

H. Friedmann. This is evidently the first specimen from the state of Washington and the most northern record for this southern California species, which is recorded as wintering north to Monterey Bay, and casually to Point Arena, California (A.O.U. Check-list, 5th ed., p. 252, 1957).

The specimen, no. 365372 of the U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection, was collected by S. G. Jewett at Copalis Beach, Greys (= Grays) Harbor County, Washington, on December 6, 1941. The bird, a male in fresh plumage, lacks the white nuchal collar, lores and scapulars characteristic of the Marbled Murrelet. The white underwing coverts and inner webs of the primaries, (except for the tips), and the short wing, long tarsus and long culmen, are characteristic of *Endomychura hypoleuca*. The measurements of the Washington bird are given below along with the measurements I made of a series of male Marbled and Xantus' Murrelets. Marbled Murrelet: 5 winter males, 3 from Washington and 2 from Alaska: wing (chord), 125-129.5; culmen, 16.5-18; tarsus, 16.5-17.5 mm. Xantus' Murrelet: 3 summer males, from Los Coronados Islands, Mexico: wing, 118-120; culmen, 18.5-19; tarsus, 22.5-25.5 mm. The Washington specimen: wing, 120.5; culmen, 19.5; tarsus, 25 mm. Subspecific identification places the Washington bird with *Endomychura hypoleuca scrippsi* of the islands of southern California and Baja California, rather than *Endomychura hypoleuca hypoleuca* of Guadalupe Island. There is no dimensional difference between the races, according to the describers of *scrippsi*, J. E. Green and L. W. Arnold (Condor, 41: 28, 1939), who note that *scrippsi*, as compared with nominate *hypoleuca*, has the loreal, suborbital and auricular regions slaty-black (instead of white), as does the Washington specimen.—BERNARD FEINSTEIN, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

Swallow-tailed Kite in Bermuda.—On March 17, 1957 a Swallow-tailed Kite, *Elanoides forficatus forficatus* was found dead 12 feet above the ground, where it was entangled in the branches of an Australian Pine Tree growing on the grounds of the Bermuda Biological Station. This appears to be the first Bermuda record. The bird was found by some children, who brought it to the laboratory. It proved to be an adult female with a well developed ovary. The bird weighed 12.5 ounces and had the following measurements in inches: length, 23.5; extent, 53; wing, 17.6; outer tail feather 13.1; middle tail feather, 5.5 and culmen 0.9. I prepared the skin and presented it to Mr. Louis S. Mowbray, Director of the Bermuda Aquarium and Museum, where it is to be kept for the record.—ALFRED O. GROSS, 11 *Boody Street, Brunswick, Maine.*

An Erroneous Record of the Carolina Parakeet and Other Animals in Montana.—In the mid-1800's, Rudolph Friederich Kurz, a Swiss artist, visited the interior of North America, spending the winter of 1851-1852 at the trading post of Fort Union, in what is now Roosevelt County, Montana. Kurz's journal of his travels was translated by Myrtis Jarrell and, after editing by J. N. B. Hewitt, was published in 1937 as Bulletin 115 of the Smithsonian Institution.

Throughout the published version of the journal appear numerous references to various kinds of animals seen by Kurz on his journey. Of particular interest is the entry for April 17, 1852 (Hewitt, *op. cit.*: 329), in which Kurz lists various kinds of animals seen in the vicinity of Fort Union, Montana. Among those listed in the translation as "here in great numbers" are "parakeets." Fort Union, Montana, is far to the northwest of Oliver County, North Dakota, which is regarded as the northwestern-most definite record of occurrence of the Carolina Parakeet, *Conuropsis carolinensis* (A. O. U. Check-list of North American Birds, 5 ed., 1957: 267). More