

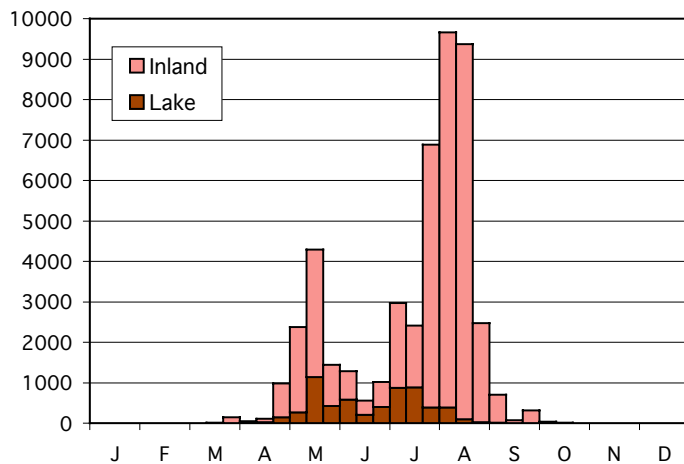
Bank Swallow

Riparia riparia

Historical Information

First Published Record: A specimen collected in Franklin County 12 May 1878 (Mumford files) constitutes the state's earliest fully dated record.

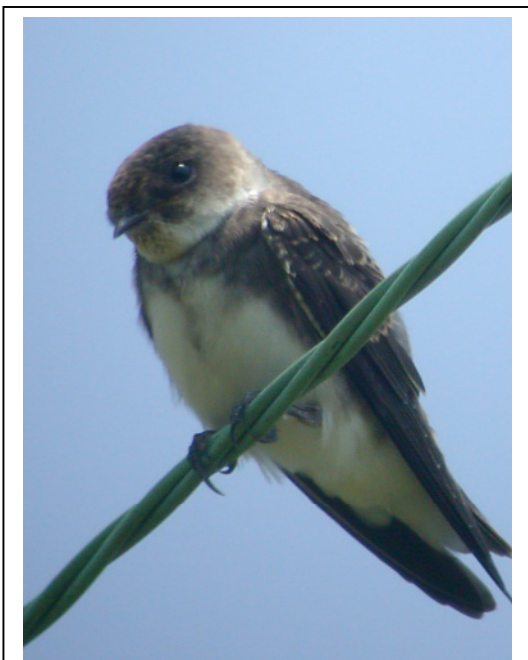
Butler (1898) characterized the "Sand Martin" as an abundant summer resident. Keller et al. (1979) considered it a common migrant and locally abundant summer resident. Mumford and Keller (1984) deemed the Bank Swallow a common migrant and summer resident.



Status

Physical Evidence: Some five specimens, plus eggs, are archived in museums (S.F. Jackson unpublished list, J.B. Dunning unpublished computer list, and Webster 1987).

STATUS TABLE				
Specimens				
Museum				No.
Chicago Field Museum				1
National Museum of Natural History				2
Purdue Univ. Wildlife Laboratory				1
Univ. of Michigan Museum				4*
Hanover College collection				1
*Eggs				
20-Year Abundance Table				
	Win	Spr	Sum	Fall
Northern Tier	n	4	3	3
Central Tier	n	3	3	3
Southern Tier	n	4	3	2
Entire State	n	3	3	3



Bank Swallow at Grand Kankakee Marsh August 2003. Photo by J.K. Cassady.

Current Status

The Bank Swallow is a Very Common (3) migrant and summer resident.

Occurrence

This small swallow has been recorded in at least 78 counties. As occurs with other swallows the largest numbers occur in late summer and early fall when migratory flocking occurs. The largest Bank Swallow counts occur at inland sites.

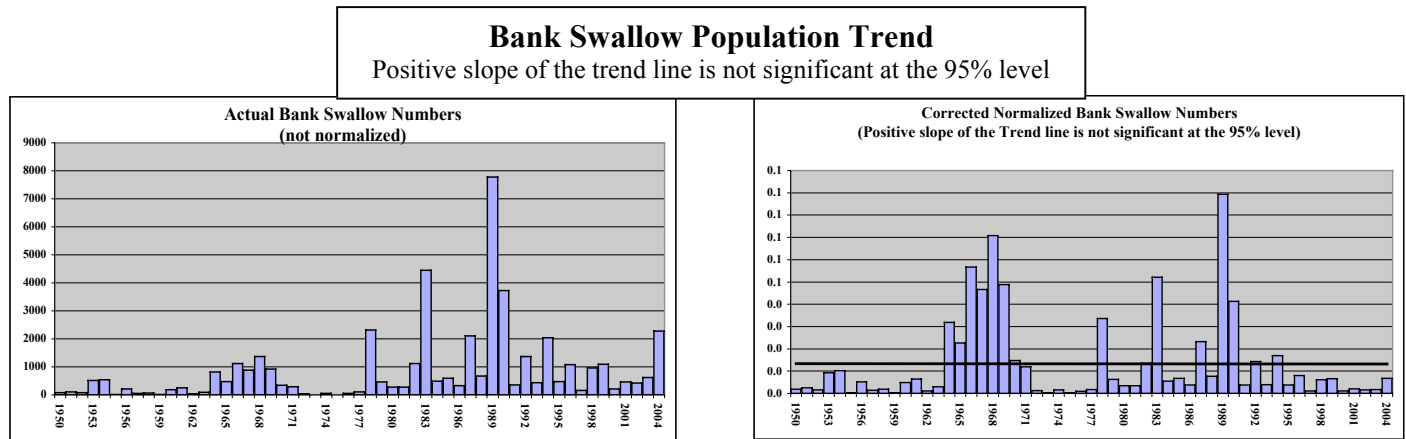
Extreme Record

A bird found dead in Jefferson County 12 November 1986 is now in the Hanover College collection (Webster 1987). This constitutes Indiana's only

November record. The next latest report consisted of four birds seen by Tom Stankus at Potato Creek State Park on 18 October 1992 (notes sent to *North American Birds*).

Population Trend

Though virtually flat, the 50-year trend line is ever so slightly positive; however, this slope is not statistically significant at the 95 percent level.



Breeding

The Indiana Atlas project generated breeding evidence in 17 percent of the state's 647 priority blocks (Castrale 1998). Mumford and Keller (1984) give egg dates between 30 May and 13 July.

Bank Swallow Data				
Maximum Single Party Counts				
Spring				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
535	13-May-1967	Geist Reservoir	H.C. West	HCW
503	09-May-1954	Marion Co	H.C. West	HCW
502	14-May-2005	Newton Co	E.M. Hopkins	INB
Fall				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
4000	14-Aug-1983	Turtle Cr. Res.	Denny Jones	REM
3500	06-Aug-1989	Lake Gibson	Gary Bowman	IQM
2700	05-Aug-1989	LaPorte Co	A.W. Bruner	IAQ

Migration Envelopes						
Entire State						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
Spring	13-Mar-1976	24-Apr	12-May	4-Jun	Sum. Res.	623
Fall	Sum. Res.	20-Jul	7-Aug	4-Sep	12-Nov-1986	411

References Cited

Butler, A. W. (1898) The Birds of Indiana, Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources Annual Report, 22:575-1187.

Castrale, J.S., E.M. Hopkins, and C.E. Keller (1998) Atlas of breeding Birds of Indiana, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 388 pp.

Keller, C.E., S.A. Keller, and T.C. Keller (1979) *Indiana Birds and Their Haunts*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind. 214 pp.

Mumford files: An extensive accumulation of Indiana bird data on 5x7 file cards compiled by Professor R.E. Mumford of Purdue University, West Lafayette.

Mumford, R.E. and C.E. Keller (1984) *The Birds of Indiana*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind. 376 pp.

Webster, J.D. (1987) Late Bank Swallow Record *Indiana Audubon Quarterly*, 65:45