

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