Hermitage on 30 November, but no Fantails were seen. On the other hand, a report from Mount Algidus claimed that there were many fewer Tomtits, Fantails and Riflemen since the storm.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are particularly grateful to Dr. Norman Adams for providing transport and for guiding us through the district. Officers of the Department of Agriculture supplied observations on the effects of the storm on birds, and we are grateful to them and to the several runholders who gave information and permission for us to search for dead birds around their gardens and out-buildings. We wish to thank Mr. J. G. Hughes, of the Tussock Grasslands and Mountain Lands Institute, for making available the completed questionnaires concerning the effects of the storm. Finally, Drs., J. A. Gibb and J. E. C. Flux and Mr. R. H. Taylor, of Animal Ecology Division, made helpful comments on an earlier draft of this paper.

REFERENCES

DE LISLE, J. F., 1969: The Climate and Weather. pp. 68-76 in **The Natural History of Canterbury.** Ed. G. A. Knox. A. H. & A. W. Reed, Wellington.

HUGHES, J. G., 1969. The Snow of November 1967. Tussock Grasslands and Mountain Lands Inst. Rev. 16: 48-83.

JEHL, J. R.; HUSSELL, D. J. T., 1966. Effects of Weather on Reproductive Success of Birds at Churchill, Manitoba. Arctic 19 (2): 185-91.

STEAD, E. F., 1927. The Native and Introduced Birds of Canterbury. pp. 204-25 in Natural History of Canterbury. Eds. R. Speight, A. Wall and R. M. Laing. Simpson and Williams, Christchurch.

SHORT NOTE

----- ***** -----

PUMICE COLLECTING BY A BANDED DOTTEREL

While staying at Port Waikato for ten days in November 1968, I discovered a nest of a Banded Dotterel (Charadrius bicinctus) early on the morning of 14/11/68. During that day a hide was moved in stages to a final position of some 10 feet from the nest. When my companion had left, the female immediately returned and settled onto the eggs. She seemed restless though, and after some minutes stood up and moved slowly away picking up chips of pumice and 'throwing them over her shoulder' as it were, in the direction of the nest. She went for a distance of some 6-9 feet and then immediately returned to the nest where she sat; and stretching out, picked up all the chips that had fallen near the nest. These she tucked under her. When she had collected all she could reach without actually getting up, she then repeated the process. At no time did she pick up pumice chips on her way back but would collect only those within reach from a sitting position. The nest at this stage had only two eggs and a third had been added by 16/11/68.

During my stay at Port Waikato I also observed a Red-necked Stint (Calidris ruficollis) feeding on the estuary near two Banded Dotterels. From a perusal of the literature it would appear that this is the first record for Port Waikato.

— DON. W. HADDEN