

## NOTES, NEWS, AND QUERIES

**Age Records Needed.** John K. Terres (345 East 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10022) is currently compiling age records of captive birds for his *Encyclopedia of North American Birds* soon to be published. He is anxious to get age records especially of captive peregrines and other falcons (whether in America or abroad); also of hawks and eagles and whether they were caught as adults or immatures. All contributors' names will be credited in the book, but will be held in confidence if so desired.

**Cooper's Hawk for Breeding Project.** Calvin Knock (2532 E. Huntington Dr., Duarte, Calif., 91010) has an eyass, male Cooper's Hawk to donate to a breeding project. The bird is slowly recuperating from a broken wing it acquired from poor diet while being raised. Mr. Knock set the wing when the bird came into his possession. He feels that it may eventually fly, but not for some time. Anyone needing a bird for breeding purposes may have this one if they will pay the freight.

**New address:** J. E. Cooper, Veterinary Research Lab., P. O. Kabete, Kenya. Dr. Cooper would be pleased to correspond with members on the topic of raptorial diseases.

**Food for Thought.** Vern Seifert (Box 2235, Anchorage, Alaska 99501) offers the following:

"Concerning the thinning of peregrine and other eggs and possible stop-gap solutions:

1. Coat eggs with a porous stiffener to obtain 20% more on original egg strength. A fast accelerated plaster calcium (hydrocol or the superior dental plasters) might be used.

2. Use a break-away grid to fit eggs—a grid that resists inward pressure, but allows no resistance to the outward pressure of the emerging chick.

3. Remove thin eggs and incubate—have dummy replacements such as brown chick eggs. Return incubated peregrine young to original nest when they hatch."

The first two suggestions can be worked out with chickens, pigeons, Coturnix or other easily incubated eggs and, of course, would need to be implemented before brooding was attempted on the ultra-precious peregrine eggs. Some work is being done with

artificial incubation of wild raptor eggs, but more is needed to perfect the technique.

**Request for Information.** As a part of the study on golden eagle ecology, juveniles of this species were color-marked in southwestern Idaho to determine movement and migration patterns. Marked birds carry a crescent-shaped vinyl band around the humeral area of one or both wings. The colors used were red, pink, yellow, orange, dark green, white, and blue. Information desired includes: color of marker on each wing; the date and location of the sighting; and the observer. Send any information to Michael N. Kochert, Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843.