

Date Banded	Number	Species	Killed By—	Place	Date
8/30/34	C620305	Black Duck	J. Hackens Muskrat trap	Riv. aux Pins, Portneuf Co., P.Q.	3/1/36
9/25/34	C620323	Black Duck	I. S. Adams	La Batture, P.Q.	10/11/35
10/12/34	C620334	Black Duck		Santee River, S.C.	12/25/34

Ivers S. Adams, Hardwick, Mass.

**Another Kingbird Shares Its Nesting Tree.**—In an earlier note (*Bird-Banding*, XV (2): 72), I related how Kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linn.)) had permitted a pair of Robins (*Turdus m. migratorius* (Linn.)) to nest in the same tree. This was apparently the first recorded instance of such an occurrence.

On July 5, 1944, I found a Kingbird's nest in an apple tree at Livingston Manor, New York. Upon climbing up to the nest, I discovered that Chipping Sparrows (*Spizella p. passerina* (Bechstein)) had a nest 10 feet 3 inches away, and 30 inches lower. The flycatcher's two young were 8-9 days old, while the sparrows' young were at most two days old. The Kingbird was, therefore, first to build its nest, and permitted the Chipping Sparrow to share its nesting tree.—Richard B. Fischer, 140-19 Beech Avenue, Flushing, New York.

**Three and five-year Returns of the Blue Jay.**—On April 30, 1941, Mr. Arthur J. Lave and the writer banded a Northern Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*) on a hillside of second-growth brush on the campus of Kent State University with band No. 40-201233. Three years later, on May 25, 1944, this bird was found in a government sparrow trap on the roof of McGilvrey Hall not far from the site of banding (approximately 800 feet). Two Blue Jays were captured together, but since the trap was adjusted for English Sparrows, they could neither enter the second compartment nor escape through the entrance. In the small first compartment the banded bird either died or was killed, and was then devoured by the other Jay. Nothing was left except bones and feathers when it was found. Even the brain had been eaten.<sup>1</sup> The other bird subsequently died from exposure while in the trap during a heavy rain storm the day before it was discovered.

On October 29, 1939, Major Roy H. Smith banded a Blue Jay taken in his window-trap at 183 North Prospect St., Kent, Ohio, with band No. A403263. Five years later, on November 8, 1944, the band from this bird was brought to me by one of my students, Miss Virginia Straight, whose grandfather had found the Jay dead in his backyard at 548 Park Ave., some 250 feet from the site of banding. One leg was broken and bloody, but since no bullet mark could be found it is presumed that the bird met with an accident, possibly striking a wire or a similar obstacle. (The writer once observed a Blue Jay killed in his own yard by striking against a wire clothesline.) The recovered band was worn thin, especially around the edges.

Maj. Smith banded another Blue Jay (No. 592542) from his window-trap on November 6, 1939. On that date he noted that it was smaller than average in size. A little over three years later this bird returned on January 17, 1943, and at this time it was normal in size. On December 3, 1944, Maj. Smith brought out an old government sparrow trap which he baited, but before he had time to adjust the door, a Blue Jay became trapped in the first compartment, similar to the situation reported above. This bird proved to be No. 592542 which had returned again, five years from the time of banding. A number of similar returns and local recoveries have been reported in *Bird-Banding* as follows: Hoffman 2(3): 129, 1931; 3(2): 70, 1932; Weller 6(1): 35, 1935; Goetz 9(4): 199, 1938; McKinley

<sup>1</sup>Very probably the work of a rat, Ed.

14(1): 45, 1943; Mason 14(3): 75, 1943; Harding 15(3): 115, 1944; and Wharton 15(4): 160, 1944.

It is not known whether these return records are from birds which have remained in their respective localities or have returned from a migration flight. Repeat records on other Blue Jays and the recapture of the birds described and quoted here so close to the point of banding would seem to indicate that they had remained in their original localities. On the other hand, evidence has been presented by Roberts (*The Birds of Minnesota*, 1932); Lincoln (U. S. D. A. Cir. 363, 1935); Broun (*Auk* 58(2): 262, 1941); and the following references in *Bird-Banding*: Stoner 7(4): 170, 1936; Cottam 8(2): 79, 1937; Gill 12(3): 109, 1941; and Lewis 13(2): 79, 1942, to demonstrate that some Blue Jays do undertake a seasonal migration. Gill (*ibid*) has offered the theory that young Blue Jays migrate while the older ones remain in a given locality. All of the available evidence supports the theory of Gill.—Ralph W. Dexter, Dept. of Biology, Kent State Univ., Kent, Ohio.

---

## RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by DONALD S. FARNER

### BANDING AND MIGRATION

**1. Chimney Swift's Winter Home Discovered.** Frederick C. Lincoln. 1944. *The Auk*, 61(4): 604-609. This paper records a historic milestone in bird-banding. Thirteen Chimney Swifts, *Chaetura pelagica* (L.), banded in eight different localities in the United States and Canada, were recovered by natives in November or December, 1943, on the Yanayaco River in the region between the Putumayo and the Napo Rivers in Perú. This region is about 1,000 miles from Manaus, Brazil, where Gilliard in 1943 observed large numbers of birds which he believed to be Chimney Swifts. A map shows the recovery area and the banding localities. Unfortunately the former is slightly misplaced. (The appearance of the September, 1944, number of *The Migrant* was kindly withheld until Mr. Lincoln's article in *The Auk* had been published. Eight of the thirteen recoveries were of birds banded in Tennessee. See reviews immediately following.—Ed.)

**2. Winter Home of Chimney Swifts Discovered in Northeastern Peru.** Ben B. Coffey, Jr. 1944. *The Migrant*, 15(3): 37-38. This is a tabulation of the data on the banded Chimney Swifts, *Chaetura pelagica* (L.), recovered on the Yanayaco River in Perú, approximately 3,000 miles from the places of banding. Of the thirteen recovered Swifts the oldest was banded in October, 1936. All recoveries were made in December, 1943. Eight of the birds were banded in Tennessee and one each in Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Connecticut, and Ontario.

**3. Maps Showing Chimney Swift Migration.** Albert F. Ganier. 1944. *The Migrant*, 15(3): 44, 47-50. The first map gives the distribution of Nashville banded Swifts recovered elsewhere, and banding localities of Swifts recovered at Nashville. The second map shows the banding localities of the 13 Swifts recovered in Perú together with the probable migratory route to the Yanayaco River. (The route as given passes from Louisiana to Yucatán, skirts Honduras, and crosses Panama.) The third map shows the spring movement of Swifts northeastward through Texas as shown by recoveries of banded birds. This together with field observations constitutes a strong argument in favor of the hypothesis of an overland spring migration from Central America.