

GENERAL NOTES

Longevity in the Plain-colored Tanager, *Tangara inornata*.—In the spring of 1963, while banding small finches on Barro Colorado Island, C. Z., eight individuals of *Tangara inornata* were captured. Two of these birds had been banded by Carl B. Koford almost six and one-half years prior to their recapture. Since I used a maximum of three fifty-foot nets for approximately six net-days in the Barro Colorado clearing, the percentage of recaptured birds seemed abnormally high. Dr. Koford's banding schedules, kindly furnished me by Mr. Allen J. Duvall of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, showed that only twenty-two Plain-colored Tanagers had been banded on Barro Colorado Island, all but one of these during the winter of 1956. On July 22, 1963, Mr. Stephen Harty, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, netting in the same location, recaptured a third tanager banded by Dr. Koford in 1956:

Band Number	Date Banded	Date Recaptured	App. Age
26-15212	11/12/1956	7/22/1963	6 yrs. 8 mo.
59-16618	11/22/1956	4/10/1963	6 yrs. 5 mo.
59-16629	12/04/1956	4/10/1963	6 yrs. 4 mo.

Though many instances are known of extreme longevity in Passerine birds, it seems significant to this writer that not one, but three individuals of *T. inornata* are known to have survived for this length of time. The three recaptured birds represent 14.3% of the total bandings on Barro Colorado Island, thus indicating a rather high survival rate for such a small Passerine.—Thomas C. Crebbs, Jr., Dept. of Biol. Sciences, Douglass College, Rutgers, the State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Manner of Death in Two Rough-winged Swallows: A Post-mortem Report.—For the past two years (1963-64) Fred Heath and the writer have been studying a small colony (two to four pairs) of Rough-winged Swallows (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) in Van Cortlandt Park, New York City. The nests are placed in six-inch diameter terra-cotta drain pipes situated in the cement wall of a culvert.

On 21 June 1963 the adult female of nest NW was found dead at the rear of the cavity. The nest contained one broken and rotten egg. Upon dissection, Dr. Charles P. Gandal, veterinarian at the New York Zoological Society, found a puncture in the pectoral region, indicating that the bird had flown into a sharp object.

A second adult female was found dead, on 5 May 1964, in nest cavity NE, following a period of inclement weather. This individual, examined by Dr. Krushna M. Das of the Animal Medical Center, New York City, exhibited a congested left lung (which appeared firmer than usual and to be covered with shreds of fibrin) strongly suggestive of pneumonia. The only other lesion found was a subcutaneous hemorrhage over the skull; probably a result of stress during the latter stages of the disease.

Lunk (*The Rough-winged Swallow: A Study Based on its Breeding Biology in Michigan*, Publ. Nuttall Ornithological Club, No. 4, 1962) in a four-year study of 97 nests recorded a great deal of information on egg and infant mortality. Only five adults, however, were found dead. One (sex not mentioned) he attributes possibly to the "action of the elements"; two females were killed and eaten by Long-tailed Weasels (*Mustela frenata*); and two males died of "undermined causes."

Snyder (*Auk*, 67: 390, 1950) recorded the death of an adult female Rough-wing which resulted from the mid-air collision with another of its kind. Starrett (*Wilson Bull.*, 50: 195, 1938), mentions five birds killed as a result of highway casualties.

The writer wishes to thank Dr. Gandal and Dr. Das for performing the two autopsies mentioned above, and Dr. Dean Amadon of the American Museum of Natural History for permitting me to borrow a copy of Lunk's study. Peter W. Post, 575 West 183 Street, New York, N. Y. 10033.