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GENERAL NOTES

Siberian Recovery of Pectoral Sandpiper.—A Pectoral Sandpiper (*Erolia melanotos*), number 502-86246, was shot on May 28, 1963 near Yanskij (110 km. N of Verkhoyanski), Yakut, U. S. S. R., about 68° 30' N. and 134° 45' E. I had banded this bird while mist netting at dawn for Common Snipe (*Capella gallinago*) on Sept. 20, 1961, 18 miles east and 3 miles north of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. I was assisted on that occasion by J. Bernard Gollop, waterfowl biologist with the Canadian Wildlife Service, and Robert Folker, upland game biologist with the Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources.

Yanskij is some 1560 miles west of the westernmost tip of Alaska, on the Yana River just north of the Arctic Circle; via the Bering Straits it is about 3800 miles northwest of Saskatoon.

Since the breeding grounds of this species (A. O. U. Check-List, 5th edition) extend across northern Siberia to the Taimyr peninsula, one thousand miles further west, it was quite possibly on its breeding grounds when shot. Its wintering grounds extend from Peru, southern Bolivia, northern Argentina and Uruguay south to Patagonia, whereas it is only casual in Samoa, Australia and New Zealand. It seems possible that Pectoral Sandpipers nesting in Siberia regularly travel up to 2500 miles east before beginning their long southward journey, which may extend another 7200 miles beyond Saskatoon, into South America. The largest migratory movement is east of the Rocky Mountains and the Pectoral is one of the common sandpipers in migration in Saskatchewan each spring and fall. If allowed to indulge in even more speculative theorizing, one could estimate that the total round trip might approach 22,000 miles, rivaling that famous traveller, the Arctic Tern, (*Sterna paradisaea*). Extensive banding on the breeding and wintering grounds might prove fruitful.

Allen J. Duvall, then head of the Bird Banding Laboratory, informs me that 1008 Pectoral Sandpipers were banded up to and including 1960, and that the only two previous recoveries were from the state or province where banded (Illinois and Manitoba).

I have had only one other Siberian recovery—a Pintail (*Anas acuta*) banded

June 26, 1957 at Beaufield Marsh near Kerrobert, Sask. and shot May 21, 1961 near Anadyr', Chukotka, U. S. S. R.—C. Stuart Houston, 863 University Drive, Saskatoon, Sask.

Notes on Ant-Tanagers in Panama.—*Distraction display*—On 18 May 1963, I caught a female-plumaged Dusky-tailed Ant-tanager (*Habia fuscicauda*) in a mist net placed parallel to a trail running through a dense secondary growth jungle about 2 miles east of Albrook Field, Panama Canal Zone. This bird may have been an immature of either sex, but it was not in the soft plumage of a fledgling. I saw no other birds in this plumage during the following course of events and the subsequent behavior suggested a female. While extricating her from the net, she began calling and an excited male appeared and put on a convincing "broken-wing act" on the ground of the narrow clay trail. In an attempt to capture the male I induced the female (still in the net) to call again, but the male must have perceived the net as he repeatedly flew back and forth under it. When the female was released she joined the male whereupon they fluttered wings and rubbed bills. I am unaware of a reported case of distraction display where diverting from a bird older than a fledgling was involved.

Immature plumage and adult gonadal development—In a woods near Curundu, Panama Canal Zone, on 20 April 1963, I caught two Red-crowned Ant-Tanagers (*Habia rubica*) side by side in a mist net. Since one was in the red plumage of the male and the other in the drab plumage of the female, I presumed them to be a pair. However, upon dissection of the specimens I found that not only were they both males but both had enlarged testes (left testis 7 x 11 mm in the red plumaged bird and 6 x 8 mm in the other). This would seem to indicate that males of this species can breed without reaching definitive plumage, as is the case with the Euphoniias (*Tanagra*) in the same family.

I would like to acknowledge Mr. Eugene Eisenmann's generous assistance in the preparation of this note.—Storrs L. Olson, 700 Stiles Avenue, Tallahassee, Florida.

Supplementary Notes on an Evening Grosbeak Nesting Area Study.—In *Bird-Banding*, 34(1): 22-30 and 34(2): 73-86, we described our study of a concentration of Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) in the Patapedia River watershed of Canada's Quebec Province during June, 1962.

Working for 11 days (June 15-25) in that location we banded 500 Evening Grosbeaks and captured an additional 16 foreign retraps. We observed behavior patterns which indicated that many of these birds were interested in, or were actually engaged in, nesting. It seemed apparent that we had found a natural nesting area of this species. Our experience during those 11 days inspired us to consider a continuation of our study during future nesting periods. Then, on the very last day of our stay, the spraying of the area with DDT by airplanes from the Quebec Department of Forestry injected a complication which was sure to modify the normal ecology of the region and which would, at the same time, provide us with an opportunity to assess the effect of forestry spraying upon these birds. We decided to return the following year and study the situation further.

On June 14, 1963 we again pitched our tent near 39-Mile Camp on the Patapedia. We brought with us the same traps we had used the previous spring. We set them as nearly as possible in exactly the same location as upon that occasion, baited them in the same manner, and allowed them to remain set during the corresponding period (June 15-25).

Our purpose in duplicating our 1962 techniques was to eliminate as many extraneous factors as possible while we attempted to learn what effects the 1962 spraying might have had on the Evening Grosbeak population. Our results are compared in the following table:

Year of Banding	Evening Grosbeaks Banded	Foreign Retraps	Returns	Repeats	Total Birds Handled
1962	500*	16		231	747
1963	5	0	0	0	5

*Many more than these 500 Evening Grosbeaks could have been banded from among the large flocks present had not our supply of bands become exhausted.