

resident in this locality. I have a specimen in my collection which I shot on March 15th, 1883 and mounted at the time. It is apparently a female bird and is still in a fairly good state of preservation.

"The latest one was brought to me on January 16th, 1931 but I did not mount it for the reason that it had a broken wing, had been in captivity for several weeks and its plumage was so badly frayed and damaged that it was unfit for preservation. The mounted specimen referred to above was killed in Fort Covington, the latter one in the adjoining town of Westville, N. Y."

At my solicitation, subsequent to writing the above, Dr. Macartney thoroughly substantiated this information by a complete re-check of his notes.

Following the publication of my note on the Great Gray Owl (*loc. cit.*), Mr. W. A. Dence, Assistant Director of the Roosevelt Wildlife Forest Experiment Station in Syracuse, New York, wrote me in part as follows:

"We have a specimen of this owl in our Museum that we obtained from Mr. Clock of Canastota. This is included in the group of owls as shown on page 92 of volume 6, number 1 of our Wildlife Bulletin [1931]. Reference is also made to it on page 94 of the same bulletin."

The "group of owls" mentioned by Dr. Dence is a photographic reproduction of 19 mounted raptorial birds, mostly Snowy Owls (Plate 3 of the above-noted publication). The descriptive caption reads in part: "Group of winter birds of prey taken in Madison County [New York] during the winter of 1926-1927 and mounted by P. E. Clock, Taxidermist of Canastota . . ." The specimen of Great Gray Owl in question was in the collection of Mr. Clock when the photograph was taken in 1927. Some time later, as indicated by Mr. Dence, the specimen was acquired by the Roosevelt Station. Recently, Mr. C. J. Spiker, author of the Bulletin, supplied me with the more definite information that this owl was taken by a farmer near Canastota, exact date unknown, but "prior to 1927." This statement, together with that on page 94 of the Bulletin would place the taking of the specimen at some time between 1922 and 1927.

In addition to reporting for the first time two additional specimens of Great Gray Owl taken in Franklin County, New York, and to delimiting the time of taking of the heretofore reported Madison County specimen, I should call attention to the omission from my 1938 note in the Auk of Dr. C. P. Alexander's two specimens of this owl taken in Fulton County, New York, one on November 15, 1906, the other December 16, 1906 (*Oologist*, 24, 187, 1907).

Two hitherto unreported New York State records for Richardson's Owl also have been furnished me by Dr. Macartney who, in the letter mentioned earlier in this note, wrote in part:

"It may be of interest to you to know that I killed a Richardson's Owl in the winter of 1878. This specimen was shot up so badly that I only preserved the head, knowing it to be rare . . ." On January 19, 1916 "I secured another owl and wrote in to the Museum of Natural History in New York City asking if they knew of anyone who could use this frozen specimen and got a prompt request that I send this one in, which I did."

Dr. John T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History informs me that this latter individual taken at Fort Covington, New York, is a female bearing Museum No. 129290.—DAYTON STONER, *New York State Museum, Albany, New York.*

**Rivoli's Hummingbird (*Eugenes fulgens*) in Colorado.**—In the summer of 1942, I received a letter from George J. Bailey, an attorney at Walden, Colorado, regarding records for this state of the above species, as follows:

"Will you let me know whether there is a Colorado record for Rivoli's Hummingbirds? The books I have available do not list one for Colorado.

"The reason I inquire is that there has been a male Rivoli here since June 30th. It first showed up at the Francis P. Murphy ranch near Spicer on June 30th. He maintains feeding stations for hummingbirds. My place is about two miles from the Murphy ranch and I have been feeding hummingbirds since 1929. The bird came to my place July 3rd and has been there two or three times a day each day since. It seems to go back and forth between the two places.

"Although this bird is quite shy it does feed out of bottles in which we have syrup and we have had ample opportunity for observation. The Broad-tail and Rufous Hummingbirds pay no attention whatever to my wife and me and as we feed as high as three quarts of syrup a day we estimate that we are feeding as many as 100 birds a day, probably more. There is no possibility of confusion, as we are thoroughly familiar with our regular birds.

"The large size, green gorget, white eye marks, purple top of head, all mark the bird. For some reason the feathers on the top of the head are usually about half erect."

Inasmuch as this seemed a very unusual record, I arranged to visit Mr. Bailey's summer cabin near Spicer, Jackson County. On July 19, Fred G. Brandenburg and I visited the Murphys and they reported the stranger had appeared in the morning, but had not been seen for some hours. We then travelled on to the Bailey cabin in a grove of aspens, at an elevation of 8,700 feet, where the feeding station of a dozen or more vials of sweetened water was maintained.

There were numerous Broad-tailed Hummingbirds (*Selasphorus p. platycercus*) and a few Rufous (*Selasphorus rufus*) hovering over the bottles, but the Rivoli's was conspicuously absent. The Baileys reported the large hummer had last been seen at eight the evening before, and that it was wild and did not remain long. While we were in the cabin looking over Mrs. Bailey's excellently kept notes of the birds of the vicinity of her summer home, Mr. Bailey reported the hummer had returned. Brandenburg and I examined it with binoculars at fifteen feet and I jotted down the following description: One half or more larger than the Broad-tails which were near at the time. Large size particularly noticeable, reminding one of tropical forms. Green gorget repeatedly flashed conspicuously; head and breast dark; conspicuous white spot behind the eye, and white line running from the corner of the mouth, seemingly along the gorget. Tips of wings seem to come to tip of tail. Bird did not hover, and feed while flying but instead rested on lip of cup.

The bird remained in the vicinity for about five weeks and did not return the following season. I have hesitated to publish such an unusual occurrence on the basis of an observation only, but I feel there can be no doubt about the identification.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado.*

**The Greenland Wheatear in Luce County, Michigan.**—On October 7, 1943, a bird flew past me at a distance of not over 20 feet as I was about to depart from one of my bird-banding stations at my home a mile and a half nearly due south of McMullan, Luce County, Michigan. When in flight, the black and white plumage was plainly noted, and I was sure that it was a bird new to me. It alighted on a post at the east side of the garden and at a distance of not over 75 feet from me where I studied it for a few minutes with my 7-power Mirakel glass. Among the colors noted were a black line through the eyes, black on the primaries with light color on the outer edges, white rump, end of tail black, with basal two-thirds white, and under parts buffy. These markings proved this bird to be a Greenland Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa*), the first of this species that I have ever seen. These colors agreed with those given for this species by Frank M. Chapman in his 'Birds of Eastern