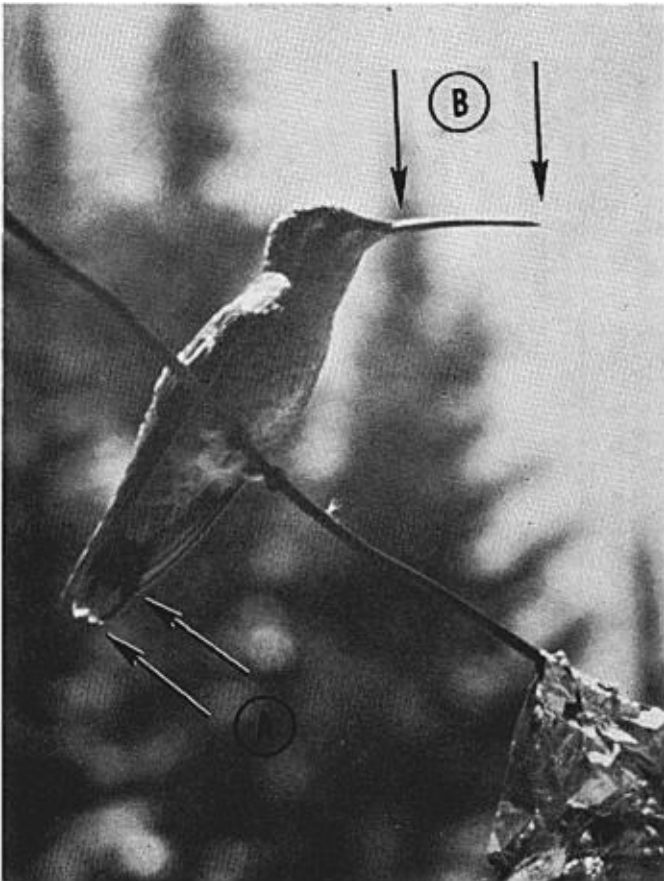


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—KENNETH C. PARKES, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.*

**Additional Evidence of Rivoli's Hummingbird in Colorado.**—A. M. Bailey has reported (*Auk*, 62: 630-631, 1945; 77: 345-346, 1960) the occurrence of Rivoli's Hummingbird (*Eugenes fulgens*) in Colorado during the summers of 1942 and 1959. In the summer of 1961 a single female of this species was observed by the senior author for 11 consecutive days at the Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory, which is located in the Elk Mountains at an elevation of 3,160 meters (9,500 feet) in Gunnison County, Colorado, 14 km (nine miles) north of Crested Butte.



**Figure 1.** *Eugenes fulgens* ♀. Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory, Gunnison County, Colorado. (Photographed 27 July 1961 by William K. Baker.)

The bird first appeared at a sugar-water feeder on 25 July and was last seen on 4 August although an effort was made to locate her in the vicinity for approximately a month after this date. Trips to the feeder were made at about half-hour intervals; however, for each trip only a few seconds were spent in feeding and resting on the perch attached to the food supply. When observed she was much more shy than the Rufous and Broad-tailed hummingbirds, which were actively feeding during the same period.

Positive identification of this female as *Eugenes fulgens* was made possible by comparing the characteristics seen in the accompanying photograph (taken on 27 July with Ektachrome film) with specimens of both the Rivoli and Blue-throated hummingbirds (*Lampornis clemenciae*) in the collection of the Chicago Natural History Museum. In the photograph the bird is posed so that a lateral view of the bill and the ventral surface of the tail are seen clearly. This allows measurements to be made of the maximum length of the white tips on the underside of the tail (*A*) relative to the bill length (*B*). Such measurements were made on 10 female museum specimens of each of the two species.

Species	A	B	Average A/B	Individual range A/B
	Max. length of white tail tip (mm)	Length of bill (mm)		
<i>L. clemenciae</i>	17.6 ± 0.4	26.1 ± 0.4	0.68	0.60-0.77
<i>E. fulgens</i>	8.8 ± 0.3	28.2 ± 0.4	0.31	0.28-0.36
Bird in photo			0.33	

The range of this ratio (*A/B*) among individual specimens of one species does not overlap the range in the other species, thus making identification unequivocal. The bird photographed is clearly *E. fulgens*.

It is hoped that this note will serve also to emphasize the usefulness of photography in distinguishing between females of the two large hummingbirds found within the continental United States.—WILLIAM K. BAKER, *University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois*, and EMMET R. BLAKE, *Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois*.

**The Tufted Duck in California.**—On 24 May 1949 Harold P. Deutschman presented the California Academy of Sciences with a mounted specimen (CAS No. 61012) of a male Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) that he had secured about 28 December 1948. The bird had been shot on a pond at the Henry J. Kaiser Gravel Plant in the Livermore Valley, Alameda County, California. The identity of the duck was unknown to the collector, and for this reason he had it mounted and later brought it to the museum. I made inquiries of local aviculturists at the time as to the possibility that the bird in question might have been a captive individual that had escaped, but could learn of no one in central California who maintained this species. Since the possibility that the bird was an escaped captive still did exist, I refrained from publishing an account of this record even though the species had previously been recorded twice from Alaska. Subsequently, the species has been reported, on the basis of sight records, twice from Massachusetts and recently (Olson, *Auk*, 78: 638-639, 1961) from Oregon. Previous records for North America are summarized in the latter paper.

The increasing number of North American records now make it appear more likely that the Tufted Duck, which breeds from northern and central Europe east across Asia to Sakhalin, Japan, and the Komandorskie Islands, is a casual visitant to both coasts of this continent. The present record, however, constitutes only the second