

longest on the head and the region of the rump and upper tail coverts. All down appeared to have been replaced by feathers by the sixteenth day, and feather development appeared to be essentially complete when the birds were released on June 26 at approximately 22 days of age.

On June 15 the birds were seen to stretch and flap their wings and actually to raise themselves a few inches in the air. Two days later they could achieve a height of about a foot. Often, one chick would attempt to fly, whereupon the other three immediately would follow the example. Up to the date of release they never flew out of the pen, the sides of which were but three feet high. If held on the open palm, after about 18 days of age, the chicks would fly for a short distance. Otherwise no attempts at sustained flight were observed.

A careful watch was kept on the development of the bill. No evidence was found, however, even as late as the day of release, that the tip of the mandible could be moved voluntarily. When manipulated with the fingers the tip could be moved slightly. Full development of this peculiar asset appears to be retarded in comparison with the general rapid growth of these birds. — Charles P. Brown, Game Research Investigator, N.Y.S. Conservation Dept., Delmar, N. Y., and Greenleaf T. Chase, District Game Manager, N.Y.S. Conservation Dept., Raybrook, N. Y.

Reciprocal Ohio-Georgia Recoveries of Banded Chimney Swifts. — Seldom do bird banders obtain reciprocal foreign recoveries at stations which are widely separated. The writers have recently been successful in trapping each other's banded Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) between Ohio and Georgia as described below. A Chimney Swift captured by Ralph W. Dexter on May 28, 1952, was banded with No. 20-188666. It was found in air shaft L1 on the roof of Kent Hall on the campus of Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. With it were three other swifts, two of which were later mated to each other that season and nested in shaft L3 nearby. The third one was a non-breeding bird which, however, remained in the campus colony for the duration of the season. No. 20-188666 was not captured again at Kent. On September 27, 1953, this swift was recaptured and then released at the Junior High School at Rome, Georgia, by Gordon L. Hight, Jr. At the time that this bird was recaptured, it was taken in a roosting flock of 5,558 swifts. Included were 395 returns, 261 repeats, and 9 foreign recoveries, including the one from Kent. The remaining 4,891 birds were banded at that time. (It was on this date that photographs were made for *Life Magazine* issue of November 16, 1953, depicting the work of Gordon L. Hight, Jr., on banding Chimney Swifts. A similar account of Chimney Swift investigations made by the senior writer will be found in *Audubon Magazine* issue of May-June, 1950). One of the newly banded swifts was No. 52-88053. This bird was later recaptured and released by Ralph W. Dexter on May 14, 1954, at Kent, Ohio. It was found roosting in air shaft H1 on Kent Hall with 19 other swifts, two of which had previously nested in that shaft as mates in 1953. The others were unbanded.

These reciprocal foreign recoveries would indicate a migration route running directly between Kent, Ohio, and Rome, Georgia. Both recoveries were apparently migrating birds passing through these two points since the nesting locality of neither one is known.

Since the above note was set in type, Gordon L. Hight trapped a total of 7,377 Chimney Swifts from the same chimney at Rome, Georgia, on September 19, 1954. Of these, 6,034 were unbanded, 1,307 were returns (including No. 52-88053 mentioned above), and 36 were foreign recoveries including two from the colony at Kent State University in Ohio banded by Ralph W. Dexter. One of these, No. 20-188672, was a female which had been banded, possibly as a juvenile, from shaft G4 on July 20, 1952. She returned to nest in shaft H1 in 1953 and 1954 with the same mate (48-164517) each year. (At the time of banding, her future mate was roosting in the same air shaft with her and 10 others. When she returned on May 14, 1954, she was with her mate and the foreign recovery from Georgia, No. 52-88053, as noted above.) The other recovery taken by Hight, 21-128595, was banded at Kent at the same time, May 14, 1954, being one of the 16 unbanded birds taken with the mates of H1 and the recovery from Georgia as already mentioned. Thus, two swifts roosting together in Georgia, (20-188666 and 52-88053) were trapped separately at Kent, and three swifts roosting together in Ohio (20-188672, 21-128595, and 52-88053) were also trapped in Georgia, where

they were again roosting together.—Ralph W. Dexter, Dept. of Biology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. and Gordon L. Hight, Jr., P.O. Box 1626, Rome, Georgia.

Purple Finch Heeds Call. — On June 2, 1954, Miss Louise Payson, 83 Carroll Street, Portland, Maine, brought to me a Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) suffering from a bill injury which caused him to hold the bill partially open. Examination revealed a crack across the lower mandible on the outside, about half way between the tip and the base; and one side was slightly bent inward. Careful manipulation straightened the curve somewhat, at least temporarily. It seemed to be an old injury, as the portion of the bill from crack to the tip had darkened considerably. He was unable to crack sunflower seeds but could take small bits offered, scooping them up with the point of his bill and working them around with his tongue. He was a most co-operative patient, taking food from my fingers and drinking from a spoon.

It was decided that he would be able to find enough food he could eat to sustain life, as his body was in good condition. So we banded him (No. 52-60529) and released him on June 3rd, at about 2 P.M. Miss Payson requested that we release him in our banding station instead of bringing him back to Portland, as she felt he would have greater protection in our fenced-in feeding area and freedom in adjoining woods. There would be company of his kind for Purple Finches are numerous at the feeders now.

I saw him at intervals during the afternoon and at 4 P.M. he was eating ground peanut hearts at the window feeder. Miss Payson called to report that at 6 P.M. that night he was eating bits of food from his accustomed place at her feeder, and his mate was with him. He was brought to me in a covered cage by auto from Portland, a distance of five miles. Banded and released the next day, he found his way back to home and mate in less than two hours! — Irma A. Werner, 100 Tolman Street, Cumberland Mills, Maine.

Redstart Five Years Old. — As not much seems to have been published on ages of warblers, this recent recovery of a female Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) may be of interest.

The bird was trapped by me on July 28, 1949, recorded as probably an immature, and tagged with band 46-22566. On June 3, 1954, it was brought dead to a house about three quarters of a mile as the crow flies from my station, by a cat. Its age therefore was approximately five years.

Although never handled by me in the intervening years, it is a fair guess that this bird has nested in this vicinity, though not close to the station, during that period. — William P. Wharton, Groton, Mass.

RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING

(See also Numbers 10, 71)

1. Bird Banding in Finland in 1948 and 1949. (Die Vogelberingung in Finnland in den Jahren 1948 und 1949.) Ilmari Välikangas and Helena Huuskonen. 1951. *Memoranda Societatis pro Fauna et Flora Fennica*, 27: 54-60. The banding program sponsored by the Zoological Museum of Helsinki University resulted in the banding in 1948 and 1949 of 1787 birds of 85 species. The list of recoveries includes 37 records for 22 species. An Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) banded near the Gulf of Bothnia at the end of October was recovered the following summer in Italy. A Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) banded in western Finland on 4 August 1937 was recovered in Turkey 3 February 1942.—D. S. Farner.

2. Bird Banding in Finland in 1950 and 1951. (Die Vogelberingung in Finnland in den Jahren 1950 und 1951.) Ilmari Välikangas and Göran Nordström. 1953. *Memoranda Societatis pro Fauna et Flora Fennica*, 28: 79-98. During these years the banding activities sponsored by the Zoological Museum of Helsinki University increased substantially. The total banded was 7,545 of 123 species. The list of recoveries contains 134 records for 42 species, including 15 foreign recoveries of *Turdus pilaris*, mostly from France. A Wryneck (*Jynx*