

The winter distribution of Maine's Double-crested Cormorants.—According to the "Handbook of North American birds" (vol. 1 (R. S. Palmer, Ed.), New Haven, Connecticut, Yale Univ. Press, 1962, pp. 332–333), coastal-reared Double-crested Cormorants, *Phalacrocorax a. auritus*, are "virtually all" in Florida after 1 December, "some birds linger" north of Florida, and "vagrants" are present in Louisiana and Alabama. Table 1 shows the distribution of 248 band recoveries of cormorants hatched in Maine (coastal *P. a. auritus*). Banding data are subject to many biases (differential hunting

TABLE 1
RECOVERIES¹ OF DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANTS BANNED IN MAINE

| | December | | January | | February | | March | | April | | Total | |
|-----------------|----------|------|---------|------|----------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Atlantic states | 12 | (14) | 6 | (11) | 4 | (13) | 9 | (24) | 17 | (44) | 48 | (20) |
| Florida | 59 | (70) | 40 | (76) | 23 | (72) | 23 | (61) | 18 | (46) | 163 | (66) |
| Gulf states | 13 | (15) | 7 | (13) | 5 | (16) | 6 | (16) | 4 | (10) | 35 | (14) |

¹ Excluded are one December recovery from Cuba and one from Illinois.

pressures for example), but assuming that all relevant factors for band recoveries are equal everywhere, the recovery percentage indicates the proportion of the population in each region. Some of the Atlantic coast winter recoveries may be of birds crippled during migration; two recoveries from Maine and two from Massachusetts are north of the species' generally accepted winter range. Other northern recoveries (New York 1, Maryland 1, Virginia 3) are probably representative, as are the other 13 recoveries from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The increase in Atlantic coast recoveries for March and April probably reflects the spring migration. The recoveries for December, January, and February show approximately 13 per cent of the Maine Double-crested Cormorant population are then north of Florida, 72 per cent are in Florida, 15 per cent in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.—CHANNING R. KURY, *Department of Conservation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850*, and JOSEPH M. CADBURY, *108 West Phil-Elena Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119*.

A North American record of the Bristle-thighed Curlew outside Alaska.—On 31 May 1969 a male Bristle-thighed Curlew, *Numenius tahitiensis* was collected at Grant Bay on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, some 25 miles southeast of Cape Scott. The bird (whose skin is now in the British Columbia Provincial Museum, Victoria) was alone and feeding actively on the beach during the evening of its arrival and the next morning. It was in good flesh but with very little fat. The testes were moderately well-developed, being 10 and 6 mm long. So far as I can determine this is the first North American record of the species other than from its migratory and breeding area in Alaska over 1,500 miles to the northwest of where the above specimen was collected.—FRANK RICHARDSON, *Department of Zoology and Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105*.