

The above would indicate an average speed of possibly 51 miles an hour if there had been a direct flight. The Chimney Swift appears to be a random flyer much of the time and this individual must have been hungry when released. The resultant direction of flight, eastward, would also seem to indicate random purpose. Normally, swifts are in the vicinity of a roost for a time before even forming a flock and a "late arrival" should have been at the Rossville chimney by 6:50 p.m. A review of the literature and my files reveals a number of records of random movement in the fall, of varying distances, in 3 to 7 days and more.

A Chimney Swift, released about 5:30 a.m., Sept. 22, 1938, at Glasgow, Ky., went to roost about 6:30 that evening with a flock at Nashville, Tenn. and was recorded the next morning by John B. Calhoun (*The Migrant*, 1938: 78-79). The distance is about 77 miles. Two chance recoveries on the day of banding are also on record. George H. Lowery, Jr. (*Proc. La. Acad. Sci.*, 1943: 62) reports a Baton Rouge bird at Clinton, La. (30 miles) on Sept. 27, 1938, and Wyman R. Green (*Bird-Banding*, 11: 46-47) reports a Chattanooga swift at Murfreesboro, Tenn. (82 miles) on Oct. 4, 1930. Since recovery reports are received some time afterwards, possibly no follow-up was made in either case to verify date, band number, etc. or to ascertain the hour the bird was found. Of many station interchanges, only two show over 100 miles a day average effective direct displacement: Lexington, Mo. to Baton Rouge, Sept. 23-27, 1938 (Lowery, *op cit*: 59) and Memphis to Macon, Ga., Sept. 26-29, 1942, for daily distances of 156 and 132 miles, respectively. The latter record (not reported to me) is based on an item in EBBA Nus, Feb. 1943, concerning band 41-44140.

A tabulation of all "same-season" movements of Chimney Swifts, shown in my file and in published articles to date, was made in connection with the above. We hope to publish it soon in *Inland Bird Banding News*.—Ben B. Coffey, Jr., 672 N. Belvedere, Memphis 7, Tenn.

Six Year Old Recovery with Plastic Band.—Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) number 44-222100 was trapped and released on December 24, 1955, by Lester R. Marland, Ware, Massachusetts. This bird, a male, was banded at Arcadia Wildlife Sanctuary, Northampton, Massachusetts, on January 22, 1950. Besides the interest from the lapse of six years all but one month, and an indicated age for the individual of at least six and a half years, there is the fact that it was still wearing a red plastic band which had been applied at the time of banding. The edges of the plastic band were welded with acetone at that time. Mr. Marland reported that this band "was in very good condition. . . . I would say the plastic band had not faded, it was well sealed, because I tried to see if it would uncoil, and there was no evidence that the bird had tried to remove it."

This new evidence supports the belief that plastic celluloid bands are likely to be as long-lived, when properly applied, as the birds wearing them. It should be borne in mind that use of any color marking in the United States requires specific approval of the Fish and Wildlife Service, which hopes to prevent the sort of duplication of marks that renders both projects worthless. This applies even to species generally regarded as purely resident, since appreciable movements by a few individuals of most such species have been recorded through banding.—Edwin A. Mason, Arcadia Wildlife Sanctuary, Easthampton, Massachusetts.

RECENT LITERATURE BANDING

(See also Numbers 9, 40, 47)

1. Results of Birdbanding in Belgium in 1954.—(Résultats du baguage des oiseaux en Belgique. Exercice 1954.) R. Verheyen. 1955. *Le Gerfaut*, 45(3): 197-226. A list of recoveries and returns recorded during 1954 for 71 species.—D. S. Farner.