This record is important for several reasons. Lesser Goldfinches in southern California show only a 40% adult survival rate (Albert 2015, DeSante et al. 2015). It is important to document the longevity of the birds that survive. This record shows a 23% increase in longevity from the previous record. Relatively little data exists on average life span and survivorship for Lesser Goldfinches (Watt and Willoughby 2014). This record is supplementing data on Lesser Goldfinch life history that is poorly documented. This longevity record provides an example of a bird that is continuing to survive amid southern California's current four year drought. As this drought persists, it is important to monitor bird populations in these areas.


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Star Ranch MAPS station

**Table 1. Chronology of Lesser Goldfinch banded with Band #1980-27191 and later replaced with Band #2750-83206. Fat and cloacal protuberance scoring follows MAPS protocol.**

| DATE | AGE | SEX | WEIGHT (G) | FAT | CLOACAL PROTUBERANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 Sep 2009 (banded) | AHY | M | 9.1 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 May 2010 | AHY | M | 9.8 | 0 | 2 |
| 23 Jul 2010 | ASY | M | 10 | 0 | 3 |
| 26 May 2011 | ASY | M | 9.9 | 0 | 3 |
| 22 Jun 2013 | ASY | M | 10.4 | 0 | 3 |
| 29 Jun 2015 (band replaced) | ASY | M | 9.7 | 1 | 3 |

## Three Additional Recaptures of Long-Distance Migrating Rufous Hummingbirds

Coastal southcentral Alaska is known as the northern extent of the Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus)* breeding range (61° N). The species migrates from Alaska and the Pacific Northwest southward to its wintering grounds in Mexico and along the Gulf of Mexico coast of the southeastern United States to southeast Texas, southwestern Arizona, and southern California into Baja, CA (Healy and Calder 2006).

The first foreign recapture of a Rufous Hummingbird in AK was at the Chenega Bay banding station (60° 03′ 38" N, 148° 00′ 56" W). Reported by Kate McLaughlin on 28 Jun 2010, the recapture was a second-year female banded by Fred Dietrich on 13 Jan 2010 in Tallahassee, FL. (30° 28′ 45" N 84° 16′ 06"W). This recapture marked the first link between the breeding grounds of coastal southcentral Alaska and the wintering grounds in the southeastern United States and is the longest distance recapture of any hummingbird species recorded; a straight line distance of 5,632 km (Bassett and Dietrich, 2014).

Since that record recapture, I report here three other recapture records of banded Rufous Hummingbirds associated with the Chenega Bay banding station. Banded as a hatching-year female by Kelly Bryant in the Fort Davis Mountains, TX (30° 37′ 31"N 104° 07′ 51"W) on 27 Aug 2012.This individual was subsequently recaptured at the Chenega Bay banding station on 7 Jul 2013 (estimated distance of 4,669 km). This same individual was recaptured again in Chenega on 24 Jun 2014.

There have been two hummingbirds banded in Chenega Bay recovered outside of AK. The first was an after-hatching-year female banded in Chenega Bay on 7 Jul 2014 and was found dead in Steamboat Springs, CO( 4°28′ 45"N, 106 49′56"W) on 18 Aug 2014 (estimated distance of 3,542 km). The second was banded on 30 Jun 2009 as an after-hatching-year female and was found in distress and subsequently died on 15 Apr 2015 in Mill Valley, CA (37°54′ 11"N 122°32′ 42W"), an estimated distance of 3,059 km. This bird is also of note for her age, as one of the oldest birds on record for the Chenega Bay banding station. (The Chenega Bay banding station operated from 2006-2015). Since her original banding, she had been recaptured at the Chenega Bay banding station on 2 Jul 2013 and 26 Jun 2014. These recoveries point to strong site fidelity of Rufous Hummingbirds to their breeding grounds.


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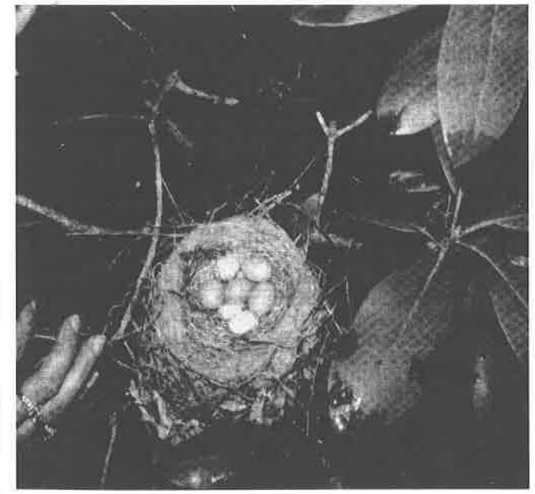
## Disappearance of a Northern Cardinal's eggs from an American Robin's Nest: Interpretation of an old photo in *North American Bird Bander*

While perusing back issues of *North American Bird Bander*, SGS read with interest Holmes Smith's (1994:117) description, accompanied by a photograph (see below), of an American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) nest that contained, in addition to four robin's eggs, three eggs of a Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). This is interesting in itself, but even more intriguing was that by the time the nest was inspected again, "a few days later," the cardinal's eggs had disappeared and only the robin's eggs were in the nest.



**American Robin's nest containing four robin's eggs and three Northern Cardinal's eggs.**
**Photo by Holmes Smith**