

**A New Longevity Record for the Bald Eagle.**—On 16 May 1984 a Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service band number 519-20045, was captured and released near Bear Creek on the north end of Admiralty Island, southeast Alaska. The capture occurred during research on the nesting ecology of the Bald Eagle conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The eagle had been banded on the Chilkat River, 136 km north of the capture site, by Fred Robards on 23 November 1965. The bird was judged to be at least 3 yrs old at the time of banding, with the eyes and beak almost completely yellow and the head and tail feathers tipped with gray. Presuming a hatching date of 1 June, this would indicate a minimum age of 21 yrs 11 mo at the time of recapture. The previous record for this species was 10 yrs 5 mo for an eagle banded and recovered (shot) in Michigan (Clapp et al., *J. Field Ornithol.* 53:81-124, 1982).

The 519 series bands originally distributed by the Bird Banding Laboratory were aluminum butt-end bands. However, the bander discarded the 519 series he received and replaced them with specially made monel lock-on bands, one of which was number 519-20045. After 18 yrs 6 mo in a coastal environment, this band showed very little corrosion or wear.

Before it was released, the bird was marked and measured, and a blood sample was taken. The mark consisted of a small patch of bleached primary coverts over the carpal joint of each wing. Measurements taken included the exposed culmen, 51.6 mm; bill depth, 33.2 mm; gape, 77.8 mm; and hallux claw, 42.2 mm. Testosterone level of the blood, measurements (Bortolotti, *J. Wildl. Manage.* 48:72-81, 1984), and nesting behavior identified the bird as a male.

This eagle and an adult female were paired and actively nesting near the capture site. Radio telemetry data show that eagles nesting on Admiralty Island travel regularly to the Chilkat River in the fall to feed on the late salmon run. These coastal birds are probably non-migratory, remaining in their nesting territories year-round except when feeding at the Chilkat River and other feeding sites (Hodges et al., *Can. Field-Nat.*, in press).

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