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A summary of banded North American birds encountered in Europe

John V. Dennis

Introduction

North American birds furnishing European recoveries or encounters are chiefly arctic or northern species from Greenland and Canada. Greenland alone has supplied 560 European encounters. The Queen Elizabeth Islands, lying to the west of Greenland, have also furnished a sizable number of European encounters, including 63 sightings of marked Brant (*Branta bernicla*).

Banding operations south of the Great Lakes, USA, have furnished only four European encounters. The southernmost North American banded bird encountered in Europe was a Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*) banded at Cape Lookout, North Carolina.

Excluding Brant and birds banded in Greenland, the total number of European encounters of North American birds through 1979 stands at 50. These birds, representing 23 species, were encountered over a wide geographical area stretching from Iceland and the British Isles to southern Europe, Morocco, and the Azores. Only one passerine, a Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) encountered at sea off Iceland, is represented. It is believed that most North American species reaching Europe cross the Atlantic Ocean at higher latitudes.

Discussion

It seems strange that of the millions of birds banded in North America only a small percentage has been encountered in Europe. The explanation lies in geography, weather, and migration patterns.

Greenland, which has produced most of the European encounters, is the largest island in the world, with an area of about 840,000 sq mi (200,000,000 hectares) and all but its coastal strips are permanently covered with glaciers. It is generally considered as part of North America; it lies about 770 km (480 mi) to the northeast of the Labrador coast and 320 km (200 mi) from Baffin Island at their closest points. At its northwest corner it is separated from Ellesmere Island in northernmost Canada by only a narrow channel.

Faunally, however, Greenland is really Holarctic rather than Palearctic (related to Europe) or Nearctic (related to North America). This dichotomy is reflected by

Greenland's birds being included in both the A.O.U. check list area (1957) and, for instance, in Vaurie's "The Birds of the Palearctic Fauna" (1959). As a rule of thumb, the birds on the western side of the island are derived from, and migrate to, North America; those on the eastern side have their affinities with Europe. Thus, although most of the European recoveries of "North American" birds have come from Greenland, it is arguable whether they are truly New World birds.

Iceland, clearly regarded as a part of Europe, is only 440 km (275 mi) away from Greenland; Scotland and Ireland are about 1800 km (1100 mi) away. Birds making the flight from Greenland to western Europe have island "stepping stones" available: Iceland, and then — 440 km (275 mi) east of Iceland — the Faeroe Islands. From the Faeroes it is only 300 km (185 mi) to the Shetland Islands or 320 km (200 mi) to the Orkney Islands off the northern coast of Scotland.

South of Greenland the distances are much greater. For example, a bird flying in a northeasterly direction from the New Jersey coast would have to fly approximately 5150 km (3200 mi) over open ocean in order to reach Ireland. To reach the Azores, which lie due east of the New Jersey coast, a bird would have to fly approximately 3700 km (2300 mi) and then would have about another 1600 km (1000 mi) to Portugal.

Although distances and directions deter most North American birds (aside from those in Greenland and nearby arctic islands) from reaching Europe, there are many sight records each year and banding re-encounters are slowly accumulating. Greenland species that have contributed most heavily to the trans-Atlantic flow include the Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*), Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*), Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*), Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) and Snow Bunting, as well as the Greenland races of White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*), the Northern Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*), and Common Redpoll (*Carduelis flammea*). Other far northern species that nest, in some cases, quite far west of Greenland and yet contribute significantly to the eastward migration to Europe in the fall, are the light-bellied race of the

Brant, the Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*), and the Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).

Aside from these regular migrants there are a number of other species — especially waterfowl, shorebirds, and gulls — that appear along European shores often enough to suggest the possibility that they are not merely strays. According to Gooder (1974), the average number of Surf Scoters (*Melanitta perspicillata*) sighted in British waters each year is about 100. He also reports significant yearly numbers of American Wigeon (*Anas americana*), the American race of the Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca carolinensis*), Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*), and Ring-necked Ducks (*Aythya collaris*).

The numbers of North American shorebirds that appear along the coasts of Britain each year are equally impressive. While the Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*) leads all others in sightings, significant numbers of Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*), Wilson's Phalaropes (*Steganopus tricolor*), Long-billed Dowitchers (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*), White-rumped Sandpipers (*Calidris fuscicollis*), Pectoral Sandpipers (*Calidris melanotos*), and Purple Sandpipers (*Calidris maritima*) are also recorded. The Purple Sandpiper breeds in Iceland and Scandinavia as well but Robert Hudson (pers. comm.) stated that there seems to be a trans-Atlantic movement involving the birds from Canada also. He stated that there are two east-to-west en-

counters (not detailed here) that support this contention.

Eastern Greenland has supplied 272 of the encounters listed in this paper, while western Greenland has 288 encounters; 13 of these were Arctic Terns encountered in Africa (see Table 2). The strong east-west faunal division of Greenland is clearly seen in banding re-encounters. There are no records of east slope encounters from the American continent or its waters, but the west slope has supplied North America and its waters with no fewer than 365 encounters. Most numerous of these: the Thick-billed Murre (*Uria lomvia*), 264; Snow Bunting, 34; King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*), 23; and Northern Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*), 15. Only 3 west slope Greenland species figure importantly in European encounters: White-fronted Goose, 240; Arctic Tern, 19 (includes 13 from Africa); and Northern Wheatear, 10.

It is interesting that the west slope has furnished all 10 of the Wheatear encounters. According to Snow (1971), the Greenland and Labrador races of the Wheatear winter largely in African savannahs from Senegal to Nigeria, Congo, and Zambia. Here they are joined by members of the same species that breed in Europe. Transients from North America have supplied encounter records while en route through parts of western Europe.

Table 1. Foreign encounters of birds banded in East Greenland

	Iceland Faeroes	Britain Ireland	USSR	Norway Denmark	Germany Belgium Nethlds	France Spain Portugal	Total
Red-throated Loon (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)		2					2
Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>)	65	170		2	1	1	239
Pink-footed goose (<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>)		5					5
Common Eider (<i>Somateria mollissima</i>)	1						1
King Eider (<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>)	1						1
Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)				1		1	2
Ruddy Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)		2		1			3
Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)						6	6
Ivory Gull (<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>)			2				2
Thick-billed Murre (<i>Uria lomvia</i>)	1						1
Snow Bunting (<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>)		1	7	2			10
Total	68	180	9	6	1	8	272

Snow Buntings banded on the west slope of Greenland have been encountered only in Canada and United States; Snow Buntings banded on the east slope have been trans-Atlantic encounters only. The main wintering ground of the east Greenland birds appears to be the steppes of the Soviet Union (7 encounters).

Canada's Queen Elizabeth Islands, including Ellesmere and Bathurst, that lie to the west and northwest of Greenland, have furnished a sizable number of European encounters. By far the largest number (63) have been supplied by nesting Brant. The placing of painted aluminum neck-collars on captured birds has permitted the easy identification of these geese when they appear elsewhere. Results to date show that these northerly-nesting light-bellied Brant move chiefly to wintering

grounds in Ireland, with stops in Iceland en route. Sightings or encounters of marked birds have been obtained from England, the Channel Islands, France, and the Netherlands. Preliminary reports on the Brant marking operations have been supplied by Maltby-Prevett et al (1975) and Ruttledge (1977); a fuller analysis is being prepared by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Many shorebirds have been banded in the Queen Elizabeth Islands and these, together with the Arctic Tern, have supplied 8 additional European encounters (Table 3). Labrador has produced 6 European encounters, Newfoundland 1, the Maritime Provinces (and adjacent regions) 24, and the Great Lakes region 7. Only 4 European encounters have been supplied by birds banded in states south of the Great Lakes.

Table 2. Foreign encounters of birds banded in West Greenland

	USA Canada	Iceland Faeroes	Britain Ireland Chan Is	Norway Denmark	Germany Belgium Nethlds	France Spain Portugal	Africa	Total
Red-throated Loon (<i>Gavia stellata</i>)			1	1		1		3
Northern Fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>)	15					2		17
White-fronted Goose (<i>Anser albifrons</i>)	3	21	218	1				243
Oldsquaw (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>)	2	1		1				4
King Eider (<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>)	23							23
Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)						1		1
Ruddy Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>)			1			1		2
Iceland Gull (<i>Larus glaucoides</i>)	1	2	2	1				6
Black-legged Kittiwake (<i>Rissa triactyla</i>)	10		1		1	2		14
Arctic Tern (<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>)	2		3		1	2	13	21
Thick-billed Murre (<i>Uria lomvia</i>)	264							264
Dovekie (<i>Alle alle</i>)	3							3
Black Guillemot (<i>Cepphus grylle</i>)	2							2
Northern Wheatear (<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>)			4		1	5		10
Snow Bunting (<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>)	34							34
Total	359	24	230	4	3	14	13	647

Note: There were single encounters in Canada of Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*), Razorbill (*Alca torda*), Atlantic Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*), and Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*).

Analysis

For the sake of brevity, I have confined encounters of Greenland birds to the simple listings in Tables 1 & 2. In view of the papers already published or in preparation, I am also omitting any further reference to European Brant encounters. This leaves 50 encounters of 23 species banded in Canada or U.S.A.; for further treatment, see Table 3.

Virtually all European encounters through 1979 in birds banded in North America are believed to have been accounted for in this paper. An earlier summary of North American banded birds encountered in Europe was written by M.T. Cooke (1945). Very few encounters existed at this earlier time. Since then, short notices concerning such encounters have appeared from time to time in ornithological journals on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. Although this is not a detailed analysis, I have attempted to bring together all European encounters, published or unpublished, in this paper.

Several records, whose accuracy I doubted, have been rejected. Among these was a Glaucous-winged Gull (*Larus glaucescens*) banded as a juvenile on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, in July 1969 and reportedly encountered at Lake Zurich, Switzerland in November 1969. Although the band was returned, the encounter location was so far removed from the normal range of this gull that the record was open to question. Both the bander and finder failed to respond to letters of inquiry. In a somewhat different category were the encounter reports of 9, supposedly North American banded, Leach's Storm Petrels (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) found dead at Prestwich, Scotland in July 1967. It was discovered that these birds had been transported to Scotland as part of a homing experiment.

Leach's Storm Petrel No. 311-03136 was not part of the experimental transplant project. This bird was banded as a nestling on 15 August 1962 on Gull Island, Witless Bay, Newfoundland. On 9 January it was found dead in Punta Umbria, Huelva Province, Spain.

Distribution of encounters

From the encounters listed in Table 3, it will be seen that records are scattered over a wide geographical area. If migrants as well as strays from North America made their way chiefly through the British Isles (with many stopping off), this part of Europe could be expected to furnish a large percentage of the records. This does not prove to be true. Although 34% of the encounters do fall within the British Isles, another 58% is distributed through the continent of Europe and the Azores with one encounter in Morocco. This wide distribution could be interpreted to mean that birds from North America arrive on a broad front and are

not necessarily channelled by way of Iceland (8% of encounters) and the afore-mentioned island "stepping stones". This argument is negated to some extent by the predominantly arctic or northern origin of most species reaching Europe in any numbers. The likely conclusion is that most birds from North America do take the shorter, more northerly route, and move on to the continent without lingering in the British Isles. Exceptions have to be made for species such as the Barnacle Goose, Pink-footed Goose, and Brant that have special wintering grounds within the British Isles.

Distribution of encounters of North American birds, limited to those banded in Canada and the U.S.A. and excluding the Brant from Canada: Iceland, 4; Shetland Islands, 1; Scotland, 2; England, 8; Wales, 1; Ireland, 5; West Germany, 1; Denmark, 1; Netherlands, 1; France, 8; Spain, 9; Portugal, 2; Morocco, 1; Azores, 6 — a total of 50 birds.

A special acknowledgement and comments

I am greatly indebted to Robert Hudson of the British Trust for Ornithology for his help in the early stages of this project. Among his contributions are the data in Tables 1 & 2 which he extracted from the Danish journal *Dansk Ornithologisk Forenings Tidsskrift*. Mr. Hudson reviewed the encounter data presented here, looking at it, so to speak, from the standpoint of someone on the receiving end. I would like to share some of Mr. Hudson's comments.

He was surprised that only two Northern Fulmars banded on our side of the North Atlantic have been encountered in European waters. He pointed out that no fewer than 30 British banded Fulmars have been encountered in waters off Newfoundland.

According to Hudson, the two Greater Shearwater encounters in waters between England and Ireland, one in October and one in November, conform to the known pattern of this South Atlantic breeder; it arrives first off the Atlantic coasts of the U.S.A. and Canada and then after molting, spreads across to the European side later in the season.

In regard to the Leach's Storm Petrel encounter from the southwest coast of Spain, Hudson, citing Cramp & Simmons (1977), stated that many of these petrels cross the Atlantic in the fall to spend the winter off the coast of West Africa. He compared this movement to that of the Arctic Tern in the same waters.

Hudson's comment regarding the encounter of a Northern Gannet on the north coast of Spain: "... interesting as the first suggestion of possible contact between the New World and Old World populations. The lack of subspecies in North Atlantic Gannets may indicate some interchange (gene flow), though more probably a

uniformity of ecological and environmental conditions for the species on both sides of the ocean."

Hudson noted that the Little Blue Heron encountered in the Azores represents a new species record for the western Palearctic. He pointed out that there have been 5 trans-Atlantic encounters of the Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*) and 2 of the Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*). All were in the Caribbean region. He believes that occasional individuals of both species migrating between Europe and West Africa are drifted westward by the winds at low latitudes.

Hudson was not surprised at the number of Blue-winged Teal encounters. He pointed out that this species disperses widely on its migration, some birds even moving south of the Equator in South America. He does not think that this species necessarily crosses the Atlantic any farther south than other of the North American Anatidae that reach Europe. The distribution of encounter records (with no fewer than 6 from southern Europe and 1 from just across the Straits of Gibraltar in Morocco) reflects a strong southerly movement once this species reaches Europe.

In a separate paper Hudson (1977) reported that a Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) recovered in the Azores was a "first" for the western Palearctic. There has been a later record for England — a bird seen in the Isles of Scilly in October 1978. The Red Knots and Ruddy Turnstones breeding in Greenland and northeastern Arctic Canada apparently winter mainly (if not entirely) in the Old World. This is seen both in encounter records of banded birds in Europe and return records of banded birds from the breeding grounds.

That only 6 Arctic Terns from West Greenland and 4 from other parts of North America have been encountered in Europe suggests to Hudson that this species makes a diagonal crossing of the open Atlantic, thereby largely by-passing European waters. Salomonson (1967) also came to this conclusion based upon the relatively large number of Arctic Terns encountered in Africa (13 from West Greenland but figures for the rest of North America were not obtained by Dennis). The Common Tern encounter from the Azores has been questioned because it could be a misidentified Arctic Tern. But, as Hudson pointed out, an undoubted Northern American Common Tern has been found in West Africa (Raynor 1970). Hudson regards the single encounters of Caspian Tern and Sandwich Tern in Europe as atypical. He pointed out, however, that neither bird is separable in the field from its European counterpart and therefore the true status of these species as possible vagrants is unknown. The Sandwich Tern encounter, he states, constitutes the only western Palearctic record of the race *Sterna sandvicensis acuflavidus*.

The three Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) encounters from relatively southern latitudes (two from Spain, one from the Azores) seem like accidents to Hudson. He points out that there has been an appreciable number of sightings of this species in the British Isles, although there have been no banding re-encounters.

Other Acknowledgements

I am indebted to the staff of the Bird Banding Laboratory, particularly M. Kathleen Klimkiewicz, Patuxent, Maryland for a great deal of help in preparing this paper. I am also grateful to the many banders who consented to my using their records. I am particularly indebted to A. D. Smith and W. R. Whitman of the Canadian Wildlife Service, Sackville, New Brunswick, without whose cooperation I would not have most of the waterfowl encounters listed in Table 3. Mr. Smith wrote me that as of 7 May 1979 he and Dr. Whitman had 15 Old World encounters, including a Blue-winged Teal from Morocco (see Table 3). An additional encounter since that letter is a Smith-banded Blue-winged Teal encountered in France. It is noteworthy that 16 out of 21 of the waterfowl encounters from the Old World can be attributed to the activities of the Sackville office of the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Another team, whose cooperation is greatly appreciated, is composed of S.D. MacDonald, director of the High Arctic Research Station and David F. Parmelee of the University of Minnesota. Their banding operations at Ellesmere and Bathurst Islands initially resulted in a Ruddy Turnstone encounter from Portugal, and an Ellesmere encounter of a turnstone banded in South Devon, England (Parmelee and MacDonald 1960). More recent encounters from the same banding operations include a Red Knot, banded by Parmelee and encountered in Denmark and 2 Red Knots banded by MacDonald and both encountered in France.

The above examples are given not only to express gratitude but to point out the hard work and dedication that goes into most banding programs that yield trans-Atlantic encounters. Space does not allow proper recognition of the many banders whose hard work has produced similar encounters. ♦

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- P.O. Box 116, Princess Anne, MD 21853
- (Ed. note: The term "encounter," rather than "recovery," is used throughout the above article in accordance with the B.B.L.'s preference. See North American Bird Banding Manual Vol. 1, Part 4, pp 12-13.)

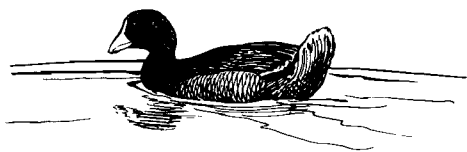


Table 3. Birds banded on the North American continent. Encounters in or near Europe

Northern Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*)

- 726-57048: Banded: Adult. At sea off Labrador, Canada. 7 May 1970
Encountered: Captured and released, Heimaey (Vestmannaeyjar), Iceland. 15 March 1972
- 408567: Banded: Adult. At sea off Labrador, Canada. 2 July 1970
Encountered: Details unknown. Great Saltee (Wexford) Ireland. 31 May 1975
- 406943: Banded: Adult. At sea off Labrador, Canada. 4 April 1966
Encountered: Details unknown. Insel Wangerrooge, Ost Friesische Inseln, West Germany. 27 January 1967

Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus gravis*)

- 626-32638: Banded: Adult. Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick, Canada. 22 July 1965
Encountered: Details unknown. Labadie Bank, St. George's Channel between England and Ireland (closer to Ireland). 14 November 1967
- 756-12207: Banded: Adult. Bay of Fundy, Canada. 18 July 1972
Encountered: Caught, 15 miles s. of Bishop Light (Isles of Scilly), England. October 1973

Leach's Storm Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*)

- 311-03136: Banded: Immature. Witless Bay, Newfoundland, Canada. 15 August 1962
Encountered: Details unknown. Punta Umbria (Huelva), Spain. 9 January 1963

Northern Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)

- 508-00379: Banded: Immature. Bonaventure Island, Quebec, Canada. 9 September 1967
Encountered: Caught in fishing gear, Cabo de Penas, Oviedo, Spain. 30 November 1970

Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*)

- 676-94140: Banded: Immature. Margate, New Jersey, USA. 28 June 1964
Encountered: Details unknown. Santa Cruz, Flores, Azores. 28 November 1964

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

1027-01598: Banded: Immature. Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron, Michigan, USA. 19 August 1975
Encountered: Shot. Akranes, Borgarfjardar, Iceland. 3 January 1978

Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*)

1027-68721: Banded: Immature. Grand Lake, New Brunswick, Canada. 27 July 1976
Encountered: Shot. Vendays, Gironde, France. 12 October 1976

Common Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

486-20729: Banded: Immature. Tinker Harbour, Labrador, Canada. 19 August 1948
Encountered: Shot. Near Stoke Gabriel, Devon, England. 15 September 1948
506-65268: Banded: Immature. Tinker Harbour, Labrador, Canada. 7 September 1951
Encountered: Shot. Mudeford, Christchurch, Hampshire, England. 25 September 1951
726-67477: Banded: Immature. Mount Stewart, Prince Edward Island, Canada. 18 August 1969
Encountered: Shot. Ballysadare Bay, Sligo, Ireland. 29 January 1974

Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*)

544-90483: Banded: Immature. Queenstown, New Brunswick, Canada. 22 August 1970
Encountered: Shot. St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly, England. 2 January 1971
544-86731: Banded: Immature. Murray Harbour, Prince Edward Island, Canada. 16 August 1970
Encountered: Shot. Heimaey (Vestmannaeyjar), Iceland. 17 April 1979

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)

715-56315: Banded: Immature. Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada. 26 July 1971
Encountered: Shot. Aaro (Jutland), Denmark. 25 August 1972
715-56317: Banded: Immature. Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada. 26 July 1971
Encountered: Shot. Martlesham (Suffolk), England. 10 October 1971
805-51609: Banded: Immature. Queenstown, New Brunswick, Canada. 1 August 1977
Encountered: Shot. Mortagne (Gironde), France. 30 September 1977
805-51593: Banded: Immature. Queenstown, New Brunswick, Canada. 29 July 1977
Encountered: Shot. La Junquera (Gerona), Spain. 23 October 1977
715-50610: Banded: Immature. Springhill, Nova Scotia, Canada. 1 August 1969
Encountered: Shot. Alicante, Spain. 16 September 1969
815-16860: Banded: Immature. Springhill, Nova Scotia, Canada. 14 August 1978
Encountered: Shot. Torre de Moncorvo (Tras os Montes), Portugal. 29 October 1978
715-68364: Banded: Immature. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada. 28 August 1973
Encountered: Shot. Ebro Delta (Tarragona), Spain. 6 January 1974.
715-56804: Banded: Immature. Mount Stewart, Prince Edward Island, Canada. 12 September 1971
Encountered: Shot. Santa Pola (Alicante), Spain. 31 October 1971
725-65472: Banded: Immature. Mount Stewart, Prince Edward Island, Canada. 1 September 1970
Encountered: Shot. Tetuan, Morocco. 10 October 1970
675-67630: Banded: Immature. Oshawa, Ontario, Canada. 20 September 1971
Encountered: Shot. Terceira, Azores. 22 November 1971

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)

- 665-58773: Banded: Immature. Grand Lake, New Brunswick, Canada. 5 August 1966
Encountered: Shot. Loch of Mails, Sumburgh, Shetland, Scotland. 7 October 1966
- 696-43358: Banded: Immature. Grand Lake, New Brunswick, Canada. 29 August 1968
Encountered: Shot. Banna, Tralee, Kerry, Ireland. 12 October 1968
- 856-61413: Banded: Immature. Murray Harbour, Prince Edward Island, Canada. 30 August 1977
Encountered: Shot. Tuam, Galway, Ireland. 8 October 1977

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)

- 726-58049: Banded: Immature. Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada. 7 September 1967
Encountered: Shot. Llangorse (Brecon), Wales. 26 December 1967

American Coot (*Fulica americana*)

- 616-41882: Banded: Age unknown. Oshawa, Ontario, Canada. 30 August 1971
Encountered: Caught and released. Lajes, Flores, Azores. 25 October 1971

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)

- 1041-84883: Banded: Adult. Madeleine Islands, Quebec, Canada. 24 July 1972
Encountered: Caught by hand. Santa Maria, Azores. 23 September 1972

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)

- 502-75249: Banded: Immature. Eureka, Ellesmere Island, N.W.T., Canada. 5 July 1955
Encountered: Shot. Esposende, Minho, Portugal. 11 September 1955
- 1013-60607: Banded: Adult. Alert, Ellesmere Island, N.W.T., Canada. June 1974
Encountered: Caught and released. Walney Island (Cumbria), England. 29 October 1977

Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)

- 502-75260: Banded: Immature. Eureka, Ellesmere Island, N.W.T., Canada. 9 July 1955
Encountered: Caught and released. St. Kilda (Western Isles), Scotland. 22 August 1961. Reencounter:
Same place — 5 September 1961
- 762-30120: Banded: Adult. Alert, Ellesmere Island, N.W.T., Canada. 8 June 1974
Encountered: Trapped and released. Friskney (Lincoln), England. 18 August 1974
- 623-17194: Banded: Immature. Bathhurst Island, Canada. 15 July 1976
Encountered: Shot. Ile de Re (Charente Maritime), France. 16 October 1977
- 1013-60208: Banded: Immature. Bathhurst Island, Canada. 20 July 1976
Encountered: Shot. Dunkerque (Nord), France. 27 August 1976
- 963-88633: Banded: Immature. Bathhurst Island, Canada. 14 July 1977
Encountered: Obtained. St. Michel En l'Herm (La Rochelle), France. 11 November 1979

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)

- 366-48130: Banded: Immature. Kent Island, New Brunswick, Canada. 13 August 1936
Encountered: Came aboard ship at sea. 300 miles (480 km) NW of Cape Finisterre, Spain. November 1937

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)

- 416-69469: Banded: Immature. Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, Ontario, Canada. 10 June 1945
Encountered: Shot. Horta, Fayal, Azores. 4 November 1945
- 495-61393: Banded: Immature. Ossineke, Lake Huron, Michigan, USA. 14 June 1950
Encountered: Caught in fishing net. Vigo, Pontevedra, Spain. 18 January 1951
- 575-00956: Banded: Immature. Hillier, Lake Ontario, Ontario, Canada. 27 June 1964
Encountered: Captured. Barbate, Cadiz, Spain. 20 January 1965

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)

- 563-68717: Banded: Immature. Plymouth, Massachusetts, USA. 3 July 1956
Encountered: Captured and released. Baia de Sao Lourenco, Santa Maria, Azores. October 1964

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)

- 483-27338: Banded: Immature. Machias Seal Island, Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick, Canada. 18 July 1948
Encountered: Found dead. Kylesku Ferry, Sutherland, Scotland. September 1948
- 33-54279: Banded: Immature. Machias Seal Island, Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick, Canada. 20 July 1935
Encountered: Captured. St. Nazaire, Loire Atlantique, France. 8 October 1935
- 548656: Banded: Immature. Turnevik Bay, Labrador, Canada. 22 June 1927
Encountered: Recovered. La Rochelle, Charente Maritime, France. 1 October 1927
- 813-10873: Banded: Immature. Devon Island, N.W.T., Canada. 7 August 1967
Encountered: Found dead. Baie de Bourgneuf, Vendee, France. 4 October 1967

Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*)

- 1363-15540: Banded: Immature. Cape Lookout, North Carolina, USA. 23 June 1978
Encountered: Found dead. Veerse Meer, Zeeland, Netherlands. 23 December 1978

Caspian Tern (*Sterna caspia*)

- 566280: Banded: Immature. Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, Michigan, USA. 14 July 1927
Encountered: Found dead. Whitby, North Yorkshire, England. August 1939

Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)

- 411-07510: Banded: Adult. Millbrook, Dutchess County, New York, USA. 20 January 1941
Encountered: Landed on ship at sea. 20 miles (32 km) off Iceland. 18 April 1941

The Snow Bunting is presumed to have belonged to one of the Greenland populations, since Iceland is occupied by a mainly resident subspecies, *insulae*. West Greenland Snow Buntings winter in North America, East Greenland birds in Russia; presumably, the bird in question belonged to the West Greenland population.

