that it does not appear to have adopted displays that are unusual within its subfamily, but instead to have developed, perhaps secondarily, forms characteristic of an anatomically and ecologically distinctive part of that subfamily.

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DUPLEX NEST CONSTRUCTION BY HOODED ORIOLE CIRCUMVENTS COWBIRD PARASITISM

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On about 24 January 1970, Thomas Young collected an old nest (MLZ NE-574) of the Hooded Oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*) that he found suspended from a splintered beam of the overhanging eave of a house in Whittier, Los Angeles County, California. He brought this nest to me at the Moore Laboratory of Zoology. The nest is seemingly unique for this oriole in that it has two approximately equal-sized nest chambers and foundations interwoven side-by-side and suspended by a single group of strands attached to a splinter of the roof beam. The nest, as reported for the Hooded Oriole by many authors, is woven entirely from fibers of the Washington palm (*Washingtonia filifera*) and is sparsely lined with other plant fibers and down. The unusual nest site has been reported once before by Bent (U.S. Natl. Mus., Bull. 211:228, 1958). Usually the nests are suspended from palm fronds. One compartment of the present specimen contains an egg of the Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater obscurus*) and otherwise shows no sign of use. The other compartment has a thicker lining and the outer rim flattened and thickly clotted with a mass of dried defecation, indicating that young were raised in it by the orioles. It is thought that the used "second" nest represents an unusually complete extension of the tendency shown by many birds to make a new nest lining when interfered with by an external agent, such as a parasitic bird's egg. Friedmann (U.S. Natl. Mus., Bull. 233:36, 1963) summarizes the few instances of reported parasitism of the Hooded Oriole by this cowbird. This oriole is not included in his list (ibid, p. 183) of 29 species of birds that have been known to avoid nest parasitism by burying the eggs of the cowbird beneath new nest linings. Among the 29 is the Baltimore Oriole (*I. galbula*). There are no previously known instances of the duplex construction as a means of circumventing parasitism. Dr. Friedmann (pers. comm.) knows of no other similar cases. I am grateful to Mr. Young for permission to publish this note.

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NEW RHINOCEROS AUKLET COLONY FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Triangle Island, located about 30 mi. W of the northern tip of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, probably contains as many species as and greater numbers of individual seabirds than any other rookery in the eastern Pacific Ocean south of Alaska.

Extensive ecological surveys were conducted on the island in 1949 and 1950 by the Provincial Museum staff (Carl et al., Ann. Rept. B.C. Prov. Mus. Nat. Hist. 1950:B21–B63, 1951). During the Museum expedition, however, no burrows or specimens of the Rhinoceros Auklet (*Cerorhinca monocerata*) were discovered.

On 3 August 1966 I located an extensive colony of Rhinoceros Auklets on the southern facing slope of Triangle Island. Upon closer examination the next morning, the eastern half of this slope, extending perhaps 1200 ft along the beach and upward from the beach to an elevation of 300–500 ft, appeared to be a continuous Rhinoceros Auklet colony. I estimated the colony to contain in excess of 3000 occupied burrows, which would make this the largest Rhinoceros Auklet colony in British Columbia. On 4 August the young checked in ten burrows ranged from one-fourth to four-fifths grown, with 75 per cent of them between one-half and two-thirds grown. Live specimens were collected for the New York Zoological Society.

Only about 20 per cent of the burrows were occupied. Most of the burrows were very deep and many of the tunnels were forked, indicating a long established colony. The vegetation over the burrows was predominantly a dense covering of salmon berry, *Rubus spectabilis*, ranging in height from 7 ft at the beach to 2 ft on the higher, steeper slopes. A few areas of clearing among the thickets were predominantly occupied by burrows of Cassin's Auklets, *Ptychoramphus aleutica*, and Tufted Puffins, *Lunda cirrhata*.

Financial support for this expedition was given by the New York Zoological Society and the Wildlife Conservation Centre. The cooperation of the Federal Fisheries Department in the use of their patrol vessels for transportation is greatly appreciated.

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