

34.7 percent adults to 65.3 percent immatures. The period of molt is mainly from late July to late September; the height of molt coincides with the population peak in the marsh. The difference in the progress of molt of adults and young seems to be too slight to influence differential migration. The main wintering-ground of Patuxent marsh red-winged blackbirds is the South Atlantic Coastal Plain region from southeastern Virginia to southeastern Georgia.

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GENERAL NOTES

Chimney Swift Returns at Kent, Ohio, 1962 and 1963, with Notes on Nesting Success.—This report summarizes briefly return records in a colony of Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) on the campus of Kent State University for the 19th and 20th years of continuous observations. (I)-1962. While the first migrant swift was noted on 22 April 1962, the first resident swift did not return until 28 April. During that year, 40 returns were captured. They were banded in the following year-groups: 1954-1; 1955-2; 1956-1; 1957-5, 1958-6; 1959-9; 1960-6; 1961-10. As far as sex has been determined to date, there were 9 males and 10 females. Of the 40 returns, 18 nested in the same chimney in which they had nested the previous year, and 5 pairs of these birds were the identical mates as in the previous year. One of the former pairs was joined by an all-season visitor to form a threesome in shaft VI. One of the breeding birds in this group had nested in this same shaft the previous two years, and the other mate had roosted there briefly in 1961. Altogether there were 16 nesting groups on the campus. Eighteen of the birds were first recaptured in air shafts in which they had formerly nested while 5 others were recaptured in air shafts in which they had formerly roosted.

Only 4 of the returns taken before nesting was completed did not nest on the campus. Four others were captured as returns after the nesting season was over. One of these was taken as a return for the first time since 1959, having been banded in 1958. Another one was taken as a return for the first time since it was banded in 1960. Possibly these were migrant birds. The last day swifts were observed on the campus was 6 October 1962.

(II)-1963. Swifts returned 18 April 1963, which was the earliest return date for resident birds recorded over a period of 20 years. On the previous day, a warm front passed through the area from the lower Mississippi Valley. Possibly this hastened the return flight of Chimney Swifts. In the season of 1963, a total of 43 returns was recorded. These were banded in the following year-groups: 1954-1; 1955-1; 1956-1; 1957-6; 1958-5; 1959-9; 1960-3; 1961-5; 1962-12. The oldest return was at least 10 years of age. As far as sex has been determined, there were 10 males and 11 females. Twenty-two nested again in the same shaft in which they nested the previous year, and 5 pairs remained mated as they had been and in the same air shaft as in 1962. Three former pairs were joined by a visitor forming three sets of threesomes, which remained together throughout the nesting season and in the same air shaft in which the original pair had nested the previous year.

In two of the threesomes, the visitor in each case was the same bird. It joined the pair in shaft S1 and remained with this pair during the construction of its first nest. For some unexplained reason, the two eggs which had been laid in this nest disappeared, and the nest was deserted on May 29. The visitor then left the group. The nest fell from the wall during a heavy rain on June 3. When a replacement nest was constructed, a different visitor moved in with the pair. The former visitor then moved into shaft U1, where the first nest had also fallen from the wall, and here it became a visitor with the pair during the time of its second nesting in this shaft.

In shaft V1, the threesome of the previous year was re-united and was joined by another visitor forming a foursome for the season of 1963. In shaft C3, the male which had nested there in 1960 and 1961, returned to nest again after having spent the season of 1962 in shaft E1. The male nesting in shaft E1 for 1963 had not previously been taken as a return since it was banded in 1959. One return, which did not nest, was not taken as a return in 1960 and 1962, but was recorded during other years since banding in 1957. The last record of a Chimney Swift on the campus was made 4 October 1963.

The nesting season of 1963 proved to be one of the most unsuccessful over a period of 20 years. One threesome failed to build a nest, and one pair failed to complete its nest. One nest fell from the wall before the eggs were laid. In shaft S1, the first nest which was made fell from the wall after the eggs were laid. This was replaced by a second nest, but after three eggs were deposited they were abandoned. In shaft U1, the first nest also fell with the eggs, and the replacement nest later fell while containing four nestlings. Only two of these survived. Also, following a heavy rain storm, the nest containing nestlings fell in four different shafts. In two cases, there were no survivors. In one case, two nestlings survived, and in the fourth, survival was not certain. In another shaft the nestlings disappeared from the nest from unknown causes. In still another case the nest with four nestlings fell from the wall, but all four nestlings survived. During this nesting season, 19 nests were started (including two replacement nests), and 14 of these produced nestlings. However, of the 17 nesting groups, six failed to produce juvenile birds, and two others produced only half the normal set of fledged birds. Only six nests remained attached to the wall by the end of the summer. Other records of accidents and failure to complete nesting have been published in the following references: *Auk*, 69: 289-293, 1952; and 77: 352-354, 1960; *Cleveland Bird Calendar*, 57: 21, 1961. The last report in this series of annual returns was published in *Bird-Banding*, 33: 153, 1962.

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Nesting of three species in one tree.—On rare occasions more than one species of birds, including antagonistic species, have been found nesting in the same tree. Stamm (*Kentucky Warbler*, 27: 23-24, 1951) reported an incident of