
Recent Literature

Edited by Richard W. DeHaven

Banding Equipment and Techniques

Effects of neck-collars on the reproduction of Snow Geese. R.H. Chabreck and J.D. Schroer. 1975. *Bird-Banding*, 46:346-347. (There was no significant difference between the proportion of young Snow Geese associated with neck-banded and unbanded adults on Sabine National Wildlife Refuge, Louisiana.) RD

Neckbands contribute to starvation in female lesser Snow Geese. C.D. Ankney. 1975. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 39:825-826. (The observed proportion of starved birds wearing neckbands at the McConnell River, Northwest Territories was significantly higher than expected.) NC

Do neck bands contribute to starvation of lesser Snow Geese? (Comments by D.G. Raveling on C.D. Ankney's paper in *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 39:825-826 and C.D. Ankney's response.) 1976. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 40:571-572. (Raveling doubts Ankney's conclusion; Ankney provides additional support for his data.)RD

A devise for color-marking nesting birds. L.J. Moseley and H.C. Mueller. 1975. *Bird-Banding*, 46:341-342. (A bottle of dye was placed near a Least Tern nest. By gently blowing into tubing attached to the bottle, different parts of a nesting bird's plumage were marked.)RD

A technique for holding and handling raptors. M.R. Fuller. 1975. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 39:824-825. (A self-adhesive wrap (Vetrap Brand Bandaging Tape) was used. The wrap may be tightened and secured wherever necessary. Slippage is minimal, and no clips or pins are necessary.) NC

Drug immobilization of Marabou Storks. D.E. Pomeroy and M.H. Woodford. 1976. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 40:177-179. (The minimum effective quantity of alphachloralose was 250 mg and 0.5 ml of DMSO increased the catch.) NC

Marking Marabou Storks. D.E. Pomeroy. 1975. *Bird-Banding*, 46:343-344. (Laminated plastic tags were bent in the middle to rest on each side of the bill.) RD

An evaluation of the reliability of rings used on Herring and Lesser Black-backed Gulls. J.C. Coulson. 1976. *Bird Study*, 23:21-26. (The nature of

monel ring wear is investigated. Information concerning rings of more durable metals and alloys is needed to facilitate long-term studies of seabirds.) SK

Experimental responses of Mallards and Canada Geese to tribromoethanol. G.L. Krapu. 1976. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 40:180-183. (Tests using captive birds.) NC

Age and sex selectivity of trapping procedures for Mourning Doves. D.L. Henry, T.S. Baskett, K.C. Sadler, and W.R. Goforth. 1976. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 40:122-125. (Thompson two-cell drop door traps baited with wheat or hen scratch were used. Trap location [roadsides vs. fields] was a factor influencing age and sex ratios of trapped birds.) NC

Aging, Sexing, Identification and Anomalies

California Condor plumage and molt as field study aids. S.R. Wilbur. 1975. *Calif. Fish and Game*, 61:144-148. (Neither character was very reliable for estimating age or identifying individual birds.) SK

Age determination of juvenile Spruce Grouse. K.H. McCourt and D.M. Keppie. 1975. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 39:790-794. (Juvenile birds were captured by hand or with a butterfly net until approximately 10 days of age and later with a snare attached to a telescoping fiberglass pole. Individuals were marked by various methods. Juvenile primaries 7 and 9 and postjuvenile primary 7 were measured to determine age.) NC

Delayed molt of primary feathers of Mourning Doves during winter. J.W. Ault III, V.J. Heller, J.C. Lewis, and J.A. Morrison. 1976. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 40:184-187. (Modified Thompson wire traps baited with proso millet were used to capture doves in southwestern Oklahoma.) NC

Fall remex and rectrix molt in the Cardinal. J.G. Reese. 1975. *Bird-Banding*, 46:305-310. (Birds were captured in mist nets and multicelled Potter traps during fall over a nine year period. Molt sequences and chronology are presented.) RD

New method for sexing Stellar's Jays. C.J. Pustmueller. 1975. *Bird-Banding*, 46:342-343. (A significant correlation was found between the exposed culmen length and sex.) RD

Why neglect the difficult? A.R. Phillips. 1975. *Western Birds*, 6:69-86. (Stresses the importance of identifying eastern subspecies in the West. Includes many descriptions and useful characters.) SK

Moult of the Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima* in Iceland. R.I.G. Morrison. 1976. *Ibis*, 118:237-246. (Pattern, timing, and duration of autumnal molt based on cannon-netted samples. Includes comparison with other shorebirds and discussion of the adaptive strategies involved.) SK

Primary moult, weight and breeding cycles of the Rock Pigeon on Dassen Island. J. Cooper. 1975. *Ostrich*, 46:154-156. (Banding results indicate that primary molt in individuals occurs over an eight-month period, with overlap between molting and breeding. Birds were heaviest outside the breeding season.) SK

The moult of Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorium*, with notes on the moult of other Palearctic warblers in India. A.J. Gaston. 1976. *Ibis*, 118:247-251. (Based on birds trapped in fall migration. Separate molting and wintering areas are utilized.) SK

Banding Retractions

Retraction of a longevity record for a 36-year-old Herring Gull. G.M. Jonkel and O.S. Pettingill. 1974. *Auk*, 91:432. (The gull reported in *Auk*, 84:123 was 18 instead of 36 years old.) RD

Retraction of longevity records for Ring-billed gulls. W.E. Southern. 1976. *Wilson Bull.*, 93:213. (Four records from *Auk*, 92:369 were erroneous.) RD

Major Banding Results

The relationship between deferred breeding and mortality in the Laysan Albatross. H.I. Fisher. 1975. *Auk*, 92:433-441. (Because of a long-term, detailed banding program, many birds of known age and sex were available. Most had a prebreeding life of at least 8 years and an early breeding span of 2 years in which to acquire the experience, skills, or status for successful reproduction.) NC

Some dynamics of a breeding colony of Laysan Albatrosses. H.I. Fisher. 1976. *Wilson Bull.*, 88:121-142. (Capturing, marking, and banding of albatrosses have been described in earlier papers produced during this long-term study on Eastern Island in the North Pacific. Chick banding was initiated in 1956 and juveniles and breeders in 1960-61.) NC

Distribution, harvest and survival of American Wigeon banded in California. W.C. Rienecker. 1976. *Calif. Fish and Game*, 62:141-153. (Population distribution, sex ratio, kill rate, and survival were determined from 32,097 birds banded from 1951-1969.) SK

A reward band study of Mallards to estimate band reporting rates. C.J. Henny and K.P. Burnham. 1976. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 40:1-14. (The reporting rate was dependent upon the distance banded birds were recovered from the banding site, band collecting activities of conservation agencies, and the intensity of banding effort in the region.) NC

Status of giant Canada Geese nesting in southeast Manitoba. D.G. Raveling. 1976. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 40:214-226. (A corral trap and cannon-nets were used to capture geese for banding and fitting with neck collars. Population size and distribution, band recoveries, and mortality are discussed.) NC

Gene flow between breeding populations of Lesser Snow Geese. F. Cooke, C.D. Mac Innes, and J.P. Prevett. 1975. *Auk*, 92:493-510. (Extensive banding with aluminum and colored leg bands and neck collars has shown that the amount of interchange of breeding birds between geographically distinct breeding colonies is extremely high. This gene flow is largely a function of the male pattern of dispersion.) NC

Migration and morphometrics of European Knot and Turnstone on Ellesmere Island, Canada. R.I.G. Morrison. 1975. *Bird-Banding*, 46:290-301. (Birds were trapped with cannon-nets and mist nets. Eight new banding records between the Canadian high arctic and Europe were reported.) RD

Influence of night-lighting and banding on Woodcock movements. R.B. Owen, Jr. and J.W. Morgan. 1975. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.*, 3:77-79. (Disturbed birds avoided the site of disturbance for at least a week.) SK

Breeding localities of Common Grackles wintering in the Carolinas. P.A. Stewart. 1975. *Chat*, 39:32-34. (Banding and recovery records were examined for North and South Carolina. Birds wintering in North Carolina generally breed in more northern states than do grackles over-wintering in South Carolina. Grackles breeding in North Carolina overwinter in South Carolina.) NC

Other Banding Results

The fall migration August 1 - November 30, 1974. D.A. Zimmerman and 29 regional editors. 1975. *Am. Birds*, 29:29-125. (Seasonal banding records were broken at Kiptopeke Beach, VA, highlighted

by 42 Yellow-bellied Flycatchers, 24 Red-breasted Nuthatches, 118 Ruby-crowned Kinglets, 16 Solitary Vireos, 129 Tennessee Warblers, 558 Ovenbirds, and 19 White-crowned Sparrows. Twenty-eight Lincoln's Sparrows netted at Long Island, NY compared to a usual 7-8. A total of 446 young Black Skimmers were banded in 2 days at a VA colony where a young Caspian Tern was recaptured 24 days after first being banded. Large numbers of owls were banded at Cape May. Banding was only "average" at Homestead, Florida. In the Appalachians, one banding station had a very poor fall, with 24 species caught in lower than usual numbers, while another station 90 miles away had a record total, with new highs for 18 species. A Harris' Sparrow banded at Auke Bay, AK returned in Apr. and Oct. 1973, and Oct. and Nov. 1974. Other banding highlights were 300 Saw-whet Owls near Duluth, MN, 91 Ruby-crowned Kinglets near Springfield, IL, 142 Winter Wrens at Davenport, IO, and 80 Ruby-crowned Kinglets at Eldorado, AR. A large portion of the passerine summary for this region is based on banding data.) MM

Manomet Bird Observatory. S.R. Drennan. 1975. *Am. Birds*, 29:787-790. (Banding is a major part of the program in itself, and also contributes substantially to other projects.) MM

The spring migration April 1 - May 31, 1974. Northeastern Maritime region. D.W. Finch (editor). 1975. *Am. Birds*, 29:125-129. (Heaviest spring migration to date at Manomet Bird Observatory, where a Chuck-will's-widow was the banding highlight.) MM

The breeding behavior of a crowded population of Mallards. R.D. Titman and J.K. Lowther. 1975. *Can. J. Zool.*, 53:1270-1283. (Observations on birds with nasal saddles (painted or dyed), showed high nest abandonment, re-nesting before rearing the first brood to independence, rape, brood mixing, and high levels of aggression. Several capture methods are briefly described.) MM

Migrational homing and survival of adult female eiders in Maine. J.S. Wakely and H.L. Mendall. 1976. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 40:15-21. (Drop-door nest traps were used most often to capture birds. More than one-third of the 650 banded birds homed to the same islands in later years.) NC

Influences of snow on egg-laying in auklets. S.G. Sealy. 1975. *Auk*, 92:528-538. (Using "noose carpets," 17 Least Auklets and 6 Crested Auklets were banded and color-marked on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. Snow cover as a proximate factor influences timing of egg-laying on an individual basis.) NC

Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station fourth annual report 1974. M. Field and W. Rayner. 1976. *Ontario Bird Banding*, 10:21-50. (Some discussion of trapping techniques, especially for Sharp-shinned Hawks and owls. Results include several pages of tables.) RD

Highlights of Saskatoon bird observations 1970 1974. S. Shadick. 1975. *Blue Jay*, 33:165-168. (In 1974, S. Houston banded young of first Broad-winged Hawks to nest in the area.) MM

Least Tern: beleaguered, opportunistic and roof-nesting. E.J. Fisk. 1975. *Am. Birds*, 29:15-16. (A total of 120 roof-nesting Least Terns were banded by A.D. Inwood in 1965.) MM

The nesting season June 1 - July 31, 1974. Hudson—St. Lawrence region. P.A. Buckley and R. Kane (editors). 1975. *Am. Birds*, 29:130-139. (Origin of color-banded and possibly yellow-dyed Least Terns is questioned.) MM

An unsuspected Osprey concentration in west-central Saskatchewan. F. Scott and D.L. Surkan. 1976. *Blue Jay*, 34:98-99. (Nestlings banded by C.S. Houston.) MM

Blowfly infestation upon House Wrens. B.D. Bembridge. 1976. *Blue Jay*, 34:68. (Observations on banded young showed apparent complete recovery from a severe blowfly infestation.) MM

Ecological aspects of dominance hierarchies in Black-capped Chickadees. S.M. Smith. 1976. *Auk*, 93:95-107. (Chickadees were caught with mist nets and traps with each bird receiving one to three colored plastic bands.) NC

Bluebirds vs. House Wrens — some data. D. Varner and T. Bird. 1975. *IBB News*, 47:97-102. (Nestling banding indicates that peaks for one species correspond to lows for the other and vice versa.) SK

Homing success in wintering sparrows. C.J. Ralph and L.R. Mewaldt. 1976. *Auk*, 93:1-14. (Three species of *Zonotrichia* were caught in wire mesh traps and mist nets and then banded before displacement experiments.) NC

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SK = Susan Kaiser

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Information exchange

Report of color-banded Western Gulls sought

Western Gulls are being color-banded as part of a Bureau of Land Management study of seabirds in the Southern California Bight. George Hunt of the University of California, Irvine, is interested in the dispersal patterns of the young gulls and whether they eventually return to the island where hatched to nest. Two, 10mm high, plastic, colored bands (red, blue, green, black or yellow over yellow) were placed on legs of nestlings. Information concerning date, location and color scheme should be sent to:

Dr. George L. Hunt, Jr.
Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology
University of California
Irvine, California 92717

The Bird-Banding Laboratory, Laurel, Maryland 20811, should be sent a copy of your letter. Dr. Hunt will advise the observer as to the origin of the bird.



Wanted: Mallophaga

Any bander wishing to help me in my study of bird ectoparasites, the Mallophaga, please write to Jack E. Holtz, 203 E. Shrode St., Monrovia, CA 91016.

I will send complete instructions as to how to catch the little critters — size, 1mm to 6mm in length. I will also send small vials filled with alcohol in which the insects can be shipped.

To help me with this project will take some extra effort, and birds so treated will have to be classified as Experimental (with an explanation) in reports to the Bird Banding Laboratory.

I am trying to make a collection of the approximately 800 species of Mallophaga that parasitize our American birds. I am collecting my own in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains but am limited.

I would be greatly appreciative of any help. Thank you.

Jack E. Holtz

Annual Report for Snake River Birds of Prey Research Project

The 1975 Annual Report of eight studies conducted at the Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area (BPNA) is now available.

The BPNA is located along the Snake River in southern Idaho and contains the most dense breeding population of raptors in the world. As such, it (and the adjacent upstream section of the canyon) is considered by many to be biologically unique.

Studies conducted include work on population dynamics, reproductive biology, food habits, territoriality, and prey base, as well as an inventory and analysis of Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) habitat for possible reintroduction in Idaho.

Copies of the report may be obtained by writing to Michael N. Kochert, Chief Raptor Research Biologist, Boise District Office, BLM, 230 Collins Road, Boise, ID 83702.

Color-marked Birds of Prey

Research personnel at the Snake River Birds of Prey Natural area would appreciate help recording birds-of-prey movements. This year they have placed color-coded vinyl wing markers and/or yellow "paint" on more than 200 juvenile Golden Eagles, Prairie Falcons, Red-tailed Hawks and Common Ravens. Wing markers and tail paint may show only on the dorsal surface of the birds.

Please send information to D. Dean Bibles, District Manager, or Michael N. Kochert, Chief Raptor Research Biologist, Boise District, B.L.M., 230 Collins Road, Boise, ID 83702. (Phones: Commercial — 208-342-2711, Ext. 2582. FTS — 208-588-2582) This information will be forwarded to the Bird Banding Laboratory.

