

**Record of the Knot in Texas.**—On March 24, 1957, I shot a male and a female Knot (*Calidris canutus*) from a flock of approximately 30 individuals on Mustang Island, four miles southwest of Port Aransas, Nueces County, Texas. The male weighed 114.3 grams and possessed little fat; the female, 126.8 grams, was moderately fat. The birds were changing from winter to summer plumage. Wolfe (1956. "Check-list of the Birds of Texas," p. 29), lists this bird as "probably a rare migrant all along the coast." The fifth edition of the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list states that they are casual winter visitants along the Gulf coast of Texas, migrating in the spring chiefly along the Atlantic coast and through the lower Great Lakes region.

I left the island on March 29, 1957, without seeing the Knot again. The specimens are now in the collection of Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas (SC201-202).—MAX THOMPSON, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, December 6, 1957.*

**Bird fossils from the Late Pleistocene of Kansas.**—In the summers of 1952, 1955, and 1956, Claude W. Hibbard and his associates collected numerous fossil bird remains in Meade County, Kansas. I am grateful to Dr. Hibbard for the opportunity to study some of this material, and for information about the locality where it was found. Thanks are also due Drs. Harrison B. Tordoff and Robert W. Storer for their advice and assistance in studying the fossils and preparing the manuscript. The specimens are in the collection of the Museum of Paleontology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

All the bones were found in the bank of Shorts Creek, SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 36, T. 33 S., R. 28 W. The basin or lake deposit is composed of silt, silty clay, and sandy silt. Fresh-water snails, a piece of an *Equus* skull, and a muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*) tooth were associated with the bird remains. On the basis of the stratigraphic position of the deposit and the species of the muskrat, these fossils date from the late Pleistocene and are younger than the Berends fauna (Starrett, 1956. *Jour. Paleo.*, 30:1187-1192).

*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. White Pelican.—A fourth and a sixth cervical vertebra (UMMP no. 30049), both lacking parts of their zygapophyses; brownish white. The fossils are larger than corresponding elements of the Brown Pelican, *P. occidentalis*, and are within the size range of modern White Pelicans. This is interesting in view of the somewhat larger specimen from the late middle Pleistocene of Oklahoma reported by Mengel (1952: *Auk*, 69:81-82).

*Chen* sp. Goose.—Proximal third of a right carpometacarpus (UMMP no. 34830); the distal end of the basal process and the edges of the carpal trochlea have been worn off; brownish white. *Chen* differs from *Anser albifrons* (White-fronted Goose) in the shape of a transverse ligamental scar at the proximal end of the anconal side of the bone, in the shape of the dorsal margin of the carpal trochlea, and in its deeper anterior carpal fossa. *Branta canadensis* (Canada Goose) resembles *Chen* spp. very closely but examination of the basal process in a series of specimens reveals that it is consistently thicker in *Branta*. The fossil is larger than the comparable element in *C. rossii* (Ross's Goose) but is within the size ranges of *C. hyperborea* (Snow Goose) and *C. caerulescens* (Blue Goose). I am unable to separate the two latter forms by any characters which can be discerned in the fossil. This is the first fossil record of this genus from the High Plains.

*Anas* sp. Duck.—Proximal third of a left ulna (UMMP no. 34833), slightly abraded; brownish white. The fragment resembles the ulna of *Anas* and differs from those of *Spatula* and *Aythya* in its blunter olecranon, fainter scar for M. brachialis, and larger external cotyla. It closely resembles that of *Mareca* but has a relatively broader shaft