 he says in part: “The Krusenstern Islands here referred to are apparently . . . so named by Kotzebue, . . . part of the Marshall Group, . . . about lat. 10° 17' N., long. 190 W.” On p. 354 he notes the existence of a Krusenstern Rock to the west of the Hawaiian Islands and another Krusenstern Island in the narrowest part of Behring’s Straits.

The question was further clouded by Brigham [‘An Index to the Islands of the Pacific Ocean,’ 170 pp., 24 figs., 1900 (Bishop Mus. Press, Honolulu)], who on p. 35 states, “*Ailuk*, also Tindall, Watts or Krusenstern of the Marshall islands, was discovered by Captain Marshall in 1788, and is 20 m. long and 5–8 m. wide. 10° 30' N., 170° 04' E.” But on p. 86 the same author has: “Krusenstern, see Tikahau of the Paumotu archipelago.” On page 156 there is “**TIKAHAU** or Krusenstern, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Kotzebue in 1815. A small, wooded island 10 m. in diameter, with a lagoon and inhabitants. *The north point is in 14° 52' S., 148° 15' 15" W.* [italics mine].”

Brigham’s confusion may be traced to the 1821 English edition of Kotzebue’s ‘*A Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea . . . in the Years 1815–1818 . . . in the Ship Rurick. . .*’ (London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown), 2: 149. Here Kotzebue states: “To this group of Ailu I gave the name of the man under whose command I made the first voyage round the world—Krusenstern.” On p. 150 is the location—lat. 10° 17' 25" N., long. 190° 00' 40" W. This would seem to settle the question; however, in an abbreviated edition issued in 1821 in London by Sir Richard Phillips and Co., Part I, p. 27, the latitude of the center of the Krusenstern Islands is given as 15° S., and the longitude of the center at 148° 41' W., which is the position of Tikahau Island of the Paumotu Group, and doubtless is the reason Brigham (*op. cit.*: 156) regards the names Krusenstern and Tikahau as synonyms.

Nevertheless, on p. 170 of the same abbreviated edition of Kotzebue is this statement: “I named the cluster of Ailu *Krusenstern*,” and the location is lat. 10° 17' 25" N., long. 190° 00' 40" W. If one goes through Kotzebue’s accounts day by day it seems apparent that his Krusenstern Islands must lie in the Marshall Islands, called Radack and Ralick by him. Despite the figures of latitude and longitude which would place the Krusenstern Islands some 3500 miles away the adjoining text indicates he was in the Marshalls because he describes atolls now known to lie within a short sail of his Krusenstern. Consequently, it seems certain that the figures indicating its position in the Paumotu Group are in error.

Further evidence concerning the type locality, however inconclusive it may be, can be secured from the subspecies of birds collected by Snow. It seems more likely that the races *chlororhynchus* Lesson or *pacificus* (Gmelin) of *Puffinus cuneatus* would

have been collected had the locality "Krusenstern" been in the Paumotus. Furthermore, *Pterodroma leucoptera hypoleuca* (Salvin) does not range into that group; the more probable subspecies there would be *brevipes* (Peale).

Despite this confusion and the fact that Krusenstern has not been accepted as a name for Ailuk Atoll (even Kotzebue continued to use Ailu on his charts), ornithologists have persisted in using it; the name Ailu or Ailuk has a priority of more than 100 years and is in common use. Salvin in 1896 (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 25: 371) uses Krusenstern. Godman (1907-1910) in his 'A Monograph of the Petrels (Order Tubinares),' part 3: 212-213, follows Kotzebue and Salvin. Peters ('Check-list of birds of the world,' 1: 55-56, 1931) lists "Krusenstern" as a breeding locality for *Puffinus pacificus cuneatus*, but on p. 66 under *Pterodroma leucoptera hypoleuca* is this question:—"Krusenstern Island, North Pacific-Krusenstern Reef?" This gives rise to additional confusion with Krusenstern Rock or Reef west of the Hawaiian Islands. This rock or reef, as far as I can determine, is always awash, if it can be found at all. Consequently, it could hardly be the type locality. Bryan and Greenway [Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 94 (no. 2): 93, 94, 1944] list "Krusenstern Island" as the type locality given by Salvin but state that the type locality is doubtful because Krusenstern Rock probably does not exist. Nowhere in the literature (except Peters, *loc. cit.*) is there any indication that the Rock may be the type locality.

To simplify and clarify the situation it would seem best to drop the little-known and confusing name "Krusenstern" as applied to Ailuk Atoll in the Marshall Islands. Other unused English names are Tindall or Watts. Ailuk is sometimes spelled Ailu, but the spelling is Ailuk on Hydrographic Office Chart no. 5413 of the Northern Portion of the Marshall Islands, corrected to 1944. The current Japanese name for the atoll is Airukko To.

The type locality, then, of these two species, if Snow did actually collect them on Kotzebue's *Krusenstern* in the Marshalls, should be Ailuk in the Radak (Radack, Ratak) Chain of the Marshall Islands, Central Pacific.—HARVEY I. FISHER, *Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.*

**Notes on the pathology of a loon and a pelican** (Plate 15, upper figure).—On January 21, 1946, a Common Loon (*Gavia immer immer*) was seen swimming rather leisurely just outside of Sandfly Pass in the open Gulf near Everglade City, Florida. The bird was collected and dissected. It was an immature female weighing 2150 grams, which is, perhaps, light. (An immature female bird of this species collected on July 31 in Buzzard's Bay, Mass. weighed 2700 grams.) There was an extensive mold infection throughout the abdominal and thoracic cavities, making large numbers of small nodules and occasionally large connective tissue pockets. These nodules and pockets were lined with mycelia, some areas of which were thick with spores. The lungs were free from mold. The bird did not appear emaciated.

On April 14, 1945, Richard Archbold and I caught a male White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) on Lake Okeechobee, Florida. Paralysis was so marked that the bird could not walk but remained in a squatting position. When in the water it could paddle gently unless it met a slight obstruction such as floating lily pads, when it could go no farther. Placed on its back, the bird made slight effort to right itself. It snapped its bill weakly at anyone approaching but so slowly in its action that it was easily handled. The pelican weighed 6890 grams and appeared well nourished. Upon examination of the alimentary canal, hundreds of round worms (Nematodes) were found in the stomach, many of them being anchored to its wall (Plate 15, upper figure). Parasites commonly infest the alimentary canal of pelicans. Paralysis