

Lake St. Clair Metropark, Macomb County, Michigan (42° 34' 45.0" N, 82° 48' 9.2" W), a SY-M American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) was recaptured (band no. 2870-75138). This bird was banded by Mark Shieldcastle as a SY-M on 7 Jan 2021 near Wightman's Grove, Sandusky County, Ohio (41° 21' 36.4" N, 83° 04' 59.9" W), so the bird moved 85 miles (137 km) N from the banding location. This same bird was subsequently recaptured two more times at the Meadow Station in the fall season, on 1 Aug and 2 Sep 2021, suggesting that it was a locally breeding bird, not a migrant through the park since migration does not commence here until mid-September.

**Unexpected directional movement
of a spring migrant
Ruby-throated Hummingbird**

Over the past decade or more at Lake St. Clair Metropark, Macomb County, Michigan, I have exchanged several banded birds with Tom Bartlett, who bands on Kelley's Island, Ohio (and elsewhere). This may not be too surprising since the two sites are only 68 miles (110 km) apart, and on an almost perfect north-south line. So it was a bit surprising that, on 28 Jun 2017 an AHY-M Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) banded (band no. K[6100]-01044) on Kelley's Island (41° 36' 30" N, 82° 40' 30" W) on 17 May 2017 was recaptured at a private residence near Battle Creek, Calhoun County, in southwestern Michigan (42° 16' 53" N, 85° 16' 53" W). So this bird moved 142 miles (229 km) WNW in 42 days to a presumed breeding area, which is unexpected given that the typical direction of spring migrants, whether they are circum-Gulf or trans-Gulf migrants, is to the north or northeast. The recapture of this individual was previously mentioned (Chartier et al. 2021, *North American Bird Bander* 46: 3-8) in a larger study, but without the details presented here.

**Two unusual American Robin
re-encounters from Michigan**

In summer of 2021, a report was received from the Bird Banding Lab about an American Robin that was banded at Lake St. Clair Metropark,

Macomb County, Michigan, on 16 Oct 2020 as a hatch-year, sex unknown (band no. 1412-70655). The re-encounter report states that it was found on 15 May 2021 "1.3 miles [2.1 km] ENE from Lakeside". This is a weather station, not a town, but is about 0.8 miles [1.3 km] SW of where it was banded. Additional codes in the report indicate that the bird was released alive and the band was left on the bird. This is usually only the case when another bander catches a bird, but it was even stranger when the "how obtained" code indicated it was "caught in fishing gear". This is a code that is often used for tangled gulls, shorebirds, and ducks, among others, but I could not imagine it being used very often for an American Robin! I emailed the person reporting it, and he said the "bird was found tangled in a fishing line in a small tree at the end of Villa Mar next to the canal." He untangled it and released it apparently unharmed.

Another American Robin, banded on 21 Aug 2011 as a hatch-year, sex unknown, also at Lake St. Clair Metropark (band no. 1292-72836) was reported by Michigan DNR staff to the Bird Banding Lab in fall of 2021 with the how obtained code of 70, the band (only) was "Purchased, eBay, traded or received band from someone else", from a location that was unknown. According to the person who reported the band, she found it in a desk drawer in a DNR office 3.7 km NE from the Metropark, but with no information associated with it on where or when it was originally obtained. She has expressed an interest in volunteering to help at the banding station starting in the spring 2022 season.

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An old Orange-crowned Warbler

On 2 Apr 2022, we recaptured a female Orange-crowned Warbler (*Leiothlypis celata*) at Mississippi State University (33° 26' 55.5" N 88° 47' 50.2" W) during a workshop led by graduate students for Mississippi State University's student chapter of the Wildlife Society. Records indicate

that this female (band number 2710-28997) was first captured at the same location on 23 Mar 2017 and at that time was aged as a second year bird. Assuming a June 2016 hatching date, this individual would be aged as 5 yr 10 mo at time of recapture. Longevity records show that this species can live to 6 - 8 years, with current longevity records solely from California (Klimkiewicz et al. 1983). Orange-crowned Warblers are a common winter bird in much of the southeastern United States, but there are no additional records of Orange-crowned Warblers recaptured at Mississippi State University, with few primary capture records. For workshops and ornithology labs on campus, our nets are consistently placed in the same forest patch and locations each session, typically during March and April each year. The recapture of the bird reported here indicates an additional case of winter site fidelity by this species in the southern United States (see Somershoe et al. 2009; Conway and Brush 2018). Or, alternatively, given that the timing of this species' spring migration corresponds with our banding activity (Gilbert et al. 2020), this recapture could indicate an exhibition of stopover site fidelity of this bird to our area.

Literature Cited

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- Gilbert, W. M., M. K. Sogge, and C. van Riper. 2020. Orange-crowned Warbler (*Leiothlypis celata*), version 1.0. In *Birds of the World* (P. G. Rodewald, ed.). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, <https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.orcwar.01>
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Orange-crowned Warbler
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