

Chiapas (15.5°N lat.) as early as 28 September (No. 3). Ospreys from this breeding population are widely dispersed in Mexico beginning in late September (Nos. 3–8). Some birds may reach Panama by mid-September. Although the letter reporting the recovery of No. 9 was dated 15 September, it was not post-marked until 26 October, leaving the correct date of recovery in doubt. The occurrence of No. 10 in southern Texas and No. 11 in Louisiana during November may represent a delay in reporting these captures or a more leisurely movement southward by some birds.

Wintering birds are broadly distributed in Central America as indicated by the recoveries from El Salvador and Honduras reported earlier and those from Mexico and Guatemala (Nos. 12 and 13) reported here. There is abundant evidence that yearlings of European and North American populations remain in wintering areas until nearly 2 years of age (Osterlof, Ornis Scandia 8:61–78, 1977; Henny and Van Velzen, J. Wildl. Manage. 36:1133–1141, 1972; Melquist et al., op. cit.), an observation further supported by the recovery of No. 14 at Esmeraldas, Ecuador, in late August. This bird was the first from the northern Idaho population recovered from South America, a migration across 47° of latitude. The recoveries from Panama and Ecuador confirm that there is some overlap in the wintering areas of Idaho birds with those which breed in the eastern United States (Henny and Van Velzen, op. cit.), a circumstance which we had at first thought unlikely. The recovery of a second-year bird (No. 15) from the Smith River, Montana, may represent a dispersal of 500 km from its natal area at LaCleda, Idaho. We have no information regarding its breeding status since only the band was found at that location (J. Kosy, pers. comm.).

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**Longevity Record for the Sanderling.**—A Sanderling (*Calidris alba*), U.S. Fish and Wildlife band number 741-81593, was killed by a truck near Wallace Lake, Sable I., Nova Scotia on 24 July 1983. It had been banded near West Point, Sable I., 4 August 1971 by J. Burton and R. McNeil. The Sanderling was at least one year old when banded because young of the year do not arrive on the island until early September. This makes the bird, at least, 13 years old. The previous longevity record for this species in North America is 6 years, 2 months for a bird banded and recaptured at the same site on Bodega Bay, California (Clapp et al. 1982, J. Field Ornithol. 53:81–124). In Europe, there is a record of a bird living 11 years (Rydzewski 1978, Ring 1980:169–170).

The specimen was weighed (61.5 g) and measured (exposed culmen = 25.8 mm, tarsus = 24.3 mm, flattened wing = 132 mm), but could not be sexed. When banded, this Sanderling was color-marked with Fuchsin basic or red feather dye on the abdominal parts and a red leg streamer above the "knee." There was no trace of the aluminum eyelet attaching the streamer to the leg nor any indication that the leg had been damaged by the streamer.

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