

which itself was not more than 22 feet high. The nest of the kingbirds was approximately thirteen feet from the ground and on a horizontal limb. The two nests were not more than fifteen feet apart, the orioles' being west of the kingbirds' and on an angle of about 40 degrees.

The kingbird was clearly the second of the two species to select the tree as a nest site, for its eggs had just hatched whereas the orioles were almost ready to leave their nest. In this case then, the oriole, which has been known to "do battle" with the kingbird, permitted the latter's presence in that small tree. Considering the kingbird to be a jealous guardian of its nest tree, it would be interesting to know whether it would tolerate a pair of orioles as the orioles had tolerated it.

The second of these short notes concerns a pair of kingbirds nesting at Beaver Kill, New York, five miles from Livingston Manor. Their nest was discovered on June 19, 1941, when it contained three eggs. On July 6 these eggs were still unhatched; four days later the nest was empty. At this later date (July 10) the birds were still present, and one was seen perched about three feet from the nest and on the same branch. They scolded when I climbed the tree, but did not display conspicuously. Although there were two eggs in this nest on July 21, only one cracked egg lay in it on July 29. Since the kingbird is said usually to rebuild nearby if its first nest is molested or destroyed, this occurrence is unusual in that the same nest was unsuccessfully used for two sets of eggs.

REFERENCES

- CHAPMAN, F. M. 1932. Birds of Eastern North America: 365.
 FORBUSH, E. H. 1929. The Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States, vol. 2: 327-329.
 RICHARD B. FISCHER, 140-19 Beech Avenue, Flushing, New York.

A Simple Method for the Capture of Bank Swallows.—While earth was being moved in the construction of an athletic field on the campus of Kent State University, some fresh gravel banks were left exposed during the spring of 1939. Many Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia riparia* (Linn)), and a number of Rough-winged Swallows (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis* (Audubon)) tunneled into these banks for a nesting site. Several students (Carl Rosenberger, Kenneth Chiavetta, and Leslie Sheary), assisting the writer with bird-banding studies, developed a simple technique for capturing these swallows for banding. One person would stamp about over the top of the bank while one or more would stand close by the tunnels. As the birds emerged as a result of the disturbance, they were captured by the sweep of an insect net. Twenty-four Bank Swallows, half of which were young birds, were captured in this manner. Two individuals were recaptured. One Rough-winged Swallow was banded and recaptured twice. R. B. Fischer described (*Bird-Banding* 13 (1) : 31-33, 1942) a similar method for capturing Barn Swallows.—RALPH W. DEXTER, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

Returns from a Nest of Banded Crows.—On May 18, 1941, we banded a group of five crow nestlings (*Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos* Brehm) in a single nest in a tree at Bedford, Ohio. Twenty days later, on June 7th, one of these birds (Biol. Surv. 39-520912) was shot in Cleveland. On September 24th, eighteen weeks from the time of banding, two others (Biol. Surv. 39-520914 and 39-420916) was shot at Oxford, Ohio, some 225 miles southwest of Bedford. It is interesting that the Oxford returns were made by a person from Bedford.—RALPH W. DEXTER, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

Unusual Chickadee Returns.—On November 10, 1936 I banded two Black-capped Chickadees (Nos. 35-5166 and 35-5168), the first at 3:15 and the second at 3:30 P.M. Both these birds were retaken together at 8:15 A.M. on September 15, 1941 and again at 3 P.M. March 5, 1942. On each of the two last occasions they