

tinued its migration southward along the Atlantic coast and arrived safely at its Central American wintering grounds. During the spring migration, it moved north through the eastern Great Plains states and arrived back in Canada close to its natal home (Means of navigation unknown - Celestial?) The bird, now an experienced adult, passed through southern Illinois on its second trip south, a more direct route to its winter home.

If anyone has additional thoughts concerning this recovery information, please let me know.

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TWO CATBIRD RECOVERIES
By Robert P. Yunick

A recent Central American recovery of a Catbird, *Dumetella carolinensis* that I had banded, and Ken Prescott's summary of a year ago *EBBA NEWS*, 33(3) 143-4, of Catbird recoveries reported in the literature prompted me to review the recovery status of the 943 Catbirds I have banded from 1962 through mid-1971. Only two foreign recoveries of my birds have been made, and I have recaptured no one else's Catbirds in the process.

The bandings are summarized as follows:

1962-63 49 banded at or near Charleston, West Virginia - no foreign recoveries.
1964-71 698 banded at Vischer Ferry, New York - one foreign recovery.
194 banded at Island Beach, New Jersey - one foreign recovery.

The recoveries were as follows:

Vischer Ferry Recovery - An HY bird banded on September 11, 1970 and recaptured at the banding site on September 26, 1970 was reported shot in British Honduras 39 days later on November 4, 1970 by H.M. Dawson of Punta Gorda, British Honduras. The recovery point is about 2200 direct statute miles from the point of banding. While it is unlikely that the bird departed exactly on September 26 and arrived exactly on November 4, the average rate of travel during the transpired time is 56 direct statute miles/day.

Island Beach Recovery - An HY bird banded on September 19, 1965 was found dead 22 days later on October 11, 1965 at Ocean City, New Jersey by E. Cornman, Jr. The recovery distance is about 40 direct miles from the point of recovery. In this case, the bird was banded on and recovered on an Atlantic barrier beach.

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Corrigendum: In *EBBA NEWS* 35:88, the third paragraph of "Age-ratio of Fall Migrants at an Inland Bird-Banding Station - 1970" by Harriet Marsi contained an unfortunate error. The first sentence of that paragraph should read: Last fall, August 1 through November 10, I banded 591 birds.

[Editor]

COPULATION IN THE TREE SWALLOW
By R.F. Stoczek

The paucity of information on the frequency of copulation in the tree swallow, *Iridoprocne bicolor* warrants further documentation of this subject. The following account may be of value in this respect.

Observations on a pair of tree swallows were made, whenever time permitted, during the nesting season of 1971. These were random sightings occurring anytime during the daylight hours.

The birds nested in a box on a hydro pole near a suburban residence in Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada. The female was thought to be a first year breeder because (1) there was considerable brown color in her plumage, particularly on the back, (2) she laid the entire clutch of five eggs in an incomplete nest, on the bare floor, then proceeded to add the feathers to the nest and (3) she started the nest late in the season. The swallow was seen at close range five times on the nest. A brief chronology of the nesting cycle is shown below: