

trous hurricane of 1938 crossed the position of Fairfield, Connecticut, late on September 21st. Presumably the black-capped petrel was a West Indian waif carried northward in the course of this tropical storm which entered the area of the normal range of the species about September 18th. The bird probably died in northern waters some 12 or 13 days after the passage of the storm.

"The Fairfield specimen, an adult female, has been compared with six other examples of the black-capped petrel, several of which represent earlier North American records taken after the passage of hurricanes. It is typical in all respects of the species. The measurements are recorded below, but it should be noted that dimensions of tarsus and toe were taken from the mounted bird and are therefore likely to show slight disagreement with the same measurements taken in the conventional manner from study skins." Wing, 280 mm.; tail, 123; exposed culmen, 31.5; tarsus, 36; and middle toe and claw, 53.2 mm.—JOHN P. HOLMAN, *Birdcraft Museum, Fairfield, Connecticut*.

A Record for the Black-capped Petrel, *Pterodroma hasitata*, in Martinique.—Recently I have received for identification a small collection of bones from Martinique, forwarded by P re R. Pinchon, from excavations in Carib shell middens at Paquemar, near the coast, three kilometers south of the settlement of Vauclin, in the southeastern part of the island. Associated here with pottery fragments, stone tools, and bones of turtle, iguana, and extinct mammals was a fragmentary section of the proximal end of a humerus that is unquestionably that of a petrel of the genus *Pterodroma*. While broken, in size and available characters this agrees with *P. hasitata*, and I have identified it as this species. With it were bones of the Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*), Purple Gallinule (*Porphyryla martinica*), and two species of pigeons (*Zenaida aurita* and *Columba squamosa*).

The Black-capped Petrel has been recorded in the Lesser Antilles on Guadeloupe and Dominica, but the only previous report for Martinique has been that of L'Herminier (Proc. U. S. Nat'l. Mus., 1: 451, 1879). This naturalist includes it in a list of species, without data other than the name, observed between 1827 and 1844 on Guadeloupe and Martinique. Bond (First Supplement to the Check-List of Birds of the West Indies (1950), 2, 1951) recently examined these early observations, which have been almost forgotten, and believes that they are valid. The Paquemar specimen thus is verification of this earlier report.

The age of the deposits, which were excavated between 1947 and 1951, is uncertain, except that they are pre-Columbian. P re Pinchon very kindly has allowed the petrel bone to remain in the U. S. National Museum where it is preserved in the collections in the Division of Birds.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D. C.*

***Oceanodroma tethys tethys*, a Petrel New to the North American Avifauna.**—In 1938 (Auk, 55: 256, 1938) James Moffitt recorded specimens in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences at San Francisco, which he regarded as *Oceanodroma tethys kelsalli* and which he thought were eligible for inclusion in the North American check-list of the American Ornithologists' Union.

These specimens had been collected by the Academy's Galapagos expedition in 1905, at sea, Latitude 22° 30' N., Longitude 112° 39' W., which is approximately 175 miles west of the tip of the peninsula of Baja California, Mexico. The A.O.U. Committee later rejected Moffitt's record on the grounds that the point of capture was too far off shore to come properly within the limits of the range allowed for the check-list.

On January 31, 1950, Mr. J. R. Hendrickson, who was a student guest on board Mr. J. W. Sefton's research ship *ORCA*, collected a number of *Oceanodroma* petrels from rock crevices on the hillsides of Melpomene Cove, situated on the southern end of Guadalupe Island, Baja California, Mexico.

Among the lot was a very small petrel, *Oceanodroma tethys tethys*, which Mr. Sefton set aside to be presented to the San Diego Society of Natural History, of which, at the time, he was President.

The bird was in a refrigerated condition when delivered to the writer, a week or more later, for preparation. It was found to be a male with testes about three millimeters in length and thus not in breeding condition. It is now No. 29900 in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History.

Mr. Sefton stated that the petrel had been taken from a crevice by Mr. Hendrickson where it was found in the close company of a young *Oceanodroma leucorhoa socorroensis*, which was also brought in the flesh to the writer. The body of this juvenile petrel was still well clothed in natal down, but the wing and tail feathers were about half-grown, with the wing coverts and feathers of the white rump patch out of the quills and almost clear of down. It was over twice the bulk of the tiny *Oceanodroma tethys*.

Another, as yet unrecorded, specimen of *Oceanodroma tethys tethys* (No. 18014, San Diego Society of Natural History) was presented to the Society several years ago by Mr. J. R. Pemberton. This bird was collected by Mr. Pemberton, March 21, 1938, at Roca Partida, a dangerous barren rock in the Revilla Gigedo Islands, lying between 18° 20' and 19° 20' N. and 110° 45' and 114° 50' W. This locality is not as near Baja California as is the locality recorded by Mr. Moffitt but adds another northern locality of capture for this tiny petrel.

These two petrels were submitted to Dr. Alexander Wetmore for critical identification and his reply was as follows:

"*Oceanodroma tethys tethys*. The specimen from Guadalupe Island is a little small and so is on the borderline between the typical race and *kelsalli*. I think, however, that it should be determined as I have marked it. I may note that there is considerable variation in form of bill in these birds. Your specimen from Roca Partida is also small but comes within the lower limit of measurement of the typical race."

The writer wishes to express his thanks to Dr. Wetmore and Mr. Sefton for their parts in establishing this important record.—LAURENCE M. HUEY, *Natural History Museum, Balboa Park, San Diego, California*.

Captive Whooper Swans, *Cygnus cygnus*, Kill Other Waterfowl.—On May 27, 1950, I saw a Whooper Swan, kill a Mallard duckling, *Anas platyrhynchos*. Two Whooper Swans, six Canada Geese, and three adult Mallards were eating bits of bread thrown into the water. Another adult female Mallard with four ducklings about one week old swam up and joined the feeding. As the group passed near one of the swans, the swan grasped a duckling and thrust it under water for a few seconds. When released, the duckling popped to the surface and swam rapidly around in circles as though confused. The swan grasped it again and thrust it under water briefly as before. This time when released, the duckling floated to the surface, belly-up and without movement. The adult Mallard paid no attention to the proceedings.

Within 30 seconds, I retrieved the duckling. Its heart had stopped. There were no external injuries but blood dripped from its mandibles. From this blood and the abruptness of the death, I concluded that death had resulted from the pinch rather than from drowning.