allied species in New Zealand. Thus mollymawks and Cape hens ringed near Table Bay were recaptured a year later within a hundred miles of the point of ringing. Two Cape gannets, ringed as fledglings on Malgas Island in January, 1952, were recovered on 1st July, 1952 off Benguella, some 1400 miles N.N.E. This is comparable with the movement to Australia of young New Zealand gannets, though **capensis** presumably follows a coast line all the way and reaches more tropical water than **serrator** has yet been shown to do.—R.A.F.

Ornithological Material from the Transit of Venus Expedition (1874) St. Paul Island Station, by C. Jouanin. (Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. (Paris), Vol. 25, No. 6, 1953). (In French.)

An inventory of specimens remaining in the Paris Museum, unfortunately after much over-generous dispersal (Otago Museum was one recipient) and some loss of original labels. The birds were not the subject of a special expedition report. The expedition was at St. Paul from October 4, 1874, till January 4, 1875 and the naturalists visited New Amsterdam during this time but obtained no known bird material. Lantz, the chief worker on birds, made extensive collections now mostly dispersed.

Four St. Paul and two New Amsterdam skins of rockhopper penguins confirm Falla's views on the subspecific differences between the Tristan-St. Paul-New Amsterdam populations (**moseleyi**) and those of Kerguelen and Campbell Island. **E. c. moseleyi** breeds more than a month earlier than Falkland Island birds, and more than two months earlier than Kerguelen, Heard and Macquarie Island birds. A single (unsexed) albatross is attributed to **Diomedea exulans exulans** (wings 632, culmen 165.5 mm.) but is apparently not a breeding species. Several specimens each of black-browed, grey-headed and yellow-nosed mollymawks are listed. The last is generally admitted as a breeder at St. Paul, even if Pelzeln's text, on which the record depends, is not adequately explicit. Skins and eggs of **Phoebetria fusca** confirm its breeding at St. Paul. The expedition recorded **Procellaria cinerea** (of which an undated skin remains) as quite rare, in small flocks appearing only on December evenings. Jouanin suggests this represents early reconnaissance flights by individuals intending to nest the following autumn, but there is no proof of breeding.

Broad-billed prions are represented by five eggs and the following seven specimens, welcome additions to our knowledge of the St. Paul subspecies, **Pachyptila vittata macgillivrayi** (Mathews) previously known to most writers from the single type.

		Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Mid Toe.	Culmen.	Width of Bill.
Adult male,	Oct 20	212	105	35	40	32.5	19.4
—	—	204	97	33.5	42	32	19.2
Male	—	200	102	32	39	30	17.5
Male	Dec. 11	199	100	33.5	40.5	33	17.2
Female	—	196	97	31	38.5	29.5	17.2
—	—	197	98.5	34	37.5	31.5	16.3
—	—	209	102	34	40.5	31.5	16.2

Unfortunately, Jouanin could not follow Falla in his subtle distinction of adults from juvenals but he assumes the October specimen, at least, to be adult, confirming the alleged smaller bill size of the subspecies.

St. Paul skuas are put in the circumpolar subspecies **lonnbergi.** A series of Antarctic terns, attributed to **Sterna vittata tristanensis** Murphy, includes moulting yearlings.

St. Paul's bird life had probably already suffered from human exploitation and introduced animals before 1874. Jouanin lists additional species reported in the literature but lacking specimens to vouch for their validity as inhabitants of the island.—C.A.F.

Date of Publication—October 1st, 1954.

The Masterton Printing Co., Ltd., Lincoln Road, Masterton.