White-tailed Tropic-bird, an addition to the Philippine avifauna.—On 1 February 1968 fishermen caught a White-tailed Tropic-bird on the waters offshore from Dumaguete City, Negros Island, Philippines. The bird was apparently exhausted, as it did not try to fly when its captors approached.

Through the courtesy of Prof. Angel C. Alcala the bird is now preserved as a skin in the Brodkorb collection at the University of Florida. It is a female with the dorsal barring of a juvenal. The restricted amount of black on the primaries and the small size make it referable to the subspecies that breeds in Micronesia, *Phaëthon lepturus dorotheae* Mathews. Its measurements (wing 254, exposed culmen 46, tarsus 19.5 mm) agree with those of Micronesian birds given by Rollin H. Baker (Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., 3: 73, 1951).

None of the standard works on Philippine birds mentions any of the three species of tropic-birds, so the family Phaëthontidae is apparently new to the avifauna of the archipelago.—Pierce Brodkorb, *Department of Zoology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32601*, Rodolfo B. Gonzalez, and Domingo Empeso, *Department of Biology, Silliman University, Dumaguete City, Negros, Philippines.*

Survival of Ruffed Grouse eggs after 24-hour abandonment.—During the course of a research project conducted near Amherst, Massachusetts, a female Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) was equipped with a 20-g radio transmitter package on 29 January 1968. Approximately 96 days later (3 May) she began incubation of a clutch of 13 eggs. It was then apparent that the transmitter power cell had to be replaced and at 10:00 on 11 May the hen was trapped on its nest and a fresh radio package was attached. The hen was released at the nest site 1 hour later and flew off some distance.

At 15:00 on the same day the hen was not at the nest. At 08:30 on 12 May the nest was checked and again the female was not present. At 10:30 on the same morning, another nest check was made and this time the female was located approximately 400 yards from the nest under a hemlock tree. We then concluded that the nest had been abandoned. The eggs were placed in an incubator at the University of Massachusetts at 11:00 on 12 May. When collected the nest and eggs were rain soaked.

During the period of abandonment the eggs had been exposed to 24 hours of variable weather conditions. On 11 May at 12:00 it was sunny and 74°F; at midnight it was 50°F and raining lightly. The temperature remained constant at 50°F to noon on 12 May when 0.95 inches of rain had accumulated.

On 14 May the eggs were candled and embryonic body movement could be seen in all 13. On 28 May the entire clutch hatched. By day 11 after hatching 6 of the 13 chicks had died. The remainder (54 per cent) were alive and in apparent good health at the end of July.

Hatchability and survival in this brood did not differ significantly from those of three other grouse clutches collected at the same time and incubated and raised under identical conditions. In the latter cases, hatchability was 100, 86, and 73 per cent and survivability was 50, 67, and 62 per cent respectively through the end of July.

The case described here is interesting in that numerous comments in the literature point out that factors of weather, particularly temperature and rain, when operative during late spring may adversely affect productivity of Ruffed Grouse populations.—Richard S. Stott and R. B. Brander, *Department of Forestry & Wildlife Management, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.*