

## GENERAL NOTES

**Record Longevity of a Wild Red-shouldered Hawk.**—An adult Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), banded on February 25, 1944, was recovered at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Prince George's County, Maryland, on February 8, 1963. The hawk had been banded in the course of a hawk and owl trapping program (Stewart, Cope, and Robbins, 1945). The point of recovery was approximately 440 yards from the point of original capture. At the time of banding, the bird was recorded as "Adult male?" This would place the minimum possible age of the hawk at 20 years.

At recovery, the hawk weighed 478 grams and the chord of its wing measured 328 mm. The bird appeared to be in excellent plumage and had no obvious "hungger streaks." The band was thin, but in good condition and quite legible.

Mr. Allen J. Duvall, Migratory Bird Population Station, kindly provided records of the oldest banded birds of this species. A resumé of this information is given in Table 1.

TABLE I  
LONGEVITY RECORDS OF BANDED RED-SHOULDERED HAWKS

Banded	Recovered	Age in Years
June 4, 1933. Md.	April 27, 1940. Md.	6+
May 15, 1938. Ind.	May 11, 1946. Ind.	8
July 12, 1925. Ill.	August 10, 1933. Iowa	8+
May 31, 1951. Pa.	October 24, 1959. Ky.	8+
May 18, 1930. N. J.	April —, 1942. N. J.	11+
May 30, 1947. Mass.	March 15, 1960. N. C.	12+
Nov. 12, 1938. Ohio.	November 15, 1954. Ohio <sup>1</sup>	18

<sup>1</sup>Band only.

The hawk was recovered in a bal-chatri trap of the type described by Berger and Hamerstrom (1962)\*, except that the trap was made of ½-inch hardware cloth instead of poultry mesh. This change was made after I found that Rock Doves, when used as bait, thrust their heads through the 1-inch mesh of the poultry wire and were killed by hawks. Another advantage of the smaller mesh is that Starlings need not be tethered in the trap; they do, however, occasionally pull a snare into the trap.

\**Ed. note.* see also "The Bal-chatri: a trap for the birds of prey", by Daniel D. Berger and Helmut C. Mueller, *Bird-Banding*, 30: 18-26, January, 1959.

## LITERATURE CITED

- STEWART, R. E., J. B. COPE, and C. S. ROBBINS. 1945. Live trapping of hawks and owls. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.* 9(2): 99-104, 1 pl.
- BERGER, D. D., and FRANCES HAMERSTROM. 1962. Protecting a trapping station from raptor predation. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.* 26 (2): 203-206.
- Frederick C. Schmid, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Laurel, Maryland.

**Common Tern Recovery From Cook Islands.**—Although the Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) is known to winter at New Guinea and the Solomon Islands in the southwest Pacific, these birds are presumed to have migrated from north-eastern Asia (Kamchatka to Sakhalin Islands). There were apparently no specimens or sight records from the central Pacific until 1960.

On November 26, 1960, a bird wearing band 523-60398 was found in the lagoon near the beach at Ureia, Aitutaki Island, in the Cook Islands group administered by New Zealand. The band was found by Roi Marama and shown to Mr. P. Pamatatau of the Resident Agent's Office of the Cook Islands Administration, who reported it to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C. Unfortunately the band was not submitted and was lost by Mr. Marama in the several months that elapsed before my letter requesting the band could reach him. However, Mr. Pamatatau assured me that "It is proved correct by me and other