GENERAL NOTES

Record Longevity of a Wild Red-shouldered Hawk.—An adult Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), banded on February 25, 1944, was recovered at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Prince George's County, Maryland, on February 8, 1963. The hawk had been banded in the course of a hawk and owl trapping program (Stewart, Cope, and Robbins, 1945). The point of recovery was approximately 440 yards from the point of original capture. At the time of banding, the bird was recorded as "Adult male?." This would place the minimum possible age of the hawk at 20 years.

At recovery, the hawk weighed 478 grams and the chord of its wing measured 328 mm. The bird appeared to be in excellent plumage and had no obvious "hunger streaks." The band was thin, but in good condition and quite legible.

Mr. Allen J. Duvall, Migratory Bird Population Station, kindly provided records of the oldest banded birds of this species. A resumé of this information is given in Table 1.

TABLE I
LONGEVITY RECORDS OF BANDED RED-SHOULDERED HAWKS

Banded	Recovered	Age in Years
June 4, 1933. Md.	April 27, 1940. Md.	6+
May 15, 1938. Ind.	May 11, 1946. Ind.	8
July 12, 1925. Ill.	August 10, 1933. Iowa	8+
May 31, 1951. Pa.	October 24, 1959. Ky.	8+
May 18, 1930. N. J.	April —, 1942. N. J.	11+
May 30, 1947. Mass.	March 15, 1960. N. C.	12+
Nov. 12, 1938. Ohio.	November 15, 1954. Ohio[1]	18

[1]Band only.

The hawk was recovered in a bal-chatri trap of the type described by Berger and Hamerstrom (1962)*, except that the trap was made of ½-inch hardware cloth instead of poultry mesh. This change was made after I found that Rock Doves, when used as bait, thrust their heads through the 1-inch mesh of the poultry wire and were killed by hawks. Another advantage of the smaller mesh is that Starlings need not be tethered in the trap; they do, however, occasionally pull a snare into the trap.

Ed. note.* see also "The Bal-chatri: a trap for the birds of prey", by Daniel D. Berger and Helmut C. Mueller, *Bird-Banding*, **30: 18-26, January, 1959.

LITERATURE CITED

Stewart, R. E., J. B. Cope, and C. S. Robbins. 1945. Live trapping of hawks and owls. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.* **9**(2): 99-104, 1 pl.

Berger, D. D., and Frances Hamerstrom. 1962. Protecting a trapping station from raptor predation. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.* **26** (2): 203-206.

— Frederick C. Schmid, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Laurel, Maryland.

Common Tern Recovery From Cook Islands.—Although the Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) is known to winter at New Guinea and the Solomon Islands in the southwest Pacific, these birds are presumed to have migrated from northeastern Asia (Kamchatka to Sakhalin Islands). There were apparently no specimens or sight records from the central Pacific until 1960.

On November 26, 1960, a bird wearing band 523-60398 was found in the lagoon near the beach at Ureia, Aitutaki Island, in the Cook Islands group administered by New Zealand. The band was found by Roi Marama and shown to Mr. P. Pamatatau of the Resident Agent's Office of the Cook Islands Administration, who reported it to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C. Unfortunately the band was not submitted and was lost by Mr. Marama in the several months that elapsed before my letter requesting the band could reach him. However, Mr. Pamatatau assured me that "It is proved correct by me and other

official persons that the inscription on the band is correct unless one figure is wrong which should be 525-60398 instead of 523-60398." (Note: 525 indicates a size 5 band and 523 a size 3). I then sent Mr. Pamatatau sample bands of size 3 and size 5 to enquire which size the band was—he returned these with the inscription "this is it" opposite the size 3 band and "this is NOT" beside the size 5 band. Since there is a marked difference in size between a size 3 and size 5 band, there seems little doubt that it was the former. 523-60398, a nestling Common Tern, was banded by me at 51° 21′ N., 105° 15′ W., Last Mountain Lake, eight miles east of Imperial, Saskatchewan, Canada, on July 8, 1956.

The Cook Islands are approximately 1800 miles northeast of New Zealand and between 2800 and 3000 miles south of the Hawaiian islands. The distance from Saskatchewan to the Cook Islands is about 6000 miles. This is the farthest distance traveled by any of the 1,209 recoveries to date from some 23,285 birds I have banded. Of 350 Common Terns banded prior to 1961, the only previous recovery was from a tern banded at Redberry Lake in 1958 and caught in a fish net in the state of Colima on the west coast of Mexico, six and one-half months later.— C. Stuart Houston, 2401 Hanover Ave., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

(*Ed. note.* this account first appeared in the *Blue Jay*, **20** (2), 58-59, June, 1962; we are indebted to its editor for permission to use this. Compare the 1956 record of a Common Tern banded in Sweden on July 9, 1955 and found dying on a beach near Fremantle, Western Australia, Jan. 1, 1956 (Austin, "Verification of Australian Common Tern Recovery," *Bird-Banding*, **29**: 41-42, January, 1958). Previous wintering records of the species in Australia had been assumed to be from one of the poorly defined eastern Asiatic races. The species is circumpolar, but with a gap in breeding range from near Edmonton, Alberta westward to the Kuriles, roughly 100 degrees. The gap, if any, in the wintering range is far narrower; from the Cook Islands to Fremantle is roughly 45 degrees compared to roughly 120 degrees between the breeding areas of these two individuals.)

Glossy Ibis nesting in Tidewater Maryland away from the Ocean.— The extension of the breeding range of the Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) northeastward along the Atlantic coast has been reviewed by Stewart (*Auk*, **74**: 509, 1957) and Hailman (*Bird-Banding*, **30**: 231-232, 1959). Recently this species has been discovered nesting in New York (Post, *Auk*, **79**: 120-121, 1962). The nesting populations at previously existing colonies have meanwhile increased. Up to the present, however, all breeding locations north of Georgia have been situated on the immediate coast within approximately 7 miles of the Atlantic Ocean.

On June 12, 1962 we made a banding trip to the heron colony at St. Catherine's Island, located at the confluence of the Wicomico and Potomac Rivers in St. Marys County, Maryland. While working in the colony, we saw an adult Glossy Ibis flying low overhead and subsequently located a single nest containing two half-grown ibis. Mr. Joseph Wise, a local resident, told us that he had seen a group of 7 Glossy Ibis in the colony during May, but we did not find additional nests or adults. Also present in the colony were approximately 150 breeding pairs of Common Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*), 150 pairs of Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), 100 pairs of Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), and 3 pairs of Snowy Egrets (*Leucophoyx thula*). On June 23, 1962 another group of banders saw 4 Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*) in the colony, but no nest of this species was found.

A second new breeding locality for Glossy Ibis was discovered by John C. Fields at the Glenn L. Martin National Wildlife Refuge on Smith Island, Somerset County, Maryland, where 5 active nests were found on May 30, 1962 (Robbins, *Md. Birdlife*, **18**: 103, 1962).

St. Catherine's Island is 76 miles distant from the nearest point on the Atlantic shore and 29 miles upstream from the mouth of the Potomac. The river is 5½ miles wide in the vicinity of the island. Smith Island lies in Chesapeake Bay 29 miles from the ocean. Although neither colony can be considered to be "inland," these nesting records suggest a westward component in the Glossy Ibis' spread northward along the coast. The species should be looked for at other existing heronries along estuaries in the mid-Atlantic and southeastern coastal plain.— John S. Weske, Dept. of Conservation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and Helen Fessenden, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.