

always associated with the death of the bird.—D. W. SNOW and B. K. SNOW, *New York Zoological Society's Tropical Field Station, Simla, Arima Valley, Trinidad, West Indies.*

***Arenaria interpres interpres* in Florida.**—On 8 June 1959 the authors collected a female Ruddy Turnstone at Shell Point, Wakulla County, Florida, as a routine part of a study of boreal-breeding shorebirds present in this area during summer. Examination of the specimen showed it to differ markedly from other turnstones taken during the study by its exceptionally dark back. Comparison with descriptions of the American and European subspecies by Bent (USNM Bull. 146, 1929) and Witherby *et al.* ("Handbook of British Birds," Vol. 4, 1940) indicated that it might be of the European race.

The specimen was later examined by Bernard Feinstein of the United States National Museum and Kenneth C. Parkes of the Carnegie Museum (the authors gratefully acknowledge their generous assistance), both of whom diagnosed it as *A. i. interpres*.

This specimen apparently constitutes the southernmost record of *A. i. interpres* for the eastern coast of the Western Hemisphere. Bent (*op. cit.*, 294) cites a record from Monomoy Island, Massachusetts. A turnstone taken on Dewees Island, South Carolina, in 1918, was reported to be of the European subspecies, but was later reidentified as *A. i. morinella* by Chamberlain (Auk, 53: 441).

The present specimen (No. 2880.2a) has been deposited in the museum of the Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.—HORACE LOFTIN, *Department of Biological Sciences, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida,* and STORRS OLSON, *Tallahassee, Florida.*

**Storm Damage and Renesting Behavior by the Chimney Swift.**—Nearly every year that Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) have nested in air shafts on the buildings of Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, a few nests have been destroyed by storm damage before nesting was completed. Details of certain such accidents have been published by the writer (Auk, 69: 289–293, 1952). In the season of 1959 storm damage was unusually severe, and in addition to the usual behavior of Chimney Swifts when such accidents occur, two pairs renested following the loss of the original nest. In another case, a nest fell from the wall for reasons not known, and it, too, was replaced by another nest. These replacements were among the few such instances observed in this nesting colony under observation annually since 1944. Following is a brief account of each case illustrating the types of behavior among Chimney Swifts when their nests are destroyed.

The same pair of birds that nested together in shaft A1 in 1958 returned to that shaft in the spring of 1959. They began nest construction on 20 May, and the nest was completed four days later. A visiting bird joined the pair at this time and remained with them for most of the season. The first egg was laid on 27 May and was followed by three others two days apart. A fifth egg was discovered on 7 June. All three birds took turns incubating the eggs, but the parents much more so than the visitor. On 21 June the first egg hatched. Within a week three others had hatched. On 5 July a heavy rainstorm washed the nest from the wall. Three of the nestlings survived the fall, and the parent birds with their seasonal visitor continued to feed and care for them. Gradually they worked their way up the wall over a distance of some 41 feet and finally arrived at about the level where the nest had been attached, 7.5 feet from the top. Two of the three juveniles were captured for banding.