

of *argentatus* in that the tip of the 10th primary is essentially white. However, primary patterns are highly variable, and differences may even be noted between the wings of the same bird. Since the patterns of the supposed parent species are often similar, it is felt that this character is not definitive but may be indicative of relationship.

The color of the orbital ring in gulls has been considered to have taxonomic implication. In this case, the color, chrome-yellow, is neither that of *marinus* (red) nor of five adult *argentatus* examined in life at the same locality during January 1959 (orange or yellow-orange). However, there is some evidence that different populations of *L. a. smithsonianus* may show differences in orbital ring color. In any case, the hybrid was in wintering, not breeding, condition, and, thus, the color of the orbital ring is not of extreme significance.

The color of the legs, too, agrees with neither of the supposed parents. But modifications in leg color of larids in winter are frequent enough that we may consider this bird as a variant.

Miss Helen Hays prepared the sketch of the gull's primary pattern, and Mr. Eugene Eisenmann made many helpful suggestions during the preparation of this paper.—JOSEPH R. JEHL, JR., 385 Grove Street, Clifton, New Jersey.

Rivoli's Hummingbirds in Colorado.—A male Rivoli's Hummingbird (*Eugenes fulgens*) was observed in Jackson County, Colorado, for a period of about five weeks during the summer of 1942. The bird came regularly to feeding bottles placed in an aspen grove at an elevation of 8,700 feet (Bailey, Auk, 62: 631, the only report).

During the summer of 1959 at least one and probably two other birds were observed in Colorado. Mrs. M. F. Shickley of Eldora reported that a female Rivoli's was seen at a feeding bottle at her summer home near Eldora, Boulder County, on 10 July 1959. The following morning the bird appeared again. Patricia Bailey Witherspoon and I were able to take a few photographs of the rare bird. The Shickley's home is on the north slope of an aspen-clad mountain at 8,500 feet elevation. We arrived at 5:30 A.M., 19 July, and Mr. and Mrs. Shickley reported the bird had been active and had been at the bottles several times, even though the early-morning temperature on the feeding station was 4.4° C (40° F). During the next two hours the large-sized, light-colored bird, with the distinctive throat streaks and white spots behind the eye, came in three times, and we were able to secure photographs.

Mrs. Shickley observed the bird at irregular intervals during the next two weeks, and it was last seen on 24 July. On 10 August a neighbor, who also had feeding bottles, reported seeing a large hummer with a bright-green throat once in the morning and again in the evening: "a bird so large which flew so slowly I thought at first it could not be a hummer." Although a careful watch was kept, this bird was not observed again.

Mr. H. B. Allesbrook saw a hummingbird "fully three-fourths of an inch larger than any Broadtails" at his feeding station five miles southwest of Estes Park for two seasons—the bird being last sighted in 1958 on 1 September. On 9 August 1959 the bird, or another, appeared; it was noted three times on 30 August, and on several occasions on 5 and 6 September. The previous week a neighbor, Mrs. John Tutt, had a large hummingbird coming regularly to her feeding bottles. In reporting to us by letter of this strange bird, Mr. Allesbrook referred to it as a

"Blue-throated Hummingbird." But no definite identification was made, and unless future observations prove otherwise, it may be assumed to have been a Rivoli's.

On 11 August Mrs. Shickley again saw a large hummer at her feeder, but the bird was chased away by the pugnacious Rufous Hummingbirds (*Selasphorus rufus*). Two days later, however, a Rivoli's was seen, and noted continuously throughout the rest of the month and during the first two weeks of September. We made several trips and secured additional photographs, but we are not certain that the bird was the same individual noted in July. Certainly it seems likely that at least three large hummingbirds were observed in the Transition Zone of Colorado during the summer of 1959: the female at the Shickley's and the male at the neighbors, and the female observed by Mr. Allesbrook near Estes, 50 air miles away from Eldora. A bird was seen repeatedly at both stations on the same dates, so at least two must have been noted.

Photographs were submitted to ornithologists of the Chicago Natural History Museum, the American Museum of Natural History, and the National Museum who kindly compared specimens in their collections with our pictures. All concurred with our identification.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado.*

Greater and Lesser Scaup Feeding on Dead Gulf Menhaden.—Available studies of stomach contents indicate that mollusks are the favorite food of scaup in coastal waters. Cronan (Auk, 74: 459-468, 1957) analyzed the stomach contents of 119 Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*) and 129 Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*) collected in Connecticut waters from October 1952 to May 1954. Foley and Taber ("Long Island Waterfowl Investigations," P.R. Proj. 52-R, Final Report, New York Cons. Dept., 296 pp., 1952) gave data on 63 Greater and 12 Lesser scaup from the Long Island Sound region. Cottam's summary (USDA Tech. Bull. 643, 140 pp., 1939) of food habit studies of scaup included a large group of Greater Scaup taken on or near Pacific coast oysterbeds (Kubichek, Iowa St. Coll. Journ. Sci., 8: 107-126, 1933). Animal foods were more predominant in the diet of scaup in coastal waters than in fresh waters and Lesser Scaup ate a greater percentage of plant food than Greater Scaup. The most important animal foods were mollusca.

Steele ("The Rise and Decline of the Olympia Oyster," Elma, Washington, Fulco Publ., 126 pp., 1957) noted (p. 73) that the "Blue Bill" was included in ducks feeding on planted seed of the Olympia oyster (*Ostrea lurida*). A patrolman, employed by the Oyster Bay Growers Association from 1914 to 1925, shot ducks on the oysterbeds in Olympia Bay, Washington, to reduce predation. An investigation in 1914 by McAtee (Cf. McKernan, Tartar and Tollefson, Washington Dept. Fisheries Biol. Bull., 49-A: 118-165, 1949) showed that Greater Scaup fed on Olympia oysters, but the estimated quantity eaten by ducks was not enough to contribute significantly to depletion of oysterbeds.

Burleigh ("Georgia Birds," Norman, Univ. Okla. Press, 748 pp., 1958) stated that the Greater Scaup was "noticeably maritime" on the Atlantic coast, where it secured its food, principally mollusks living on the bottom, by diving in offshore waters eight to ten feet deep. Lesser Scaup preferred fresh water and a vegetable diet, although ". . . to some extent such animal food as small fish, tadpoles, small mollusks and water insects are eaten" (p. 154).

The fact that Lesser Scaups, under certain circumstances, are scavengers is reported by Kortright ("The Ducks, Geese, and Swans of North America," Wash-