RECENT LITERATURE

Banding Equipment and Techniques

American Banding Directory. 1975. EBBA News, 38:47-80 (A-K), 156-180 (L-Z). (Includes addresses, occupations, banding areas, objectives, memberships and publications of banders.)SK

American Kestrel nest box program—1974 report. B. Spicer and M. Field. 1975. Ontario Bird Banding, 10:9-15. (Description of program, including box construction, and some initial results.) RD

A new, small bird trap. P.G. Merritt. 1975. *IBBA News*, 47:163-168. (For chickadees, nuthatches and others; trap size about 10x4x4-inches.) SK

Modifying small raptor Bal-Chatri trap. G.S. Mersereau. 1975. EBBA News, 38:88-89. (Involves trap shape and nooses.) SK

*A proven method for trapping hawks. S.G. Lane. 1966. Australian Bird Bander, 4:56-57.

Report on wintering Flame Robins in the Cobram District, Victoria. M. Bateman. 1975. Australian Bird Bander, 13:47-52. (Trapping methods, banding results, plumage variation, flocking behavior and local movements are detailed.) RD

*Bird Ringing, British Trust for Ornithology, Guide 16. C. Mead. 1974. (Gives reasons for banding, methods used, and some of the more interesting results from Great Britain.) (See review in Ontario Bird Bander, 10:16-20, 1975) Available for \$2.00 U.S. funds from B.T.O., Beech Grove, Tring, Hertfordshire, England. RD

The role of banding studies in evaluating the accumulation and cycling of radionuclides and other environmental contaminants in free-living birds. I.L. Brisbin, Jr. and J. Swinebroad. 1975. EBBA News, 38:186-192.

Aging, Sexing, Identification, and Anomalies

Iris coloration in young Bushtits. S. Ervin. 1975. *Condor*, 77:90-91. (Sexes can be distinguished by iris color within a month of fledging; sometimes at 8 days.) MM

A new hybrid bunting (Passerina cyanea X P. ciris). W.K. Taylor. 1974. Auk, 91:485-487. (Measurements, description, and color photo of bird killed at Cape Kennedy during migration.) DW

Probable Common X Roseate Tern hybrids. H. Hays. 1975. Auk, 92:219-234. (Hybrids are compared to parent species, and details of plumage changes in color-banded birds given.) MM

Incomplete wing molt and erythrism in Red-tailed Hawks. R.O. Bierregaard, Jr. 1974. Auk, 91:618-619. (Six birds lacked complete or sequential primary molt. Scheme for tabulating molt given.) DW

Abnormal Anous stolidus from Christmas Island, Pacific Ocean. R.W. Schreiber. 1975. Auk, 92:369-370. (Noddy Tern lacking feathers as a juvenal; the only case in about 1000 banded. None reported among 2000 others banded there or 27,000 banded elsewhere.) MM

Major Banding Results

Longevity records for Ring-billed Gulls. W.E. Southern. 1975. Auk, 92:369. (Of 15,054 recoveries, four ranged in age between 20 years 11 months to 31 years 9 months.) MM

Movements and mortality of juvenile White Pelicans from North Dakota. L.E. Strait and N.F. Sloan. 1975. Wilson Bull., 87:54-59. (Recoveries of 306 pelicans of about 10,000 banded 1928-73 show movements and wintering areas of Chase Lake birds. Dispersal timing determined by 193 nestlings dyed in 1972 and 1973. Most recoveries from shooting in Mexico and Central America.) MM

Dispersal of some southbound migrating North American shorebirds away from the Magdalen Islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Sable Island, Nova Scotia. R. McNeil and J. Burton. 1973. Carib. J. Sci., 13(3-4):257-278. (Twenty-one species captured in mist-nests were banded and color-marked using dyes or leg streamers. The fall and spring dispersal and migration is discussed in relation to fat content.) RD

Population ecology of the Mallard I. A review of previous studies and the distribution and migration from breeding areas. D.R. Anderson and C.J. Henny. 1972. USDI Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Resource Publ. 105. 166p. (Distribution of over 100,000 recoveries during 1914-1969 are discussed, mapped, and analysed by population for North America. Waterfowl research and management is reviewed.) Available from U.S. Gov't. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for \$1.50 (Stock No. 2410-0316)RD

An analysis of the population dynamics of selected avian species (with special reference to changes during the modern pesticide era). C.J. Henny. 1972. USDI Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Research Rept. 1. 99p. (Mortality rates and recruitment rates of 16 non-game species were evaluated. Data from banded birds were used to estimate mortality rates.) Available from U.S. Gov't. Printing Office for \$1.00 (Stock No. 2410-0298)RD

Banding Japanese Snipe in Tasmania. D. Milledge. 1975. Australian Bird Bander, 13:12-13. (A total of 171 were mist-netted.) RD

Results from banding Yellow-tufted Honeyeaters. A.K. Morris. 1975. Australian Bird Bander, 13:3-8. (Of 1139 birds mist-netted and banded, 244 were recaptured 310 times up to 8 years 4 months later.) RD

Other Banding Results

Broad-winged Hawk nesting and ecology. P.F. Matray. 1974. *Auk*, 91:307-324. (Important results obtained through color-banding.) DW

Breeding biology of the Mountain Plover. W.D. Graul. 1975. Wilson Bull. 87:6-31. (Adults captured with bow net, drop trap, mist net funnel trap, or by night-lighting. Trapping caused abandonment of 5 nests of 101 where adults were trapped. Nestlings and adults color-banded and/or dyed.) MM

Clam dropping behavior of the Glaucous-winged Gull (Larus glaucescens). D.P. Barash, P. Donovan, and R. Myrick. 1975. Wilson Bull., 87:60-64. (Dyed birds showed that adults, but not juveniles, had preferred dropping sites which they partially defended.) MM

Blue Geese wintering with Sandhill Cranes. S.A. Nesbitt. 1975. Wilson Bull., 87:114-115. (Banding of the geese and 33 of the cranes showed that they stayed with the crane flock.) MM

Renesting and second broods of wild Mallards. H.A. Doty. 1975. Wilson Bull., 87:115. (Eight hens marked with nasal saddles were found nesting in nest baskets twice during a season.) MM

Individual recognition by song in White-throated Sparrows. I. Discrimination of songs of neighbors and strangers. R.J. Brooks and J.B. Falls. 1975. Can. J. Zool., 53:879-888. (Color-banded birds.) MM

Ecological overlap and the problem of competition and sympatry in the Western and Hammond's Flycatchers. D.L. Beaver and P.H. Baldwin. 1975. Condor, 77:1-13. (Territory sizes based on marked individuals.) MM Social interactions in flocks of courting Wilson's Phalarope (Phalaropus tricolor). M.A. Howe. 1975. Condor, 77:24-33. (Based on color-banded birds.) MM

Selective effects of predation in a tern colony. I.C.T. Nisbet. 1975. Condor, 77:221-226. (Banding showed selection by predators for smaller than average chicks and those in poor condition, but not necessarily the 2nd or 3rd chick of a clutch.) MM

The nesting and reproductive success of Red-tailed Hawks and Red-shouldered Hawks in Orange County, California. 1973. J.W. Wiley. 1975. Condor, 77:133-139. (Survival of fledged young determined by locating color-marked young.)MM

Miscellaneous

In memoriam: Amelia Rudolph Laskey. K.A. Goodpasture. 1975. Auk, 92:252-259. (Biography of an active bander. The Chimney Swift was among many species banded by Mrs. Laskey.) MM

Mortality among birds, mammals and certain snakes on 17 miles of Minnesota roads. A.B. Sargeant and J.E. Forbes. 1973. Loon, 45:4-7. (Included 192 birds of 41 species; American Robin and House Sparrow were most common.) NC

Importance of face mask in sexual recognition and terrestrial behavior in the Yellowthroat. D.M. Lewis. 1973. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, 50:98-109. (Sex recognition by other than plumage patterns; face mask may serve as a territorial signal.) NC

Aspects of behavioral ecology of Red-headed and Red-bellied Woodpeckers. Am. Midl. Natur., 88:270-290. (During breeding season, niche segregation was pronounced; there was more competition and overlap when not breeding.) NC

Relationship between bird species abundance and spring migration dates. F.W. Schueler. 1975. Ontario Bird Banding, 10:1-8. (More abundant species migrated first.) RD

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