of the A.O.U. Check-list (1931) listed the species as casual in Florida, but I do not know if that referred to Evermann's sight record or some other record. F. M. Weston (*Bull. Tall Timbers Research Station*, No. 5, 1965; p. 35) recently straightened out the confusion surrounding Evermann's sight record and mentioned several sight records of the species in extreme western Florida on the northern Gulf coast. H. M. Stevenson (*Audubon Field Notes*, 12:273, 1958) mentioned an individual sighted at Haulover Canal Bridge on 3 December 1957. There is no other record for the Atlantic coast of Florida.

During the winter of 1967 I learned that a male Harlequin Duck in nuptial plumage had been seen at Matanzas Inlet, Florida. Knowing that there was no preserved specimen from Florida or the southeastern Atlantic coast south of South Carolina (A.O.U. Check-list, 1957), I thought it worthwhile to secure the specimen and did so on 21 February 1967. The specimen was taken near the line separating St. Johns and Flagler counties. The specimen is No. 1666b in the Florida State University collection at Tallahassee.—LOVETT E. WILLIAMS, JR., *Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Wildlife Research Projects Office, Gainesville, Florida, 24 October 1967.*

Some observations of social hierarchy in the wild Turkey.—The author observed two instances of social dominance in a flock of 35 wild Turkey hens (*Meleagris gallopavo*) at 5:00 PM 24 December and 8:35 AM 25 December 1966 on the Wesley DeGrodt Ranch in Medina County, Texas. I was with one of Mr. DeGrodt's deer hunters in a blind located 25 yards from a feeding station baited by casting whole kernel corn on the ground under a motte of live oak trees (*Quercus virginiana*).

The Turkeys came in to the feeding station on a dead run on the first afternoon and immediately began scratching among the leaves to feed on the corn. From the size of the birds, they appeared to be all adults; however, the young-of-the-year were probably full grown by this time. Two of the hens had visible beards that enabled me to distinguish them from all the other hens at all times. One had a beard that I estimated to be about 8 inches long because it almost touched the ground as the hen bent over to eat. The other hen's beard I estimated to be about 5 inches long. Neither of the beards was as heavy as that of a gobbler's beard of comparable length. The birds were identified as hens on the basis of their buff-tipped breast feathers.

The hen with the longest beard was definitely the Number 1 bird in the order of dominance over all the other hens with which she came in contact during the course of these observations. The birds were observed feeding the first day for 24 minutes. Neither of the bearded hens led the flock into the feeding area but were close to the last to arrive. The birds fed very actively during the entire period they spent at the feeding station. None of the Turkeys seemed to be aware of our presence in the well-concealed blind 25 yards away, although at least some of the birds constantly had their heads up surveying their surroundings.

The Number 1 bird showed very aggressive behavior toward all other hens that were in her way as she wandered around over the feeding area. She displayed two types of behavior with seemingly no preference for either. One type could be best described as the "peck" in that she merely pecked at the less dominant bird with her beak. The other was the "running lunge" during which she would move quickly toward the offender and lunge with her body at this offender. All birds she confronted in this way hastily began to get out of her way, including the hen with the shorter beard. This second

bird in turn seemed to be dominant over all the other hens except Number 1 and displayed the same types of aggressive behavior as did Number 1.

The hen with the longest beard was the last Turkey to leave the area after the morning feeding. The Turkeys left the area in a follow-the-leader style with the Number 2 hen about half way back in the line. The Number 1 hen stayed until the rest of the Turkeys were almost 40 yards away, and then she ran to them and took a place at the end of the line until they disappeared into the brush about 75 yards away.—SAMUEL L. BEASOM, *Department of Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, 27 September 1967.*

The Whooping Crane from the lower Pleistocene of Arizona.—While studying the avian fossils in the Frick Collection, American Museum of Natural History, I discovered the proximal end of a left tarsometatarsus (A.M.N.H., F:A.M. No. 8410) of a Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*). The fossil was collected in 1939 by Mr. Ted Galusha from lower Pleistocene deposits in Arizona; the locality data are as follows: Dry Mountain locality, San Simon Valley, 20 miles east of Safford, Graham Co., Arizona.

The Whooping Crane has not been recorded from fossil deposits in southwestern United States including Arizona (Brodkorb, *Bull. Florida State Mus.*, 11:153, 1967), the nearest locality previously reported being the Rancho La Brea tar pits of southern California (Howard, *Condor*, 32:84, 1930). The fossil tarsometatarsus further documents the once wide distribution of this species.

Measurements.—Transverse breadth (external to internal) across cotylae 28.0 mm.

I am grateful to Dr. Malcolm C. McKenna for allowing me to report on this specimen; to Dr. Richard Tedford for his help with stratigraphy; and to the authorities of the Division of Birds, United States National Museum, and the Department of Ornithology, American Museum of Natural History, for allowing me the use of their collections.—JOEL CRACRAFT, *Department of Biological Sciences, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, 13 October 1967.*

Bar-tailed Godwit from Alaska recovered in New Zealand.—Mr. Frank H. Rowson of Kati Kati, Bay of Plenty (North Island), New Zealand, found the skeleton of a banded Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) at the mouth of the Tawanga-Harkoin River on 28 October 1967. The bird had been banded by DeLong on St. George Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 31 May 1966. The distance between St. George and the Bay of Plenty, following the Great Circle Route, is 5,288 nautical miles. This is the first recovery of a Bar-tailed Godwit banded in North America and one of the longest over-water movements on record for any species of bird.

The Bar-tailed Godwit had been previously recorded only as a casual visitant to the Pribilof Islands (Kenyon and Phillips, *Auk*, 82:624–635, 1965). The species was not recognized by island residents when it began arriving in sizeable numbers on 29 May 1966. By 30 May there were an estimated 300 godwits on St. George. On 31 May the birds were feeding persistently and a rocket net (Thompson and DeLong, 1967. *Bird-Banding*, 38:214–218) was set. It was camouflaged with moss and lichens torn from the earth in front of the net. After an hour's futile attempt to herd the birds toward the net, two birds discovered the disturbed area and began feeding actively. The rest soon followed, and when the net (70 ft × 35 ft) was launched, 113 birds were trapped and only seven escaped. Size No. 5 bands were used; these were large and had to be overlapped and crimped. This species is normally banded with size No. 3 (male) and