

**Goldfinch attains age in excess of 11 years.**—On 12 November 1964 I received a letter from Mrs. Virginia Sherick of R. R. 1, McComb, Ohio, informing me that she had in her possession an American Goldfinch, *Spinus tristis tristis*, that her husband and son had found with a broken wing in a fencerow on Thanksgiving Day in 1955. The bird seemed nearly dead and the boy put it in the pocket of his hunting coat, carried it home, and put it in a shoebox. Within an hour the bird was on its feet moving about. They gave it bird seed and water and put it in a large cage in the living room where the wing healed in a position that precluded flight. When I saw the bird 18 November 1964 it was a male in full breeding plumage, and the Shericks told me emphatically that it had never lost its summer plumage after assuming it during its first spring as a captive. They fed it parakeet seed throughout the year and dandelion leaves during the summer. In August 1967 another letter from Mrs. Sherick informed me the Goldfinch died 14 August, 11 years and 8 months after being picked up. There was no way of determining whether the bird was an adult when found.—RICHARD S. PHILLIPS, 36075 Kilarney Road, Willoughby, Ohio 44094.

**Winter record of Tennessee Warbler in North Carolina.**—On 15 February 1967, while banding birds in a residential neighborhood at the western edge of the city of Durham, North Carolina, I netted and collected a Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*). The identification was confirmed by Roxie C. Laybourne of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the U. S. National Museum. The bird was a male with a fully ossified skull and a substantial accumulation of body fat. Apparently only two other specimens have been secured north of Mexico during the winter (see Bull, *Auk*, 78: 263, 1961). My specimen is the first winter record for the species in the Carolinas. It is now no. 824A in the collection of the Department of Zoology at North Carolina State University, Raleigh.—MRS. ELIZABETH P. TEULINGS, Route 2, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

**Variation in plumage of the Violaceous Trogon in Surinam.**—The abdomen of the wide-ranging Violaceous Trogon (*Trogon violaceus* Gmelin) is normally orange-yellow. In the region of Phedra and Rama about 70 km south of Paramaribo along the Surinam River, I collected a few specimens with a number of red feathers among the orange-yellow ones of the abdomen. These red "stains" (the feathers look blood smeared) are present in both sexes and vary considerably in size and intensity of color; in some specimens they are very prominent and in others less so. Of 12 specimens (all except one now preserved in the Leiden Museum) I collected in this area 10 (8 males and 2 females) have these red blotches and only 2 (1 male and 1 female) lack them. I presented a very marked example (male Phedra, 7 April 1962) to The American Museum of Natural History at New York. E. Eisenmann writes me that this collection has a single specimen from British Guiana (now Guyana) that shows definite evidence of a similar, somewhat faded red mark.

This interesting phenomenon may be only a local variation within a very small area. None of the other Violaceous Trogons I have collected elsewhere in Surinam show any of these red marks. These include 3 males and 1 female from Gordijnkreek (Saramacca River) about 50 km northwest of Phedra, 1 male and 1 female from Zanderij about 20 km northwest of Phedra, 2 males from Moricokreek (Commewijne River) about 60 km northeast of Phedra, and 1 male and 1 female (collected by G. F. Mees) at Brownsweg about 40 km southwest of Phedra. All these birds have normal orange yellow abdomens.—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, P. O. Box 644, Paramaribo, Surinam.