

Mr. Seth Low, banding near Leytonsville, Maryland, tells me he has found injured Tufted Titmice in his traps. He had been under the impression that the injuries were self-inflicted, but, in the light of my experience, thinks his birds might well have injured themselves through fighting.—John V. Dennis, Rt. 1, Box 376, Leesburg, Va.

**The Life History of an Ohio Chimney Swift Recovered in Tennessee.**—On September 19, 1954, Clive E. Smith captured a chimney swift from the Purse Building in Chattanooga which bore band number 42-188588. This bird was a male which was at least six years old and had been banded in Ohio where he lived and nested each summer since he was first trapped. Following is an account of his life history.

No. -88 was first captured on May 28, 1949, from air shaft E1 on the roof of Kent Hall on the campus of Kent State University. He was with the mates of that shaft (42-196909 and 42-196921), whose nest was about three-fourths made on that date, and another bird (42-188573) which was a return. These two visitors did not remain there. However, in the night of July 1 four birds were again observed in E1. Trapping obtained the parents and one of the former visitors, but the other one escaped. It might have been no. -88. In any case only three adults were together there the next evening and no. -88 was found with an unbanded swift in shaft L1. However, four birds were together in E1 the next night, and on July 27 no. -88 was trapped again from shaft E1 with the parents and the other seasonal visitor of that shaft. With them were two non-breeding birds of the colony and two juveniles. (The life history of the parents has been published in the *Ohio Journal of Science*, 51: 42-46. 1951.)

No. -88 returned to the campus the following year and was retrapped on May 3, 1950. Again he was in shaft E1, but with a newcomer to this shaft (42-188595) who was to take the place of the former female who died at the end of the previous summer. Soon the former male returned and nested with no. -95 while no. -88 remained as a visitor. On May 26 all three were trapped together. The nest was completed and one egg laid, but on June 5 it fell from the wall. It was then replaced immediately with another. On June 10 the same trio was again retrapped. The new nest was completed but no eggs were yet laid. Soon the trio dissolved as no. -88 left this shaft with its mates and entered shaft G3 to mate with the female (42-188592) whose former mate was found dead in the bottom of the shaft. After remaining alone for four days, she was joined by no. -88 on June 11. Together they built a nest 12.5 feet down on the west wall, and raised three juveniles from four eggs. Late in the season, after nesting was completed, no. -88 went back to shaft E1 on September 15 to roost for the night with the male which had nested there over the past seven years and a juvenile which may have been one of his 1950 offspring.

When no. -88 was first retrapped in 1951 on April 27, he was again in shaft E1 but this time he was with female no. 42-196904 (part of the life history of this bird was published in *Bird-Banding*, 21: 99-104. 1950). This pairing did not last and on May 4 no. -88 was found in shaft G4 with a return (42-196907) which had nested there for the past two years but whose former mate did not return. These two mated and built their nest 13.5 feet down on the west wall where four eggs were laid. At the end of the nesting season the parents were trapped there with a return, the female mate from A5, two swifts which did not nest on the campus, and three unbanded juveniles. Twelve days later families were scattering and flocks were forming. No. -88 was found in shaft U1 with 42 other swifts including his mate.

In 1952 no. -88 was found as a return with his former mate no. -07 in shaft G4 on April 26. (The life history of this bird will be published in *The Auk*.) On May 10 these two had a visitor (48-166259) which may have been one of their own offspring. This bird did not remain, but occasionally a visitor was present. The mates made their nest on the same spot as the year before, in which were laid five eggs. After nesting was over they were joined by visitors. On July 20 they had roosting with them for the night the male from A5, a seasonal visitor from E1, a non-breeding adult, and seven new birds (apparently all juveniles). No. -88 spent the evening of August 6 roosting in shaft V1 with a flock of 37 other swifts, but this time he was not with his mate at the end of the season.

When no. -88 returned in 1953 he went back to shaft G4, but on May 1 he was found to have a new mate (48-164510) with him. This female had been one of his visitors in G4 in 1951. Two days later he was found back in E1 with the former mate of no. -10 (48-164517), also a former visitor, and another bird. However, he soon returned to G4 with no. -10 where they nested, placing the nest at the same spot where it had been the two previous years. They raised three offspring from four eggs.

In 1954 these two returned to G4 to mate again. This time they had a visitor (21-128602) with them during much of the nesting season. Three eggs were laid on the nest attached at the same place as the year before. On June 6 the right wing of no. -88 was painted with a white stripe, the left wing of his mate was similarly marked, while the crown of their visitor was painted white for identification. Two days later the visitor left to nest in L3 with a mate of his own. The pair in G4 continued nesting by themselves, taking turns at incubating the eggs. Upon my return on July 24 after an absence of five weeks, I found the nest had fallen from the wall and a single juvenile was clinging to the spot where it had been. (For further information on three chimney swifts nesting together and on swift nests falling down while nesting is in process see *The Wilson Bulletin*, 64(3): 133-139. 1952, and *The Auk*, 69(3): 289-293. 1952.)

The last capture of no. -88 was made on September 4 when he was taken from G4 with his mate, the male from shaft H1 (48-164517—which was the former mate of the present mate of no. -88), and the male from shaft L3 which was the visitor with the G4 pair earlier in the season. Fifteen days later no. -88 was recaptured as one of a total of 1303 swifts trapped by Clive Smith in Chattanooga, but at that time he was not with any of the other swifts which summer on the campus of Kent State University.—Ralph W. Dexter, Department of Biology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

## RECENT LITERATURE

### BANDING

(See also Numbers 14, 15, 19, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41)

**1. Sixth Annual Report of the Wildfowl Trust.** 1952-1953. Edited by Peter Scott and Hugh Boyd. 1954. Country Life Limited, London. 162 pp. 10 shillings. A very interesting report on the work at Slimbridge. There are articles on the ringing and recovery of ducks and geese, on the behavior of geese, on success and failure of hatching and rearing. Papers of particular interest are "Trapping of the Queen's Trumpeter Swans in British Columbia" by R. H. Mackay, "Some Results of Recent British Mallard Ringing" by Hugh Boyd, and "Experiments on the Following-Reaction of Ducklings" by Eric Fabricius and Hugh Boyd in which the little birds followed boxes and a balloon moved on overhead trolleys. "South America—1953" is a fascinating account of the Scotts' trip to Chile, Tierra del Fuego, and Lake Titicaca to see new ducks. This is followed by "Behaviour of the Bolivian Torrent Duck" by Peter Scott in which two sketches illustrate displays of this rare species. Three plates in color cover the scoters, sea ducks, and mergansers; the brief life histories give a maximum of information in small space; one aspect covered for each species is whether it has ever been kept or has ever bred in captivity. Incubation periods are not well known for most of these ducks. The book is illustrated with a number of excellent photographs and with many of Peter Scott's inimitable sketches.—M. M. Nice.

**2. Report on Bird-Ringing for 1953.** A. Landsborough Thomson and Robert Spencer. 1954. *British Birds*, 47(11): 361-392. In 1953 98,517 birds were ringed in Great Britain, 63,318 trapped, 35,199 as chicks. The species ringed in greatest numbers were: Blackbird, *Turdus merula*, 6,753; House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, 5,121; Greenfinch, *Chloris chloris*, 3,486; Lapwing, *Vanellus vanellus*, 3,270; Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus puffinus*, 3,243; Willow Warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, 3,186 and Song Thrush, *Turdus ericetorum*, 3,155. A long list of selected recoveries is given. Four Swallows, *Hirundo rustica*, ringed as nestlings were recovered the following year, two at their birthplace, the others