

**(2) 7 yr 1 mo at Lesser Slave Lake
Bird Observatory**

Located on the eastern shore of Lesser Slave Lake, about 20 km NNW of the town of Slave Lake, in north-central Alberta, Lesser Slave Lake Bird Observatory (LSLBO) is Canada's northernmost bird observatory. Migration monitoring has taken place each spring and fall since 1994. The riparian habitat where nets are located is dominated by willow and alder trees and a substantial number of younger trembling aspen and balsam poplar. East of this riparian strip lies a relatively mature boreal mixed wood forest dominated by trembling aspen. The riparian strip provides breeding habitat for many species, including Alder Flycatchers, which are fairly common in the area.

On 10 Jun 2002 and again on 28 Jul 2002, an Alder Flycatcher was recaptured at LSLBO migration monitoring station. This bird (band #1990-60111) was originally banded at LSLBO migration station on 27 Jul 1996 at 0650. The last encounter was almost six years to the day of the original banding. Aged as adult in 1996, this bird is at least seven years one month old (assuming June hatch month) and quite possibly older.

Sexed as a male by presence of a cloacal protuberance, this Alder Flycatcher is presumably a local breeder and has a long capture history at LSLBO. Since its original capture, it has been recaptured 12 times and was missed only in 2001 (see table below).

Table 1. Recapture Dates of Alder Flycatcher #1990-60111 Banded at LSLBO Migration Station 27 Jul 1996.	
Year	Encounter Dates at LSLBO
1997	9, 11, 13, & 14 Jun
1998	25 Jul, 2 Aug
1999	10 Jun, 25 Jul
2000	11 Jun, 9 Jul
2002	10 Jun, 28 Jul

With a minimum age of seven years and one month for #1990-60111, the previous longevity record of three years two months is more than doubled. The

new longevity record is more consistent with those of other *Empidonax* flycatchers ranging from seven to almost 11 years of age. Why the previous longevity record is so much lower than other *Empidonax* flycatchers is unclear. Perhaps difficulty in species identification is a factor. In areas of overlap, most Alder and Willow flycatchers are lumped as "Traill's."

We look forward to future encounters with our "granddaddy" Alder Flycatcher in the years ahead.

**Jul Wojnowski, Bander-in-Charge
Lesser Slave Lake Bird Observatory
P.O. Box 1076
Slave Lake, Alberta T0G 2A0
<jul.wojnowski@lslbs.org>**

**Longevity Records for
North American Hummingbirds**

Recent recaptures of banded hummingbirds have extended longevity records for many species. Previously published longevity records (Table 1) and the latest records (Table 2) are given below. Although records of the oldest individual of a species do not indicate a species' life expectancy, the longevity records from many species now suggest that hummingbirds frequently live eight to 10 years. Only four of the 14 hummingbird species regularly found in the United States have longevity records of less than eight years. Two of these, Lucifer (*Calothorax lucifer*) and Violet-crowned (*Amazilia violiceps*), hummingbirds are rare species in the United States. Due to their rarity, few birds have been banded and this likely affects the longevity records. The other two species, Allen's and Costa's hummingbirds, are more common but both have limited ranges in the United States. It is likely that long-term banding programs have not occurred in areas where those species are common.

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