stop flight between west Florida and Panama (1400 miles). It would seem likely that the flight of birds which met disaster in Panama originated to the north in Central America; perhaps these birds were on a second lap in a trip from the southeastern United States to South America.

Acknowledgement is made to Dr. Horace Loftin, Director, Florida State University Canal Zone Program, and to Dr. Eugene P. Odum of the University of Georgia. These studies are supported by NIH Grant HE 08294-01 (MET) to Dr. Odum.—David T. Rogers, Department of Zoology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Table 1. Weights, Extracted Fat and Estimated Range Potential of 17 Birds Killed in a Pre-Dawn Rainstorm in Panama, October 13, 1963.

Species	Fat wgt., gms				Estimated
		Total ¹	Estimated Available ²	Fat-free wgt., gms	Estimated flight range miles ²
Hylocichla ustulata	32.40	6.45	5.45	25.95	646
Hylocichla ustulata	32.86	9.60	8.60	23.26	1135
Hylocichla ustulata	34.20	8.27	7.27	25.93	864
Hylocichla ustulata	27.84	4.17	3.17	23.67	411
Hylocichla ustulata	39.01	11.49	10.49	27.52	1179
Hylocichla ustulata	28.74	6.29	5.29	22.45	724
Hylocichla ustulata	32.76	7.16	6.16	25.60	741
Hulocichla ustulata	31.04	5.84	4.84	25.20	591
Hylocichla ustulata	36.30	8.26	7.26	28.04	796
Hylocichla ustulata	34.11	6.35	5.35	27.76	593
Hylocichla ustulata	35.29	6.18	5.18	29.11	547
Hylocichla ustulata	37.60	7.90	6.90	29.70	715
Vireo olivaceus	16.36	2.37	1.87	13.99	412
Piranga olivacea	35.53	10.15	9.15	25.38	1109
Piranga rubra	31.81	5.73	4.73	26.08	558
Spiza americana	24.36	4.44	3.44	19.95	529
Dendroica fusca	9.41	1.87	1.37	7.54	562

¹Dry weight of extract fat ²See text

Band Recovered from Owl Pellet.—In 1947 (Bird-Banding, 18: 129), I reported the recovery of two bands used on Black-capped Chickadees (Parus atricapillus), from the pellet of a Screech Owl (Otus asio) which had been using a nest-box in our yard as a winter roost. There have been several subsequent reports in Bird-Banding of bands recovered under similar circumstances (Berger, 24: 19; Nichols, 24: 110; Root, 24: 110), and I am now able to add another.

Early in November 1964, Mrs. George H. Hart, Wayland, Mass., reported to me the discovery of a roost of Long-eared Owls (Asio otus) in a pine grove near her home. On 28 December, 1964, she collected a quantity of pellets for examination and found a band (743-86630) still encircling a bird's leg bone. As the number sounded familiar to me, I checked my banding records and discovered that it had been used on 4 July 1964 to band a local young Blue Jay (Cyanocitta cristata) at my home station. The recovery location in Wayland is about two and one-half miles, airline, west-southwest of the banding location in Weston.—Charlotte E. Smith, 75 Westland Road, Weston, Mass.

Mist-Netting Saw-Whet Owls.—I began mist-netting birds during the summer of 1957. At first I used only one net and took it down before dark. During 1958, I placed it in the front yard of our summer home on Scenic Drive, about one mile north of Muskegon State Park, Laketon Township, Muskegon County, Michigan. I found that when I put up the net or nets in the morning I was often frightening birds from the area. Thus I began putting the nets up before dark. I always examined the nets at night after dark and just prior to daybreak in the morning. For several months they caught nothing at night. Then I caught an occasional