

In spite of the small number of nestings observed, it may be well to give my statistics on success. Five nestings have been observed and four of these to fledging. The probabilities, following Davis (1952), are: for hatching 0.75, for fledging from eggs 0.68 and for fledging from nestlings 1.00. The other probabilities seem to have little significance for so small a sample. There is another point to be made. Davis follows the usually accepted custom for computing such probabilities. The custom ignores the possibility that clutch size may be a factor in survival. The results may be weighted for the frequency of clutch sizes and the consequences of varying size by computing the probabilities for each clutch and then averaging. If this is done we find: for hatching 0.73, for fledging from eggs 0.66 and for fledging from nestlings 1.00.

It is not strange that the two methods should, in this case, yield almost the same results. The number of eggs laid is 5 or 6 with an average of 5.6 per clutch. The average number of nestlings is 4.2, or taking only the nests in which some eggs hatched, is 5.2. The difference in the last two figures comes from the desertion, in 1948, of 5 eggs before hatching.

I have elsewhere, as cited below, discussed the notes of young and adults and the flight of this species.

The general level of nesting success would seem to point to the conclusion that the scarcity of Rough-winged Swallows north of extreme southern New England is a phenomenon of the adults and does not stem from any difficulty of raising the young. This matter would repay examination elsewhere in the northeast.

REFERENCES

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The Rough-winged Swallow at South Windsor, Conn.—Dr. Blake's note (above) has prompted me to set down brief comments on the nesting of this species at the edge of the Connecticut River in South Windsor, Conn. My only definite record was in 1948, in the middle of the large Bank Swallow colony (see *Bird-Banding*, **22**: 54-63, April, 1951), though no intensive search has been made for this species. The hole was apparently excavated by the birds themselves, being somewhat larger than the Bank Swallow holes, but much smaller than the Belted Kingfisher holes. At South Windsor at least two pairs of Kingfishers nest annually in the Bank Swallow colony, but make no incomplete burrows (as there are no stones in the soil) and the river generally washes away each season's holes in the course of the following winter. Like the Bank Swallows, the Rough-wings dug a hole too deep for the nest to be reached without enlarging the hole. Adult 47-19563 was banded on June 6, 1948 and retaken on June 26 in the same burrow; in neither case was the other adult present, contrary to general expectation in the Bank Swallows. In each case the bird was taken with a cardboard tube and cellophane bag; one fledgling of flying age (47-19846) was taken in the same way in the burrow on July 10, at which time there were three more young in the nest, feathered but not quite ready to fly out, while two adults flew about nearby. The fledgling resembled the fledgling Bank Swallows in having conspicuous cinnamon feather edgings, but these were noticeably more prominent, particularly on the shoulders.—E. Alexander Bergstrom, 37 Old Brook Road, West Hartford 7, Conn.

Evening Grosbeak Banded in Connecticut, Recovered in Manitoba.—In March and April, 1950, we banded 110 Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) at our previous station at 233 Ridgewood Road, West Hartford, Conn. This number was trifling compared to the totals at some other stations in the northeast, such as that of Mr. G. H. Parks in Hartford, where 1286 were banded that winter (*Bird-Banding*, **23**: 145). However, from that group of 110 grosbeaks we have by chance obtained a recovery which represents, as nearly as can be