

LITERATURE CITED

- 1940 WEAVER, RICHARD L. Purple Finch Invasion, *Bird-Banding*, XI, (3) : 79-105.  
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BEHAVIOR OF YOUNG BANK SWALLOWS  
AFTER FIRST LEAVING THE NEST

By DAYTON STONER

IN former reports (*Auk*, 43: 198-213, 1926; *ibid.*, 45: 41-45, 1928) I indicated that in Iowa, young Bank Swallows following initial flight, frequently wandered some distance from the parental abode, and often temporarily inhabited any burrow that might be at hand. At this period of their lives, therefore, family ties were broken and the identity of a given brood vanished. Again, at Oneida Lake New York, corroborative evidence of this circumstance has been offered (*Roosevelt Wild Life Annals*, 4, No. 2 : 122-233, 1936) through records obtained from the repeat recoveries of banded nestlings.

In an attempt to ascertain whether this phenomenon was still more widespread, perhaps universal in its scope within the geographic range of the bird, repeat records of young Bank Swallows banded and recovered in the Albany, New York area have been examined. The results of this review are presented in the following paragraphs.

No. H-94108, immature; banded June 27, 1933, in a sand pit ten miles west of Albany; another immature banded as No. H-94109 was in the same burrow; both were able to fly well. No. H-94108 was recaptured June 28, 1933, in a burrow fifteen feet from the one from which it was banded; the burrow contained two other banded immature repeats reared therein along with an unbanded bird from another burrow. Therefore, representatives of three different families were present in the burrow from which the three repeats were taken.

No. H-94110, immature; banded June 27, 1933, in a sand pit ten miles west of Albany. Recaptured next day in the same burrow but with an unbanded immature individual. Evidently the latter had entered the burrow some time during the twenty-four hours intervening between our visits.

No. H-94140, immature; banded June 28, 1933, in a gravel pit six miles northwest of Albany. Another immature was banded at

the same time from this burrow. No. H-94140 was recaptured June 29, 1933, in a burrow eight inches south of the one from which it was banded and containing also five somewhat smaller birds reared therein.

Nos. H-94148 and H-94149, immatures; banded 10.20 A.M. June 29, 1933, from a burrow in a sand pit ten miles west of Albany

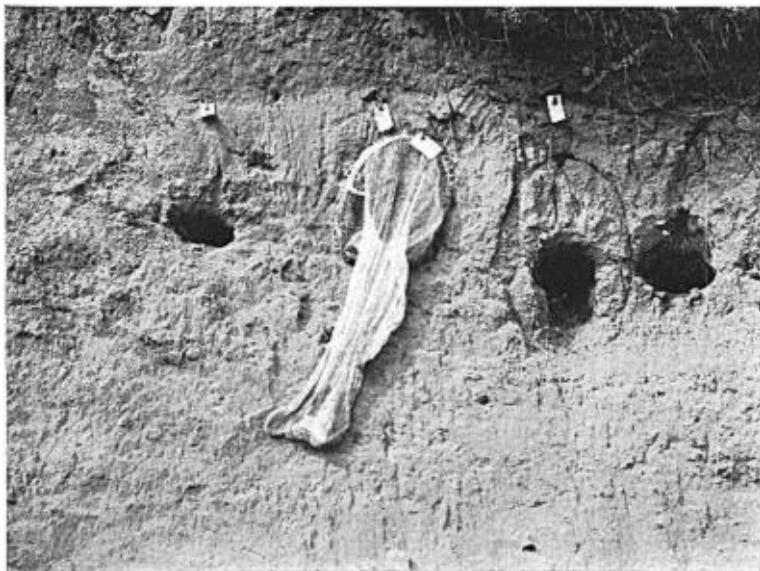


FIG. 1. A gauze net placed over the mouth of the Bank Swallow burrow will capture the occupant as it emerges. The circle around the burrow entrance to the right indicates that a return was taken from this burrow. June, 1940. Albany, New York.

They were the only ones in the burrow at the time. Recaptured in the same burrow at 9.50 P.M. the same day, together with another banded repeat individual of the same family banded on June 27; also two unbanded immatures from another family which were furnished with bands. So, in this case, the three individuals previously banded from this burrow had returned to it for the night along with two unbanded individuals from another burrow.

No. H-94156, fledgling; unable to fly; banded June 29, 1933, in a gravel pit six miles northwest of Albany. Recovered July 12, 1933, in the same gravel pit but in a burrow 300 feet northwest of the one

from which it was banded. In this burrow at the time of its recovery were six other immatures (Nos. H-94171 to H-94176) banded previously from two different but adjacent burrows in this pit. Thus, after flight had been attained, representatives of three different families of young had come to rest in a burrow some distance removed from their respective parental burrows but in the same

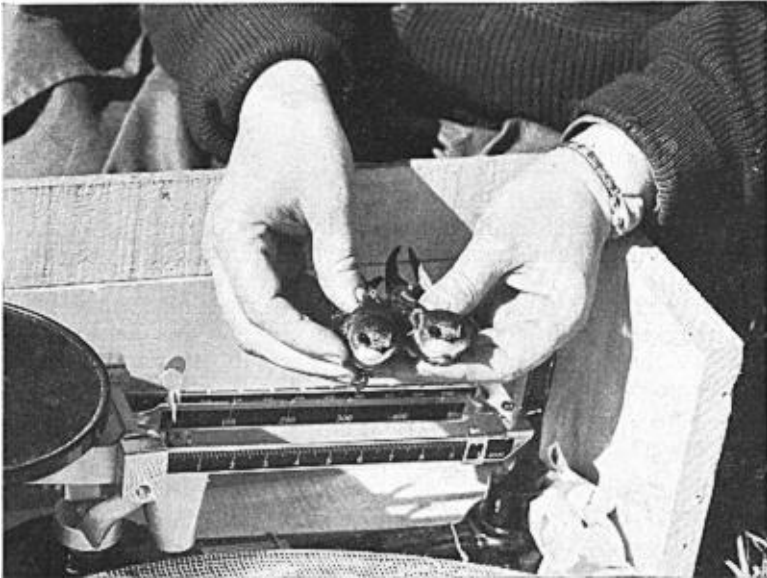


FIG. 2. Weights are taken of all return Bank Swallows. May, 1933. Oneida Lake, New York.

gravel pit as they were reared.

No. H-94181, immature; banded July 12, 1933, in a gravel pit six miles northwest of Albany. Another bird in the nest would not flush; a third was taken for a specimen. Two days later, No. H-94181 was recaptured from the original burrow; but with it were two unbanded young able to fly. One of these may have been the immature that would not flush on July 12 but the other probably was reared in another burrow.

No. L-7179, immature; banded June 18, 1934, in a sand pit ten miles west of Albany. Recovered in same burrow two days later. Since the bird was able to fly well at the time of banding and was released in the air after it was banded, we know that this individual

*did* return to the parental burrow after initial flight.

No. 38-78108, immature, one of a family of four; banded July 6, 1938. Recovered in the same burrow and the only occupant thereof July 8, 1938. This individual also returned to the natal burrow to rest after flight ability was attained. However, circumstantial evidence suggests that not all the other members of this family group shared this behavior.

Data from twenty-three banded immature repeat Bank Swallows and eleven other unbanded immature individuals are here recorded for the Albany, New York region. From these records which supplement and confirm the information on the same subject obtained in the Oneida Lake, New York and the Lake Okoboji, Iowa areas, it appears evident that young Bank Swallows following initial flight, may or may not return to the natal burrow to rest. The incidence of such return is perhaps 15 to 20 per cent. Co-existent with this is the fact that family ties are likely to be broken after first flight and a given brood loses its identity therewith. Young birds with flight ability frequently adopt transitory abodes and associate temporarily with others of their kind in any burrow that may be within the limited range of their first aerial sorties. As the season advances this range is gradually extended contemporaneously with the abandonment of the habit of assembling in the burrows.

New York State Museum, Albany, New York.

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## RETURNS FROM BANDED BIRDS SOME LONGEVITY RECORDS OF WILD BIRDS

By MAY THACHER COOKE

(*Continued from page 74*)

### HORNED LARK. *Otocoris alpestris*

F132697, banded at Jamestown, N. Dak., on December 27, 1933, by C. E. Boardman, was found dead at Raymore, Sask., in the spring of 1938.

### TREE SWALLOW. *Iridoprocne bicolor*

\*C6633, banded at Brewer, Maine, on June 29, 1929, by H. J. Robinson, was found dead at Hampden, Maine, May 26, 1936.

C160211, banded at Pomfret, Conn., on June 11, 1933, by Mrs. K. B. Wetherbee, was retrapped at same place June 12, 1938.

\*F76398, banded at Princeton, Mass., on June 22, 1932, by L. B. Chapman, was retaken at the nest box at the same place, June 24, 1939.

\*H12109, banded at North Eastham, Mass., on June 19, 1932, by O. L. Austin, was retrapped June 9, 1939.

H12167, banded at North Eastham, Mass., on June 22, 1932, by O. L. Austin, was retrapped at same place June 2, 1938.