

status pending further investigations. Subsequently, Arnold E. Davis reported from his field notes that he banded 49 young terns on Green Island by Petit Manan on 24 July 1936, and that the band in question was one of those used. He did not report the data for these bands. The problem raised by the apparent lack of wear of the band was explained by the discovery that bands of that series are unusually heavy (mean weight of 10 unworn bands is 0.262 g, which is about 11% heavier than recent size 3 bands). The rate of weight loss (assumed to be constant) of 0.4% per year is similar to that of 16 other bands on Arctic Terns (0.5-1.2% per year). The results of this study of band-wear will be presented elsewhere.

It seems appropriate to report this record of a 34-year old Arctic Tern, not only because it now appears to be the longest-banded wild larid known for North America, following retraction of the record of a 36-year-old Herring gull (Jonkel and Pettingill, *Auk*, **91**: 432, 1974), but also because it had what appeared to be a substantial bill injury, not of recent origin. Previous longevity records for Arctic Terns include one 23-year-old reported by Bergstrom (*Bird-Banding*, **23**: 72, 1952) and a 28-year-old from Manitoba in the banding files, and there is a record of a 27-year-old from Europe (*BTO News*, September, 1972). However, in light of the low adult mortality of Arctic Terns and the slow rate of band wear on this species, this record probably will not remain the oldest for long.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the support of the Massachusetts Audubon Society and to thank Dr. Ian C. T. Nisbet (who trapped the bird), as well as an enthusiastic team of tern-trappers too numerous to list individually. This report is Contribution Number 122 from the Scientific Staff of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. JEREMY J. HATCH, *Department of Biology, University of Massachusetts at Boston, Mass. 02125*. Received 3 June 1974, accepted 20 June 1974.

**First record of the Goshawk for Louisiana—a collected, banded bird.**

—On 30 September 1972 we banded an adult female Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) with a USF & WS lock-on type band (617-02754) as part of an intensive raptor banding program on Hawk Ridge at Duluth, Minnesota. It was shot two months later on 30 November 1972 by Cecil Koepf four miles northeast of Amite, Louisiana and is now specimen number 73360 in the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology at Baton Rouge. The straight line distance between Duluth and Amite is approximately 1,860 kilometers (1,160 miles) which would entail an average daily flight of at least 31 km or 20 miles.

Dr. George H. Lowery, Jr. of Louisiana State University has informed us that he knows of no previous record of the Goshawk in Louisiana. We wish to thank the Hawk Ridge Nature Reserve for granting us permission to trap and band on Hawk Ridge.—DAVID L. EVANS, *Dept. of Zoology, North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota*, 58102 and CHARLES R. SINDELAR, 456 Baird Street, Waukesha, Wisconsin, 53186. Received 18 March 1974, accepted 1 April 1974.

**A longevity record for the Appalachian Ruffed Grouse.**—A banded female Appalachian Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus monticola*) was shot by a hunter on 4 January 1973 in Brown Township, Vinton County, Ohio. Banding records show that this bird (band #A-18) was first captured and banded as a young-of-the-year in an upland central hardwood forest on 16 August 1965 in Madison Township, Vinton County, approximately 1.6 km south of the Madison-Brown Township line. A recent study has shown that 80 percent of Ohio Ruffed Grouse hatch during the two-week period of 15-28 May (Davis, *Ohio J. Sci.*, **68**: 312, 1968). Assuming #A-18 hatched during this period in 1965, she was 91 months old at the time of death. As far as we know, this is a longevity record for a wild Ruffed Grouse of this subspecies. Among the 12 recognized North American subspecies of Ruffed Grouse (Aldrich, *J. Wildl. Manage.*, **27**: 535, 1963), only a Minnesota male grouse (*B.u. togata* or *B.u. mediana*), to our knowledge, has lived longer in the wild, achieving an age of 94 months before succumbing to an avian predator (Gullion, *Loom*, **38**: 132, 1966).

Ruffed Grouse seldom live long in the wild. Bump et al. (The Ruffed Grouse: life history-propagation-management. Buffalo, N. Y. The Holling Press, Inc. p # 527, 1947) reported that the average adult grouse meets death before three years and found no birds older than six years. Gullion and Marshall (*Living Bird*, **7**: 145, 1968) reported that 45 percent of juvenile Minnesota grouse survive from fall to the following spring. Upon reaching adulthood (one year old), the 12-

month survival rate is apparently similar to the juvenile survival rate from fall to spring. Unpublished Ohio records (Division of Wildlife, New Marshfield) show that 39 juvenile male grouse, captured the first spring after hatching, lived an average of 13 months after their initial capture. Only two of these birds exceeded five years of age; both were captured in the spring as adult males and lived at least 67 and 69 months.

The longevity record of 91 months of female ♀A-18 is also noteworthy because of the heavy hunting pressure in the area where she resided. During the 1971-72 five-month hunting season for Ohio Ruffed Grouse, this area was subjected to more than one hunter hour per acre (Stoll and Honchul, Wildl. Inserv. Note 193, Ohio Dept. Nat. Resour., Div. Wildlife: 4, 1972). By comparison, 15 juvenile male and female grouse captured in this same area at an average age of 12 weeks (range, 10-15 weeks) and subsequently shot by hunters lived an average of only 19.9 months (Division of Wildlife, New Marshfield, unpubl.).

Appreciation goes to R. W. Donohoe and K. W. Laub, Ohio Division of Wildlife, for their comments on this manuscript.—ROBERT J. STOLL, JR., *Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife, New Marshfield, Ohio 45766*; JEFFREY A. DAVIS, *Office of Environmental Planning, New York Public Service Commission, Albany, New York. 12208*. Received 26 May 1974, accepted 22 June 1974.

#### NOTES AND NEWS

**NEBBA-EBBA Spring Meeting.** A joint NEBBA-EBBA meeting was held 31 May-2 June 1974 at Manomet Bird Observatory, Manomet, Mass. At the NEBBA Council Meeting on 31 May (13 councilors present), important items discussed included (1) publication of 1951-60 and 1961-70 Ten-year Indexes of *Bird-Banding*, (2) a report from the Mist Net Committee, (3) Investment Committee report, (4) recruitment of new members, (5) establishment of a Research Grant Committee, and (6) numerous details relative to *Bird-Banding* (storage of back issues, the possibility of a new cover, and a different binding). Many of these same matters were included for discussion at the Business Meeting on 1 June.

**Annual Meeting.** Plans are underway to hold the Annual (Autumn) Meeting at Block Island, R. I. on 12-13 October. James Baird is chairman of the committee on arrangements. Details of the meeting, including accommodations and field trips, will be mailed to the NEBBA membership in the early autumn.

**North American Nest Record Card Program.** Two new projects are currently underway. One deals with a national register of birds of prey to monitor breeding success. Both current and past nesting data will be welcome. The second project deals with colonial nesting birds, especially wading birds. These new endeavors are, of course, in addition to the collection of nesting data on all species of North American birds. For information and details, interested persons should write: MRS. EDITH EDGERTON, *Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850*.