

The under wing-coverts on both sides, remiges (except as noted above), tail, head, and remainder of body are normally female in appearance. The bird was sexed as a female and is of female size. The plumage is exceedingly worn for the season, and I do not find any trace of molt.

Although at least eighteen instances of gynandromorphism are on record for cage birds and domestic fowls, I am not aware of more than one published occurrence among wild birds.<sup>1</sup> There are, however, several cases of false hermaphroditism in wild birds, of the type in which complete male plumage is combined with female sex organs.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

**Albino Ring-Neck Pheasant.**—On November 17, 1934, an albino, adult male, Ring-neck Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus torquatus*) was shot in Logan County, Ohio, by Mr. Victor Snyder, of Jefferson, Ohio. He possesses the mounted specimen.

The eye color was pinkish. The feathers were white throughout. The bill and feet were light. The bird was equal in size to other Pheasants. The featherless tract upon each cheek was light red.—JOHN M. VASICEK, 10605 Lamontier Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

**The Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*) near Boston, Massachusetts, with Remarks on its Recognition in Winter Plumage.**—On the afternoon of August 23, 1932, Mr. John H. Conkey, secretary of the Nuttall Club, and I proceeded to Squantum, where there were some flats and certain pools, which at high tide, were full of shore-birds. We found a marvellous gathering of no less than seventeen species. One great flock contained nearly all the larger species, and over an hour was devoted to the careful scrutiny of this flock. Finally one bird, a stranger, was picked out among the adjacent Greater and Lesser Yellow-legs and Willets. The body was just a tick shorter than that of the Greater Yellow-legs, the bill and legs noticeably shorter; in these respects, however, distinctly larger than the Lesser Yellow-legs. The general color was a sandy or pale brownish gray above, and appeared absolutely uniform at a distance, very different from the dark grey speckled with white of the Yellow-legs. In the uniform unmarked appearance, it resembled adjacent Willets, but the *sandy* shade was quite different from the stone or ash grey shade of the latter. At closer range it was apparent that the bird was not quite uniform above; the feathers of the back, scapulars and tertials were faintly but obviously margined with paler. The underparts were practically uniform white, with no markings on flanks and sides. Very striking were the *olive green* legs and the bill, *yellow for the basal half and black terminally*. At the time I supposed I was looking at a Ruff, and an examination of specimens later in the evening at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy confirmed this opinion.

The observation was not reported at the time, as I was not previously acquainted with the Ruff in life, and as my field experience increases, I attach less and less importance to sight records of accidental visitants, including my own. I now, however, venture to report the bird on the following grounds (1) no less than 11 specimens have already been collected in New England, so that the occasional occurrence of the species is amply validated (2) I have just returned from a week-end on the coast of Norfolk, England, where Mr. B. W. Tucker of the University Museum at Oxford and I were, among other things, looking for early shore-birds. One of these was a female Ruff in winter plumage, and the moment I laid eyes on the bird, it was obvious that it was the exact duplicate of the bird I saw very much better and closer at Squantum. It remains only to add that other winter plumages of the Ruff have

<sup>1</sup>C. H. Townsend, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, VII, no. 3, July, 1882, p. 181.