

## FOOTNOTES

\* Quoted from Dr. Archey.

- (1) I measure the narrowest point of a shaft, which enables broken bones to be compared, but when the measurement is taken in the middle of a shaft, as by Dr. Archey, there is usually little, if any, significant difference.
- (2) Shaft broken by shot-gun pellet, but joined.
- (3) Shaft broken and healed before death of bird.
- (4) Ditto.
- (5) These figures were probably accidentally transposed in Dr. Archey's list. I have yet to see a radius in which the proximal end is smaller than the distal.
- (6) The bone is very worn at the extremities.
- (7) The bracketted measurements are taken across the anterior surface. Those given by Dr. Archey, and the first ones in my list, are taken diagonally across the head.
- (7) Dr. Archey's measurement is 2.38 c.m. I cannot get this measurement.

## REFERENCES

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- WHITTELL, H. M., and SERVENTY, D. L., 1948: *A Systematic List of the Birds of Western Australia*. Perth, pp. 17-18.

I have included in the Bibliography some references which I have consulted, but which are not cited in the text.



## SHORT NOTE

## TEREK SANDPIPER AT MANAWATU ESTUARY

To the considerable list of transequatorial migrants recorded at Manawatu estuary may now be added the Terek Sandpiper (*Xenus cinereus*). An individual of this species was seen there on 29/1/66 and 27/2/66 during the only visits to the estuary which the writer made in the summer of 1965-66, and it was also seen, on the latter date, by a party of Wildlife Branch officers, including B. D. Bell. It was a very active bird, particularly on the first occasion, and associated primarily with Banded Dotterels, occasionally with Golden Plovers.

This record extends further southward the known range of this species.

— M. J. IMBER

[At least five Terek Sandpipers are known to have been in New Zealand during the summer of 1965-66. They were widely scattered and the dates overlap. Two spent that summer on the Karaka coast of Manukau Harbour and one on the Miranda coast of the Firth of Thames. On 12/2/66 one was watched by J. C. Davenport in the Ahuriri estuary, Napier. — Ed.]