

bodies of water in regions with prevailing winds will have greater nesting success and perhaps the highest nest densities along their leeward shores.

Comparisons of temporally and/or spatially separated Osprey foraging appear of little use without accompanying data on prevailing weather. For instance, because Lambert (1943) did not record weather conditions, I cannot suggest other reasons why the Ospreys he studied (89% of dives successful) were 147% more effective than those I watched.

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Impoundment of the Tombigbee River and bird distribution.—The impoundment of the Tombigbee River at Demopolis, Alabama forms a pool that backs up to Gainesville. This offers an opportunity to study the distribution of birds on impounded and unimpounded portions of a stream flowing through the Black Belt, a coastal plain formation.

I made 12 boat trips during the period 19 September to 16 November 1972, each trip approximately 10 miles, 7 of them up the unimpounded river, 5 down the impounded portion. During 5 of the 7 upstream trips I saw a total of 54 Spotted Sandpipers (*Actitis macularia*); on 6 of the upstream trips I recorded a total of 51 Killdeers (*Charadrius vociferus*). On the impounded portion of the river I saw no Killdeers or Spotted Sandpipers. The explanation of this disparity seems to be the association of these birds with sandbars. The sandbars of the unimpounded river are kept clear of vegetation while the sandbars of the impounded portion are overgrown, mainly by cockleburrs (*Xanthium strumarium*).

Further study is needed to determine if other species are affected in a similar manner. The Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) is another bird closely associated with the unvegetated sandbars of the unimpounded river where their numbers were far greater than on the impounded river, but the large variation in numbers and small number of samples did not yield a significant difference between the two portions of the river ($P = 0.2$) although the number encountered was quite different (46 per trip vs. 6 per trip).

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A Caribbean Barn Swallow recovery.—An immature Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica erythrogaster*) that I banded (71-98120) 29 August 1964 at Vischer Ferry Wildlife Management Area (42°47'N, 73°48'W) near Schenectady, New York was recovered by P. H. Erkens 44 days later on 12 October aboard a freighter off the coast of Panama (direct recovery distance of about 2450 miles, 55.7 miles per elapsed day). The freighter left Cristobal, Canal Zone (9°20'N, 70°53'W) at or before dawn that morning bound northeastward for Europe. The last view of the Panamanian coast was at 1000 to 1100. During the morning, a flock of 12-24 Barn Swallows came in off the sea and began circling the ship, following it out to sea. Between 1400 and darkness at 1900, the birds settled on the ship and were so exhausted that they could be approached and picked up. By the following day all were dead.

When the freighter left port, the sky was overcast. It became sunny, and the air was very warm in the afternoon. The weather in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea appears to have been influenced by at least two low-pressure systems. A low that was over Lake Huron at 1300 EST on 9 October had a trailing cold front extending south to Georgia and turning west paralleling the Gulf coast. By 1300 on 10 October the cold front had advanced out over the Gulf about one-half the length of the Florida peninsula; and a