

lower number of birds at the San Pedro site suggests that most of these fall migrants may be following a more westerly route, which includes the Santa Cruz River drainage. Additional studies are needed to define migration corridors.

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News, Notes, Comments

Errata: *NABB* 26(2) pg. 61, 2nd para.: The Latin name for American Beech should be (*Fagus grandifolia*); also in the same para., the sentence "The nest, typical of and presumably built in previous years by either a Red-shouldered (*Buteo lineatus*) or, less likely,....."

RECAPTURE RECORD?

The Rock Springs Run State Reserve (RSRS) banding station is located north of Orlando, FL. Nets are placed along the edge of scrubby flatwood. Blackberry thickets and wax myrtle bushes are in the immediate area of the nets. An adult White-eyed Vireo (WEVI), #2070-17833, was banded 19 Sep 1997.

WEVI #2070-17833 has been recaptured 28 times, four in 1997, four in 1998, seven in 1999, five in 2000 and eight times in 2001, the last time being 18 Nov 2001. The bird has been caught at 14 sites. The site of last capture is approximately 0.5 km from the original capture. The bird was first caught in the southern most net and continued to be caught in the southern portion until October 1999. Since 20 Oct 1999, the bird has been caught in the northern area in nets within 30 m of each other. It was caught twice in January, five times in February and March, two

times in April and July, once in September, seven times in October, four in November, and once in December.

During the fall of 1997, 1998, and 1999, the banding station was in operation every day from 1 Sep until 31 Oct, weather permitting. There were 60 banding days in 1997, 61 in 1998 and 57 in 1999. MAPS (Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship) was conducted during the summers of 1997, 1998, and 1999 with nine banding days each year. A winter project was initiated during the winter of 1997-98. Banding occurred six times from 9 Nov 1997 to 4 Jan 1998. The station was in operation 20 times from 9 Dec 1998 to 18 Apr 1999, 24 times from 7 Nov 1999 to 26 Apr 2000, 26 times from 21 Nov until 4 May 2001 and 18 times from 19 Sep 2001 through 29 Nov 2001. The winter project is still in progress.

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Southwestern Willow Flycatchers Recaptured at Wintering Sites in Costa Rica

ABSTRACT

An adult Southwestern Willow Flycatcher banded in summer 1998 at Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada, was recaptured the following winter in Santa Cruz, Costa Rica, then relocated at Ash Meadows during the 1999 breeding season. Another Southwestern Willow Flycatcher banded in 1999 as a nestling at Roosevelt Lake, Arizona, was recaptured in January 2000 on its wintering grounds in Bolsón, Costa Rica. The bird was recaptured at Roosevelt Lake in summer 2000, returned to the same wintering site in Bolsón the following winter, and was relocated at Roosevelt Lake in summer 2001.

INTRODUCTION

From 1997 through 2001, we banded wintering Willow Flycatchers (*Empidonax traillii*) throughout the Pacific lowlands of Costa Rica as part of a study of the species' winter ecology. On 12 Jan 1999, we recaptured and uniquely color-banded a wintering individual (#2160-27034) along the Rio Cañas in Santa Cruz, Guanacaste Province, Costa Rica. The flycatcher (identified via genetic analysis as a male) was banded previously as an adult on 23 Jul 1998 at Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Nye County, Nevada (straight line distance from Ash Meadows to Santa Cruz is 4230 km). We re-sighted the bird on two separate occasions, (30 Jun and 12 Jul) on its 1999 breeding territory at Ash Meadows within 8 km of its original capture location.

On 28 Jul 1999, as part of a Willow Flycatcher breeding ecology study, we banded a nestling flycatcher at Roosevelt Lake, Gila County, Arizona. During our winter ecology work, we recaptured and uniquely color-banded this bird (#1710-20561) on 29 Jan 2000 at a seasonal wetland in Bolsón, Guanacaste Province, Costa Rica (straight line distance from Roosevelt Lake to Bolsón is 3668 km). We regularly re-sighted this flycatcher at the site through 26 Apr 2000. The individual returned to Roosevelt Lake the following summer, where we recaptured it on 12 Jul 2000, and confirmed it to be a breeding female. The flycatcher returned to Bolsón the following winter, where it was re-sighted

on 14 Oct 2000 and 5 Jan 2001. Throughout summer 2001, we re-sighted the bird at Roosevelt Lake where it was confirmed as breeding in the same patch used in 2000.

DISCUSSION

Based on the locations of their breeding sites, both of these flycatchers are of the endangered southwestern race (*E.t. extimus*; Unitt 1997). To date, these individuals represent the only known recaptures of Willow Flycatchers on both the breeding and wintering grounds. Furthermore, these are the first Willow Flycatchers to be recaptured in multiple, consecutive breeding and wintering seasons. Both individuals returned in subsequent years to their general breeding areas, although the Roosevelt Lake bird settled 28 km from its natal site. This is consistent with research showing that most Willow Flycatchers return to their previous year's breeding sites (Sogge 2000, Sedgwick 2000). Relocating the Roosevelt Lake flycatcher repeatedly at the same wintering site during two consecutive seasons is suggestive that Willow Flycatchers may exhibit between-year site fidelity on the wintering grounds. If so, this has potential ramifications to Southwestern Willow Flycatcher conservation and recovery, in that individuals may be affected negatively by the loss of particular wintering sites.

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