

former years in one way or another. Four birds which returned before nest building began did not remain to nest on the campus; four others returned while nesting was in process or after it was over, but did not nest on the campus. Two of these were the pair which separated in 1954 after nest construction was just completed. They were never found together again.

One Swift was recaptured for the first time since it was banded in 1950; another one was recaptured for the first time since banding in 1951. Neither one nested on the campus. One bird found dead in a house located one city block from the campus had not been trapped since it was banded in 1953.

One of the Swifts (20-188672) banded at Kent in 1952 and recovered in Rome, Georgia, by Gordon L. Hight in 1954 (*Bird-Banding*, 25 (4): 150-151. 1954.) returned to Kent in 1955 and resumed nesting in the same shaft with her former mate. Swift No. 42-188588, banded in Kent in 1949, and recovered in Chattanooga, Tennessee, by Clive E. Smith in 1954 (*Bird-Banding*, 26 (2): 71-72. 1955.) also returned to Kent in 1955 and resumed nesting in the same shaft with his former mate. Both foreign recoveries had been made on the same day, September 19, 1954.

The previous report on Chimney Swift returns at Kent, Ohio, was published in *Bird-Banding*, 25 (2): 60-61. 1954.—Ralph W. Dexter, Department of Biology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

**Memphis-Banded Chimney Swift in Peru.**—Among our 1954 bandings of the Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*) was that of a flock of about 1,020, on September 25, at Levi School (latitude 35° 2½' N, longitude 90° 4' W), on highway US 51 and three miles south of Memphis. Through the kindness of Mr. George Barnes, Supt. of Shelby County Schools, we had banded two other interesting flocks there. From this third group, the swift with band 54-55523 was captured November 7, 1954, 3,500 miles to the south, at Trujillo, Peru, located 8° 6' latitude S and 79° 2' 15" longitude W. This is on the coast, 300 miles northwest of Lima, and, according to the reporting letter, 100 feet above sea level. The bird was among various specimens taken for the Museum of Zoology (Sr. Juan Ormea, Chief) of the Faculty of Sciences, National University of Trujillo and the report was made by Dr. Juvenal Gonzalez Anssuini, Director of the Faculty. In answer to my inquiry, Dr. Gonzalez writes (as I interpret his Spanish) that the specimens obtained were inhabiting an unoccupied room on the second floor and departed in a southward direction. Further data is promised, on subsequent observations of more of these birds.

This is the second report of banded Chimney Swifts in Peru and the first for a definite date and place. As detailed in *The Auk* (61: 604-609) by Frederick C. Lincoln, *The Migrant* (Sept., 1944) by Coffey, Ganier, and Laskey, and *The Migrant* (21: 17-21) by Hervey Brackbill, thirteen bands from Chimney Swifts found their way from Indians in the Yanayaco River region of Peru to the American Embassy at Lima. The thirteen (five from Memphis) had been banded at various times from 1936 through October 13, 1940, and were apparently picked up, by a trader, from the Indians in December, 1943. The bands evidently came from a large number of birds, probably from various flocks at different times, and could have been held for some time by the Indians.

The above region is about 540 miles northeast of Trujillo and east of three intervening high mountain ranges, the heavily forested eastern slope, and in the lowlands which drain into the Amazon River.—Ben B. Coffey, Jr., 672 N. Belvedere, Memphis 7, Tenn.

**Half-day Flight of a Banded Chimney Swift.**—On Sept. 26, 1953, we banded successively two flocks of Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*), the second being at Bellevue Baptist Church in the center of Memphis, Tenn. Fortunately, Mrs. Coffey's records were at hand later to show that 51-17771 was released about 12:15 C.S.T. (between 12:05 and 12:25), since the next morning Clive E. Smith, of Chattanooga, Tenn. found it in a flock of about 5,000 swifts, at Lakeview Elementary School, Rossville, Ga. This bird and other "foreign" swifts were set aside in cages and a recheck made later of all band numbers. Mr. Smith kindly advises me that this large flock went down the chimney the previous evening, from 6:30 to 7:15 p.m., E.S.T., taking much longer than usual, though starting down about the normal time. The weather was clear at both points and the distance between them is about 270 miles airline.

The above would indicate an average speed of possibly 51 miles an hour if there had been a direct flight. The Chimney Swift appears to be a random flyer much of the time and this individual must have been hungry when released. The resultant direction of flight, eastward, would also seem to indicate random purpose. Normally, swifts are in the vicinity of a roost for a time before even forming a flock and a "late arrival" should have been at the Rossville chimney by 6:50 p.m. A review of the literature and my files reveals a number of records of random movement in the fall, of varying distances, in 3 to 7 days and more.

A Chimney Swift, released about 5:30 a.m., Sept. 22, 1938, at Glasgow, Ky., went to roost about 6:30 that evening with a flock at Nashville, Tenn. and was recorded the next morning by John B. Calhoun (*The Migrant*, 1938: 78-79). The distance is about 77 miles. Two chance recoveries on the day of banding are also on record. George H. Lowery, Jr. (*Proc. La. Acad. Sci.*, 1943: 62) reports a Baton Rouge bird at Clinton, La. (30 miles) on Sept. 27, 1938, and Wyman R. Green (*Bird-Banding*, 11: 46-47) reports a Chattanooga swift at Murfreesboro, Tenn. (82 miles) on Oct. 4, 1930. Since recovery reports are received some time afterwards, possibly no follow-up was made in either case to verify date, band number, etc. or to ascertain the hour the bird was found. Of many station interchanges, only two show over 100 miles a day average effective direct displacement: Lexington, Mo. to Baton Rouge, Sept. 23-27, 1938 (Lowery, *op cit*: 59) and Memphis to Macon, Ga., Sept. 26-29, 1942, for daily distances of 156 and 132 miles, respectively. The latter record (not reported to me) is based on an item in EBBA Nus, Feb. 1943, concerning band 41-44140.

A tabulation of all "same-season" movements of Chimney Swifts, shown in my file and in published articles to date, was made in connection with the above. We hope to publish it soon in *Inland Bird Banding News*.—Ben B. Coffey, Jr., 672 N. Belvedere, Memphis 7, Tenn.

**Six Year Old Recovery with Plastic Band.**—Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) number 44-222100 was trapped and released on December 24, 1955, by Lester R. Marland, Ware, Massachusetts. This bird, a male, was banded at Arcadia Wildlife Sanctuary, Northampton, Massachusetts, on January 22, 1950. Besides the interest from the lapse of six years all but one month, and an indicated age for the individual of at least six and a half years, there is the fact that it was still wearing a red plastic band which had been applied at the time of banding. The edges of the plastic band were welded with acetone at that time. Mr. Marland reported that this band "was in very good condition. . . . I would say the plastic band had not faded, it was well sealed, because I tried to see if it would uncoil, and there was no evidence that the bird had tried to remove it."

This new evidence supports the belief that plastic celluloid bands are likely to be as long-lived, when properly applied, as the birds wearing them. It should be borne in mind that use of any color marking in the United States requires specific approval of the Fish and Wildlife Service, which hopes to prevent the sort of duplication of marks that renders both projects worthless. This applies even to species generally regarded as purely resident, since appreciable movements by a few individuals of most such species have been recorded through banding.—Edwin A. Mason, Arcadia Wildlife Sanctuary, Easthampton, Massachusetts.

## RECENT LITERATURE BANDING

(See also Numbers 9, 40, 47)

**I. Results of Birdbanding in Belgium in 1954.**—(Résultats du baguage des oiseaux en Belgique. Exercice 1954.) R. Verheyen. 1955. *Le Gerfaut*, 45(3): 197-226. A list of recoveries and returns recorded during 1954 for 71 species.—D. S. Farner.