

Recent Literature

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Red bands and Red-winged Blackbirds. L.D. Beletsky and G. H. Orians. 1989. *Condor* 91:993-995. -Dept. Zool., NJ-15, Univ. Wash., Seattle, WA., 98195. -(Males wearing red anodized aluminum bands did not have higher reproductive success than other males.) RCT

Effects of radio packages on Great Snipe during breeding. J.A. Kalas, L. Lofaldi, and P. Fiske. 1989. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 53:1155-1158. -Norwegian Inst. for Nature Res., Tungasletta 2, N-7004, Trondheim, Norway. -(No effects were found.) RCT

Behavior of alcids with tail-mounted radio transmitters. S. Wanless, M.P. Harris, and J.A. Morris. 1989. *Colonial Waterbirds* 12:158-163. -Inst. of Terrestrial Ecol., Hill of Brathens, Banchory, Kincardineshire AB3 4BY, U.K. -(Comparisons of behavior of Common Murres and Razorbills fitted with tail-mounted transmitters with unmarked controls in Scotland showed that transmitter-mounted birds made fewer foraging trips per day, spent less time on such trips, and more often came back without food for chicks than unmarked birds. Although not statistically demonstrated, males appeared to be more affected than females.) MKM

Improvement to bal-chatri trap. J.A. Blakeman. 1989. *Eyas* 12(2):7. -2412 Scheid Rd., Huron, OH, 44839. -(Soaking monofilament with black fabric dye reduces visibility of nooses. [Also reprinted in *NABB* 15:26, 1990.]) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASUREMENTS

Eye colour in Grey Teal. W.G. Lawler and S.V. Briggs. 1989. *Corella* 13:86-87. -Natl. Parks and Wildl. Serv. (New South Wales), c/o CSIRO, Box 84, Lyneham, A.C.T. 2602, Australia. -(Eye color of 160 trapped teal was classified into 6 categories ranging from hazel to vivid red, and compared with sex and age. All 6 juveniles caught had either hazel or light brown eyes, whereas adult males tended to have more red than adult females. Further testing with captive birds is recommended.) MKM

Sexing adult Silver Gulls *Larus novaehollandiae* by external measurements with confirmation by dissection. E.J. Woehler, P. Park, and L.B. Parr. 1989. *Corella*

13:126-129. -Australian Antarctic Div., Dept. Arts, Sports, the Environment, Tourism and Territories, Channel Highway, Kingston, Tas. 7050, Australia. -(Total head length, bill depth at gonys, tarsus, exposed culmen and gape were measured on 88 breeding adults obtained from a culling operation in Tasmania. Sex was then determined by dissection (51 males, 37 females). Overlap of three measurements was too great to allow sex determination. Total head length enabled sex determination of 95% of the birds; bill depth at gonys allowed determination of 93%.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

The falcons of Edmonton. G. Lunn. 1989. *Edmonton Nat.* 17(4):22-25. -John Janzen Nature Centre, Edmonton, Alta. -(1989 nesting of banded 9-year-old female Peregrine with yearling male foster chick from Calgary.) MKM

A male Red-winged Blackbird breeds for 11 years. L.D. Beletsky and G.H. Orians. 1989. *Northwestern Nat.* 70:10-12. -Dept. Zool., NJ-15, Univ. Washington, Seattle, WA., 98195. -(Color-banded as non-territorial subadult in 1977, male nested annually from 1978 to 1988 with harem of 3 to 11 females fledging 4 to 33 young per year. A table documents territory size, harem size, numbers of nests, mean number of young fledged per female, and total number of young fledged by this male each year.) MKM

Preliminary results of the Lesser Snow Goose collaring program on the Alaksen National Wildlife Area, 1986 and 1987. R. McKelvey, M. Bousfield, A. Reed, V.V. Baranyuk and R. Canniff. 1989. *Can. Wildl. Serv. Progress Notes* No. 183. 5 pp. -Can. Wildl. Serv., Delta, B.C. V4K 3Y3. -(Of 396 geese collar-banded after capture by rocket nets in the Fraser River Delta in 1986, 367 were resighted that winter and 297 the next winter. Of 198 more birds collar-banded there in 1987, 286 were resighted that winter. All but six of the winter resightings were in the Fraser River Delta or in the delta of the Skagit and Stillaguamish Rivers in Washington State. In the summer of 1987, 47 of the collar-marked birds were seen nesting at 29 different nests and as non-breeders on Wrangel Is., U.S.S.R. Some loss of neck bands is suspected.) MKM

Altitudinal migration movements of Spotted Owls in the Sierra Nevada, California. S.A. Laymon. 1989. *Condor* 91:837-841. -145 Mulford Hall, Univ. California, Berkeley, CA. 94720. -(Eight radio-marked owls moved an average of 31 km down-slope [average 750m elevation] in winter.) RCT

Timing of sperm releases and inseminations in resident emberizids: a comparative study. W.B. Quay. 1989. *Condor* 91:941-961. -Rt. 1, Box 327, New Bloomfield, MO., 65063. -(When birds were netted and banded, their cloacas were lavaged to detect the presence of sperm.) RCT

Overnight mass loss by wintering Verdins. M.D. Webster. 1989 *Condor* 91:983-985. -Biol. Dept., St. John's Univ., Collegeville, MN. 56321. -(Birds were hand caught or mist netted, weighed and color banded.) RCT

Survival and movements of molting Black Ducks in Labrador. T.D. Bowman and J.R. Longcore. 1989. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 53:1057-1061. -Northeast Res. Grp., Patuxent Wildl. Res. Cntr., USFWS, Orono, ME. 04469. -(Radio-fitted male American Black Ducks were followed.) RCT

Homing of anatids during the nonbreeding season to the southern high plains. A.M. Fedynich, R.D. Godfrey, Jr., and E.G. Bolen. 1989. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 53:1104-1110. -Dept. Range & Wildl. Manage., Texas Tech. Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409. -(Cinnamon Teal had the highest return rate of ducks banded in this study.) RCT

Effects of organophosphorus insecticides on Sage Grouse in southeastern Idaho. L.J. Blus, C.S. Staley, C.J. Henny, G.W. Pendleton, T.H. Craig, E.H. Craig and D.K. Halford. 1989. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 53:1139-1146. -USFWS Patuxent Res. Cntr., 480 SW Airport Rd., Corvallis, OR. 97333. -(Birds were radio-marked as part of a study indicating high mortality of grouse in alfalfa fields sprayed with insecticides.) RCT

Reproductive performance of Rio Grande Wild Turkeys. J.A. Schmutz and C.F. Braun. 1989. *Condor* 91:675-680. -Colo. Div. of Wildl., 317 W. Prospect Rd., Fort Collins, CO. 80526. -(Turkeys were trapped and banded, and females were fitted with radios.) RCT

Roost and nest sites of Common Nighthawks: are gravel roofs important? R.M. Brigham. 1989. *Condor* 91:722-724. -Dept. Biol. Sci. (Behav. Ecol.), Univ. Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4. -(Radios were attached to

females mist netted over the Okanagan River.) RCT

The use of nest boxes as night roosts during the nonbreeding season by European Starlings in New Jersey. M.P. Lombardo, L.C. Romagnano, P.C. Stouffer, A.S. Hoffenberg, and H.M. Power. 1989. *Condor* 91:744-747. -Dept. Biol. Sci., Rutgers Univ., Box 1059, Piscataway, NJ. 08855-1059. -(Starlings were captured in nest boxes and banded.) RCT

FOREIGN BANDING RESULTS

Biology of Eleanora's Falcon (*Falco eleanorae*) : I. Individual and social defense behavior. D. Ristow, C. Wink and M. Wink. 1982. *Raptor Res.* 16:65-70. -Pappelstrasse 35 Neubiberg, Germany D-8014. -(Falcons at an island colony in the Aegian Sea mobbed aerial predators, but showed little reaction to ground predators, and little reaction to being trapped and banded, with no defensive reaction towards researchers handling their mates.) MKM

The Rufous-faced Crake (*Laterallus xenopterus*) and its Paraguayan congener *saundersi*. R.W. Storer. 1981. *Wilson Bull.* 93:137-144. -Mus. of Zool, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. 48109. -(Crakes were captured in mammal traps.) NJC

Nectarivore ringing in the southern Cape. M.W. Fraser, L. McMahan, L.G. Underhill, G.D. Underhill, and A.G. Rabele. 1989. *Safring News* 18:3-18. -c/o Percy Fitzpatrick Inst. of African Ornithol., Univ. Cape Town, Rondebosche, 7700, South Africa. -(Banding, including color banding, of Cape Sugarbirds and three species of sunbirds at 13 sites in South Africa's Cape area has helped sort out habitat preferences and shown movements within the Cape, even by the Lesser Doublecollared Sunbird, previously considered resident.) MKM

The end of an era--final longevity figures for Nehalo. D.B. Hanmer. 1989. *Safring News* 18:19-30. -Box 82, Mutare, Zimbabwe. -(After 16 years of operation, a highly productive banding station in Malawi closed in July 1989. This paper records various statistics on the 579 birds of 75 species known to have reached an age of five years or more at that site, with considerable discussion on interpreting longevity rates within different bird groupings.) MKM

Movement of Least Frigatebirds from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean. T. Stokes and K. Dunn. 1989. *Corella* 13:62 -Australian Natl. Parks & Wildl. Serv., Box 636, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, Australia. -(Chick banded on Enderbury Is., Pacific Ocean, in 1964 was shot 10,165 km. away in Cocos Is., Indian Ocean, in 1983. Another banded off eastern Australia in 1986 was recovered in Indonesia in 1987.) MKM

Brown Honeyeaters *Lichmera indistincta* at a banding station in southeastern Queensland. J. Liddy. 1989. *Corella* 13:65-72 -5 Ben St., Chermside, Qld. 4032, Australia. -(Fifteen years of data are presented on rates of capture per month, monthly patterns in color of orange flanges, measurements, weights, and molts. Although recaptures are rare, they have included birds up to 9 years old. Sexes can be distinguished by size and crown color.) MKM

Some life history comparisons of small leaf-gleaning bird species of southeastern Australia. J.C.Z. Woinarski. 1989. *Corella* 13:73-80. -Conservation Commission of the North. Terr., Box 496, Palmerston, N.T. 0831, Australia. -(Various details of breeding biology, longevity and dispersal of 10 species of "Australian Wrens," Malurinae (6 thornbills, 3 gerygones and the weebill) and two species of pardalote, a type of flowerpecker (Dicaeidae) are compared, based on nest record scheme data, banding return data, the literature, and the author's own research.) MKM

[The autumn migration of Meadow Pipit [sic] on the Polish coast of the Baltic.] A. Petryna. 1976. *Notatki Ornitologiczne* 17:51-73. -Siemionki 88-325 Wlostawo, Poland. -(Banding recoveries and other data indicated that Meadow Pipits migrate in three waves along the Polish coast of the Baltic Sea, one originating in Scandinavia, one in Finland, and the other farther east. Banding recoveries indicate two wintering areas--one Atlantic-Iberian, the other Italian-Mediterranean. In Polish, with English captions to all tables and figures, and long English summary.) MKM

[Contributions to the biology of Alpine Accentor.] A. Dyrz. 1976. *Notatki Ornitologiczne* 17:79-92. -Sienkiewicza 21, 50-335, Wroclaw, Poland. -(Color banding showed that helpers occur at some nests of this species and helped quantify the relative rates of feeding of young by the nesting pair and their "helpers." Growth rates of young are also documented. In Polish, with English summary and table/figure captions.) MKM

Seabird islands nos. 197-201. Each account by one or more of P. Ogilvie, G.C. Smith and T.A. Waller. 1989. *Corella* 13:107-121. -Address enquiries to Australian Bird Study Assoc., Box A313, Sydney South, NSW 2000, Australia. -(Banding of Red-tailed Tropicbird, Silver Gull, Roseate, Black-naped and Crested Terns, and Black Noddy is included in this installment of the Australian seabird island series, all accounts featuring islands of the Great Barrier Reef, Queensland.) MKM

A record of first-year dispersal for a Black Noddy *Anous minutus*. P.S. Ogilvie and I. Humphrey-Smith. 1989. *Corella* 13:129-130. -Queensland Natl. Parks & Wildl. Serv., Box 42, Kenmore, Qld. 4069, Australia. -(One of 75 juveniles color banded in February 1985 on an island off Queensland was sighted 976 km to the north that May, when it was a maximum of 21 weeks old.) MKM

[Untypical [sic] colouration in birds.] J. Ptaszyk. 1981. *Notatki Ornitologiczne* 22:37-46 -ul. Dubrowskiego 24/12 60-841 Poznan. -(This review of atypical coloration in birds in Poland summarizes previous literature on the subject there and contains an appendix documenting 70 previously unpublished observations. The paper is in Polish with a brief cumbersome English summary that may merit more complete translation by those interested in abnormal plumages.) MKM

Snow Petrel breeding biology at an inland site in continental Antarctica. P.G. Ryan and B.P. Watkins. 1989. *Colonial Waterbirds* 12:176-184. -Percy Fitzpatrick Inst. of African Ornithol., Univ. of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700, South Africa. -(Banding and temporary marking of the faces of birds helped determine duration of incubation periods and shifts between pair members of this little-studied species.) MKM

Sexual size dimorphism and assortative mating in the Brown Noddy. J.W. Chardine and R.D. Morris. 1989. *Condor* 91:868-874. -Dept. Biol. Sci., Brock Univ., St. Catharines, Ont. L2S 3A1. -(Nesting noddies were color banded and measured.) RCT

Incidence of communal nesting in the European Starling at Belmont, New Zealand. J.E.C. Flux and M.M. Flux. 1989. *Condor* 91:992-993. -Ecol. Div., DSIR, Private Bag, Lower Hutt, New Zealand. -(Females were captured in nest boxes at night and banded.) RCT

NJC = Noel J. Cutright

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl

RCT = Robert C. Tweit

Note: Currently abstracted journals and their assigned abstractors are:

Alberta Naturalist (MKM)
American Birds (MKM)
Birds of Prey Bulletin (MKM)
Blue Jay (MKM)
Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Science (CTC)
Canadian Field-Naturalist (MKM)
Canadian Journal of Zoology (RAR)
Colonial Waterbirds (MKM)
Condor (RCT)
Corella (Exchange)
Hawk Migration Studies (MKM)
Journal of Field Ornithology (RCT)
Journal of Raptor Research (MKM)
Journal of Wildlife Management (RCT)
Northwestern Naturalist* (MKM)

Ontario Bird Banding (MKM)
Ontario Birds (MKM)
Prairie Naturalist (MKM)
Ringling & Migration (RCT)
Safring News (Exchange)
Seabird (MKM)
Sialia (MKM)
Wader Study Group Bulletin (MKM)
Western Birds (RCT)

* = New name for *Murrelet*
CTC = Charles T. Collins
MKM = Martin K. McNicholl
RAR = Ronald A. Ryder
RCT = Robert C. Tweit

A list of recently vacated journals that were formerly covered appears in NABB 16:14 -15, 1991. New abstractors for these vacancies and for other journals not covered currently are welcome.

News, Notes, Comments

Additional Comments on Black-capped Chickadee Recoveries during Spring Migration

Brooks (1987) provided a list of 13 recoveries from the Bird Banding Laboratory (BBL) files of Black-capped Chickadees (*Parus atricapillus*) that were banded during spring migration and recovered in different 10' blocks in the same season and year. She noted that elapsed time between banding and recovery ranged from 10 to 73 days, that distance travelled ranged from 8 to 172 miles (13 to 275 km) and that 11 of the 13 birds moved in an ENE, NE or NNE direction; but she provided no other commentary. Stewart (1988) commented on the recoveries reported by Brooks (1987) and pointed out that they show both southward and northward movements, indicate leisurely rates of travel, and provide evidence of individuals travelling together.

Featured prominently in Stewart's discussion were two chickadees banded at the same place in Ontario on 28 April 1962, one of which was re-encountered on 11 May and the other on 18 May at a location 211 km to the ENE. Neither Stewart (1988) nor Brooks (1987), however, mentioned additional information that has been published on these two encounters (Hussell and Stamp 1965), although Brooks included the paper in a list of uncited "Literature Cited" appended to her report. The circum-

stances of these two recoveries throw additional light on the nature of spring migration of Black-capped Chickadees.

The two chickadees banded in Ontario on 28 April 1962 were captured at Point Pelee and re-encountered at Long Point. Both localities are peninsulas on the north shore of Lake Erie. At Long Point, these birds were part of an unusually large spring concentration of Black-capped Chickadees that peaked between 10 and 20 May. From 20 April to 3 June, personnel of the Long Point Bird Observatory (LPBO) banded 505 Black-capped Chickadees and recorded 91 recaptures of 81 individuals. Eleven of the recaptured birds moved among three contiguous 10'-blocks on Long Point. Although not mentioned by Brooks (1987) because the records were not in the BBL files, these eleven birds met her criteria for recoveries during spring migrations, as does an additional chickadee that was banded at Point Pelee on 20 May 1962, recaptured there on 24 April 1963 and recaptured again at Long Point on 21 May 1963 (Hussell and Stamp 1965: 77).

Many of the observations of Hussell and Stamp (1965) tend to confirm the view of spring migration suggested by Stewart (1988) and I will comment on some aspects here. Unless otherwise stated, all information concerning chickadees at Long Point is taken from Hussell and Stamp (1965).