

2019

## Errata for two recent issues: Vol 43 No 2 and 3; Vol 43 No 4-Vol 44 No 1

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# News, Notes, Comments

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## ERRATA

Please make the following corrections to the Ms entitled "Observations of the Decline Over 47 Years, 1970-2016 in an Adirondack Breeding Population of Purple Finches Attributable to Climate Change" Apr-Sep 2018, Vol.43 No.2&3.

- 1). P. 42, R col., L 7 "11 km" should be "50 km"
- 2). P. 43, R col., L 4: "16-29" should be "16-20"
- 3). P. 44, L col., L 6 from bottom: "11 km" should be "50 km"
- 4). P. 44, L col., L 2 from bottom: Remove the "." after Schenectady" and place it after the word "captures" on the next line, then insert two spaces before the word "Even...."
- 5) P. 44, R col., L 15: insert the word "from" between "1994" and "which."
- 6) P. 46, L col., L 19: "61.5/58.5" should be "61.5/38.5."
- 7) P. 46, R col., L 12 from bottom: change "Apr 1959" to "Apr 1954."

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On the last cover of *NABB*:

Oct - Sept 2018 Vol.43 No. 4, Sept should be **Dec**.

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS and LITERATURE CITED** were inadvertently omitted from the Manuscript "Capture Efficiency of Three Mesh Sizes of Mist Nets" in the last issue of *NABB*. Please place The Following:

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank the volunteers who helped collect this data, and the City of La Verne for allowing me to conduct this study on city-owned land. For assistance in getting copies of articles, I thank Molly Garson at Avinet, James Karr at the University of Washington, and Susanne Kreutzer at Landesamt für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Geologie in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany. I especially thank my master bander, Walter Sakai, who guided me in cleaning up a disorganized manuscript. All faults in research design, execution and analysis are of course my own.

Apr - Jun & Jul - Sep 2019

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The Table of Contents Oct -Sept 2018 Vol.43 No. 4, Jan - Mar 2019 Vol.44 No. 1 should be as follows under:

#### **Western Regional News**

**147 Western Bird Banding Association  
Annual Meeting - Brighton, Colorado  
147 Annual Summary of Birds Banded  
in 2017, in the WBBA Region  
Walter H. SAKAI, WBBA EDITOR**

## **Two Same-season, Long-distance Recaptures of Alder Flycatchers in Alaska**

### **Introduction**

The accurate identification of Alder and Willow flycatchers in the hand by banders has been problematic where the two co-occur during migration. Species' identification is easier with breeding populations which are, for the most part, geographically separated.

**Captures in Nebraska:** WCS banded an Alder Flycatcher at Cedar Point Biological Station in Nebraska on 28 May 1993 that was recaptured in Alaska. This recapture was reported in Brown et al. (1996) and Sharpe et. al (2001), but without specifics on sites, dates, lat/long, and band number. Another Alder Flycatcher banded by WCS in central Nebraska at Cottonwood Ranch on 5 Jun 2001 reported in Johnsgard (2018) without specifics was also recaptured in Alaska. Our total capture effort in Nebraska amounted to 53,536.6 net-hr with 68.9% accomplished during seven seasons at Cedar Point Biological Station, and 31.1% during six seasons in central Nebraska.

In submitting banding records, WCS initially identified these *Empidonax* species based mostly on the color of upperparts (before the publication of Pyle 1997). This prompted a terse letter from M. Kathleen Klimkiewicz (Banding Lab Biologist). She changed all Willow and Alder flycatcher identifications to Traill's Flycatchers because of the difficulty in separating these species. That policy apparently continues to be followed by the Banding Lab. WCS was encouraged to continue recording the color-based identity of the two species by Linda R. Brown, who, with Paul A. Johnsgard, had recently finished a museum project on separating the two species. Johnsgard describes the Alder Flycatcher as "apparently a regular migrant in Nebraska," (Johnsgard 2018), and Ely (1970) documents heavy migrations of Traill's Flycatchers through adjacent west-central Kansas. WCS continued recording the color types as separate species in his notes. At Cedar Point Biological Station, 177 birds were banded as