

and Wildlife Service) for permission to publish details of his bird; to Mr. O. L. Austin, Jr., for details of the Least Tern recovery and permission to publish them; to Mr. Seth H. Low of the Banding Office of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for details of the Caspian Tern and confirmation that it was the oldest bird in his files; and to Miss Elsie P. Leach, Hon. Secretary of the Bird-Ringing Committee of the British Trust for Ornithology, for a listing of old terns and the Black-headed Gull (each of which had appeared in *British Birds*), and confirmation that no older birds were contained in her files.—E. Alexander Bergstrom, 37 Old Brook Road, West Hartford 7, Conn.

Mourning Dove in Nova Scotia.—Dr. Oliver L. Austin, Jr., in his excellent article, "The Mourning Dove on Cape Cod" (*Bird-Banding*, Vol. 22, No. 4, October, 1951), mentions one recovery of rather unusual interest. He states, "An immature not long out of the nest when banded August 25, 1950, and which never repeated, was found dead October 28, 1950, at Mabou, Inverness County, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia." The bird was reported to have been fat and probably dead only a short time.

Although in my discussion with him Dr. Austin preferred to adopt a neutral position in the matter, the history of weather conditions at the time appears worthy of recording. Examination of the daily weather maps issued as of 1.30 a.m., E. S. T. by the U. S. Department of Commerce shows that the map for September 12, 1950, carried a printed Hurricane Warning. The storm center was 85 miles east of Nantucket. Winds of 100 miles per hour prevailed at the storm-center. Hurricane winds prevailed over a radius of 100 miles and gale winds extended the radius another 100 miles. The map itself showed a Beaufort Scale reading of 10 (55 miles to 63 miles per hour) for the wind at the Nantucket lightship.

At 1.30 p.m. the storm-center was at approximately 40° North Latitude, 65° West Longitude, as shown on the small insert map on the daily map for September 13. This small map, unfortunately, does not indicate wind velocities, but does cover a wider portion of the Atlantic Ocean than appears on the major map. The storm had moved off the area covered by the major map. At 1.30 p.m. on September 13 the storm had moved easterly, the center being at about 40° North Latitude, 60° West Longitude.

Although not conclusive, this storm situation does provide a reasonable hypothesis for the occurrence of the mourning dove at Mabou. Lending support to the theory is the weather pattern which existed prior to December 13, 1949, on which date a northern clapper rail, the fifth known record for the state, was obtained near West Waldoboro, Maine. I have discussed this in detail, *Bulletin of the Maine Audubon Society*, Vol. 6, No. 2, April, 1950, Page 29. Mr. James Bond reported a sixth record, *l.c.*, Vol. 7, No. 1, January, 1951, Page 14. A bird was procured near Southwest Harbor in August, 1950, the exact date being unknown. It is at least worth mention, however, that on August 21, 1950, a hurricane was approximately 125 miles east of Nantucket with winds of 100 miles per hour extending 80 miles outward from the center.

Cumulatively over a period of years, the relation of storms to occurrences of an accidental or casual nature may become more evident than is apparent at this time when the total available information is scanty.—Wendell Taber, 3 Mercer Circle, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Chimney Swift Returns at Kent, Ohio, in 1951.—The pattern of annual returns of banded Chimney Swifts, *Chaetura pelagica* (Linnaeus), on the campus of Kent State University over a period of five years was reported in the *Bull. Ecol. Soc. Amer.* (30(4): 51. 1949). Returns in 1950 were briefly summarized in the *Inland Bird Banding News* (23(1): 4. 1951). The returns obtained in 1951 are analyzed here. A total of 45 Chimney Swifts banded in previous years were recaptured. Of these, 14 were males, 15 were females, and 16 have not yet had the sex determined. The number returning from each year's banding was as follows: 1944(6); 1945(1); 1946(1); 1947(5); 1948(9); 1949(10); 1950(13). Thirty of the returning birds nested in the air shafts of four university buildings, each of the 15 pairs residing in a separate air shaft. Three pairs had the same mates and nested in the same shaft as in 1950. Nine birds nested in the same shaft as in 1950 but with a change of mate. Seven had a change of both mate