

**Record Longevity of Swainson's Hawks.**—Two recent recoveries of the Swainson's Hawk, *Buteo swainsoni*, surpass the longevity records of 7 years, 7 months, 5 days cited by Ryzewski (Ring 34:178, 1963) and of 9 years, 5 months, 15 days cited by Kennard (Bird Banding 46:60, 1975).

On 13 July 1967 CSH placed band 637-97348 on a nestling Swainson's Hawk near Floral, Saskatchewan, 52°00'N, 106°20'W. On 26 December 1978 it was caught alive near Laboulaye, Cordoba, Argentina, 34°00'S, 63°20'W. It was taken to local police, who confirmed the band number, and placed the hawk in the Zoological Garden of Cordoba under the care of biologist Manuel Nores. The elapsed time was 11 years, 5 months, 13 days. From 862 individuals of this species banded by CSH, 8 have been recovered from Argentina. In addition, one recovery each has been made from Uruguay, Columbia, Panama, and El Salvador; there are 14 recoveries from North America.

On 26 July 1963 JBM placed band 627-19633 on a nestling Swainson's Hawk near Swift Current, Saskatchewan, 50°10'N, 107°40'W. On 23 May 1979 it was found freshly dead near a barbed wire fence at Wymark, Saskatchewan, 50°00'N, 107°40'W, within 15 km of where it had hatched. This was 15 years, 9 months, 28 days from the time of banding and almost exactly 16 years from the calculated time of hatching. The banding office (letter of 7 February 1980 from M. Kathleen Klimkiewicz to CSH) confirmed that this is the oldest wild bird of this species noted in their files to date.—C. STUART HOUSTON, 863 University Drive, Saskatoon, SK, Canada S7N 0J8; and JOHN B. MILLAR, Canadian Wildlife Service, 115 Perimeter Road, Saskatoon, SK, S7N 0X4. Received 3 November 1980, accepted 7 March 1981.

**Radar Observations of Bird Migration near Provincetown, Massachusetts.**—From 24 through 27 May 1976 we observed bird movements with a ship's radar near Provincetown, Massachusetts, on Cape Cod Bay. These observations were made simultaneously with those reported by Williams et al. (J. Field Ornithol. 52:177-190, 1981). The 2 studies used similar radars and observation techniques. The R. V. Asterias of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution was positioned either in Provincetown harbor (26/27 May) or 1 km offshore (west) of Wellfleet, Massachusetts (24/25 and 25/26 May) in areas selected for minimal radar clutter due to shorelines, boats, or waves. The Decca Super 101 on the ship was operated at 1 km range and all settings were similar to those of the radar used at Manomet. Data were recorded both by direct visual observation and by time lapse cinematography. The results reported here are from films which were scored and analyzed as reported in Williams et al. (op. cit.). Winds measured on the ship were from the northeast at 10 to 30 km/h from 20:00 EDST on 24 May through 00:00 on the 26th. Winds shifted to the northwest at 10 km/h by 03:00 on the 26th, and were from the southwest at 5 to 10 km/h from 20:00 to 23:50 that night and the next morning. During radar observations from 21:00 to 23:00 each night and 04:00 to sunrise at 05:00 each morning, the only period of migratory activity occurred on the night of 24/25 May when 68 small, relatively slowly moving radar echoes were seen moving in an average direction of 353°. At all other times we detected large, relatively rapidly moving echoes of gulls from the colony located near Provincetown, but few if any small, slowly moving echoes of passerine migrants.

The migratory activity detected during the evening of 24/25 May agrees well with the northwestward migration detected at Manomet across Cape Cod Bay (Williams et al., *ibid.*, Fig. 3). The movements detected parallel to the coast at Manomet on that night thus appear to extend at least 60 km beyond the main line of the coast. The lack of migration detected on 25/26 May also agrees with observations at Manomet. On 26/27 May we did not detect migratory activity at Provincetown, although the radar at Manomet observed weak to moderate movements to both the east and the northwest. Thus, these movements either did not cross the Bay or the birds had climbed to altitudes too great for detection by the ship's radar. The major differences between 24/25 May when movements did extend across the Bay and 26/27 May when they did not were: northeast vs southwest