

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 hitched 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-

mine relative size. My notes say, "only a little larger than a Cliff Swallow." Florence Merriam Bailey gives the wing of the Cliff Swallow as 4.05-4.55, and the wing of the Chimney Swift as 5.00-5.25, and the wing of the Black Swift as 6.50-7.50.

The Chimney Swift is said to be "common in Western Kansas" (Bailey, Handbook of Birds of the Western United States), and it is not improbable that its range is extending westward, as is true with other eastern species.—THOMPSON G. MARSH, 4705 E. 25th Ave., Denver, Colo.

The Races of *Hylophylax naevioides* (Lafresnaye).—In his great work on the 'Birds of North and Middle America' (Bulletin United States National Museum No. 50, V, 1911, 128) Ridgway recognized but one form of this species, placing the supposed race *capnitis* in synonymy without comment. But Mr. Bangs is quite right, in my opinion, in insisting that the Costa Rican form of this species is distinct from that found in Panama and Colombia. His *Hypocnemis naevioides capnitis*, from Miravalles, Costa Rica, was described as new on the supposition that Lafresnaye's type of *naevioides* came from Pasto, Colombia. But neither in the original description nor on the label of the type-specimen is any locality mentioned. The type in question, which is preserved in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where I examined and compared it a few years ago, agrees perfectly with the Costa Rican bird. Dr. Hellmayr (Field Museum of Natural History Zoological Series, XIII, part 3, 1924, 307) has fixed on Panama as the type-locality, in the belief that the type probably came from the same place as two specimens in the Derby Museum with that locality attached. But it may just as easily have come from Nicaragua, where Delattre collected also, and such a supposition would accord with the characters afforded by the specimen itself. In any case I do not see how we can assume a type-locality which would contradict these characters. I think therefore that *capnitis* should be regarded as a pure synonym of *naevioides*, which is the proper name for the dark northern race, while *subsimilis* (nobis) becomes the proper name for the southern bird.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, a rare Florida winter resident.—While at Key West, Monroe County, Florida, from November 11-28, 1930, I saw four Scissor-tailed Flycatchers (*Muscivora forficata*) at one time within a 150 yard radius. This was on November 18, 1930. About ten o'clock A.M. that day I saw for the first time, three of these long-tailed Flycatchers sitting on power lines. They were not wary and I stood watching them from a few yards without disturbing them. They would dart out and catch a passing insect, spreading their tails and showing the deep fork as they checked themselves, and would return to the identical spot they had just vacated or perch a few yards away.

In the afternoon I returned and this time found four of the birds whose