

monthly, with the exception of September, when I have been away on vacation. During the past two years the number of trips has been greater than before and the daily ride across the Hackensack meadows has added a great many records of Hawks which I included. By taking the number of individuals of a species and dividing by the number of field trips a quotient is obtained which can be used in comparing the years 1925-1927 with the years 1928-1930 to determine the relative decline or increase in the various species. In general the decrease has been in direct proportion to the size of the bird. The most important conclusion however, is that while most of the Buteos and larger species have shown a decrease, the more harmful of the Accipiters and Falcons have shown a gain in contrast. Our present method of educating (?) hunters and gamekeepers has resulted in diminishing the species that should be protected and in increasing relatively the more harmful ones which perhaps should be controlled. For the sake of simplicity I have shown certain of the comparative species together. Considering these as a whole the frequency (number of species per field trip) has fallen 25% and the number of individuals 33%.

Marsh and Rough-legged Hawks decrease 54%.

Buteos—Red-tail, Red-shoulder and Broad-wing decrease 34%.

Sparrow-hawk decrease 25%.

Cooper's, Sharp-shin, Pigeon and Duck Hawks gain 14%.

I believe it is correct to say that the winter of 1929-30 was a good one for many Hawks, especially on the Hackensack Meadows while the present winter has been just the reverse in this locality. Breeding Hawks and Owls, except the Sparrow Hawk and Screech Owl, have decreased even more than the trends indicate, for during migration large numbers of Red-tails, Marsh and Broad-winged Hawks are sometimes seen. I have made many special trips to visit the most desirable country including Overpeck, Hackensack, Newark and Elizabeth marshes, Troy meadows, Barnegat and the Watchung and Kittatinny mountains.

All species of Raptores (21 considered).

	Frequency	Number of individuals seen per trip
1925	3.2	10.1
1926	2.0	4.5
1927	1.8	5.9
1928	1.6	2.1
1929	1.2	2.1
1930	1.6	3.1

—WARREN F. EATON, 63 Normal Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius varius*) in Porto Rico.—On April 2, 1931, at Algarrobo, which is a flag-stop, about halfway between Vega Baja and Manatí, on the north coast, I saw a female Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. It was sitting on the rim of the bird

bath while I was standing on the screened porch, fifteen feet from the bath. The Sapsucker remained in the same position for several seconds, then flew to the trunk of a young sapling, two feet nearer the house, alighting low. It hatched up the slender trunk and there remained stationary a few seconds longer, so that I was able to identify it unmistakably.

It has been recorded from St. Croix, but I know of no record of it from Porto Rico.—NINA G. SPAULDING, *Vega Baja, Porto Rico.*

Notes on the Guacharo.—I have read with the greatest interest Mr. Carriker's graphic and accurate account of the Guacharo caverns of Trinidad, and their strange inhabitants—perhaps the weirdest of living birds.

May I, with a much slighter knowledge of the birds than Mr. Carriker possesses, point out that, in giving an average length of thirteen inches and a wing-spread of twenty-eight to thirty inches, he makes the Guacharo much too small?

The ordinary wing measurement, from the carpal joint to the tips of the primaries, runs to 12 or 12½ inches, and in the Guacharo the humerus and forearm are very long, giving the bird a very wide spread of wing, and an appearance of almost Kite-like size. I measured carefully the expanse of a female which I obtained in a cave near Arima (March 13, 1921), and found it to be exactly 40½ inches. The length measurement given is also too little. The tail alone measures between 8 and 9 inches, and the bird is long in the body.

One or two other points may be worth mentioning. In sitting birds of which I had a good view the tail was closed in the form of an inverted V, as in *Gallus*.

Young birds were seen to eject palm fruit seeds from the mouth.

A good observer told me that Guacharos, when feeding, do not settle, but hover up against the bunches of palm fruit, and wrench off the nuts with their hooked bills.—A. L. BUTLER, *St. Leonard's Park, Horsham, England.*

The Chimney Swift in Colorado.—One hesitates to report a sight record as the first occurrence of a species in a region, and yet conditions may be such as to produce a very high degree of certainty in a field identification. On May 16, 1930, I saw what I believe to have been the first Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*) to be seen within the state of Colorado. It was flying about near the Duck Pond in City Park at Denver, and in the air at the same time were four Cliff Swallows and two Rough-winged Swallows. I am familiar with the Northern Black Swift and the White-throated Swift, the only two Swifts which have heretofore been reported from Colorado, and for the last three summers I have studied birds in northern Illinois and Indiana so that the Chimney Swift was well known to me. For about ten minutes I watched the bird. The very short tail and very narrow bow-like wings, dark sooty color, and twitter were unmistakable, and the Cliff Swallows afforded a good opportunity to deter-