

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).

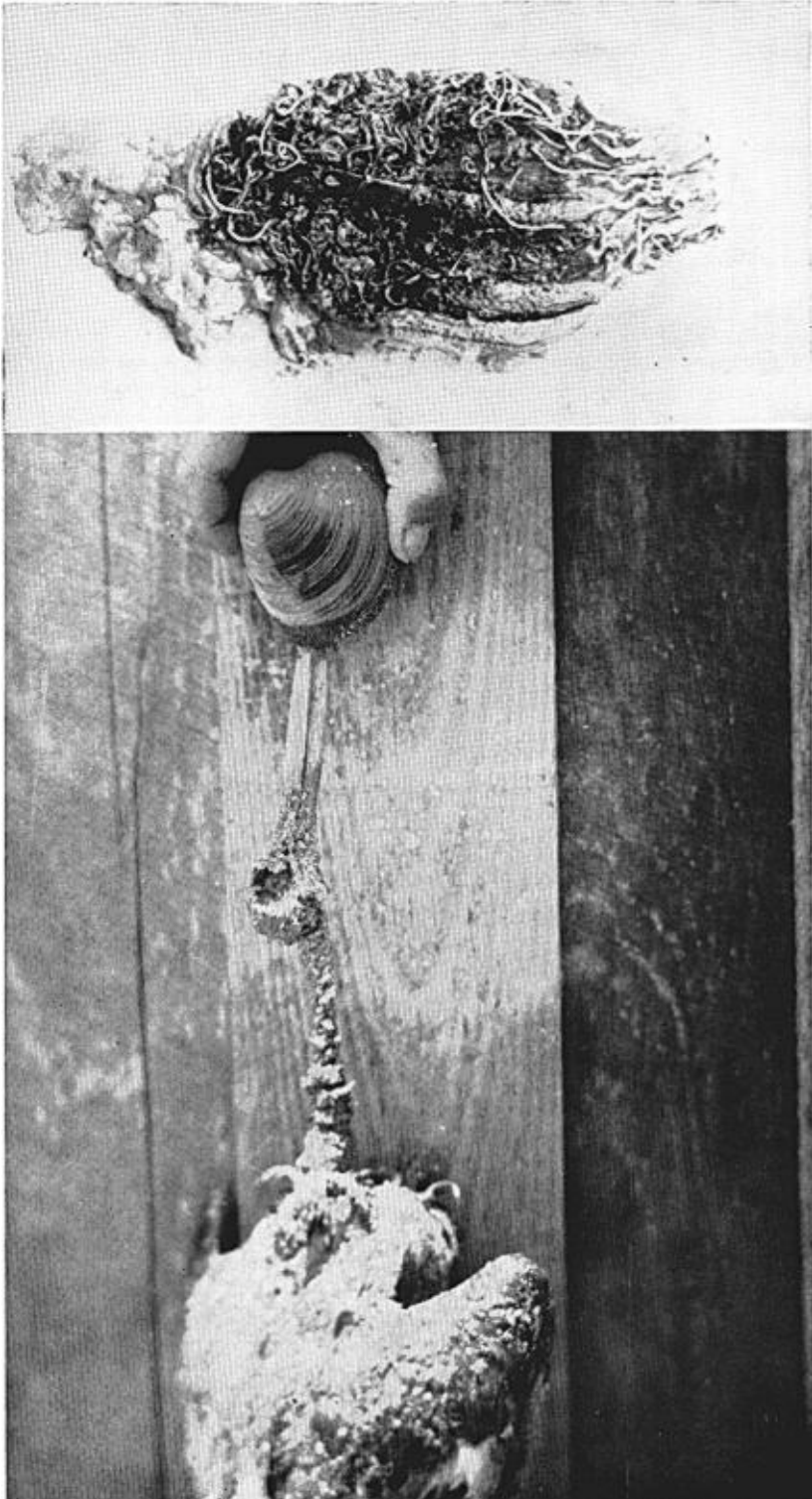
Despite this confusion and the fact that Krusenstern has not been accepted as a name for Ailuk Atoll (even Kotzebue continued to use Ailu on his charts), ornithologists have persisted in using it; the name Ailu or Ailuk has a priority of more than 100 years and is in common use. Salvin in 1896 (Cat. 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



(Upper figure) HARTMAN: PATHOLOGY OF LOON AND PELICAN. THREADWORMS IN STOMACH OF WHITE PELICAN. (Lower figure) BALDWIN: CLAM CATCHES OYSTER-CATCHER.

must have been caused by toxins absorbed from the parasites.—FRANK A. HARTMAN, *Ohio State University and Archbold Biological Station, Florida.*

Clam catches oyster-catcher (Plate 15, lower figure).—In going over personal field notes on wildlife the writer found the accompanying photograph, a rather poor but interesting illustration of an unusual bird death. In June, 1939, while I was living on the Cape Island unit of the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge, Charleston County, South Carolina, an adult American Oyster-catcher (*Haematopus palliatus palliatus*) was found that had its bill caught by a hard-shell clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria*). As pictured, the bird was dead but the clam, living and still holding firmly to its 'prey.' The Oyster-catcher presumably had been probing the beach mud at low tide when the clam, just at the surface, had closed on the extreme tip of the bird's bill. The rising tide must have drowned the imprisoned bird, with crabs removing the neck flesh before the Oyster-catcher was found. Several residents of the vicinity have informed me that they have heard of a few Oyster-catchers being found with their toes caught by bivalves, but during five years' residence on the area the incident described was the only one observed by me. Despite the extensive feeding of these birds around oyster and clam beds, this accidental fatality is believed to be of rare occurrence.—WILLIAM P. BALDWIN, *Santee National Wildlife Refuge, Manning, South Carolina.*

Insects eaten by Brewer's Blackbirds.—Six mature Brewer's Blackbirds were collected in an alfalfa and wheat area on the outskirts of Meadow, Millard County, Utah, on June 10, 1943; their stomachs were preserved in alcohol. Recently the stomach contents were examined, revealing certain interesting things. One stomach held 2 adult and 63 nymphal treehoppers, *Campylenchia latipes* (Say), besides other insects. Another stomach contained 8 adult and 22 larval alfalfa weevils, a clover leaf weevil, a histerid beetle and an elaterid beetle, etc. Total recognizable contents consisted of: 17 nymphal grasshoppers; the 18 Hemiptera included 1 pentatomid, 3 lygaeids and 1 mirid; of the 84 Homoptera, 65 were membracids, 15 were aphids including 8 pea aphids, and 2 leafhoppers; 57 Coleoptera, among them 19 adult and 16 larval alfalfa weevils, 2 clickbeetles, 3 white grubs, a buprestid and histerid; 1 adult Trichopteron; 40 larval Lepidoptera; 2 larval Diptera; 10 of the 15 Hymenoptera present were ants. Three spiders also were present.

This interesting blackbird is sufficiently abundant in many parts of Utah to be of importance in the control of cutworms, grasshoppers and certain other insect pests, when it comes in flocks to feed upon such abundant sources of insect food.—GEORGE F. KNOWLTON AND P. E. TELFORD, *Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.*

Moonseed fruits as bird food.—On February 10, 1946, Dr. George A. Hall and I observed a flock of eleven Cedar Waxwings along the Olentangy River, north of the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. The birds were feeding on the drupes of moonseed, *Menispermum canadense*. One of the birds was collected and an examination of the intestinal tract revealed three seeds, portions of skin, and juice of the berry. Since the berry is claimed to be poisonous to humans (Van Dersal, 1939, p. 168; Fernald and Kinsey, 1943, pp. 65, 67; Muenscher, 1939, p. 95), I was curious to know its use as a wildlife food. In correspondence from Mr. A. L. Nelson, Patuxent Research Refuge, Bowie, Maryland, he stated that their files show records of one Towhee, two Robins, one Brown Thrasher, and one Wild Turkey utilizing this plant as food. As a matter of record, it was thought that it might be of interest and worth while to report the above observation.—GEORGE H. BREIDING, *Ohio Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*