

or at 54.9% full weight. Variations in temperature did not appear greatly to affect dying weights (unpublished).

Eleven of the sixteen food experiments having an adverse effect on the Pheasants used had to do with both cocks and hens. Comparisons were always made of the loss rates of the two sexes in the same experimental lots. This eliminates variations in losses brought about by differences in diet, air temperature, time of weighing, etc., as all of the birds in each lot were kept and handled under conditions as nearly identical as possible. Differences in physical condition of the birds themselves introduce a degree of error into the calculations, but for purposes of conciseness these may best be neglected for the present.

Comparing the average daily losses, lot by lot, we find that of 18 cocks and 46 hens, 11 or 61.1% of the cocks and 25 or 54.3% of the hens lost at rates not differing materially from the rates of opposite sexes in the same experiments. The daily loss rates were computed in terms of percentage of full original weight lost, for the obvious reason that a 50 gr. loss by a 1300 gr. cock is not in all ways comparable to a 50 gr. loss by a hen weighing but 800 gr.

Only 1 or 5.5% of the cocks lost at a decidedly more rapid rate than members of the opposite sex in specific experiments, compared to 18 or 39% of the hens. Six or 33.3% of the cocks and but 3 or 6.5% of the hens lost at rates decidedly lower.

Cock Pheasants, then, seemingly show somewhat more resistance to hunger than the smaller hens. The Bob-white, which has not the pronounced sexual dimorphism of the Pheasant, loses weight from hunger at rates which are not appreciably influenced by sex.

In the event of differential sex mortality in winter Bob-white populations, we may reasonably suspect the operation of factors other than straight starvation, unless the evidence ultimately points in a different direction than it does now. But while Pheasant cocks may not have a tremendous advantage over hens in subsisting on scant fare, even a comparatively slight advantage may conceivably have enough winter survival value under marginal or emergency conditions to result in a predominately cock population by spring.—PAUL L. ERRINGTON, *Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.*

Cuban Snowy Plover (*Charadrius n. tenuirostris*) in Wisconsin.—Temporarily on deposit at the Chicago Academy of Sciences is the collection of Mr. Walter Weber who permits me to report the specimen it contains of a Snowy Plover taken by him in Kenosha County, Wis., June 1, 1934. It is a male in full plumage. Compared with specimens of western birds in the collection, the color above appears to be nearly snow white. Hence it is ascribed to *tenuirostris*. Except the record by Fleming of its appearance in Ontario there seems to be no other report of this species from the Great Lakes region.—E. R. FORD, *Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago, Ill.*

Continued Wintering of the Long-billed Curlew on the South Carolina Coast.—In 'The Auk,' (vol. L, p. 215), the writer recorded the farthest north winter record for *Numenius americanus americanus* on the Atlantic coast. It is interesting to note that, for the two winters succeeding that observation, this species has wintered in the same locality. Seen first in January, 1933, on the U. S. Wild Life Refuge at Cape Romain, S. C., they have occurred there in the winter of 1933-34 and 1934-35. The numbers are few, about five to seven birds being seen, but they remain from early December certainly through February, making a three months period. They could hardly have been overlooked before, and it seems to indicate an increased occurrence of the species northward along the coast in winter. Several have been

noted at the Savannah River Entrance in the past few years by Mr. Ivan R. Tomkins.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *R. F. D. No. 1, Charleston, S. C.*

The White-rumped and Stilt Sandpipers in Southern South Carolina.—On October 20, 1935, I collected a White-rumped Sandpiper (*Pisobia fuscicollis*), and a Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalma himantopus*), on the mainland of South Carolina close to the Savannah river, and about seven miles east of Savannah. I am not certain of any other records nearby, and this is apparently the third South Carolina record of *himantopus*, and a third fall record of *fuscicollis*.

The two birds were feeding in shallow water with some Lesser Yellow-legs and Red-backed Sandpipers.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. dredge "Morgan," Savannah, Ga.*

The Ruff in Grenada, B. W. I.—At Point Saline, Grenada on July 31, 1935, I obtained a male Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*), in immature plumage. There are three records of the occurrence of this European straggler in Barbadoes, but I find no other definite West Indian records.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

The Migration of North American Shorebirds to New Zealand.—Several species of North American *Limicolae* have occurred in Australia and New Zealand, and many of the records have, as far as I can see, been completely ignored in all American works of reference.

Limosa haemastica. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—First recorded by Buller in his supplement to the Birds of New Zealand, 1905, page 24, from a specimen taken at Lake Ellesmere by Edgar F. Stead in 1903, the Hudsonian Godwit has been taken so often in New Zealand since that its occurrence is obviously more than accidental.

On a recent visit to New Zealand I looked up some of the records to make sure the birds were not the small form of the Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa melanuroides*) that is found in eastern Asia and which reaches Australia (but not New Zealand) in its southern migrations. I did not see all the Hudsonian Godwits that have been collected in New Zealand but the following were verified:

One male, Lake Ellesmere, 1 January 1918. Collection E. F. Stead, winter plumage, summer feathers coming in on lower breast.

Two females, Lake Ellesmere, March 5, 1921, and December 31, 1917. Canterbury Museum, Christchurch. Both in full winter plumage. Mounted.

One, not sexed, no visible data, Dominion Museum, Wellington, winter plumage, mounted.

All of these have the measurements of *haemastica* with blackish axillars, not white as in *melanuroides*. There are other New Zealand records including Buller's original one that I did not see, but the bird is something more than accidental according to the observations of Mr. Stead who deserves all the credit for recording this and other American Shorebirds for New Zealand.

The species occurs with its congener the Pacific Godwit (*Limosa lapponica baueri*) an abundant migrant to New Zealand. Mr. Stead's theory is that individuals become associated with flocks of Pacific Godwits in Alaska and follow them down to New Zealand. This seems very plausible and is probably the solution of this extraordinary migration.

Against this theory is the fact of the rarity of the Hudsonian Godwit in Alaska, however, it may be more common there than records indicate. It may be as well to record here the first record of the species for British Columbia, a male in full summer plumage taken at Atlin in the northwestern corner of the province by Ronald M. Stewart, 7 May 1932. It was accompanied by another, probably a female.