

The six Wood Duck eggs were much warmer than air temperature, and because this was an incomplete clutch, it was obvious that they had not been incubated by a Wood Duck.

It was not possible for us to inspect this box again until June 16. Then we found that one of the Wood Duck eggs had evidently hatched and one egg was infertile, while there were no traces of the remaining eggs. We believed that one egg had hatched or nearly hatched for we found the skull and vertebrae of one duckling.

We believe that the Sparrow Hawk that displayed this strong brooding instinct was an individual whose eggs had been destroyed in a nesting box about one mile from the above place. We knew of no other nesting Sparrow Hawk female in the entire region.—FRANK C. BELLROSE, JR., AND JESSOP B. LOW, *Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois.*

***Riccordia ricordii* seen at Miami, Florida.**—At Matheson Hammock County Park on October 20, 1943, I had the rare privilege of finding a hummingbird which does not appear on the A.O.U. Check-List for North America. The bird was seen on other occasions by myself and others as listed below. Through the kindness of Dr. Frank M. Chapman, to whom I had the pleasure of showing this bird, careful descriptions from field observations were sent to Dr. John T. Zimmer, Curator of Birds at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. Dr. Zimmer decided that the Cuban Emerald Hummer, *Riccordia ricordii ricordii*, or an allied race, most nearly fitted our descriptions, and very kindly sent Dr. Chapman a skin of that species. The skin was examined by all who had seen the living bird, and all agreed that it was the same species. A. H. Evans, 'Birds' (1909), refers to the genus *Sporadinus* (= *Riccordia*) as inhabiting Florida, the Bahamas, and the Greater Antilles. Cory, 'Birds of the Bahamas,' describes *Sporadinus ricordi* (= *Riccordia r. bracei*). From the estimated depth of fork in the tail of the bird as observed, this writer would place the bird in the Cuban subspecies. However, it appears impossible definitely to identify the subspecies of *Riccordia* in the field. Such identification must wait upon the collection of a specimen. In the meantime a definite sight record of the species *Riccordia ricordii* has been made in the United States. The writer wishes to extend his sincere thanks to Dr. Chapman and Dr. Zimmer for their help in making the identification.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

October 20, 1943	Stimson	perched and in flight in the sun
October 21, 1943	Stimson	five observations in sunlight
October 23, 1943	A. J. Dietrich, R. Woodmansee, and Stimson	perched and in flight in sun and shade
October 24, 1943	Woodmansee	
October 25, 1943	Dr. Frank M. Chapman and Stimson	perched on cloudy day
October 27, 1943	Dietrich	
October 30, 1943	Dietrich, Woodmansee, and Stimson	
November 13, 1943	Dietrich, Woodmansee, and Stimson	perched in shade.

LOUIS ALBERT STIMSON, *Miami, Florida*

Wilson's Phalarope in Virginia.—On September 17, 1942, a Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*) was observed on the sand flats of the Fish and Wildlife Service