

of consequences. After a few seconds struggle each bird learned to fold its wings and passed through the meshes of the backstop, but not before I was able to pick numerous specimens from the wire. Once grasped, the swifts lay quietly in my hand, and when released while lying on their backs made no attempt to escape. When turned on their bellies, however, they immediately flew away.

Our presence in the edge of their circle did not seem to frighten the swifts in the least. In fact I was startled to feel one of the birds brush through my hair, while my companion was twice struck in the legs and once on the head by the birds. Even when taking into account the fact that the onset of the migration season had strongly stimulated the gregarious instinct of the swift, it is surprising to find so excellent a flier actually colliding with human beings in the daytime.—  
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**Sex Ratio and Weights of Crows Wintering in Oklahoma.**—These notes on the sex ratio and weights of Crows were recorded near Binger, Oklahoma where employees of the Game and Fish Commission had bombed a large roost on the night of December 6, 1938. An estimated 18,000 crows were killed. Measurements of Crows wintering in Oklahoma show that both *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos* and *C. b. hesperis* are present but the latter is dominant.

On the morning following the bombing the writers collected 100 birds from each of 10 areas. These areas were selected at points throughout the roost in order that all parts should be represented in the total collection of 1000 crows. There was no hand picking of specimens, for in each chosen area we collected every bird, excepting only a few that were mangled.

Of the 1,000 birds sexed, 526 (52.6 per cent) were males and 474 (47.4 per cent) were females. Since the number of males in each group of 100 birds varied from 41 to 65 and the females from 35 to 59, it is evident that such a number is not great enough to determine sex ratio accurately, even in such a heterogeneous group as the occupants of a Crow roost. We believe that fully 1,000 birds are necessary.

The average weight of the 526 males was 1.05 pounds and that of the 474 females was 0.93 pound. These weights were carefully taken with a Chattillon's milk scales, but because of a certain loss of blood they are somewhat less than the live weights of the same birds would have been. However, the loss of weight by bleeding was apparently no greater among these bombed Crows than it would be among birds collected with a gun.

The following table shows the number of males and females and the total weight of the birds of each sex in each group of 100 Crows:

Group number	Number of males	Weight in pounds of males	Number of females	Weight in pounds of females
1	41	43.15	59	55.10
2	50	52.85	50	46.15
3	65	67.90	35	32.35
4	54	56.10	46	42.25
5	52	54.55	48	44.25
6	54	57.80	46	42.50
7	55	57.50	45	41.85
8	50	53.00	50	47.45
9	53	55.50	47	43.20
10	52	55.15	48	44.90
Totals	526	553.50	474	440.00
Average weight		1.05		0.93

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