

**Records of Longevity in Canada Geese.**—Two records of longevity in Canada Geese (*Branla canadensis*) were secured from banded birds killed during the 1955 waterfowl hunting season on the Swan Creek Wildlife Experiment Station eight miles northwest of Allegan, in southwestern Michigan. Both birds had been banded at the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, Kingsville, Ontario, Canada.

The younger of these two birds was a male weighing 9 pounds, 1 ounce. It was shot on November 2 along with 133 other geese, 5 others of which also carried Jack Miner bands. The band on this bird read "JM CF 43 1st Pet 5:7." It was at least 12 years old when shot.

The second bird, a male, was found dead in the refuge bordering the Highbanks shooting area during a routine mortality survey on November 10. Death was attributed to wounds received over the shooting area at an earlier date. No accurate weight could be secured. This old bird carried two bands: a well-worn band reading "32F, MARK 5:36" and another band reading "AS 44, MARK 5:36." A communication from Mr. Manly F. Miner stated that the older band was put on in the "fall of 1932" and the newer one "on April 3, 1944." This bird, then, was not less than 23 years old. We are unable to find in the literature a record of a wild Canada Goose older than "Mark 5:36."

During the 1954 waterfowl season three other interesting age and weight records were secured at Swan Creek from Canada Geese carrying Jack Miner bands. On November 12 a male weighing 10 pounds, 10 ounces, carrying band "JM MF 39 Heb 10:24" was shot. This bird was at least 15 years old. On November 11 a male weighing 7 pounds, 2 ounces, carrying band "JM ES 41," was harvested when it was at least 13 years old. On November 7 a female at least 12 years old, carrying band "JM CF 42 He careth for you," was shot. This bird weighed 8 pounds, 9 ounces.

During the 1951 waterfowl season a goose carrying a Jack Miner band (33F), indicating that it was banded in 1933, was reported to have been harvested on the experiment station on October 31. Since the bird was not handled at the station headquarters, no sex or weight was obtained. This goose lived at least 18 years.—CLAYTON H. DOUVILLE AND CHARLES E. FRILEY, JR., *Michigan Department of Conservation, Allegan, Michigan.*

***Touit huetii* (Temminck) from Brazil.**—This beautiful parrotlet was illustrated by Lohse in Goeldi's "Album de Aves Amazônicas" (Table 16, Fig. 7, 1900–1906), without indication of the origin of the account. E. Sneathlague mentioned the species in her "Catálogo das Aves Amazônicas" (1914), recording 1 female from Pará. Later authors, however, did not list Huet's Parrotlet for Brazil: Hellmayr (Cat. Birds Amer., pt. 2, No. 1, 1918) ignored the statement of Sneathlague, giving the range of the species as Venezuela, Ecuador, Perú, the Guianas, and Trinidad. Pinto followed Hellmayr and omitted the bird in his "Catálogo das Aves do Brasil" (Vol. 1, 1938). In his revision of the catalogue of Sneathlague, Pinto mentioned that the species only occurs in the "Amazônia extrabrasileira" (Bol. Museu Paraense E. Goeldi, 10:21, 1948). Neither the Museu Nacional of Rio de Janeiro nor the São Paulo Collection (Departamento do Zoologia) contains a specimen of this parrotlet.

Last year I received a fine specimen of *Touit huetii* from Marabá, Lower Rio Tocantins, Pará—an adult male, collected in May, 1955 by local hunters, who sold the bird to my preparator, J. Hidasi. The specimen has subsequently been given to the collection of the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.

At my suggestion, F. Novaes, ornithologist of the Goeldi Museum in Belém, attempted to find some evidence for Snethlage's statement. First he wrote me that there was nothing to be discovered, but 2 months later he communicated that—in the cellar of the Goeldi Museum—he found an unused exposition stand, without a bird, but labelled in the following manner: "*Urochroma huetii*—Periquito—Localidade: Tucunduba, 1898 colleccionado por Lohse." (Tucunduba is located near Belém, Pará.) These scant remains and the recent record from the Tocantins River support the Snethlage statement. The specimen obtained by Lohse is evidently lost.

*Touit huetii* differs from the other 3 Brazilian species of this genus (*wiedi*, *surda*, and *purpurata*) in having the scapulars green like the back (not brown); it differs from *stictoptera* and *emmae* from Colombia in having the forehead and lores blackish-blue, and the front part of the cheeks blue (not green); it differs from *delectissima* from Venezuela and Panama in having the under wing-coverts and axillaries red (not yellow). The bill of *Touit huetii* from Marabá is yellowish, and the feet and iris are brown; wing 115, tail 44 mm. After this note was finished, I received a colored sketch of a parrotlet recently killed at Serra do Cachimbo, South Pará, between the Xingú and Tapajós rivers. This specimen, deposited in the Museu do Estado de Goiás, Goiânia, is evidently *Touit huetii*. The range of the species is thus considerably larger than formerly supposed.—HELMUT SICK, *Fundação Brasil Central, Av. Nilo Peçanha 23 III, Rio de Janeiro, D. F. Brasil.*