

Seiurus noveboracensis (Northern Waterthrush). One banded 10 November recaptured 5 December (4 weeks); another banded 10 November recaptured 7 January (9 weeks). A total of 8 birds were banded. This species may be seen through the winter in the Almirante region.

Icteria virens (Yellow-breasted Chat). One bird banded 20 October recaptured 4 December (7 weeks); this specimen was the only one taken.

Piranga rubra (Summer Tanager). One bird banded 10 November recaptured 15 November (1 week). A total of 7 specimens were banded.

An interesting facet of this bird-banding at Almirante is that almost no migrants of any kind were taken by the Gorgas workers after about mid-January until the early days of spring. According to Dr. Galindo, the autumn migration begins noticeably about the last of September, hits a peak in the last week of October, falls off rapidly thereafter and is essentially over by about mid-November.

I wish to thank Dr. Galindo, Mr. Eustorgio Mendez and others of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory for their generous cooperation; also Dr. Gustavo Engler and others of the Chiriqui Land Company (United Fruit Company) for the kind use of their facilities at Almirante. — Horace Loftin, Florida State University Canal Zone Program, Box 246, Ft. Clayton, Canal Zone.

An Interesting Black-crowned Night Heron Recovery.—On May 27, 1961 at Rookery Island in the Susquehanna River near Washington Boro, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, I banded 25 nestling Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) (D. S. Heintzelman, *Atlantic Naturalist*, 1961: 241-242). One of those birds, number 617-18314, was recovered on January 11, 1962 at Andytown, Florida, a distance of approximately 975 miles from the banding station. The bird was about 240 days old at the time of recovery.—Donald S. Heintzelman, 629 Green Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Can Blue Jays swim?—On July 7, 1963, I startled three Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) that were drinking or bathing at the edge of our farm pond. They immediately flew across the pond. Two of them made the crossing safely and perched in a nearby tree. The third jay fell into the pond about 25 feet from shore. As it was impossible for me to reach the jay, I expected to see it drown. Instead the jay propelled itself through the water with a hopping motion — pushing the water with wings and feet. Several times the water washed over its head and as its mouth was open all the while, it must have taken in a considerable amount of water. It finally reached shore but was so wet and exhausted it had difficulty pulling itself out of the water. I started to help it ashore but my approach caused it to go back into the water so I backed away and watched from a little distance. The jay then with much effort reached land where it remained for almost an hour. Interestingly enough this was a juvenile Blue Jay.—Mrs. J. R. Downs, So. Londonderry, Vt.

RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING

(See also No. 8)

1. **IOIS** (International Ornithological Information Service). *The Ring*, Series B. 1963. We welcome a new venture of Dr. W. Ryzdewski (Laboratory of Ornithology, Sienkiewicza 21, Wroclaw, Poland) — a quarterly journal to be published entirely separately from the present *Ring*, and not limited to bird banding (ringing). He proposes to include details on, and news of, organizations, magazines, laboratories, bird observatories and field stations, museums and collections, banding (ringing) centers, zoos and other collections of live birds, national parks and reserves, expeditions, education, legal developments, congresses and conferences anniversaries, personal news, new birds, forthcoming books, new books, phonograph (gramophone) records, grants offered, requests for cooperation, aviculture, carrier pigeons, waterfowl and game birds, and "miscellaneous".

Most of the information included in the first issue can be found in print in at least one other place. However, even the reader who subscribes to several journals