

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

winds, clear vs overcast skies, and 65 vs 31 birds recorded per hour in the Manomet radar log.

The lack of migrants during the morning hours on all days indicates that the early morning eastward movements seen at Manomet on the 25th and 27th did not cross Cape Cod Bay.

We thank B. Ackerman for his assistance in scoring the radar films and A. D. Colburn, captain of the Asterias, for assistance during the observations.—TIMOTHY C. WILLIAMS AND JANET M. WILLIAMS, *Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA 19081*. Received 15 June 1980, accepted 20 Feb. 1981.

Uptilted Bills in Thrushes.—In a previous study of head lifting coincident with vocalizing by certain passerines (Clark 1976) I noted that silent American Robins (*Turdus migratorius*) often perch with the bill tilted slightly above the horizontal. Extending this finding during many additional hours afield in the United States and throughout a year in England, I have found that certain other thrushes also commonly hold the bill above the horizontal while pausing silently on the ground or on branches, in contrast to other birds that hold the bill horizontally or downwardly tilted in similar situations.

On numerous occasions I have seen uptilted bills, usually less than 30° above the horizontal, for silent and nondisplaying individuals during both terrestrial and arboreal pauses for the European Blackbird (*T. merula*), Redwing (*T. iliacus*), Song Thrush (*T. philomelos*), Mistle Thrush (*T. viscivorus*), and American Robin. When foraging on short grass such as lawns, these 5 species commonly make a series of moves over the ground punctuated by pauses, often less than 3 s in duration, with the angle of uptilt highest in these pauses. Uptilted bills do not occur in every pause; the head can be held at varied angles, sometimes lowered or tilted to the side. Nevertheless one or more pauses with an uptilted bill is ordinarily seen for any of these species within a minute of watching from a suitable distance and direction. In contrast, I have rarely or never detected an uptilted bill for other avian species during numerous pauses over many minutes (e.g., Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Wood Pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Tufted Titmouse (*Parus bicolor*), European Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*), House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), and Magpie (*Pica pica*)).

Species with frequently uptilted bills in pauses differ so conspicuously from those lacking this trait that even small samples appear sufficient to reveal those with a frequent uptilt. For example, I have consistently seen uptilts for Veeries (*Catharus fuscescens*; 6 records), Hermit Thrushes (*C. guttatus*; 6), and Wood Thrushes (*Catharus mustelinus*; 7). I also noted uptilted bills for single individuals of Varied Thrush (*Zoothera* [= *Ixoreus*] *naevia*), Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*), Swainson's Thrush (*C. ustulatus*), and Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), but further observations are desirable to verify that frequently uptilted bills are indeed characteristic for the latter 4 species. Two other species with apparently frequently uptilted bills during pauses are the partially terrestrial woodpeckers: the Common Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*; 12 records) and the European Green Woodpecker (*Picus viridis*; 2), which in my observations exhibited uptilts during pauses both on the ground and when perched transversely on limbs.

The taxa mentioned thus far appear to have either frequently uptilted bills during pauses, or uptilts only rarely or not at all. However, the European Robin (*Eritacus rubecula*), which is also placed in the thrush subfamily Turdinae but widely separated from the species mentioned above, appears to be intermediate in frequency of an uptilted bill; I noted 12 pauses with uptilts and 13 without, values significantly different from the corresponding figures of 36:3 for Song Thrushes (χ^2 tests both corrected and uncorrected for small samples; $P < .01$).

Those thrushes with a frequently uptilted bill during pauses apparently do not elevate the bill further during song as I noted without exception for the Veery (6 records), Wood Thrush (6), Blackbird (32), Song Thrush (26), and Mistle Thrush (9), all of which are thus like the American Robin and unlike certain American emberizines, parulids, and other Passerines which often raise the head coincident with song (Clark 1976).

Probably the uptilted bill in the thrushes during pauses results simply from a slightly