

"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

North America': 499, 1912. The state of Michigan is not included in the range of the Greenland Wheatear given in the A. O. U. Check-List, fourth ed.: 202, 1931.

This bird was seen again on Oct. 8 and 9 within 20 rods east and west, and 20 rods north and south of the spot where it was first found. In its feeding habits, it closely resembled the Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), hopping about for short distances and looking for insects when it stopped. But, when on the ground, it was always seen on bare places where no grass was growing, and I did not see it try to get insects by picking into the ground as the Robin does. On Oct. 9, at about 4:30 P. M., I flushed it from a small spot of not over three square feet where dirt had been put a few days before. It flew up to a low branch of an apple tree where I could observe its plumage closely. At 2:00 P. M. the same day, I flushed it from the wheel-tracks of a driveway. It flew up about 12 feet to a martin house where it watched for insects in the manner of the Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis sialis*). It sighted a grasshopper or cricket in the grass not more than 15 feet from the martin house, dropped down and captured it, and ate it after killing it by beating it a few times as the Bluebird does. I did not see it alight on wires during any of these days nor did I hear it give a single note.

The weather was partly cloudy on Oct. 7 and the forenoon of the 9th; the rest of the time was chiefly clear. The temperature was 52° to 73° F. on the 7th; 40° to 73° on the 8th; 37° to 53° on the 9th.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, R. F. D. No. 1, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

Black-billed Cuckoo nesting in Oklahoma.—The fact that Black-billed Cuckoos (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) are considered rare transients in Oklahoma with a few old (1926–1927) breeding records for the northeast corner should make the following observations interesting to many readers. They pertain to a nesting pair found near Oklahoma City in the geographical center of the state, representing an extension of the breeding range 120 miles to the southwest.

One thousand yards north of Lake Overholser, the original city reservoir, is a growth of willow saplings along the east bank of the North Canadian River. While exploring the heart of this willow stand on June 11, 1944, I first discovered a cuckoo's nest three feet from the end of my nose. It was in a willow sapling precisely at eye level and contained a brooding bird. As soon as my eyes fell on the bird, it sprang up from the nest to a perch a dozen feet away, then disappeared. In the nest were four blue-green eggs. I left the vicinity for ten minutes and found a bird on the nest when I returned. As it flew off the nest it displayed a uniform coloration above, with narrow white tips on the rectrices. As it perched, not far from the nest, it emitted a song and then disappeared. About thirty-five minutes later, when I approached the nest for the third time, there was again an adult brooding. Cautiously circling the nest at a radius of about fifteen feet I observed the bird from all directions with 8 × 30-power binoculars. The glossy black bill and a red rim around the eye could clearly be seen.

The nest was about thirty feet from the water's edge and on June 13, when I returned to the area, there was ten inches of water covering the narrow trail that led to the nest, and I could not visit it. Recent showers had caused the river to overflow and the entire growth of willows was standing in flood water. On June 17 when I was able to visit the nest, it contained four pin-feather young with an adult bird brooding. The young were covered with black skin in which sparse gray pin feathers were growing. The remiges were still encased, and, as far as I could tell, the eyelids were still closed. On June 22, the occasion of my next visit, the nest was deserted, with only chipped egg shells remaining in the bottom.