

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

Refuge, Back Bay, Virginia, by Mrs. C. A. Barefield, Mrs. Colgate Darden, Jr., H. A. Bailey, Manager of the Refuge, and myself. It was feeding at the edge of the water in the cove opposite Cedar Island. The flats at this place were covered with water to the depth of one or two inches. The phalarope attracted our attention by its exquisitely dainty head and neck and its dazzlingly white breast and under parts. The legs appeared conspicuously yellow, the bill fine and apparently at least as long as the width of the head. As the phalarope fed we saw it whirl completely around in a circle, very fast; also it dabbed from side to side. At no time did we see it swimming in the water. Because of the noticeably clear yellow of the legs we did not think it could be confused with anything except the Lesser Yellow-legs, and we had an excellent opportunity to compare it with a group of ten Lesser Yellow-legs and one Greater Yellow-legs, which were feeding not many yards away. We also flushed it to make certain that there was not a noticeable wing-stripe. Later the phalarope joined a group of twelve Pectoral Sandpipers, four White-rumped Sandpipers, and Semipalmated Sandpipers. Mrs. Darden took moving pictures of it, and Dr. J. J. Murray showed a portion of her film to Mr. Ludlow Griscom who confirmed our identification of it as a Wilson's Phalarope. Dr. Murray states that this is an addition to the Virginia bird list, that it is a rare visitor at Cape May, New Jersey, and that there are only a half-dozen North Carolina records.—MRS. A. C. REED, Norfolk, Virginia.

Flamingo on the Texas coast.—There have been many reports of Flamingoes (*Phoenicopterus ruber* Linnaeus) on the coast of Texas, but since these birds might be confused by the layman with the Roseate Spoonbill and since spoonbills are commonly observed on the Texas coast, it has been concluded by ornithologists that there was little proof that a Flamingo had ever been seen in Texas in the natural state. If there are any published records, they are unknown to the writer.

On July 27, 1943, Mr. Fred C. Stark of the San Antonio Zoological Park, Mr. F. F. Dietz of San Antonio, and the writer left Rockport, Texas, on a Game, Fish and Oyster Commission launch. I am indebted to Captain M. B. Mullinax and Mr. Ben A. Earp, who piloted the boat, and other officials of the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission for the privilege of making this trip. The purpose of the trip was to collect young birds for the San Antonio Zoological Park.

While we were cruising along near Carroll Island of the Second Chain of Islands in lower San Antonio Bay, I saw a Flamingo standing in the water near the island. The observation was made through binoculars (Zeiss 8 x 40). I immediately asked Captain Mullinax to stop the boat. Mr. Stark verified the identification and Mr. Earp, who has been a taxidermist for many years and who is acquainted with bird life, also concurred in the identification, as did Mr. Dietz, who is a student of birds. Captain Mullinax was the last to view the bird with the glasses. The men then left the boat and I waded toward the bird, which had not moved from its original position near the marker of the National Audubon Preserve. I was able to approach within 75 feet of the Flamingo before it moved. Then it took several steps, rose, and circled slowly about 50 feet over my head, showing the dark wing markings, with long neck fully extended and legs trailing behind. The bird flew southeastward out of sight towards Matagorda Island. The time spent in observation of the Flamingo was over half an hour. There were hundreds of Roseate Spoonbills standing near which we could make comparison, and there was no possibility of mistaking this red bird with the delicate pink spoonbills.

On the same date a hurricane hit the Texas Coast at Galveston but there was no