This incidental observation was made while the authors were engaged in a study of bird migration in cooperation with Prof. John T. Emlen, Jr. Financial support was provided by the National Science Foundation (Grant no. GB - 175).—Helmut C. Mueller, Department of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, and Daniel D. Berger, Ornithological Station, Route 1, Cedar Grove, Wisconsin.

Occurrence of the Common Tern in Australia and the Southwest Pacific.—The recovery of a Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) in the Cook Islands group, South Pacific Ocean, recently reported by C. Stuart Houston (*Bird-Banding*, **34**(3): 160-1, 1963), fills another gap in our knowledge of the zoogeography and migrations of the species. The purpose of this note is to summarize the Australian records of *hirundo*; a full account is in preparation by Hitchcock.

Apart from the Western Australian record mentioned in the editorial footnote to Houston's report, there are at least twelve other specimens from Australian localities, most of them collected during the last 15 years: two from South Australia (of which one has been provisionally identified as *S. h. turkestanica*); two from Victoria (*S. h. longipennis*); seven from New South Wales (all *longipennis*), and one from Cape York, Queensland (*longipennis*; cf. Hindwood, *Emu*, **44**(1): 41-3, 1944). In addition, there are specimen records of *longipennis* from Lord Howe Island (3) and Torres Strait (1) (Hindwood, *loc. cit.*), and two from Rigo, Papua, collected August 1962 (in the collection of the Division of Wildlife Research, CSIRO, Canberra). With the possible exception of one of the Victorian birds, all of the specimens are in contranuptial plumage and apparently immature. These are in marked contrast to Houston's bird, which was in its fifth year and presumably had reached sexual maturity.

During the past ten years there have been persistent sight records in summer (October to March) — and including one in full breeding plumage (October 11, 1953) — of birds in New South Wales (mainly in the Sydney coastal area) that appear to be *hirundo longipennis*; the greatest number recorded was 20 birds at Botany Bay, near Sydney, on January 4, 1964, two weeks after three specimens had been collected in the same area. The inference is that eastern and southeastern Australia come within the normal wintering range of *hirundo* (*longipennis*) and, further, that there is in fact a gap of only 4° (i.e. between Cook Islands and Lord Howe Island) in the contra-nuptial range of the species in the southwest Pacific.

The breeding and wintering ranges of the eastern and northern Asiatic races of *hirundo* are still imperfectly known (cf. Stegmann, *Orn. Monatsber.*, **44**(4): 102-7, 1936; Johansen, *J. f. Orn.*, **101**(3): 320-4, 1960), but it is evident that individuals of two, and possibly three, races migrate regularly (*longipennis*) or sporadically (*hirundo* and *turkestanica*) to Australia.—W. B. Hitchcock CSIRO Division of Wildlife Research, Canberra, A. C. T., and K. A. Hindwood, 105, Middle Harbour Road, Lindfield, N. S. W.

Rough-winged and Bank Swallows in Same Colony.—In connection with Mr. Walter P. Nickell's note on the nesting of Rough-winged Swallows (*Steigidopteryx ruficollis*), *Bird-Banding*, **35**: 40-41, the following may be of interest. On two or three July dates in 1959, '60 and '61, I netted swallows along the bank of the St. Vrain River near Longmont, Colo., with these results: 1959, 54 Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia*), 12 Rough-winged Swallows; 1960, 93 Bank Swallows, 5 Rough-winged Swallows; 1961, 31 Bank Swallows, 2 Rough-winged Swallows. Because of gravel operations the bank has since deteriorated so that it is no longer used by the swallow colony. A net was placed directly in front of and only a few feet from the tunnel openings. Best success was obtained just before and after sunset when the nets were least visible to the birds. Apparently it is not uncommon for the two species to share a location. In this area the Bank Swallow is much more numerous than the Rough-wing (Robert J. Niedrach, *Birds of Denver and Mountain Parks*), which may account for the approximate 9 to 1 ratio of banded birds.—Mrs. Carl Collister, 706 Hover St., Longmont, Colo.