A factor influencing Wood Duck and Common Grackle interaction is the amount of overlap in their nesting seasons. Wood Duck egg laying began in March, peaked in late March, but continued through May. Grackle courtship activities, nest-site selection, and nest construction took place primarily in late March and early April followed by egg laying in late April. Grackles searching for nest sites or food were likely to encounter incomplete, and unguarded, clutches of Wood Ducks. Such clutches would seem to have been especially vulnerable to grackles.

Our observations were not complete enough to give a clear description of Wood Duck and Common Grackle interactions on the island. We do not know if the grackles and Wood Ducks were competing for nest sites; the presence of vacant nest boxes each year suggests the two species were not competing. We do not know with certainty that grackles were the predators that destroyed the Wood Duck eggs, although circumstantial evidence implicating the grackles is strong. Assuming grackles were the predators, we do not know if the grackles were accidentally finding Wood Duck nests while foraging, or if the grackles were deliberately searching for and inspecting nest boxes. Perhaps the most important question that remains unanswered involves the overall impact of the grackles on Wood Duck nesting success on the island. It is possible that Wood Ducks whose nests were destroyed later renested on the island or elsewhere.

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**Additional Comments on the Migration of Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington Ospreys.**—Melquist et al. (Bird-Banding 49:234–236, 1978), summarized the migration pattern of northern Idaho and eastern Washington Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*) based on recovery of 14 birds. Here we report the temporal and geographic distribution of 15 additional recoveries which support and in some cases amend our earlier conclusions regarding the migration pattern of this nesting population. Recoveries made prior to the first fall migration are excluded from our analysis.

Some birds depart northern Idaho on fall migration in early September (Table 1, No. 1, which was recovered 460 km south of its banding site). The movement south may occur at a rapid pace since we have recoveries from the Mexican States of Sinaloa (25.5°N lat.) as early as 17 September (No. 2, a bird banded at Donnelly in central Idaho) and

TABLE 1. Additional recovery records of Ospreys banded as nestlings in northern Idaho and eastern Washington.

| No. | Banding site | Date | Recovery site | Date | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Harrison, ID | 19 July 78 | Fairfield, ID | 10 Sept. 78 | Found dead |
| 2 | Donnelly, ID | 2 Aug. 79 | Mocorito, Sinaloa, Mexico | 17 Sept. 79 | Collision death |
| 3 | Harrison, ID | 11 July 77 | Pijijiapan, Chiapas, Mexico | 28 Sept. 83 | Injured |
| 4 | Sandpoint, ID | 17 July 78 | Melchor Ocampo, Michoacan, Mex. | 10 Oct. 78 | Shot |
| 5 | Harrison, ID | 14 July 81 | Cadereyta Jimenez, N.L., Mex. | 21 Oct. 81 | Shot |
| 6 | Sandpoint, ID | 18 July 79 | Buena Ventura, Chiapas, Mexico | — Oct. 83 | Found dead |
| 7 | Harrison, ID | 18 July 83 | Huetamo, Michoacan, Mexico | 1 Nov. 83 | Shot |
| 8 | Coeur d'Alene, ID | 20 July 83 | Tecoman, Colima, Mexico | — Nov. 83 | Cause unknown |
| 9 | Medimont, ID | 13 July 82 | (Unknown location), Panama | 26 Oct. 82 | Shot |
| 10 | Usk, WA | 20 July 79 | Laguna Madre, TX | 3 Nov. 79 | Trapped |
| 11 | Post Falls, ID | 20 July 83 | Catfish Bay, LA | 19 Nov. 83 | Found dead |
| 12 | Coeur d'Alene, ID | 15 July 81 | La Huacana, Michoacan, Mexico | 10 Jan. 83 | Trapped |
| 13 | Harrison, ID | 14 July 80 | Livingston, Guatemala | — Feb. 81 | Shot |
| 14 | Medimont, ID | 19 July 78 | Esmeraldas, Ecuador | 27 Aug. 79 | Found dead |
| 15 | LaClede, ID | 20 July 78 | Smith River, MT | 19 June 80 | Cause unknown |

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 LaClede, 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.

We thank A. R. Lock for providing the opportunity for J.S.B. to work on Sable Island.—J. S. BOATES, *Dept. of Biology, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia B0P 1X0, and* R. MCNEIL, *Centre de Recherches Ecologiques de Montreal, Universite de Montreal, C.P. 6128, Succ. "A" Montreal, Quebec, H3C 3J7 Canada.* Received 2 Apr. 1984; accepted 5 Oct. 1984.