

GENERAL NOTES

On Deciphering Worn Bands.—For the convenience of bibliographically minded bird-banders I would like to call attention to Hoyes Lloyd's note on this subject in the Canadian Field Naturalist (1939, Vol. LIII, p. 131). Though the solution used by McIlhinney (1941, *Bird-Banding*, XII, p. 171) is the same as the "solution 2" as previously published by Lloyd, both McIlhinney (l.c.) and Ludwig (1942), *Bird-Banding*, XIII, pp. 103-104 appear to have overlooked this reference.—A. L. RAND, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.

Chimney Swifts Roosting in Well.—There are few published records of the Chimney Swift, (*Chaetura pelagica*) roosting in wells.

I was informed in the fall of 1940 that a flock of swifts was roosting in a well at Clinton, Georgia but I did not take the story very seriously.

In the late summer of 1941 I was again informed that a flock of swifts was using the same well as a roosting place, so on August 11, 1941, a trip was made to Clinton to check the report. At dusk, a small flock of swifts appeared and dropped into the well which was walled up three feet above the surface of the ground. The well was covered and the following day a trap and collecting cage were placed over it. The explosion of a small fire cracker which was dropped into the well caused the birds to leave the well with the exception of one. Seventy-three swifts were banded and the proportion of 24 adults and 49 young led me to conclude that this flock was composed of adult birds and young that had nested and been raised in the vicinities of Gray and Clinton.

A flock of swifts again used the well as a roosting place the fall of 1942 and on September 7 a trap was set and 100 swifts emerged from the well. Of this number eight had been banded by me in previous years and five (nearly 7%) of the eight banded birds had originally been trapped and banded from the well last year. One of the other banded birds had been taken in Milledgeville, Ga. (22 miles away) May 13, 1941 and the other two in Macon, Ga. (12 miles away) during 1940 and 1941.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, Fish and Wildlife Service, Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge, Round Oak, Georgia.

A Belted Kingfisher Recovery.—The only time that I banded any Eastern Belted Kingfishers (*Megaceryle alcyon alcyon*), was on July 2, 1933, when seven nestlings were taken and replaced in the nest after banding. The nest was five feet deep in a bank, and it was necessary to enlarge the entrance to get them. This nest was found by David Fritz, a neighbor, on his father's farm. The nearest fish-inhabited water to this nest is East Lake which is about one-half mile southeast.

At the present time, only one of these has been recovered. This is of No. 210661 which has been reported by O. L. Weber as caught in a trap on September 15, 1933 at a fish hatchery at Stevens Point, Wisconsin. This leads me to believe that the southward migration route of at least some of the kingfishers reared in the eastern part of the upper peninsula of Michigan, is around through Wisconsin, rather than a more direct route across the "Straits."

I did not see these young at the time of hatching, so I do not know their exact age, but I judged them to be about three weeks old by a comparison with figure 195, page 512 of Dayton Stoner's "Ornithology of the Oneida Lake Region: With Reference to the Late Spring and Summer Seasons;" (Bull. New York State College of Forestry, Vol. 4, 1932). By reference again to Dr. Stoner's work, I should estimate that this bird was approximately in its third month at the time of recovery—which shows that the bird had traveled a considerable distance.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, R.F.D. No. 1, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.