to several benefices. On the recommendation of Laud he was appointed one of the royal chaplains in 1631, and was a favourite preacher with the king, who made him regius professor of divinity at Oxford in 1642. The Civil War kept him from entering the office till 1646; and in 1648 he was ejected by the Parliamentary visitors. He recovered his position at the Restoration, was moderator at the Savoy Conference, 1661, and was promoted to the bishopric of Lincoln. He died two years later on the 29th of January 1663.

His most celebrated work is his *Cases of Conscience,* deliberate judgments upon points of morality submitted to him. They are distinguished by moral integrity, good sense and learning. His practice as a college lecturer in logic is better evidenced by these “ cases ” than by his *Compendium of Logic,* first published in 1618. A complete edition of Sanderson’s works (6 vols.) was edited by William Jacobson in 1854. It includes the *Life* by Izaak Walton, revised and enlarged.

SANDFORD, JOHN DE (d. 1294), archbishop of Dublin, was probably an illegitimate son of the baronial leader, Gilbert Basset (d. 1241), or of his brother Fulk Basset, bishop of London from 1241 until his death in 1259, a prelate who was prominent during the troubles of Henry III.’s reign. John was a nephew of Sir Philip Basset (d. 1271), the justiciar. He first appears as an official of Henry III. in Ireland and of Edward I. in both England and Ireland; he was appointed dean of St Patrick’s, Dublin, in 1275. In 1284 he was chosen archbishop of Dublin in succes- sion to John of Darlington; some, however, objected to this choice and Sandford resigned his claim; but was elected a second time while he was in Rome, and returning to Ireland was allowed to take up the office. In 1288, during a time of great con­fusion, the archbishop acted as governor of Ireland. In 1290 he resigned and returned to England. Sandford served Edward I. in the great case over the succession to the Scottish throne in 1292 and also as an envoy to the German king, Adolph of Nassau, and the princes of the Empire. On his return from Germany he died at Yarmouth on the 2nd of October 1294.

Sandford’s elder brother, Fulk (d. 1271), was also archbishop of Dublin. He is called Fulk de Sandford and also Fulk Basset owing to his relationship to the Bassets. Having been arch­deacon of Middlesex and treasurer and chancellor of St Paul’s Cathedral, London, he was appointed archbishop of Duhlin by Pope Alexander IV. in 1256. He took some slight part in the government of Ireland under Henry III. and died at Finglas on the 4th of May 1271.

SANDGATE, a watering-place of Kent, England, on the S.E. coast, 1½ m. W. of Folkestone, on the South-Eastern & Chatham railway. Pop. of urban district (1901) 2023. It is connected with Hythe, 3 m. W., by a tramway belonging to the railway company. It is included in the parliamentary borough of Hythe. Sandgate Castle was built by Henry VIII., but on the formation of a camp here in 1806 it was considerably altered. The camp of Shorncliffe lies N. of the town on a plateau.

SAND-GROUSE, the name@@1 by which are commonly known the members of a small group of birds frequenting sandy tracts, and having their feet more or less clothed with feathers after the fashion of grouse (*q.v.*), to which they were originally thought to be closely allied ; the species first described were by the earlier systematists invariably referred to the genus *Tetrao.* Their separation therefrom is due to C. J. Temminck, who made for them a distinct genus which he called *Pterocles.@@2* Further investigation of the osteology and pterylosis of the sand-grouse revealed still greater divergence from the normal Gallinae (to which the true grouse belong), as well as several curious resemblances to the pigeons; and in the Zoological Society’s *Proceed­ings* for 1868 (p. 303) T. H. Huxley proposed to regard them, under the name of Pteroclomorphae, as forming a group equivalent to the Alectoromorphae and Peristeromorphae. They are now

generally regarded as forming a separate sub-order *Pterocles* of Charadriiform birds, allied to pigeons (see Birds).

The Pteroclidae consist of two genera—*Pterocles,* with about fifteen species, and *Syrrhaptes,* with two. Of the former, two species inhabit Europe, *P. arenarius,* the sand-grouse proper, and that which is usually called *P. alchata,* the pin-tailed sand-grouse. The European range of the first is practically limited to Portugal, Spain and S. Russia, while the second inhabits also the S. of France, where it is generally known by its Catalan name of *Ganga,* or locally as *Grandaulo,* or, strange to say, *Perdrix d'Angleterre.* Both species are also abundant in Barbary, and have been believed to extend E. through Asia to India, in most parts of which country they seem to be only winter-visitants; but in 1880 M. Bogdanow pointed out to the Academy of St Petersburg *(Bulletin,* xxvii. 164) a slight difference of coloration between eastern and western examples of what had hitherto passed as *P. atchata;* analogy would suggest that a similar difference might be found in examples of *P. arenarius.* fndia, moreover, possesses five other species of *Pterocles,* of which, however, only one, *P. fasciatus,* is peculiar to Asia, while the others inhabit Africa as well, and all the remaining species belong to the Ethiopian region—one, *P. personatus,* being peculiar to Madagascar, and four occurring in or on the borders of the Cape Colony.

The genus *Syrrhaptes,* though in general appearance resembling *Pterocles,* has a conformation of foot quite unique among birds, the three anterior toes being encased in a common “ podotheca,” which is clothed to the claws with hairy feathers, so as to look much like a fingerless glove. The hind toe is wanting. The two species of *Syrrhaptes* are 5. *tibetanus—*the largest sand-grouse known—in- habiting the country whence its trivial name is derived, and *S. paradoxus,* ranging from N. China across Central Asia to the confines of Europe, which it occasionally invades. Though its attempts at colonization in the extreme W. have failed, it would seem to have established itself in the neighbourhood of Astrakhan *(Ibis,* 1882, p. 220). It appears to be the “ Barguerlac ” of Marco Polo (ed. Yule, i. p. 239); and the “ Loung-Kio ” or “ Dragon’s Foot,” so unscientifically described by the Abbé Hue *(Souvenirs d'un Voyage dans la Tartarie,* i. p. 244), can scarcely be anything else than this bird.

The sand-grouse assimilates in general colour to that of the ground, being above of a dull ochreous hue, more or less barred or mottled by darker shades, while beneath it is frequently varied by belts of deep brown intensifying into black. Lighter tints are, however, exhibited by some species and streaks or edgings of an almost pure white relieve the prevailing sandy or fawn-coloured hues that especially characterize the group. The sexes seem always to differ in plumage, that of the male being the brightest and most diversified. The expression is decidedly dove-like, and so is the form of the body, the long wings contributing also to that effect, so that among Anglo-Indians these birds are commonly known as “ rock-pigeons.” The long wings, the outermost primary of which in *Syrrhaptes* has its shaft produced into an attenuated filament, are in all the species worked by ex- ceedingly powerful muscles, and in several forms the middle rectrices are likewise protracted and pointed, so as to give to their wearers the name of Pin-tailed Sand-Grouse.@@3 The nest is a shallow hole in the sand. Three seems to be the regular complement of eggs, but there are writers who declare that the full number in some species is four. These eggs are almost cylindrical in the middle and nearly alike at each end, and are of a pale earthy colour, spotted, blotched or marbled with darker shades, the markings being of two kinds, one superficial and the other more deeply seated in the shell. The young are hatched fully clothed in down *(P.Z.S.,* 1866, pl. ix. fig. 2), and appear to be capable of locomotion soon after birth. The remains of an extinct species of *Pterocles, P. sepultus,* intermediate apparently between *P. alchata* and *P. gutturalis,* have been recognized in the Miocene caves of the Allier by A. Milne-Edwards *(Ois. foss. de la France,* p. 294, pl. clxi., figs. 1-9); and, in addition to the other authorities on this very interesting group of birds already cited, reference may be made to D. G. Elliot’s “ Study ” of the Family *(P.Z.S.,* 1878, pp. 233-264) and H. F. Gadow, “ On Certain Points in the Anatomy of *Pterocles ”* (*op.* cit., 1882, pp. 312-332). (A. N.)

SANDHURST, a town in the Wokingham parliamentary division of Berkshire, England, 9 m. N. of Aldershot. Pop. (1901) 2386. Two miles south-east of the town, near the villages of Cambridge Town and York Town, and the railway stations of Blackwater and Camberley on the South-Eastern and Chatham and South-Western lines, is the Sandhurst Royal Military College. It was settled here in 1812, having been already removed by its founder, the duke of York, from High Wycombe, where it was opened in 1799, to Great Marlow in 1802. It stands in beautiful grounds, which contain a large lake. Wellington College station on the South-Eastern branch line to Reading, near Sandhurst itself, serves Wellington College, one of the principal modem public schools of England, founded in memory

@@@1 It seems to have been first used by J. Latham in 1783 *(Synopsis,* iv. p. 751) as the direct translation of the name *Tetrao arenarius* given by Pallas.

@@@2 He states that he published this name in 1809; but hitherto research has failed to find it used until 1815.

@@@3 These were separated by Bonaparte *(Comptes rendus,* xlii. p. 880) as a distinct genus, *Pteroclurus,* which later authors have justly seen no reason to adopt.