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A Well-traveled Goldfinch

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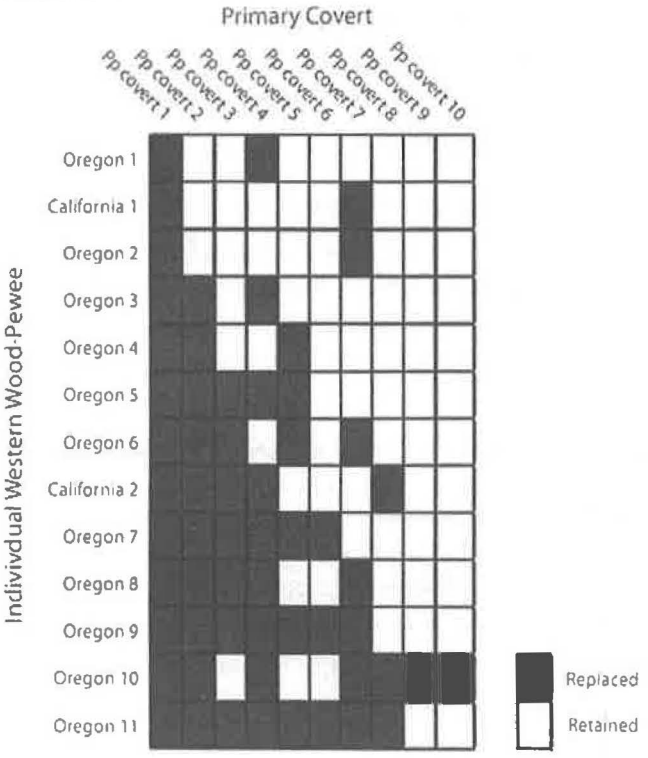

Fig. 3. Matrix illustrating 13 captured Western Wood-Pewees with mixed primary-covert replacement, which covert was replaced and location of capture (California or Oregon).

previously published postulations regarding correlations between migratory distance leading to increased solar exposure and molt extent, confounding phylogenetic relationships must be considered (Pyle and Kayhart 2010). For example, two other species of *Contopus* (wood-pewee) found in North America (C. *cooperi* and C. *virens)* can replace primary coverts during the preformative molt (Pyle 1997, Burton 2002). Phylogenetic analysis is necessary to differentiate evolutionarily conserved from derived preformative molt extents among closely related species.

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A Well-traveled Goldfinch

On 2 Jul 2009, Stephen Davis caught and banded a female American Goldfinch (band number 2500-77446) at his MAPS station 2.5 km southwest of Craven, SK (coordinates 503-1045). The bird hatched in 2007 or earlier. Nothing unusual about this.

On 29 Jan 2011, however, slightly more than one and a half years later, this bird was captured by Vernon Kleen five miles (8 km) east of Murrayville, Morgan County, IL, as a "foreign retrap" (coordinates: 393-0900). The distance between this bird's initial capture and subsequent recapture is approximately 1600 km (1000 mi).

American Goldfinches are known for being wanderers, with females typically traveling farther south in winter than males. The distances traveled by these fascinating birds are typically shorter than what our female undertook. Another example of such an impressive journey is that of a second-year male banded in March at Guelph, ON, and was recovered eight months later in Olla, LA, also a distance of approximately 1600 km. When our bird was first reported to the Bird Banding Lab, the Lab requested verification two times to be sure the number had been reported correctly. It is our pleasure to report that American Goldfinches may travel over 1600 km from their place of banding more often than we think.

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Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

In memoriam: James A. Slimmon, 1916-2010. C.S. Houston. 2011. *Blue Jay* 69:46-47. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8 (Brief biography of prominent naturalist, whose many contributions to Saskatoon and general Saskatchewan conservation and natural history included banding, notably of 4357 Yellow-headed and 2738 Red-winged blackbirds.) MKM

Hardy (Ehrhard) Pletz—the bird of prey man. L. Carbyn. 2010. *Parkland Naturalist* autum-winter 2010:12. c/o Edmonton Nature Club, Box 1111, Edmonton, AB T5J 2M1 (Brief biography of Edmonton, Alberta, area naturalist, whose many contributions include banding of about 90,000 birds, especially raptors, initially under Cam Finlay's permit, then his own.) MKM

EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Aspects of the ecology of the Grey Falcon *Falco hypoleucos* in the South Australian arid zone. I.D. Falkenberg. 2011 *Corella* 35:23-28. Dept. Environ. & Nat. Resources, Kingston St., Burra, South Australia 5147, Australia (Two chicks were banded in 1984 at one of four nests studied for several years. Appropriate band size, avoiding banding in hot weather, importance of not banding very small young or young close to fledging and importance of not banding raptors in precariously located nests are all discussed.) MKM

Playback re-survey and demographic modelling indicate a substantial increase in breeding European Storm-Petrels *Hydrobates pelagicus* at the largest UK colony, Mousa, Shetland. M. Bolton, J.G. Brown, H. Moncrieff, N. Ratcliff and J.D. Okill. 2010. *Seabird* 23:14-24. (Assumptions on survival rates of different age groups, on age of first breeding and on response rates to taped calls in different habitats, based on studies of Henderson Petrels were tested on the basis of band/recapture rates of more intensively studied parts of the colony.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

No evidence of sex-specific differences in choice or size of fish caught for chicks or self-feeding among Common Guillemots *Uria aalge.* R.T. Barrett, J. Bugge and T. Pedersen. 2010. *Seabird* 23:7-13. Dept. Nat. Sci., Tromso Univ. Mus., NO-9037 Tromso, Norway. (Mass and wing lengths, culmens, gonys and heads + bills of 39 male and 53 female Common Murres breeding at a colony in Norway showed a slight, consistent difference between gender in mass, bill size and head size.) MKM

Interspecific mate choice and hybridism in the Bufflehead, *Bucephala albeola.* J.K. Finley and S. Huot. 2010. *Canadian Field-Naturalist* 124:28-31. 10232 Summerset P1., Sidney, BC V8L 4X2 (Detailed description and photograph of male hybrid Bufflehead x Common Goldeneye at