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Recent Literature

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Antipredator strategies in breeding Bristle-thighed Curlews. B. J. McCaffery and R. E. Gill, Jr. 1992. *Amer. Birds* 46:378-383. Yukon Delta Natl. Wildl. Refuge, U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Box 346, Bethel, AK 99559 (Aggressive attacks by parent curlews in Alaska, especially close to hatching, made them easier to capture them for banding. Two color-banded males were among the latest to cease tending aggregations of young prior to fall migration in two consecutive years.) MKM

Use of fluorescent powder for tracking American Woodcock broods. A. K. Steketee and W. L. Robinson. 1995. *Auk* 112:1043-1045. Dept. Biol., N. Michigan Univ., Marquette, MI 49855 (Authors describe a technique for documenting daily movements of chicks. Chicks were dusted with about 1 cc. of fluorescent powder on their legs and abdomens. A portable ultraviolet light was used to follow trails at night. Trails were visible for 24-48 hours or until a heavy rain.) GAS

Identification of Peregrine Falcons using a computerized classification system of toe-scale pattern analysis. J. M. Smith. 1993. *J. Raptor Res.* 27:191-195. Dept. Biol., Boise State Univ., Boise, ID 83725 (Toe-scale patterns enable identification of individual Peregrines. A computerized system based on photographs of the dorsal surface of the third toes of both feet of 90 birds is presented.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Molt, maturation of plumage, and ageing in the Wandering Albatross. P. A. Prince, H. Weimerskirch, N. Huin and S. Rodwell. 1997. *Condor* 99:58-72. Brit. Antarctic Surv., NERC, High Cross, Madingley Rd., Cambridge CB3 0ET, U.K. (Molts are compared with those of other albatross species.) RCT

Timing and extent of the molts of adult Red-eyed Vireos on their breeding and wintering grounds. R. S. Mulvihill and C. C. Rimmer. 1997. *Condor* 99:73-82. Powdermill Nature Reserve, HC 64, Box 453, Rector, PA 15677-9605 (Unlike many other North American passerines, this species undergoes a partial molt on its breeding grounds.) RCT

Molt and the basic plumage of male Harlequin Ducks. F. Cooke, G. J. Robertson, R. I. Goudie and W. S. Boyd. 1997. *Condor* 99:83-90. Dept. Biol. Sci., Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6 (The cycle of alternate to basic to alternate in described.) RCT

Variation in the extent of the first prebasic wing molt in Dark-eyed Juncos. Robert S. Mulvihill and R. L. Winstead. 1997. *J. Field Ornithol.* 68:183-199. Powdermill Nature Reserve, HC 64, Box 453, Rector, PA 15677-9605 (Extensive discussion. Molted feathers come mainly from coverts.) RCT

Molt of Black Brant (*Branta bernicla nigricans*) on the Arctic coastal plain, Alaska. E. J. Taylor. 1995. *Auk* 112:904-919. Dept. Wildl. & Fish. Sci., Tex. A & M Univ., College Station, TX 77843 (Detailed examination of the pattern and chronology of prebasic molt and primary feather growth rate in non-breeding and post-breeding "Black" Brant in Alaska.) GAS

Abnormally plumaged House Finch. J. Stanford. 1993. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 45:30. 108 15th Ave. SE, Aberdeen, SD 57401 (Yellow-orange individual wintering at feeder appears to be first record of that variant in South Dakota.) MKM

Growth and breeding biology of Caspian Terns (*Sterna caspia*) in two coastal California environments. W. A. Schew, C. T. Collins and T. E. Harvey. 1994. *Colonial Waterbirds* 17:153-159. Dept. Biol., Univ. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104 (Newly hatched chicks were marked individually with felt-tipped pens on their feet or with Velcro leg tags until old enough to wear standard bands. Growth was measured by weight and wing chord.) MKM

Size variation of Common Guillemots *Uria aalge* wintering in the northern Skagerrak. T. Anker-Nilssen and S.-H. Lorentsen. 1995. *Seabird* 17:64-73. Norwegian Inst. for Nature Res., Tungasletta 2, N-7005 Trondheim, Norway (Data on wing length, head length, culmen length, gonys depth, inter-orbital depth and body mass were taken from 1157 Common Murres killed in fishing nets in the North Sea off Norway. All ten of the banded birds recovered had been banded in the British Isles, eight as nestlings, two in their first winter.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

N. R. Whitney banding 1991. N. [R.] Whitney. 1992. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 44:83. Author deceased. (List of 257 birds of 14 species, including three races of Dark-eyed Junco, banded in South Dakota in 1991; also details of longevity records of Black-capped Chickadee [7 or + years], Red Crossbill [5 or + years], and Pine Siskin [4 or + years].) MKM

Common Redpoll and Slate-colored Junco recovered outside South Dakota. D. Skadsen. 1992. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 44:83-84. Box 113, Grenville, SD 57523 (Redpoll recovered in Wisconsin, junco in Minnesota near Wisconsin border.) MKM

Mourning Dove recovered in Jalisco. D. Tallman. 1992. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 44:84. N. State Univ., Aberdeen, SD 57401 (HY dove banded at Aberdeen, South Dakota shot two years later in Mexico.) MKM

Breeding and natal dispersal in the Loggerhead Shrike. D. M. Collister and K. de Smet. 1997. *J. Field Ornithol.* 68:273-282. Faculty Environ. Design, Univ. Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4 (Very few juveniles returned, and more adult males than females.) RCT

Age-specific survival in breeding Black-capped Chickadees (*Parus atricapillus*). S. M. Smith. 1995. *Auk* 112:840-846. Dept. Biol. Sci., Mt. Holyoke College, S. Hadley, MA 01075 (A ten-year study of 153 color-banded individuals showed that male breeders lived an average of 3.19 ± 1.85 years, while female breeders had an average life span of 2.53 ± 1.98 years. This disparity was due

to increased female mortality immediately after their first breeding season, and was especially evident in low-order females or females mated to less experienced males.) GAS

Habitat preferences of wintering shorebirds in a temporally changing environment: Western Sandpipers in the San Francisco Bay estuary.

S. E. Warnock and J. Y. Takekawa. 1995. *Auk* 112:920-930. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., North. Prairie Wildl. Res. Cent. Field Stn., 6924 Tremont Rd., Dixon, CA 95620 (Western Sandpipers were captured in mist nets and uniquely marked by location with UV-resistant color bands. Individuals heavier than 24 g had 1.0 g radio transmitters glued to their lower back with marine epoxy. Habitat preferences varied seasonally and temporally (e.g. with tides) and differed between age classes. Different estimates of habitat availability and use had significant effects on results. Authors discuss the importance of salt marshes and artificial salt pond habitats for local populations of sandpipers.) GAS

Effect of feathers as nest insulation on incubation behavior and reproductive performance of Tree Swallows (*Tachycineta bicolor*).

M. P. Lombardo, R. M. Bosman, C. A. Faro, S. G. Houtteman and T. S. Kuisza. 1995. *Auk* 112:973-981. Dept. Biol., Grand Valley St. Univ., Allendale, MI 49401 (Swallows were captured at the nest, banded with a single aluminum band, and individually marked on the tail, wings, forehead, throat or breast with water-proof marking pen or acrylic paint. Nest insulation affected reproductive performance. Nests without feather insulation had significantly longer incubation periods and produced fewer fledglings than nests with insulation. Authors suggest that nest insulation may also influence incubation behavior and nestling growth.) GAS

Evidence of Emperor Geese breeding in Russia and staging in Alaska.

J. E. Schmutz and A. V. Kondratyev. 1995. *Auk* 112:1037-1038. Natl. Biol. Serv., Alaska Sci. Center, 1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503 (Recoveries and observations of geese banded with neck collars confirm that Emperor Geese breeding in Anadyr Bay, Russia stage on the Alaska Peninsula.) GAS

From tragedy to triumph: renesting in Ring-billed Gulls. K. M. Brown and R. D. Morris. 1996. *Auk* 113:23-31. Dept. Biol., York Univ., North York, Ont. M3J 1P3 (Chicks were banded uniquely according to hatch order with colored Darvic bands or died with Rhodamine B. Renesting attempts after a severe storm produced significantly fewer and lighter eggs.) GAS

Decreases in migrating Sharp-shinned Hawks (*Accipiter striatus*) at traditional raptor-migration watch sites in eastern North America. C. B. Viverette, S. Struve, L. J. Goodrich and K. L. Bildstein. 1996. *Auk* 113:32-40. Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, R.R. 2, Box 191, Kempton, PA 19529 (Numbers of migrating Sharp-shinned Hawks have decreased since the 1980s, especially along the Atlantic coast. Band recoveries and observations of migrating hawks suggest that declines may be due to shifts in the distribution of overwintering populations, rather than declining abundance.) GAS

Neotropical bird migration during the ice ages: orientation and ecology. T. C. Williams and T. Webb III. 1996. *Auk* 113:105-118. Dept. Biol., Swathmore College, Swathmore, PA 19081 (Authors simulate possible migration scenarios for Neotropical migrants during glacial periods of 18,000 and 9,000 years ago.) GAS

Reproductive success, growth, and survival of Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) and Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) chicks in coastal Virginia. R. M. Erwin, J. G. Haig, D. B. Stotts and J. S. Hatfield. 1996. *Auk* 113:119-130. Natl. Biol. Serv., Patuxent Environ. Sci. Center, 11410 American Holly Dr., Laurel, MD 20708 (Chicks were marked with colored pipe cleaners and fingernail polish until old enough to wear an adult-sized band. A-chicks [first hatched] were given radio transmitters with mortality sensors. A-chicks may be "buffered" from environmental fluctuations while lower order chicks may suffer greater reduction in reproductive success and/or growth when conditions worsen. Authors suggest that success of broods below A-level may be important bioindicators of estuary health.) GAS

Brood reduction and siblicide in Black-billed Magpies (*Pica pica*). P. S. Reynolds. 1996. *Auk* 113:189-199. Div. Biol. Sci., Univ. Montana, Missoula, MT 59812 (Nestlings were marked with nontoxic permanent marker on their underside of their mani and tarsi until old enough to color-band. Starvation was the major cause of nestling mortality until nine days of age. Siblicide was observed from 15-20 days. Brood reduction may be a complex interaction among biotic and abiotic factors outside of parental or offspring control.) GAS

Effects of supplemental food on size and survival of juvenile Northern Goshawks. J. M. Ward and P. L. Kennedy. 1996. *Auk* 113:200-208. Dept. Fish. & Wildl. Biol., Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins, CO 80523 (Forty-two nestlings were fitted with tarsal-mounted radio transmitters with mortality sensors around 21 days of age. Sixteen adults were trapped with dho-gazas and banded. Survival of nestlings provided with supplemental food was greater than that of control groups. Nest predation was the major cause of juvenile mortality in control groups. Authors suggest that increased vigilance by adult females at the nest where supplemental food was provided deterred nest predators, thus increasing juvenile survival.) GAS

Fledgling adoption in Hooded Warblers (*Wilsonia citrina*): does extrapair paternity play a role? B. J. Stutchbury and L. J. E. Ogden. 1996. *Auk* 113:218-220. Dept. Biol., York Univ., North York, Ont. M3J 1P3 (Adult warblers were captured in mist nets and color-banded. Male territories were mapped. Nestlings were given brood-specific color bands. Extrapair fertilizations may increase the benefits of fledgling adoption for males, even if the adoptee is not a genetic offspring.) GAS

North American Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) in west Greenland. A. D. Fox, C. Glahder, C. R. Mitchell, D. A. Stroud, H. Boyd and J. Frikke. 1996. *Auk* 113:231-233. Dept. Wildl. Ecol., Natl. Environ. Res. Inst., Kalo, Grenavej 12, DK-8410 Ronde, Denmark (Recoveries of banded birds and ground and aerial surveys documented an increase in numbers of summer and breeding geese on the west coast of Greenland. Canada Geese were listed as rare and irregular in the late 1970s.) GAS

Age-biased spring dispersal in male Wild Turkeys. A. V. Badyaev, W. J. Etges and T. E. Martin. 1996. *Auk* 113:240-242. Dept. Biol. Sci., Univ. Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701 (Turkeys were trapped in cannon nets at pre-baited stations and fitted with 120 g backpack-style radio transmitters. Adult (after-third-year) males stayed closer to display grounds and had smaller home ranges than younger males.) GAS

Common Grackle banded in Aberdeen recovered in Arkansas. D. Tallman. 1993. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 45:20. North. State Univ., Aberdeen, SD 57401 (Female banded in South Dakota in June 1992, recovered in Arkansas in February 1993.) MKM

Unusual philopatry in the Northern Saw-whet Owl. D. Tallman. 1993. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 45:67. North. State Univ., Aberdeen, SD 57401 (Presumed fall migrant owl caught in early morning and transported to university to show to students returned northwards 34 blocks to banding site instead of continuing southwards.) MKM

Common Grackle philopatry in North Dakota. D. L. Bergman and H. J. Homer. 1994. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 46:10. USDA, Denver Wildl. Res. Center, N. Dak. Field Stn., NDSU, Fargo, ND 58105. (Grackle banded as nestling in May 1991 recovered 3 km away in June 1992.) MKM

Tennessee Warbler banding recovery. E. Liknes. 1994. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 46:49-50. Dept. Biol., Univ. S. Dak., Vermillion, SD 57069 (Banded in August 1991 in Michigan, recovered in June 1992 in South Dakota.) MKM

Siskins banded in Aberdeen recaptured on same date in Nebraska and Manitoba and other siskin banding records. D. Tallman. 1994. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 46:73-74. North. State Univ., Aberdeen, SD 57401 (Of 1716 Pine Siskins banded in South Dakota between 15 October and 31 December 1993, three were recaptured there in spring 1994, one was recovered 494 km southwest in Nebraska on 23 April 1994 and one was recovered the same day 492 km northeast in Manitoba. A 1992-banded siskin was also recovered in Aberdeen in 1993.) MKM

Banding in Aberdeen: 1992-1994, with notes on siskin and House Finch recoveries. D. Tallman. 1995. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 47:32-34. North. State Univ., Aberdeen, SD 57401 (Influxes of Common Redpolls in 1992 [1128] and 1994 [1236] and Pine Siskins [2179] in 1993 bolstered yearly banding totals to 3019 birds of 69 species in 1992, 3432 individuals of 68 species in 1993, and 3633 birds of 64 species in 1994. A siskin banded in South Dakota in December 1992 was recovered in California in January 1995. A South Dakota-banded House Finch was recovered in North Dakota.) MKM

Farm Island banding report. E. D. Stunkel and D. Backlund. 1995. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 47:35. S.D. Dept. Game Fish & Parks, Pierre, SD 57501 (Fall 1994 banding of migrants at a site along the Missouri River, with data on weight and fat gains of a recaptured Ruby-crowned Kinglet and a recaptured Nashville Warbler.) MKM

Out-of-state banding recoveries for Dark-eyed Junco and Orange-crowned Warbler. D. Swanson. 1996. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 48:35-37. Dept. Biol., Univ. S. Dak., Vermillion, SD 57069 (Adult female junco banded in South Dakota in January 1993, recovered in Alberta in May 1994; hatching-year Orange-crowned Warbler banded in Alaska in August 1995, recovered in South Dakota in September 1995.) MKM

Straight line recovery for a Pine Siskin: South Dakota to Wisconsin. D. Tallman. 1996. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 48:96-97. (Banded in South Dakota in November 1995, recovered near Minnesota-Wisconsin border in January 1996.) MKM

Banding at Aberdeen, South Dakota, 1995-1996: with notes on the House Finch invasion. D. Tallman. 1997. *S. Dak. Bird Notes* 49:5-8. North. State Univ., Aberdeen, SD 57401 (Totals were 2842 individuals in 1995 and 3449 in 1996. Totals for each species are given for both years, along with minima, maxima, and averages for the previous decade. House Finch totals rose from one in 1985, none 1986-1989, and four in 1990 to 542 in 1996, with four recoveries in the two Dakotas to date. Details are also given for two Common Grackle longevity records of 7 or more years.) MKM

Banded American Kestrel recovered at Sewanee, Tennessee. H. C. Yeatman. 1988. *Migrant* 59:92. Univ. of the South, Sewanee, TN 37375 (Male nestling banded in Michigan in June 1986 found in starved condition in Tennessee in January 1987, taken into captivity until in good health, and released that February.) MKM

Banded Sharp-shinned Hawk recovered at Sherwood, Tennessee. H. C. Yeatman. 1990. *Migrant* 61:67. Univ. of the South, Sewanee, TN 37375 (Female at least three years old when banded in New Jersey in October 1988 was killed by flying into a window in Tennessee in February 1990.) MKM

Banded House Finch recovered in Franklin County. H. C. Yeatman. 1992. *Migrant* 63:5. Univ. of the South, Sewanee, TN 37375 (Female banded in Pennsylvania in July 1991 found dead in Tennessee in April 1992.) MKM

Nesting habitat use by Burrowing Owls in Colorado. D. L. Plumptre and R. S. Lutz. 1993. *J. Raptor Res.* 27:175-179. Dept. Range & Wildl. Manage., Texas Tech. Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409-2125 (Of 34 adult Burrowing Owls color-banded in 1990, three were found dead prior to migration. Of the remaining 31, 39% returned to the study area in 1991, 66% of which used the same burrow as in 1990. Only 5% of chicks banded in 1990 returned in 1991.) MKM

Road mortality of saw-whet and screech-owls on the Cape May Peninsula. G. Loos and P. Kerlinger. 1993. *J. Raptor Res.* 27:210-213. Cape May Bird Observ., New Jersey Aud. Soc., Box 3, Cape May Point, NJ 08212 (Of 700+ Northern Saw-whet Owls banded at Cape May Point 1980-1990, four November-banded birds have been found road-killed there, providing possible evidence that fall migrants to Cape May may overwinter there.) MKM



NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

A longevity record for the Waved Albatross. H. D. Douglas and P. Fernandez. 1997. *J. Field Ornithol.* 68:224-227. Dept. Biol., Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27109 (At least 38 years old.) RCT

Population characteristics of Black-throated Blue Warblers wintering in three sites in Puerto Rico. J. M. Wunderle, Jr. 1995. *Auk* 112:931-946. Internatl. Inst. Tropical Forestry, U.S.D.A. Forest Serv., Box B, Palmer, Puerto Rico 00721 (Mist nets were used with or without tape playbacks to capture warblers at three different sites in Puerto Rico. There were no differences in netting success when playbacks were used vs. no playbacks. The three habitat types differed in terms of sex ratio [males being more prevalent in mature forests], arrival times of returning adults, site fidelity, home range size, and diet.) GAS

Colony attendance patterns and recruitment in immature Common Murres (*Uria aalge*). D. J. Halley, M. P. Harris and S. Wanless. 1995. *Auk* 112:947-957. School of Biol. & Med. Sci., The University, St. Andrews KY16 9AJ, Scotland (Chicks were banded on the Isle of May, Scotland beginning in 1983. Numbers banded per year varied from 184-581. Detection frequency did not differ between color-banded individuals and those with only metal bands, but detection of color bands was more rapid. Color bands identified chicks to cohort [from 2-7 years old]. Individuals arrived earlier and spent more time at the colony as they aged.) GAS

Female Bluethroats (*Luscinia s. svecica*) regularly visit territories of extrapair males before egg laying. P. T. Smiseth and T. Amundsen. 1995. *Auk* 112:1049-1053. Dept. Zool., Univ. Trondheim, N-7055 Dragvoll, Norway (Bluethroats were mist-netted and color-banded for individual identification. Some females were also fitted with 0.8 g radio transmitters glued to their backs with cyanoacrylate glue. Transmitters usually fell off after one or two weeks. Authors suggest that male territoriality may relate to attraction of female mates rather than defense of exclusive breeding areas or females.) GAS

Sex difference in breeding age of Griffon Vultures (*Gyps fulvus*). G. Blanco and F. Martinez. 1996. *Auk* 113:247-248. Departamento de Biología Animal, Universidad de Alacala' de Henares, 28871, Madrid, Spain (Plumage differences described were used to age vultures as subadult (4-5 years) or adult (> 5 years). Sex was determined by position and behavior during copulation. Subadult partners were always female. This suggests sex ratios in favor of males, greater female than male mortality before breeding age, or sex differences in age of first breeding.) GAS

Observations on the breeding of the Greater Flamingo, *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus*, in the Banc d'Arguin National Park, Mauritania. F. Cezilly, P. Gowthorpe, B. Lamarche and A. R. Johnson. 1994. *Colonial Waterbirds* 17:181-183. Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat, Le Sambuc, 13200 Arles, France (Resighting of bands have confirmed movements of Greater Flamingos between western Africa and southwestern Europe [France and Spain].) MKM

The post-fledging dependence period of the Black-shouldered Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*). J. Bustamente. 1993. *J. Raptor Res.* 27:185-190. Estacion Biol. de Donana, CSIC, Pabellon del Peru, Avda, Maria Luisa s/n, 41013 Sevilla, Spain (All

chicks of four pairs in Spain were marked individually by feather dying, as were one adult male and one adult female. Five fledglings were also fitted with radio transmitters. Observations of these marked birds helped determine amount of movement of each brood, and indicated that males continue to feed fledglings longer after fledging than females.) MKM

Note: Many thanks to L. M. Baylor for sending me a copy of *South Dakota Bird Notes* 44(4), 1992, in response to my request to the late Dr. N. R. Whitney, Jr. for a reprint, and to Mrs. Whitney for forwarding my request on to Baylor. Thanks also to Dan Tallman, who generously responded to a request for one reprint by sending a package of several *South Dakota Bird Notes* publications by several authors. Harry C. Yeatman also responded to a reprint request by sending copies of several notes published in *Migrant*. These are two of several state journals for which we have no current abstractors. Banders who receive these journals and would like to provide banders with abstracts of their papers and notes of banding interest are invited to volunteer their services. M.K.M.

MKM =Martin K. McNicholl

GAS =Gregory A. Smith

RCT =Robert C. Tweit

Significant Encounters

John B. Dunning, Jr.
Department of Forestry and Natural
Resources
Purdue University
West Lafayette IN 47907
Email: bdunning@fnr.purdue.edu

The following records have been submitted by banders to highlight interesting recoveries and recaptures from their banding programs. I especially thank David Cimprich and Doug Collister for collating records from several years and/or banders for submission to this column. Many of the records below were reported by WBBA members in their 1995 banding summaries. Some of the records, such as the longevity information, may be significant advances in our knowledge. For a verified

listing of longevities, see the papers cited in Klimkiewicz and Fitcher (1989) *J. Field Ornithol.* 60:469-494.

Black-footed Albatross 667-93538 Banded as nesting AHY-U by Eugene Kridler at Eastern Island, Midway Atoll on 15 Feb 1964. Recaptured there on 18 Nov 1994. [Kridler also reported 4 other albatrosses banded as nesters in 1964 and recaptured on same date in 1994. All birds are at least 31 years old, and probably much older, as individuals take several years to reach breeding age.]

... 1307-07682 Banded as L-U by Eugene Kridler at Eastern Island, Midway Atoll on 17 Mar 1964. Trapped and released there on 19 Nov 1994. 30 years old.