

slide in it and a cheese-cloth net to cover the opening. At night, after all the Swifts were in, we put the cover over the chimney. In the morning we put the net over and drew the slide, letting five or ten Swifts into the net at a time. After banding them, the process was repeated. Sometimes the Swifts were reluctant to come out, in which case one of us went down the chimney on a rope and chased them up.

The migration had been going on for some time before we could try our plan. So on May 6th we made a start by banding about two hundred birds, banding on four different days, ending on May 28th with seven hundred and seventy. We had much underestimated the number of birds, so were very much handicapped by a shortage of bands. We banded, however, a total of 1465 Chimney Swifts during this period.

No flock ever stayed more than one night in the chimney. We trapped only five birds a second time. One of these was banded on the evening of the 5th as we were fixing the trap, and was caught again the next morning. Two were banded on the 6th and were caught again on the 28th. The other two were caught on the 20th and recaptured on the 28th.

Since the spring of 1927 I have learned of the following Chimney Swift recoveries:

No.	Date Banded	Where Recovered	By Whom Recovered	Date Recovered
512694	May 6, 1927	Boydton, Virginia	W. S. Handly	Mar. 10, 1928
B1045	May 28, 1927	Coronado Beach, Fla.	R. J. Longstreet	May 15, 1929
B1275	May 28, 1927	E. Bridgewater, Mass.	R. Williams	June 15, 1929
B1342	May 28, 1927	Rocky Hill, N. J.	Mrs. A. H. Merritt	May 8, 1929
B1357	May 28, 1927	Newtown, Pa.	Mrs. C. C. Petters	Aug. 2, 1927
B1798	May 28, 1927	East Andover, Me.	R. J. Swain	May 31, 1928

No. B1357 was found dead at Newtown, which is only one mile from George School. Nos. 512694 and B1275 were released after the numbers were read, although the latter had an injured foot. I do not know whether the others were injured or not.

We also made one Swift recovery on May 28, 1927, bird No. 196927, banded at Grady Hotel, Cairo, Georgia, by H. L. Stoddard on October 8, 1926.

As this was my senior year at George School, I was not able to carry on the work during 1928 as I should have liked.—JOHN BARTRAM.¹

Note by Editor.—These seven recoveries, barring the one at Coronado Beach, Florida, were made at localities from fifteen to seventy miles from tidewater on the east or southeast. Mr. Bartram's banding station is also approximately fifty miles from the Atlantic and some ten miles from the Delaware River at Trenton. His banding of Chimney Swifts is unique in that all his birds were migrating at the time of banding. It is of course possible that after a night in the chimney many of the birds may have dispersed to near-by places to nest, but the capture of a banded bird in Maine on May 31st, even though taken the following year, makes it highly probable that many of his banded birds were well south of their breeding-grounds at the time of banding.

Some of the recoveries were apparently made while the birds were in migration northward, and in other cases while they were moving south. No. 512694, banded May 6th, was pretty surely moving north when recovered at Boydton, Virginia, on March 10, 1928.

Mr. H. L. Stoddard's bird, banded October 8, 1926, at Cairo, Georgia, was doubtless moving toward its winter quarters at the time. This bird was moving south at a distance of one hundred seventy-one miles from the Atlantic Coast, and it was recovered nearly three years later in migration northward and some seventy miles from the coast.

As far as Mr. Bartram's records go, they show that many birds of this species, while migrating to and from their nesting-grounds, follow the Atlantic Coast, keeping well inland.—C. L. W.

¹An eighth recovery is just reported by the Biological Survey, that of No. B1265, Banded May 26, 1927, which was trapped by W. R. Green at Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 21, 1929.

stones, which matched the bird's brownish-gray back perfectly, and waited until it passed.—EVERETT N. ELDRIDGE, JR., Chatham, Massachusetts.

Note by Editor.—In Bulletin 146 of the United States National Museum, "Life Histories of North American Shore Birds," by A. C. Bent, Tyler writes of the Spotted Sandpiper's habit of catching insects as follows: p. 85 "In order to come within striking distance of an insect before it flies away, the Spotted Sandpiper resorts to a ruse by which its approaching head and beak are concealed or made inconspicuous. As the bird walks over windrows of seaweed and such places where flies abound, it stretches its body out with the bill pointing straight in front, the whole bird lengthened into a line with the long axis parallel to the ground. In this position the head, from the flies' point of view, is masked by the body as a background and the bird is enabled to come so near that it can snap up a fly, even after it has taken wing, by a straight forward movement of the head. In stalking a flying prey the Spotted Sandpiper creeps up to the fly, moving slowly with cat-like steps, the tail motionless. . . ."

It is interesting to note that these two accounts of the Spotted Sandpiper's behavior agree so closely. We are also glad to publish a photograph showing the attitude of the bird just prior to seizing a fly.—C. L. W.

A Chimney Swift Recovery.—W. L. Skinner of Proctorsville, Vermont, reports the capture of Chimney Swift No. 27978, banded by E. O. Grant at Patten, Maine, June 14, 1926, one of fifty-two birds banded by him that year. Skinner reports that the Swift was one of a pair of birds nesting in a chimneyless stable at a sporting camp on the east branch of the Penobscot River, seven miles from Stacyville and about twelve miles from the place of banding. The recovery was made about the first week in July 1929, and the bird was again liberated after the number was read.—C. L. W.

An Important Purple Finch Recovery.—An olivaceous Purple Finch, No. 37972, was banded by William P. Wharton at Groton, Massachusetts, May 6, 1929, and in less than two weeks (thirteen days to be accurate) it was recovered by Mrs. J. Franklin Anthony, a bird-bander, at Bar Harbor, Maine, May 19, 1929. Such rapid traveling as this, approximately two hundred miles in a straight line in so short a period, points to a bird definitely in migration to its nesting-area, rather than an erratic wandering so habitual with this species, and the time of year also supports this view.—C. L. W.

A Correction.—On page 89 of the July, 1929, number of the *Bulletin*, Plate II, the date of the weather map is given as October 30, 1929. This should read 1928.