

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.