

**Parasitic Jaeger at Branchport, N. Y.**—The morning of May 13, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bingham, Mrs. Vireo Whitaker, Miss Hazel Ellis, and myself were in the field below my house looking out over the lake to watch the ducks, gulls, loons, grebes and other birds, when we saw flying towards us, from over the lake, nine large, dark-colored birds that were about the size of a Ring-billed Gull. They passed almost directly over us, flying northwestwardly towards Canandaigua Lake. They had long, narrow and pointed wings and appeared almost black in the dull light. The middle tail feathers were very conspicuous, extending several inches beyond the rest of the tail. None of us had ever seen such birds before. While we were excitedly talking and wondering what they could be, seven more just like them came and passed on in the same direction, being followed by five more, making twenty-one in all. I thought they might be jaegers and a check-up with my books convinced all of us that they were Parasitic Jaegers. There seem to be only four to six records of this bird for western New York.—VERDI BURTON, *Branchport, New York*.

**Duck Hawk nesting in Colorado.**—Although there are several published reports of the Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) nesting in Colorado, the evidence has not been convincing. Cooke (Birds of Colorado, 1897) reported that W. P. Lowe found a nest with young in St. Charles Canyon near Pueblo in 1895, and that Gale had taken a set of eggs on the Cache la Poudre River in 1889. It has been shown that Lowe was not too reliable an observer, and Sclater (A History of the Birds of Colorado, 1912) states that the eggs Gale collected were Prairie Falcon's. The only other account of the species breeding seems to be Sclater's (1912), apparently on the authority of Aiken, that a pair nested in the Garden of the Gods for five years. An adult female in the Colorado College Museum, taken in the Garden of the Gods on June 18, 1884, would tend to indicate that the birds were nesting.

Various reports of Duck Hawks breeding in Colorado in recent years have been received by us, but all have proved erroneous except one. Mr. Hoyt Miller of Durango, Colorado, wrote us in the summer of 1943 that Duck Hawks had a nest on Chimney Rock in Archuleta County. Mr. Miller was fire warden at the station on the rock, and at our request he shot an immature male and sent it to the Museum (C. M. N. H. no. 23612). On comparing it with fall migrants, we found it much darker than the northern birds, which would tend to support a suspicion we have had that the Duck Hawks of the northern part of the continent differ subspecifically from those of the southern.

We visited Chimney Rock, the most conspicuous landmark between Pagosa Springs and Durango, on August 20 and made a few movies of the adults and young in flight. Mr. Miller had jotted down notes regarding the birds from which we have taken the following:

Chimney Rock, high over the Piedra River, is a fire lookout about thirty-five miles east of Durango. When he arrived at the station on June 5, the female was incubating; on June 22 she was seen carrying food to the nest, and three days later, cries of the babies could be heard. When the young were large, they stood on the ledge and flapped their wings, occasionally rising into the air. They made short flights July 8, but remained close to the nest, though the female would circle by as though to get them to follow.

The adults were belligerent, chasing all birds out of the territory except the White-throated Swifts. When the young were small, about ten trips a day with food were made—an estimate of three hundred for the month.—ALFRED M. BAILEY AND ROBERT J. NIEDRACH, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado*.