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Survival of the Common Goldeneye Banded at Emma Lake, Saskatchewan.—Little information is available on the survival of adult Common Goldeneyes (*Bucephala clangula*) (Palmer 1976:395). Because of this paucity of information, we have reviewed all returns from individual females two and more years of age (ASY F) banded on nests located on

TABLE 1. Number of banded adult female Common Goldeneyes known to be alive in subsequent years at Emma Lake, Saskatchewan.

Year	No. banded	Years following banding									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1973	6	6	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
1974	16	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
1975	13	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	—	—
1976	7	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1977	4	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1978	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1979	15	10	5	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980	14	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1981	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	94	44	24	15	10	4	3	2	2	—	—

Age of bird is at least two years greater than number of years after banding.

the University of Saskatchewan Field Station property of Fairy Island, Emma Lake, Saskatchewan (53°30'N, 105°50'W).

From 94 females banded as adults on the nest between 1973 and 1982, 44 were recaptured on their nests on 93 occasions in subsequent years. Three birds were found dead in their nest boxes, including 786-38111, banded on 15 June 1974, recaptured in 1975, 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981 and found freshly dead on 5 fresh eggs on 6 June 1982. Another female was shot 2 years after banding. From these data (Table 1), and by using the method described by Chapman and Robson (1960), we estimated a minimum annual survival rate of 57.8% (SD = 3.1). This estimate should be considered preliminary because the data do not meet the requirements outlined by Brownie et al. (1979) and annual banding and recapture efforts were unequal. Also, artificial nest structures were subjected to extensive damage by black bears (*Ursus americanus*) in some years. Nevertheless, our estimate of Common Goldeneye survival does provide additional information for this species. The annual survival rate for Minnesota goldeneyes was 63% (Moyle et al. 1964). The reported survival rates of other sea ducks (Mergini) include 55.3% for adult female Buffleheads (*Bucephala albeola*) banded in British Columbia (Erskine 1971:177) and 63.8% for adult female White-winged Scoters (*Melanitta fusca deglandi*) banded in Saskatchewan (Brown and Houston 1982). Adult survival rates for these 3 sea duck species are higher than for any of the North American dabbling ducks summarized by Bellrose (1980). These data are further evidence that sea ducks, like other species with deferred maturity, tend to have higher survival rates than species that mature at an earlier age.

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Longevity of the American Goldfinch.—Most passerine birds experience high mortality and therefore have short life expectancies (Lack 1954, Dorst 1974). As a result, few individuals of small temperate-zone songbird species, living under natural conditions, are known to reach ages in excess of 7 years (Kennard 1975), but in captivity may live for 15 years or more (Dorst 1974).

As part of a continuing study of the American Goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*) at Guelph, Ontario (Middleton 1979), the nesting histories of 6 individually color-marked female birds have been recorded for three successive seasons, 2 for 4 successive seasons, and one for 5 successive seasons. These birds were of unknown age when first captured, and were at least 4 and 6 years old, respectively, when last encountered. Thus from our records, we had little reason to believe that free-living American Goldfinches reach ages in excess