

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper in California.—I have just discovered, in checking over the ornithological collection of the Peabody Museum of Yale University, that we have a skin (No. 1170) of *Pisobia acuminata* (Horsf.), which was taken at Olema, California, Nov. 27, 1870. The collector was A. Provo Kluit, a member of the staff of the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam, Holland, who made a considerable collection in California that year.

In 1872 Professor Othniel C. Marsh purchased over 300 of these bird skins for the Peabody Museum. Kluit did not realize what a rare find he had made, for he identified this Sharp-tailed Sandpiper as a Pectoral Sandpiper. Its label bore the name *Tringa maculata* until about 1925 when Mr. Richard Harrison, engaged in transferring the collections to new cases, detected the error and properly corrected it.

The specimen is a female in first autumn plumage. Fortunately the skin was well made and clearly shows all the diagnostic characters.

Since the earliest North American record of this species hitherto recognized was the female taken by E. W. Nelson at St. Michael, Alaska, September 16, 1877, this bird in the Peabody Museum collection antedates it by seven years.

As stated by A. C. Bent in 'Life Histories of North American Shore Birds' (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 142, p. 169) only four other specimens had been recorded south of Alaska up to March 1927. The last of these was taken by A. W. Anthony near San Diego, California, on September 16, 1921. California may now claim as well the first North American record of this species.—STANLEY C. BALL, *Peabody Museum, New Haven, Conn.*

The Broad-winged Hawk in Connecticut in Winter.—As there are so few definite winter records for the Broad-winged Hawk, the record of an immature bird taken in Stamford, Conn., January 12, 1929, may be of interest. The bird has been mounted and is now in the collection of the Stamford High School. It was shot while being mobbed by a flock of Crows, and was not at all shy. As its occurrence in winter is so unusual, I took the specimen to Mr. John T. Nichols of the American Museum of Natural History, who corroborated the identification.—DONALD D. SHIPLEY, *Stamford, Conn.*

Pheasants Killing a Quail.—On March 5, 1925, we received a report from the Biological Survey advising that a Bob-white (*Cotinus v. virginianus*) No. 283594 was found dead about January 15, 1925, by C. F. Pretler. The bird had just been killed and a Pheasant was feeding on it. This bird, a female, had been banded by us November 5, 1924. We communicated with Mr. Pretler and learned the details of the death of the bird. Mr. Pretler was rabbit hunting on an adjoining property one-half mile from where the bird had been banded. He flushed three Pheasants and found that they were feeding on the body of a freshly killed Bob-white. They had eaten the crop out and were working on the entrails. From tracks in the snow he found that the Pheasants had pursued the unfortunate