Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Isabel Priestly's botanical studies for Ducks Unlimited. C. S. Houston. 1992. *Blue Jay* 50:168-174. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8 (Including early banding work of Houston at Rousay Lake, Saskatchewan.) MKM

Tribute to Maurice Street. D. H. Wright. 1992. *Blue Jay* 50:178-181. 1601-415 Heritage Cresc., Saskatoon, Sask. S7H 5N3 (Several anecdotes about a Saskatchewan birdwatcher, who banded over 13,000 birds.) MKM

Banding recoveries: a 48-year experience or: "It's really Mrs. Priestly's fault." C. S. Houston and M. I. Houston. 1992. *Blue Jay* 50:182-194. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8 (Since B. W. Cartwright recruited Stuart Houston at an under-age 15 to band waterfowl near Yorkton, Saskatchewan, he and his wife Mary have banded over 100,000 birds in Saskatchewan. This paper documents the 2727 recoveries of 69 species received by 1990. Numbers banded and percent recovered are presented for many species, and the contributions of the recoveries to knowledge of migration pathways, behavior and longevity are discussed.) MKM

Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station—twenty-five years, 1969-1993. M. Field. 1993-1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/26:51-54. 22 Mandeville Rd., St. Thomas, Ont. N5R 4H8 (Brief history of the establishment of the station and each of its banding sites, changes in equipment and participants. A table shows 25-year totals and yearly averages for the 24 raptor species making up the 59,888 bird total banded over the station's first quarter century. Totals range from one [Swainson's Hawk, Gyrfalcon, Barn Owl, Northern Hawk Owl, Loggerhead Shrike] to 34,104 [Sharp-shinned Hawk].) MKM

Bird-Banding and bird observatories in Ontario: 1905-1989. M. K. McNicholl. 1994. Chap. 8, pp. 112-148 *in* M. K. McNicholl and J. L. Cranmer-Byng (Eds.). Ornithology in Ontario. Ont. Field Ornithol. Special Publ. No. 1. Hawk Owl Publ., Whitby, Ont. 4735 Canada Way, Burnaby, B.C. V5G 1L3 (Historical overview of banding in Ontario, including sections on Jack Miner, the search for wintering areas of Chimney Swifts, life history studies, the introduction of mist nets, formation of the Ontario Bird Banding Association, capsule histories of each banding group and observatory in the province, and brief accounts of various other banding projects.) MKM

James Henry Fleming (1872-1940). R. D. James. 1994. Chap. 10, Biog. 3, pp. 171-174 *in* M. K. McNicholl and J. L. Cranmer-Byng (Eds.). Ornithology in Ontario. Ont. Field Ornithol. Special Publ. No. 1. Hawk Owl Publ., Whitby, Ont. Dept. of Ornithol., Royal Ont. Mus., 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2C6 (Biography of the first Canadian President of the American Ornithologists' Union who became Ontario's first known bander when he applied one of P. A. Taverner's bands to the leg of an American Robin in Toronto on 24 September 1905.) MKM

Hoyes Lloyd: ornithological civil servant (1888-1978). M. K. McNicholl. 1994. Chap. 10, Biog. 4, pp. 175-184 *in* M. K. McNicholl and J. L. Cranmer-Byng (Eds.). Ornithology in Ontario. Ont. Field Ornithol. Special Publ. No. 1. Hawk Owl Publ., Whitby, Ont. 4735 Canada Way, Burnaby, B.C. V5G 1L3 (Biography of first government administrator of the banding program in Canada and second Canadian President of the American Ornithologists' Union.) MKM

William Edwin Saunders (1861-1943). D. G. Wake. 1994. Chap. 10, Biog. 6, pp. 189-195 *in* M. K. McNicholl and J. L. Cranmer-Byng (Eds.). Ornithology in Ontario. Ont. Field Ornithol. Special Publ. No. 1. Hawk Owl Publ., Whitby, Ont. 597 Kildare Rd., London, Ont. N6H 3H8 (Biography of early banding promoter and first Canadian President of the Wilson Ornithological Club [later Society].) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

The Mountsberg Heligoland trap. D. Brewer. 1995. *Ont. Bird Banding Assoc. Newsletter* 40(1):3-4. R.R. 1, Puslinch, Ont. N0B 2J0 (Amusing account of building a Heligoland trap in southern Ontario, with design details.) MKM

Tape luring Saw-whet Owls. D. Shepherd. 1995. *Ont. Bird Banding Assoc. Newsletter* 40(1):5-6. 285 Paisley Rd., Guelph, Ont. N1H 2P8 (Captures of Northern Saw-whet Owls at Thunder Cape, Ontario increased substantially when tape calls were used as lures. Tips on mist-net placement and appropriate size and mesh of nets are also included.) MKM

Effects of band color on survivorship, body condition and reproductive effort of free-living Australian Zebra Finches. R. Xann. 1994. *Auk* 111:131-142. Dept. of Zool., LaTrobe Univ., Bundoora, Victoria, 3083, Australia (Field test of previous findings that in caged *Taeniopygia*, red bands made males more attractive to females and increased their survivorship, while black bands made females more attractive and long-lived. A study carefully designed to test the applicability of these findings to the wild found that neither survivorship to 12 months nor apparent body condition were affected by band colors. However, a longer study at another colony was re-examined and color-band effects were seen only for banded males. Females that mated with red-banded males laid more eggs but didn't produce more surviving young. Overall, there was little or no effect in the wild, "but...wise to omit red bands on males where possible.") JJM

Life-history consequences of avian brood reduction. D. W. Mock and L. S. Forbes. 1994. *Auk* 111:115-123. Dept. of Zool., Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019 (Emphasizes, with words and maths model, the usually overlooked importance of "parental work levels.... survivorship and/or future fecundity;" invites experimental field research to examine these proposed determinants of brood reduction.) JJM

Birding for fun/ seeking sapsucker secrets. P. R. Ehrlich and G. C. Daily. 1990. *Amer. Birds* 44:1067-1070. Dept. of Biol. Sciences, Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA 94305 (At least one Red-naped Sapsucker apparently ceased using a feeding tree after being mist-netted there. A net made of mist-net material and a coat hanger hung over the nest hole and released when adult sapuckers entered with food for young enabled the authors to catch some nesting sapsuckers.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

The practiced eye. Curve-billed Thrasher and Bendire's Thrasher. K. Kaufman and R. Bowers. 1990. *Amer. Birds* 44:359-362. c/o *Audubon Field Notes*, 700 Broadway, New York, NY 10003. (Lower mandible shape, color of base of lower mandible and eye color are all useful, but individually variable and thus not totally reliable field marks for identifying these two species. Underpart markings are more reliable, but seasonally variable. Identification is best attained through a variety of these features, along with song and a greater tendency by Bendire's to cock its tail). MKM

Growth of nestling Merlins, *Falco columbarius*. N. S. Sodhi. 1992. *Can. Field-Nat.* 106:387-389. Dept. of Zool., Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E9. (Measurements of 20 nestling Merlins from five broods in Saskatchewan showed a sex-specific divergence in body mass gain and culmen length after 10 days, but no other detectable sex-specific differences in growth. Nestlings can be aged from 5-17 days by a formula: age =(wing chord length + 22.428/8.568). Wing chord and body mass can be used to determine sex after five days.) MKM

Recognizable forms: subspecies of the Horned Lark. R. Pittaway. 1994. *Ont. Birds* 12:109-115. Box 619, Minden, Ont. K0M 2K0 (Descriptions of plumages of three races documented in Ontario, one that possibly occurs there and intergrades. Molt and age/sex distinctions are also discussed for the species in general.) MKM

A probable Wood Duck x Ring-necked Duck hybrid in Ontario. B. M. DiLabio and M. Gosselin. 1994. *Ont. Birds* 12:119-122. 44 Helsmdale Dr., Kanata, Ont. K2K 2S3 (Detailed description of male specimen from Casselman, Ontario.) MKM

The practiced eye. Curlew Sandpiper and its I.D. contenders. K. Kaufman. 1990. *Amer. Birds* 44:189-192. c/o Natl. Audubon Soc., 700 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003 (Comparison of juvenile and winter-plumaged adult Curlew Sandpipers with comparable plumages of Dunlin and Stilt Sandpiper.) MKM

Toronto Bird Observatory: irruption of Common Redpolls 1993-94. E. Machell. 1994. *Ont. Bird Band. Assoc. Newsletter* 39(4):5-6. 10 Bateman Court, Whitby, Ont. L1P 1E5 (Wing chord lengths of 509 redpolls caught at six sites are tabulated.) MKM

Possible hybridization between Blue Jays and Steller's Jays. G.Wilde. 1993. *Blue Jay* 51:67. 276 Collinge Rd., Hinton, Alta. T7V 1L3 (Five dark Blue Jay-patterned birds with a normal Blue Jay and a Steller's Jay at a feeder slightly beyond the usual range of both species in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains were thought to be hybrids.) MKM

Further observations of albinism in birds. J. Bancroft. 1993. *Blue Jay* 51:203-204. 306-200 Tuxedo Blvd., Winnipeg, Man. R3P 0R3 (Summary, with few details, of 12 records of albinism, mostly partial, in 10 bird species gleaned from recent literature and a few personal communications.) MKM

Some albino birds from Avonlea. F. Bogdan. 1993. *Blue Jay* 51:204-205. Box 207, Avonlea, Sask. S0H 0C0 (Records, with sketches, of partial albinism in European Starling, White-throated Sparrow and Common Grackle.) MKM

The practiced eye. Common Merganser and Red-breasted Merganser. K. Kaufman. 1990. *Amer. Birds* 44:1203-1205. c/o *Audubon Field Notes*, 700 Broadway, New York, NY 10003 (Eclipse males cannot be distinguished by plumage, but bill shape, amount of feathering at the base of the bill, forehead shape and nostril position distinguish birds in this plumage. Profusely illustrated.) MKM

Duck hybrids and variants in Greater Vancouver. S. Bowlsby and J. Bowlsby. 1994. *Discovery* 23:3-8. 208-3280 W. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2H4 (Examples of Mallard x Northern Pintail and American Wigeon x Eurasian Wigeon hybrids, various plumage aberrations [albinism, leucism, melanism] in Mallards and various wild x domestic crosses in Mallards are described, mostly with photographs. A list of other presumed hybrids observed in Vancouver and vicinity is also included.) MKM

Partial albinism: a challenge to identification. A. Macleod. 1994. *Blue Jay* 52:165-166. 308 Harvard Ave. West, Winnipeg, Man. R2C 1Y6 (Documents development of plumage in a partial albino European Starling, including two photographs.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BIRD BANDING RESULTS

Barn Owls in the Fraser Valley. L. Andrusiak. 1992. *Discovery* 21:99-102. Dept. of Zool., Univ. of B.C., 6270 University Blvd., Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z4 (Over 80 Barn Owls were banded in two years in the lower mainland of B.C.) MKM

Home range and foraging habitat of American Crows, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*, in a waterfowl breeding area in Manitoba. B. D. Sullivan and J. J. Dinsmore. 1992. *Can. Field-Nat.* 106:181-184. Texas Parks and Wildl. Dept., 4200 Smith School Rd., Austin, TX 78744 (Data from two radio-tagged breeding males were combined with observations in documenting distances flown [thus helping to determine home ranges] and foraging habitat of crows.) MKM

The drying of a wetland. G. Castro, F. L. Knopf and B. A. Wunder. 1990. *Amer. Birds* 44:204-208. Wetlands for the Americas, Box 1770, Manomet, MA 02345 (Shorebirds at Cheyenne Bottoms, Kansas, included a Semipalmated Sandpiper color-flagged in Peru and a Baird's Sandpiper color-flagged in Chile.) MKM

Saskatchewan Swainson's Hawks. C. S. Houston. 1990. *Amer. Birds* 44:215-220. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8 (Of 2218 nestling Swainson's Hawks banded in Saskatchewan, Houston had 74 recoveries [3.3%] from Alberta, other Saskatchewan localities, five U.S. states, El Salvador, Panama, Colombia, Uruguay and Argentina. His Alabama recovery added the species to that state's list! The oldest recovery to date was 15 years 9 months.) MKM

Edmonton's Merlins: a new world record. C. Palaschuk and G. Holroyd. 1994. *Edmonton Nat.* 22(3):11-15. c/o Edmonton Nat. Hist. Club, Box 1582, Edmonton, Alta. T5J 2N9 (A female Merlin nesting in Edmonton had been color-banded in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Hardy Pletz banded 56 young at 13 nests in Edmonton in 1994.) MKM

Banding in Ontario 1992. W. D. McIlveen 1993-1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/26:1-8; **Banding in Ontario 1993.** W. D. McIlveen. 1993-1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/26:9-18; **Commentary on the 1992 and 1993 banding report**. E. A. Machell. 1993-1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/26:19-23. R.R. 1, Acton, Ont. L7J 2L7 (52,024 birds of 198 species were reported banded in Ontario in 1992 and 61,715 birds of 215 species in 1993, with 11 individual banders or banding pairs, one government agency and eight banding groups or bird observatories reporting in 1992 and 12 banders/banding pairs, two banders from one government agency and eight banding groups/ observatories reporting in 1993. McIlveen's tables show individual totals for each species and other taxa. Other tables include 1984-1993 totals of the 15 most-banded species in 1993 and of the 15 most-banded species 1984-1993. Graphs chart totals for these years for both kinglets and six warbler species.) MKM

Raptor banding at Holiday Beach Conservation Area, 1992. T. W. Carpenter, A. L. Carpenter and P. Roberts. 1993-1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/ 26:24-25; **Banding at Holiday Beach Conservation Area, 1993.** T. W. Carpenter, A. L. Carpenter and P. Roberts. 1993-1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/26:26-28. Dept. of Biol. Sciences, Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green, OH 43403 (466 birds of nine raptor species were banded at Holiday Beach, Ontario, in 1992 and 679 birds of 11 raptor species in 1993. Previously banded Peregrine Falcons were also captured, one from Toledo, Ohio, in 1992 and one from Maple, Ontario, in 1993. Other "foreign retraps" were all from other Ontario sites. The second paper includes summaries of annual totals for each species banded between 1989 and 1993.) MKM

Long Point Bird Observatory banding summary 1992. J. McCracken. 1993-1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/26:29-32; **Long Point Bird Observatory banding summary 1993.** J. McCracken. 1993-1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/26:33-34. Long Point Bird Observ., Box 160, Port Rowan, Ont. N0E 1M0 (In 1992, 19,995 birds of 152 species and forms were banded at Long Point, Ontario on the north shore of Lake Erie and 6,222 birds of 101 species and forms were banded at a satellite station at Thunder Cape, on the north shore of Lake Superior. Canada's first Hooded Oriole was among Long Point's captures that year. 1993's total of 25,672 birds of 157 species and forms banded at Long Point was the second highest in the observatory's 34 years, bringing the cumulative total to 450,000 birds of 260 species. Thunder Cape results were reported separately in 1993. Forty-eight birds of 19 species banded at both stations were recovered in 1992 in Ontario, Quebec, nine U.S. states and Cuba, and 16 birds of 11 species banded at Long Point were recovered in 1993 in Ontario, Quebec and four U.S. states. One of two New York-banded Redheads recovered at Long Point in 1992 was at least 12 years old. Ten birds of seven species banded in Ontario, Quebec and three U.S. states were recovered at Long Point in 1993.) MKM

Summary of Toronto Bird Observatory raptor banding. E. A. Machell. 1993 -1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/26:35-36. 10 Bateman Court, Whitby, Ont. L1P 1E5 (TBO banded 2,381 raptors of eight accipitrid, three falcon and nine owl species between 1978 and 1993 at a variety of sites in and near Toronto, Ontario. Of particular interest are two Barn Owls banded in 1979 as this species subsequently has probably been extirpated from Ontario. Between 1986 and 1993, 114 raptors of four species were trapped at a pheasant farm, banded and relocated, greatly reducing the number of raptors killed at that farm.) MKM

Below average Whooping Crane production in Wood Buffalo National Park during drought years 1990 and 1991. E. Kuyt, S. J. Barry and B. W. Johns. 1992. *Blue Jay* 50:225-229. Can. Wildl. Serv., Rm. 210, 4999-98 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T6B 2X3 (Sightings of color-banded birds helped determine which pairs did or did not breed in 1991.) MKM

Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station twenty-second annual report: 1992. B. Duncan, D. Fowler and S. Fowler. 1993-1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/26:37-43; **Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station twenty-third annual report: 1993.** B. Duncan and C. Hubert. 1993-1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/26:44-50. 1049 Kirkwall Rd., R.R. 1, Dundas, Ont. L9H 5E1 (2,508 raptors of ten species were banded at Hawk Cliff, Ontario in 1992 and 3,779 raptors of 13 species in 1993. The 1992 total was below the 1973-1991 average, while the 1993 total was considerably above the 1973-1992 average. As usual, both reports include both banding and sightings totals.) MKM

Summary of banding results for American Goldfinches banded at Mountsberg, Ontario from 1980 to 1993. W. D. McIlveen, D. Brewer and M. Wernaart. 1993-1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/26:55-63. R.R. 1, Acton, Ont. L7J 2L1 (14,279 goldfinches were banded in 14 years, with a sex ratio of about three males to two females. A bi-annual cycle of highs and lows in the banding data was similar to the pattern of goldfinch occurrences on Christmas bird counts, but with some differences. To date, 35 Mountsberg-banded goldfinches have been recovered elsewhere in Ontario and in eight U.S. states, the farthest from the banding site being Georgia and Louisiana.) MKM

Update on the raptor relocation program at Pearson International Airport, 1989-1993. W. D. McIlveen, M. Wernaart and D. Brewer. 1993-1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/26:64-70. R.R. 1, Acton, Ont. L7J 2L7 (846 raptors were trapped and banded at Toronto, Ontario's international airport 1989-1993, a 67.9% increase over the first five years of the program, bringing the ten-year total to 1,350 birds of 11 species. Red-tailed Hawks comprised 71.8% of the total, while Snowy Owl was the second most commonly trapped species. To date, 51 relocated birds have returned to the airport, 33 Red-tailed Hawks, 16 Snowy Owls and two Great Horned Owls, most only once, but up to three times. To date, 48 Red-tailed Hawks, three Rough-legged Hawks, four Great Horned Owls and six Snowy Owls have been recovered elsewhere in Ontario, Quebec and seven U.S. states, with hatch-year birds wandering farther than older birds.) MKM

Thunder Cape Bird Observatory -1993. D. Shepherd. 1993-1994. *Ont. Bird Banding* 25/26:71-73. 147A Ontario St., Guelph, Ont. N1E 3B3 (8,522 birds of 106 species were banded in the third year of this observatory on the north shore of Lake Superior, the first year of reporting independently from the parent Long Point Bird Observatory. Recovery data are not included, but Sharp-shinned Hawks and Northern Saw-whet Owls are said to be yielding "excellent numbers of recoveries." Numbers of the 21 most-banded species in 1993 are tabulated in comparison with their 1991 and 1992 totals.) MKM

Habitat selection by Mexican Spotted Owls in northern Arizona. J. L. Ganey and R. P. Balda. 1994. *Auk* 111:162-169. Dept. of Biol. Sci., Northern Arizona Univ., Flagstaff, AZ 86011 (A comparison of habitat use of eight radio-tagged *Strix* among seven habitats available showed that virgin mixed-conifers were selected most for both foraging and roosting. Other habitat usage and characteristics are described.) JJM

Golden-winged and Blue-winged warblers: their history and future in Ontario. J. D. McCracken. 1994. Chapt. 11, Species Account 7, pp. 279-289 *in* M. K. McNicholl and J. L. Cranmer-Byng (Eds.). Ornithology in Ontario. Ont. Field Ornithol. Special Publ. No. 1. Hawk Owl Publ., Whitby, Ont. Long Point Bird Observ., Box 160, Port Rowan, Ont. N0E 1M0 (Banding data from Long Point, Ontario indicate increases in both species in southern Ontario between 1960 and 1989, but with the ratio of Golden-wings to Blue-wings changing from 2.6:1 in 1960-1969 to 0.5:1 in 1980-1989.) MKM

Recovery patterns of Ospreys, *Pandion haliaetus*, banded in Canada up to 1989. P. J. Ewins and C. S. Houston. 1992. *Can. Field-Nat.* 106:361-365. Can. Wildl. Serv., Canada Centre for Inland Waters, Box 5050, Burlington, Ont. L7R 4A6. (Of 988 Ospreys banded in Canada from 1951 to 1989, 37 had been recovered by the end of 1989. Of 34 recoveries of known-age birds, 56% were recovered within five months of hatching, but ages ranged up to 15.9 years. With the exception of one Florida recovery of a British Columbia-banded bird, recoveries tended to follow migration flyways south through the U.S.A. to northern South America. Birds that were shot constituted a greater proportion of recoveries from south of North America than of those from North America, with some evidence of a recent decline in birds shot within North America.) MKM

First verifiable records of the Thick-billed Vireo from the United States. P. W. Smith, D. S. Evered, L. R. Messick and M. C. Wheeler. 1990. *Amer. Birds* 44:372-376. South Florida Research Center, Everglades Natl. Park, Box 279, Homestead, FL 33090. (A Thick-billed Vireo captured on Hypoluxo Is., Florida in 1990 helped confirm its occurrence in Florida. Measurements were compared with those banded in the Bahamas and with White-eyed Vireos. Identification features and variability with season and age are discussed.) MKM

The wintering Merlins of Saskatoon. I. G. Warkentin. 1993. *Blue Jay* 51:91-101. Dept. of Zool. Res., Natl. Zool. Park, Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D.C. 20008-2598 (Banding and radio-telemetry of Merlins in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan indicate that most wintering Merlins there are birds that nest in the area, rather than migrants from farther north and that both sexes winter about equally, but 90% of wintering males are less than four years old whereas 53% of females are more than four years old. Leg streamers allowed the author to estimate populations and determine inter-year wintering tendencies. Trapping and marking also showed that many wintering Merlins also had parents that wintered in at least some years.) MKM

Status of Neotropical migrant songbirds in Manitoba--time for a second look. K. A. Hobson. 1993. *Blue Jay* 51:109-112. Can. Wildl. Serv., 115 Perimeter Rd., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0X4 (Over 3,500 passerines were banded on the ridge between Lake Manitoba and Delta Marsh in 1992, the first of a planned three-year netting program there.) MKM

Whooping Crane, *Grus americana*, home range and breeding range expansion in Wood Buffalo National Park, 1970-1991. E. Kuyt. 1993. *Can. Field-Nat.* 107:1-12. Can. Wildl. Serv., Rm. 210, 4999-98 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T6B 2X3 (Color-banding has helped determine site tenacity and movements on the Northwest Territories-Alberta breeding area, movements and survival during migration and on the Texas wintering grounds, and subsequent matings of widowed birds.) MKM

Ring-billed Gull, *Larus delawarensis*, status and movements in the Maritime provinces of Canada. A. J. Erskine. 1993. *Can. Field-Nat.* 107:46-52. Can. Wildl. Serv., Atlantic Region, Box 1590, Sackville, N. B. E0A 3C0. (Erskine's hypothesis that transient Ring-billed Gulls from Newfoundland and eastern Quebec migrate primarily through the St. Lawrence River and estuary rather than through the Maritimes is supported by 67 recoveries of banded birds in Newfoundland and 59 recoveries of birds banded along the northern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Most of these recoveries were from locations along the St. Lawrence, with only one in the Maritimes and two in adjacent Maine. Only five of several hundred recoveries of birds banded near Montreal, Quebec were recovered in the Maritimes, the rest being scattered along the St. Lawrence River and Gulf.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Competition for winter territories in a Neotropical migrant: the role of age, sex and colour. B. J. Stutchbury. 1994. *Auk* 111:63-69. Dept. of Biol., York Univ., North York, Ont. M3J 1P3 (Color-banded Hooded Warblers in Mexico were removed from fall territories by 60-90 km. translocations. Almost all replacements were AHY birds; some replacements were different from the sex removed, but this wasn't predictable. Degree of darker coloration in females did not affect competitive interactions with males.) JJM

Age of first breeding in Common Murres. M. P. Harris, D. J. Halley and R. L. Swann. 1994. *Auk* 11:207-209. Instit. of Terr. Ecol., Hill of Brathens, Banchory, Kinardineshire, U.K. AB31 4BY (For aluminum and "year-specific" color-banded *Uria aalge*, median and modal age is six years on one island and seven on another. The range is large, however: 3-15 years.) JJM

Sexual habitat segregation by American Redstarts wintering in Jamaica: importance of resource seasonality. J. D. Parrish and T. W. Sherry. 1994. *Auk* 111:38-49. Dept. of Ecol., Evol. and Organismal Biol., Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA 70110 (Of 16 each color-banded males and females, males established significantly more territories in mangrove than in adjacent scrub, where females predominated. Habitat use, removal experiments and quantification of invertebrate food items support the social dominance hypothesis, but can not eliminate "innate habitat recognition" by each sex.) JJM

JJM = Joseph J. Mahoney
MKM = Martin K. McNicholl

Editor's note: I unintentionally usurped the abstract of the paper by Carlsson and Hornfeldt on Tengmalm's (Boreal) Owls at the top of the second column in *NABB* 20:31, 1995. The abstract should have been attributed to Robert C. Tweit. -MKM

Eastern Regional News

Eastern Bird Banding Association **Founded 1923**

MEMORIAM

It is with great sorrow that the birding community learned of the death of ***Gladys H. Cole*** on 11 September 1995 in Seneca, South Carolina, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland.

Gladys, Permit #7153, became a life member of EBBA in 1966 and faithfully attended annual meetings. She served as Council member for many years and also served on the Finance Committee and Nominating Committee. She was a great believer in supporting ornithological organizations and held membership in many of them. She was one of the five incorporators of the Maryland Ornithological Society (now Baltimore Bird Club), and was especially active in the production of *Maryland Birdlife* and the establishment of bird sanctuaries in various parts of Maryland.

She was probably best known for running an "Operation Recovery" banding station at Ocean City, Maryland, from 1958-1969. Many bird banders got their training under Gladys and went on to initiate their own stations and studies. She inspired thousands of college students, school groups, and other visitors, providing bird banding demonstrations, bird walks, and workshops. Her students were always urged to join EBBA and support its work and goals.

Even when ill health overtook her, Gladys banded at her home and enjoyed feeding and watching birds around her property near Towson, Maryland. Neighbors and garden club members were always welcome.

All of her friends, bird banding students, and fellow banders will miss her greatly. We extend our sympathy to Gladys' son, Leslie Schaum; daughter-in-law, Brenda; and two grandchildren.

Janet Ganter Shaffer