

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 Variations in temperature did not appear greatly to affect dying weights (unpublished).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