

## GENERAL NOTES

**Territorial affinity of a Common Loon.**—Many articles concerning the natural history of the Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) state that adults return year after year to the same breeding lake (for example, Bent, 1919, U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 107: 47-60; Palmer, 1962 Handbook of North American birds, vol. 1. New Haven, Conn., Yale Univ. Press: 21-35). Although these speculations may well be true as suggested by nest-site affinity and behavioral manifestations, which I shall be discussing in a future paper, proof by marked birds has not previously been available.

On 3 August 1972 one adult and one young were banded in the Roseau River Wildlife Area, Roseau County, Minnesota. On 31 July 1973 the same adult was recaptured in the same pool, in the company of another adult and one young, the band number noted, and the bird released. This constitutes the first positive proof of an adult Common Loon holding the same territory in two consecutive years. As has been shown by other researchers, previous familiarity with a territory permits more efficient foraging, reduction of fear, and earlier nesting. Site affinity also allows for re-pairing of the same individuals without the cost of pair-bond maintenance throughout the nonbreeding period. This may well be one of the selective advantages for site affinity in loons. Loons have a breeding season of 4 to 5 months during which both sexes share in all parental duties. In much of their range this is the total time during which open water occurs on their nesting lakes. Rapid onset of breeding would be facilitated if the same individuals paired from year to year, and would be advantageous where habitat availability is short and time to fledging is long.

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**Longevity of Chachalacas.**—Ten Chachalacas (*Ortalis vetula*) banded at Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge near the Rio Grande in southern Texas by R. J. Fleetwood in 1964 and 1966 were retrapped in the same area by W. R. Marion in 1971 and 1972. All retrapped Chachalacas were at least five years old and several were older. One male, banded as an adult in 1964, was at least 8 years of age when retrapped in 1972. Four others (3 females, 1 male) which were immature when first banded in 1964, were at least 7 years old when retrapped in 1972. One 7-year-old female nested in 1971 and fledged one young from her nest of three eggs. This is Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Technical Article No. 10939.—WAYNE R. MARION, *Caesar Kleberg Research Program in Wildlife Ecology, Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas* 77843; and RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, 905 Southside Drive, Angleton, Texas 77515. Received 23 January 1974, accepted 13 February 1974.

**Longevity of Green Jays.**—Wild Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) and California Jays (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) have been reported as 11 and 7 years old, respectively (Cooke, *Bird-Banding*, 17: 63-71, 1946). The longevity of Green Jays (*Cyanocorax yncas*) apparently has not been reported. Green Jays have been banded at Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge near the Rio Grande in southern Texas. One bird that was banded (No. 703-31015) by R. J. Fleetwood in January 1963 was at least 9 years old when retrapped on the same area by W. R. Marion in March 1972. Another individual, originally banded (No. 763-02810) in February 1964, was retrapped 8 years later in February 1972. WAYNE R. MARION, *Caesar Kleberg Research Program in Wildlife Ecology, Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas* 77843; and RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, 905 Southside Drive, Angleton, Texas 77515. Received 23 January 1974, accepted 13 February 1974.