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A NEW BIRD FOR OKLAHOMA: ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD

BY POLLY KEATING

From the late summer of 1975 to 11 January 1976 a male Anna's Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) regularly visited a feeder at the residence of William Robinson Jr. and his wife Wanda in Tulsa, Tulsa County, northeastern Oklahoma. During the earlier part of this period several slightly smaller hummingbirds, all believed to be Rubythroats (*Archilochus colubris*), also visited the feeder. In August and early fall the colors of the Anna's did not attract attention, but its "larger, more rounded stomach" was noticed. During a severely cold spell, when the air temperature dropped as low as 1° F. early in the morning on 8 January, the Anna's visited the feeder frequently, as if more dependent than usual on this artificial food supply, but never during the entire



ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD

A male bird that visited a feeder in Tulsa from the late summer of 1975 to 11 January 1976. Photographed on 8 January 1976 by Stephen Crane, Staff Photographer of The Tulsa World.

several-months period did it appear to be anything but healthy and vigorous. It was observed by many persons, notably on 6 January, when 22 members of the Tulsa Audubon Society crowded into the Robinson home to watch it through the windows, but no one learned where it fed when not in the Robinson yard, or where it spent the night.

I first saw the Anna's on 2 January. Late that afternoon Mrs. Robinson telephoned me about the "strange" hummer, assuring me that it was at the feeder at that very moment. The Robinsons live less than a mile from us, so within a few minutes my husband (H. L. Keating) and I were at their house. We found the Anna's perching in a small plum tree in the back yard. Its upperparts glowed with metallic yellow-green. Though its head was in shadow we noted that the long feathers of its gorget extended back over the shoulders as they never do in a Rubythroat. Presently it flew to the feeder, which was at the edge of the patio about 15 feet from the patio door. As it moved toward us, the "hot pink" of its throat and the top of its head fairly blazed. Without doubt it was an Anna's Hummingbird, a male in full plumage. Fascinated by its beauty, we watched it until dusk. After its last visit to the feeder it flew over the house, so presumably it did not roost anywhere in the Robinson yard.

The following morning Joel P. McConnell, his wife Emily Sue, Elizabeth Hayes, Louise Potter, my husband, and I watched the Anna's from 0900 to almost noon. The McConnells, who had seen and photographed Anna's Hummingbird while residing in California, confirmed my identification. The bird fed from 0900 to 0910, left the yard, returned about 0940, and from then on fed intermittently, perching between feeding periods in the plum tree at the rear of the yard, a large oak, or an abelia bush not far from the feeder. That whole day was cold (17° F. to 32° F.), but there was no wind.

On 4 January, another cold day (21° F. to 30° F.), several persons who had not seen the Anna's waited from about 1330 to 1440 before it appeared. It fed intermittently, flew off about 1600, and did not return, though some observers remained on watch until dusk.

On 5 January the Robinsons observed the Anna's at the feeder for a short time during the morning, but they did not see it in the afternoon. Temperature that day ranged from 20° F. to 41° F. The continuing cold weather necessitated keeping two feeders going, one indoors, the other on the patio until the liquid started to freeze. Both feeders stayed indoors at night.

The temperature rose somewhat on 6 January (32° F. to 54° F.). That day 22 members of the Tulsa Audubon Society assembled at the Robinson house at 0730. The Anna's arrived at 0840. Many who watched it sat on the floor looking through the glass of the patio door. The exciting color of the throat and cap was visible especially when the bird flew from its perch in the plum tree back to the feeder.

Early on 7 January the thermometer stood at 7° F., and the north wind had a chill factor of -26° F. Genuinely fearful that their bird might not survive, the

Robinsons wrapped two stacked heating-pads in a pillow case, put this bundle on a table 6-7 ft. from the patio door, and placed a feeder on it. Bill continued to alternate feeders at frequent intervals, thus keeping their contents liquid. I lent him two of our feeders. One liquid that he provided was well fortified with vitamins and proteins, and this the Anna's took when sugar water was not available, but it seemed to prefer the sugar water. The temperature "high" for 7 January was 15° F.

The method finally devised for heating the feeder involved placing it on an electrically heated food-warming tray with an inch of fiberglass between it and the heated surface. The two feeders I had lent were "Droll Yankee" feeders with broad bottom surface, so they did not need to be changed every few minutes. The new arrangement was low and flat, rather than tall and narrow as it had been, but the hummingbird accepted the change without hesitation and fed at 10- to 15-minute intervals all afternoon.

In the early morning on 8 January the temperature fell to 1° F. and the slight wind had a chill factor of -15° F. Despite all our misgivings, the Anna's was feeding at daybreak. The heated feeder had been left out all night so that it would be available no matter how early the bird arrived. That afternoon reporters from the *Tulsa World* interviewed the Robinsons; the Staff Photographer, Stephen Crane, took color-photographs; and personnel of the KOTV television station took film that gave thousands of people a good look at the Anna's lovely colors. The video tape camera was placed within inches of the feeder, but the hummer was not in the least disturbed. The air stayed cold: the high for the day was 20° F.

On 9 January the temperature ranged from 10° F. to 43° F. By this time we no longer feared that the cold weather would kill the Anna's. To everyone's surprise it came to the feeder at 0730, long before the air temperature was above freezing, but so far as anyone knows, it did not stay very long.

On 10 January (32° F. to 58° F.) the Anna's did not visit the feeder until 1030, and it fed for only a short time. It visited the feeder intermittently between 1500 and 1600. The Robinsons observed it catching small insects in the air that afternoon.

On 11 January the Robinsons watched the Anna's at the feeder from about 0730 to 0800, but this was the last they saw of it. From 11 to 18 January the air temperature ranged upward into the fifties. The cold spell was over. The Anna's was gone.

The fact that no member of the Robinson household noticed any brightness of the Anna's head plumage before November suggests the possibility that the bird was immature. According to Robert S. Woods (in Bent, 1940, U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 176: 376), the young Anna's "first gorget," though apparently complete, "still is lacking something in brilliancy and form, but [in the fall] it is almost immediately shed, to be replaced by the full perfection of the adult."

Louis Agassiz Fuertes's fine portrait of the "immature" male (1925, *Bird-Lore*, plate opp. p. 85) clearly shows the green (not red) of the top of the head and the red throat-spotting. The two male birds in the Crawford H. Greenewalt color-photo reproduced in "*Song and Garden Birds of North America*" (1964, National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C., p. 64) both appear to be immature; in neither of them has the crown plumage been replaced by "the full perfection of the adult."

5213 SOUTH TOLEDO, TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74135, 1 MAY 1976.

ANOTHER NEW BIRD FOR OKLAHOMA: PYRRHULOXIA

BY SEBASTIAN T. PATTI

On 28 December 1975 and again on 1 May 1976, a female *Pyrrhuloxia* (*Cardinalis sinuatus*) was carefully identified and photographed along a short stretch of Texakeet Creek on the Laurance Regnier Ranch about 4 miles south of Kenton, northwestern Cimarron County, Oklahoma. The creek, which is thinly lined with hackberries, cottonwoods, willows, and other deciduous trees, was "dry" on both dates, though where "holes" in its bed were deep there was standing water. Back from the creek, on higher ground, were scattered juniper and mesquite trees and clumps of prickly pear cactus. Those who saw the bird in December — JoAnn Garrett, Nanette Johnson, Jananne McNitt, Margaret Schulenberg, Jean Schulenberg, and myself — are all members of the Kansas



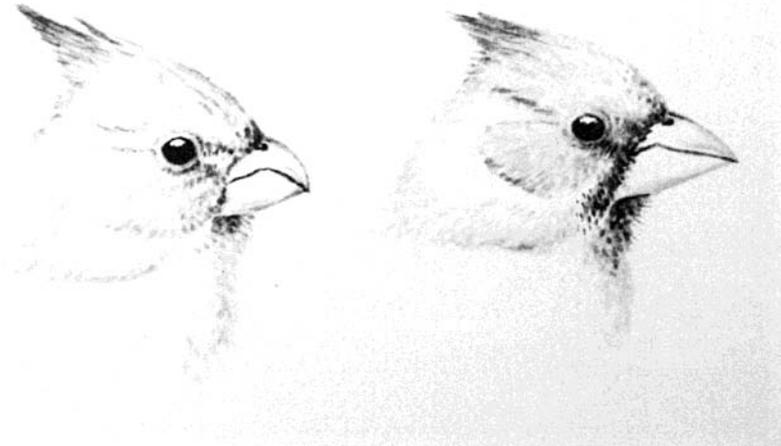
PYRRHULOXIA

Female bird photographed by JoAnn Garrett along Texakeet Creek near Kenton, Cimarron County, Oklahoma on 28 December 1975. Note that the bill is blunter and the crest longer than that of a Cardinal.

Ornithological Society. Those who saw it in May were Jack D. Tyler, David A. Wiggins, and the following members of Dr. Tyler's class in ornithology at Cameron University: Stephen A. Krasovetz, Michael J. Lodes, Stephen F. Chapman, John L. Younger, and Debra D. McGuffin. Photographs taken (in December by Garrett and Jean Schulenberg, in May by Wiggins) are not very good, but all of them show the distinctively shaped bill, and one clearly shows the slight recurvature of the long crest.

The Kansas group observed the bird for some time under ideal light conditions in late morning and the following color description is taken from my notes made at that time: upperparts — back, rump, and head titmouse gray; crest gray, becoming red toward the tip; eye-ring reddish; underparts generally lighter gray than the back; upper breast warm buff; tail grayish, upper surface showing no red except in flight, but under surface reddish both during flight and while the bird was at rest; wings grayish with only a trace of red visible when the bird was perched, but remiges showing extensive red in flight; bill pale yellow. Perhaps the single most distinctive field mark was the sharply decurved culmen, which gave the bill an almost parrot-like appearance; voice — a "chip" like that of a Cardinal [*Cardinalis cardinalis*].

That afternoon Garrett and Schulenberg photographed the bird, but unfortunately the excellent light of morning had given way to heavily overcast skies as the wind increased and the temperature fell. Consequently, the bird became



TO SHOW HOW THEY DIFFER

Female Pyrrhuloxia (left) and female Cardinal, showing bill- and crest-differences. From wash drawing by George Miksch Sutton.

rather inactive and much less cooperative. Two pictures taken by Garrett, although dim, clearly show the distinctive Pyrrhuloxia bill.

In May, when Dr. Tyler and his students happened upon the bird, it was about 200 yards north of the Regnier ranch house. David Wiggins took recognizable photographs which are now on file at Cameron University and at the University of Oklahoma. The bird was in a hackberry tree when photographed.

The occurrence of the Pyrrhuloxia in the Oklahoma Panhandle is unexpected. The AOU Check-list of North American Birds (1957, p. 548) states that *C. sinuatus* ranges from "central southern and southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and western, central, and southeastern Texas south . . ." In Arizona, the species is largely restricted to the Lower Sonoran Zone south of the Gila River (Phillips *et al.*, 1964, *The birds of Arizona*, Univ. Arizona Press, Tucson, p. 177); in New Mexico, it is "confined to the Lower Sonoran Zone in the southern part of the state" (Ligon, 1961, *New Mexico birds*, Univ. New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, p. 270; in Texas, it ranges as far north as the southern part of the Panhandle (Oberholser, 1974, *The bird life of Texas*, Univ. Texas Press, Austin, p. 855), a distance of about 275 air miles from the Black Mesa country of Oklahoma.

Although the appearance of this southwestern bird in Oklahoma cannot easily be explained, the species does tend to wander after the breeding season, especially in winter. Phillips *et al.* (*op. cit.*, p. 178) comment that: "Contrasted with the steady expansion in breeding range of the more sedentary Cardinal, extensions, retractions, wanderings, and migrations are shown in the more mobile Pyrrhuloxia." Oberholser (*loc. cit.*) makes this comment: "Since the 1880's, mesquite has been pushing northward into the [Texas] Panhandle; by the 1940's, it was widespread in all but the northernmost tier of counties. The Pyrrhuloxia has followed this invasion as far as the southern Panhandle, so that it now occurs farther north than range maps based solely on old data indicate."

6528 WENONGA TERRACE, MISSION HILLS, KANSAS 66208, 19 OCTOBER 1976.

ANOTHER NEW BIRD FOR OKLAHOMA: COMMON REDPOLL

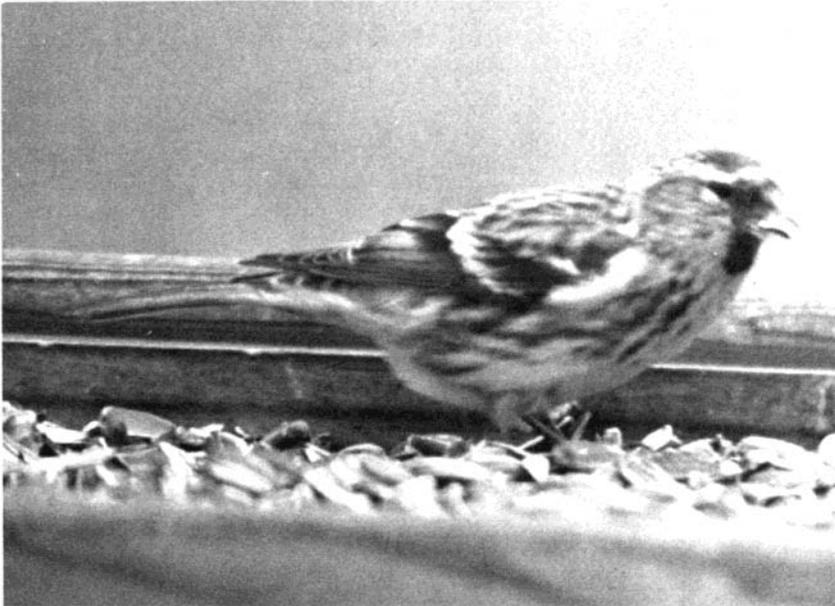
BY ELIZABETH C. HAYES

From 3 to 12 March 1976 a Common Redpoll (*Carduelis flammea*) visited a feeder just outside a kitchen window at the southeast corner of the residence of Ervin Blevins and his wife Alice at 4239 S. 26th West Avenue in Tulsa, Tulsa County, northeastern Oklahoma. The weather on 3 March was cold and rainy, but the 10-day period as a whole was unseasonably mild, the air temperature only infrequently dropping as low as freezing. Other birds that visited the feeder during the period were Purple Finches (*Carpodacus purpureus*), Pine Siskins (*Carduelis pinus*), and American Goldfinches (*C. tristis*) chiefly. At least 42 persons, most of them members of the Tulsa Audubon Society, observed the

redpoll. Identifiable photographs, many in color, were taken by Robert Farris, H. L. Keating, Wallace Whaling, and myself — all of Tulsa — and by John S. Shackford and Wesley Isaacs of Oklahoma City.

The redpoll appeared to be a female, for there was not a trace of pink on its breast. Its upperparts, sides, and flanks were heavily streaked with brown of a shade close to that of a female Purple Finch. A light line across the forehead just in front of the red cap extended back over each eye. The two light wingbars were distinct, though not conspicuous. The bill was conical, sharply pointed, and yellow. A noticeable feature was the blackish gray chin. The rump, though a trifle paler than the back, was distinctly streaked, thus ruling out the possibility that the bird was a Hoary Redpoll (*Carduelis hornemannii*). The streaking on the rump was especially visible when the bird flew off.

The comings and goings of the bird were unpredictable. Hopeful "watchers" sometimes waited an hour or more before it appeared. During the first few days it would stay only a moment, picking hurriedly through the sunflower seed chaff left by other birds. After Ervin Blevins added "wild bird mix" to the provender, it remained for longer periods, eating small grains, millet, and finely cracked corn. Intolerant of the usually belligerent siskins, it would lower its head and



COMMON REDPOLL

Photographed at a feeding counter in Tulsa, Oklahoma on 6 March 1976 by Elizabeth C. Hayes.

drive them off whenever they came too close. No one observed it obtaining food anywhere except at the Blevins feeder.

At about 1050 on 5 March, Hannah Bass and I heard the redpoll give a series of faint warbling trills, a kind of whisper song, suggesting that the bird might have been an immature male. Female redpolls are not known to sing, the calls given by "both parents when they are anxious," as reported by Lawrence I. Grinnell (in Bent, 1968, U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 237, Pt. 1, p. 417), not being songs in the accepted sense of that word.

Hazel Ekholm, formerly of Connecticut, but now a resident of Tulsa, and familiar with both the Common Redpoll and the Hoary in the field, concurs in our identification of the Tulsa bird as a Common Redpoll.

There are two other Oklahoma records for *Carduelis flammea*. On 23 January 1946, Marguerite H. Baumgartner observed one at close range as it was eating wild sunflower seeds near Stillwater, Payne County, north-central Oklahoma (Baumgartner and Howell, 1948, Proc. Oklahoma Acad. Sci., 27: 58; Sutton, 1967, Oklahoma birds, Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman, p. 592). On 8, 10, and 12 January 1976, Hubert Frings and his wife Mable observed one at a feeder in their yard in Norman, Cleveland County, central Oklahoma (Frings and Frings, 1976, Bull. Oklahoma Orn. Soc., 9: 16).

5307 E. 27TH PLACE, TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74114, JUNE 15, 1976.

GENERAL NOTES

Third specimen of Ross's Goose for Oklahoma.—On 15 November 1975 I shot as game a Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*) in a public hunting area near the Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge in Johnston County, southeastern Oklahoma. The bird was feeding with a flock composed of several small Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) and one "mixed blue-snow" Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*); it was obviously immature, for there was a good deal of gray on its head, hind neck, and other upperparts. George M. Sutton, who prepared the specimen (female, UOMZ 11131), found it to be exceedingly thin (weight 1105.4 grams); its ovary was unenlarged but distinct; an old wound in the manus of the right wing caused one primary feather to be considerably out of alignment. The specimen appears to be the third to have been taken in Oklahoma (Sutton, 1974, A check-list of Oklahoma birds, Stovall Mus. Sci. & Hist., Univ. Oklahoma, Norman, p. 6).—Paul W. Newsom, 537 N. E. Fifth St., Lexington, Oklahoma 73051, 1 November 1976.

Albinistic Turkey Vulture in Harmon County, Oklahoma.—In the early afternoon on 28 September 1976, about 3 miles west of Hollis, Harmon County, southwestern Oklahoma, I noticed a strange-looking bird soaring with five Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*) just north of U. S. Highway 62. The puzzling bird's whole tail was white, though badly soiled, a few secondary wing feathers were white, and there were scattered white patches on its back between the base of the tail and the nape. As I watched it through my binocular, it flew above me at a height of about 40 feet. I saw its naked red head clearly. Without doubt it was a Turkey Vulture. The six birds had been attracted by a badly decomposed carcass not far from the highway. There was no wind; the sky was clear; the

air temperature was about 80° F.—William G. Voelker, *Box 384, Cyril, Oklahoma 73029, 26 October 1976.*

Second and third specimens of Yellow Rail for Oklahoma.—On the morning of 27 September 1976 I found a Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) dead under the KTUL TV tower 2 miles north of Coweta, Wagoner County, northeastern Oklahoma. The specimen (adult female, UOMZ 11137) was prepared by George M. Sutton, who found it to be very fat (weight, 55.3 grams). It is the second of this species for the state, the first having been taken by H. L. Eustis on 7 March 1842 in Delaware County at old Fort Wayne near the Oklahoma-Arkansas state line (Tomer, 1959, *Auk*, 76: 94-95; Sutton, 1967, *Oklahoma birds*, Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman, p. 163). The site of Fort Wayne is only about 60 miles from Coweta. On the morning of 3 October I found another dead Yellow Rail under the same tower. This one was so mangled that it will be prepared not as a skin but as a skeleton. The many other birds found dead under the tower on the two dates just mentioned will be reported on later.—James L. Norman, *502 N. 14th St., Muskogee, Oklahoma 74401, 4 November 1976.*

Greater Yellowlegs in central Oklahoma in winter.—At about 1145 on 20 December 1975 (sunny day with slight wind; air temperature about 50° F. at noon), while participating in a Christmas Count, I observed a Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*) for ten minutes or so at an ice-covered pond in Canadian County, central Oklahoma, about 5 miles northwest of Lake Overholser and Oklahoma City. When I first saw the bird it was flying down to a bit of shallow water along a thawed stretch of shore. I noted its long yellow legs, white rump, and largely white tail as it alighted. It allowed me to approach to within about 60 feet. Through my 7 × 35 binocular I clearly saw its long, slightly upturned bill. As it flew up, it gave three sharp calls. It crossed the pond and alighted near a Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), giving me an excellent chance to see that it was much larger than that bird.

According to summaries of sightings on file at the University of Oklahoma Bird Range, the Greater Yellowlegs is a hardier bird than the Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*). In southward migration the Greater has been seen in Oklahoma repeatedly as late as late November and early December, while the Lesser has been seen no later than 16 November. In spring the Greater has been seen as early as 23 February, the Lesser no earlier than 4 March. The only mid-winter sightings of the Greater heretofore on record (21 December to 23 February) are all from the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River below the spillway of the Salt Plains Reservoir dam in Alfalfa County, north-central Oklahoma (Sutton, 1974, *A check-list of Oklahoma birds*, *Stovall Mus. Sci. & Hist.*, Univ. Oklahoma, p. 15). There is no winter record for the Lesser in Oklahoma.—John S. Shackford, *10731 N. Western, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73114, 15 August 1976.*

Inca Dove in Caddo County, Oklahoma.—On 31 October 1975, along the west edge of a sorghum field at the north end of Lake Ellsworth and 1½ miles south of Apache, Caddo County, southwestern Oklahoma, Owen J. Felis (my husband) and I happened upon an Inca Dove (*Scardafella inca*) that was feeding in a furrow. The field was bounded on the south and east by the lake, on the north by open grassland, on the west by deciduous bottomland woods. The bird was not particularly wild; my husband collected it without difficulty. The specimen (sex uncertain) proved to be young; it weighed 43.8 grams. The stomach contained 61 seeds of wild sunflower (*Helianthus* sp.). The skin is now No. 607 in the collection of the Museum of Zoology at Cameron University in Lawton, Oklahoma.

The Inca Dove has heretofore been reported from Cimarron, Harper, Jackson, Kay, Oklahoma, and Cleveland counties, Oklahoma (Sutton, 1974, A check-list of Oklahoma birds, Stovall Mus. Sci. & Hist., Univ. Oklahoma, Norman, p. 20). The several sightings of one to four birds in Altus, Jackson County, reported by Tyler (1974, Bull. Oklahoma Orn. Soc., 7: 63-64) are the only other sightings on record for southwestern Oklahoma.—Cindy A. Felis, 102 Cimarron Trail, Lawton, Oklahoma 73501, 15 January 1976.

Oklahoma fall records for the Yellow-throated Warbler.—A Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*) found dead on 6 October 1972 in Johnstone Park, Bartlesville, Washington County, northeastern Oklahoma, was taken to the Public Library, where it was tentatively (and correctly) identified as a Sycamore Warbler by H. E. Winn, Librarian, and turned over to me. I sent it to George M. Sutton, at the University of Oklahoma, who found it to represent *D. d. albilora*, the white-browed, western race of Yellow-throated Warbler described by Ridgway in 1873 and widely known as the Sycamore Warbler because it has so often been found along streams where sycamores grow. The skull of the specimen was largely unossified. The superciliary line was white, with only the faintest hint of yellow above and in front of the eye. The outermost right rectrix was little more than half its full length, probably a result of accidental feather-loss. The specimen (UOMZ 7382, female), prepared by Dr. Sutton, is now in the University of Oklahoma collection.

Dendroica dominica has never before been taken in the fall in Oklahoma. According to records filed at the University of Oklahoma Bird Range, it has been seen at that season largely in the northeastern part of the state. Fall records are: 1 September 1950, one seen at Wister Reservoir, LeFlore County, southeastern Oklahoma by J. L. Norman; 2, 3, and 4 September 1972, species seen in Tulsa, Tulsa County, by L. B. Reynolds and his wife Anne, one bird on September 2, two on September 3, two on September 4; 3 and 7 September 1965, one seen each date in Johnstone Park, Bartlesville by H. W. Goard and his wife Dotty; 10 September 1955, one seen in Mohawk Park, Tulsa by L. B. Reynolds, Anne Reynolds, O. W. Letson, and Ethel Letson; 10 September 1967, one seen in the same park by Ethel Getgood *et al.* (1968, Audubon Field Notes, 22: 59); 19 September 1956, one seen in the same park by Anne Reynolds and Ethel Letson; 21 September 1969, one seen in Tulsa by John F. Rodgers and his wife Lois; 6 October 1972, one found dead in Bartlesville as reported above; and 10 October 1974, one seen in Tulsa by Lois Rodgers. It is obvious that the Yellow-throated Warbler is commoner in fall in Oklahoma than has been supposed.—Sophia C. Mery, 345 S. E. Boston, Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003, 10 November 1974.

Dickcissel in winter in central Oklahoma.—On 16 of the 40 days from 10 January through 18 February 1975 my daughter Elizabeth and I observed a Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) in our yard in rural McClain County, central Oklahoma, about 5 miles southwest of the main postoffice in the city of Norman. The bird always fed on the ground where we had continued to scatter a commercial wild-bird seed mix. Other birds that fed at the same spot were chiefly House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*), most of them females, and Harris's Sparrows (*Zonotrichia querula*). The earliest hour at which we saw the Dickcissel was 0730, the latest 1915. We have no idea where it was while away from the spot. Our house, at the edge of a wooded part of our 40 acres, is almost surrounded by pasture and small-grain fields.

The Dickcissel was less excitable than the House Sparrows. It often remained on the ground and continued feeding after the sparrows had flown off. We clearly saw it on many

occasions and carefully noted certain diagnostic marks. We believe it was a female, since we could see no chestnut on the lesser wing coverts.

Spiza americana has not heretofore been reported from central Oklahoma in winter. There are four other winter records for the state, all for northeastern counties—two for Tulsa County (14 November 1969 to 25 March 1970; 27 December 1970), one for Washington County (1-8 February 1966), and one for Muskogee County (7 January 1973); each of these records was of a single bird (Sutton, 1974, A check-list Oklahoma birds, Stovall Mus. Sci. & Hist., Univ. Oklahoma, Norman, p. 42).—Patricia Bergey, *Route 1, Box 151 B, Norman, Oklahoma 73069, 9 April 1975.*

FROM THE EDITOR: With great sadness we must report the death on 27 August 1976 of Walter Doane, a loyal member of the Oklahoma Ornithological Society and our Treasurer since 1970. He wrote several articles for *The Scissortail*, some of them dealing with his experiences in Colima, southwestern Mexico. His wit and perpetual good-naturedness will be sorely missed.

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