Banded Evening Grosbeak Strikes Airplane.—About 8:00 a. m. on the morning of March 18, 1964, a private pilot flying a Piper Apache crossed the Front Range of the Rockies at a point about 5 miles south of Boulder, Colorado, heading eastward to the Jefferson County Airport which lies just west of Broomfield, Colorado. During his letdown he observed two small birds, one of which struck and penetrated the windshield of the plane, landing in the cockpit. The pilot immediately looked at his altimeter, which read 12,500 feet.

Upon landing he reported to the local FAA representative and turned over the remains of the bird, which were sent to the Denver Wildlife Research Center for identification. The bird proved to be a *banded* female Evening Grosbeak; investigation disclosed that it had been banded in southwest Denver on January 31, 1964 by Mrs. Parnell White.

Because the altitude of the strike seemed unusual, we attempted to contact the pilot to obtain additional information, but without success. Discussions with the FAA representative concerning the altitude normally flown by planes of this type in crossing the Front Range at this point and their speed of letdown indicate that the point of impact was east of State Highway 93 which runs generally southward from Boulder to Golden, Colorado. Altitude of ground level westward toward the mountains from the highway rises quite sharply, and to have descended to 12,500 feet prior to crossing over this highway would have required an unusually steep descent.

Examination of Geological Survey topographic maps of the area shows that no point of land east of Highway 93 rises to more than 6,100 feet in elevation. Thus it is indicated that the two birds, undoubtedly a pair, were traveling at approximately 6,400 feet above the highest point of the ground surface when they encountered the plane. At ground level, the weather was fair with the temperature ranging in the upper 30's. There were scattered clouds and a light north breeze that did not exceed 10 to 12 miles per hour at any time.

Severe updrafts are not uncommon over such terrain, but the pilot made no report of unusual turbulences, nor did the FAA representative have any knowledge of such conditions existing at that time. We are left with the assumption that there were no unusual conditions which forced the two grosbeaks to such an altitude.

The record of Evening Grosbeaks flying at approximately 1-1/5th mile above the earth's surface, and the likelihood that this may be the first authenticated record of a plane strike by this species, are worthy of note. It is of added interest that a banded bird was involved. Johnson A. Neff, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Denver Wildlife Research Center, Denver, Colorado.

Autumn Movements of Young Magpies.—Although the occurrence of erratic movements by Black-billed Magpies (*Pica pica*) is well documented (Bent, *Life Histories of North American Jays, Crows and Titmice*, 1946), little is known about the precise nature and extent of these movements. Two recent band recoveries provide some suggestive information on this matter. A young magpie banded as a nestling four miles northwest of Wilkie, Saskatchewan, on June 26, 1962, was caught on November 26, 1962, in a trap set for weasels near Gilbert Plains, Manitoba. This bird had moved approximately 360 miles east-southeast from its site of birth in less than six months. To date (May 4, 1964) this is the only recovery from nine birds which I banded in Saskatchewan during 1962. Houston (*Blue Jay* **20**(4): 155) reported a similar southeastward movement of a young magpie banded as a nestling near Zehner, Saskatchewan in 1961. The bird was shot by a hunter near Milton, North Dakota, on October 29, 1961, roughly 320 miles from the point of banding.

Such isolated recoveries provide an interesting insight into the nature of magpie movements but an extensive and systematic banding program will be necessary to provide adequate answers to the multitude of such little known facts as the origin, destination, age and numbers of birds involved, the differential extent of movements in different years and whether there is, in fact, any consistent pattern to these movements.—John B. Millar, Canadian Wildlife Service, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.