

Recent Literature

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

A simple technique to capture breeding adults and broods of Surf Scoters, *Melanitta perspicillatus*. L. Lesage, J.-P. L. Savard and A. Reed. 1997. *Can. Field-Nat.* 111:657-659. Dept. de biol. and Centre d'Études Nordiques, Université Laval, Sainte-Foy, Que. G1K 7P4 (Mist nets above and below the water surface were used successfully to capture pairs prior to and during nest initiation and to capture ducklings during brood-rearing. No injuries or mortalities resulted from the technique.) MKM

A trap for Blue Grouse. E. C. Pelren and J. A. Crawford. 1995. *Great Basin Nat.* 55:284-285. Dept. Fish. & Wildl., Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331-3803 (A funnel trap set, consisting of three open-bottomed boxes connected by fences, designed to trap Blue Grouse in areas where most do not permit close approach by humans. The authors thus captured 140 grouse in 2327 trap-set days over a three-year period. Other methods of capturing grouse are reviewed briefly.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Prevalence of double wing molt in free-living Ruddy Ducks. W. L. Hohman. 1996. *Southwest Nat.* 41:195-198. Natl. Biol. Serv., South. Sci. Cent., 700 Cajundome Blvd., Lafayette, LA 70506-3152 (A thorough review of molt data from free-living Ruddy Ducks on breeding and wintering areas suggests that "double wing molt" [two wing molts per breeding cycle] in this species is less common than generally stated, probably occurring primarily in immatures, and possibly restricted to those immatures that reach adult size and attempt to breed in their first year.) MKM

Timing of remigial molt in Fulvous Whistling[-]Ducks nesting in Louisiana. W. L. Hohman and D. M. Richard. 1994. *Southwest Nat.* 39:190-192. Natl. Biol. Serv., South. Sci. Cent., 700 Cajundome Blvd., Lafayette, LA 70506-3152 (Lack of indications of remigial molt on several ducks captured during nesting and early brood-rearing suggested that unlike other waterfowl, Oct. - Dec. 1999

Fulvous Whistling-Ducks do not molt their remiges before migrating from the breeding areas. Radio-tagging of breeding adults and frequent checking of radio-tagged birds confirmed that, although two flightless birds were located in Louisiana, most have not molted before leaving for Mexico, making this the only North American waterfowl species that probably molts on its wintering grounds. Radio-tagging also confirmed that Louisiana-breeding whistling-ducks migrate to the southwest.) MKM

Caution when aging by tail shape. E. Machell. 1999. *Ont. Bird Banding* 29/30:46. Box 2, Delhi, Ont. N4B 2W8 (Male Common Yellowthroat had two-thirds grown, truncated left rectrices, pointed right rectrices. Recommends viewing tail shape from underside of tail.) MKM

Non-melanic schizochromism in Alberta Evening Grosbeaks, *Coccothraustes vespertinus*. J. Hudon. 1997. *Can. Field-Nat.* 111:652-654. Prov. Mus. Alberta, 12845-102 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T5N 0M6 (Three or four male Evening Grosbeaks at Alberta feeders were completely yellow except for black eyes and primarily white wings and tails.) MKM

Experimental manipulation of feeding in Red-tailed Tropicbird chicks. E. A. Schreiber. 1996. *Colonial Waterbirds* 19:45-55. Seabird Res. Inc., 4109 Komes Court, Alexandria, VA 22306 (Includes data on mass and growth rates of chicks in experimentally manipulated and control [i.e. with natural clutch size] nests on two central Pacific Ocean islands.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station twenty-sixth annual report: 1996. R. Hubert and F. Hubert. 1999. *Ont. Bird Banding* 29/30:1-8. 10 Paulson Court, St. Thomas, Ont. N5R 1M9 (The total of 2690 raptors of ten species banded during fall migration in 1996 was 23% lower than the 1973-1995 average. Data on numbers of sightings, sightings per hour, dates of first and last sightings, and peak sightings are listed for each of 15 species, followed by number banded, if any. More

details on banding are provided in species accounts. Twenty Hawk Cliff-banded Red-tailed Hawks were recovered in 1996 in other parts of Ontario and six U.S. states, while Red-tails banded at two other Ontario stations, in New York and in Ohio, were retrapped at Hawk Cliff. Thirteen Hawk Cliff-banded Sharp-shinned Hawks were recovered in 1996, ten in the U.S., and three in Ontario. Eleven Sharp-shinned Hawks banded elsewhere in Ontario, New York, and Michigan were retrapped at Hawk Cliff. Two Hawk Cliff-banded Cooper's Hawks were recovered in 1996 elsewhere in Ontario, New York, and Ohio, while five banded elsewhere in Ontario, Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania were retrapped at Hawk Cliff. Two Northern Goshawks banded at Hawk Cliff were found dead, one each in Indiana and Michigan.) MKM

Raptor banding at the Holiday Beach Conservation Area, 1996. T. W. Carpenter, A. L. Carpenter and P. Roberts. 1999. *Ont. Bird Banding* 29/30:9-11. Dept. Biol. Sci., Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green, OH 43403-0212 (Banding of 979 birds of 12 raptor species in 1996 brought the total since 1989 to 4971 birds of 15 species banded to date. Tables summarize totals of each species by year to date and 1996 totals by month [September-November] at two stations. 1996 highlights included unusually high [16] numbers of Sharp-shinned Hawks captured in November and the area's first Swainson's Hawk [a rare straggler to Ontario]. One of two Northern Goshawks had been banded farther east along the north shore of Lake Erie, at Hawk Cliff, the previous day.) MKM

Banding and migration monitoring report for 1997 in Selkirk Provincial Park. J. B. Miles. 1999. *Ont. Bird Banding* 29/30:12-14. Box 449, Jarvis, Ont. N0A 1J0 (During its second spring of operation [8 March-31 May], 1653 birds of 76 species were banded and 36 birds of eight species banded in 1996 were retrapped. Retraps are listed by species, but an indicated table of all species banded in both years is missing. Of four birds trapped that had already been banded elsewhere, at least two [one of each kinglet species] had been banded at Long Point, 45 km away, minimum 58 km if the bird travelled over land, a distance traversed by a Golden-crowned Kinglet in 3 hours!) MKM

Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station annual report: 1997. R. Hubert and F. Hubert. 1999. *Ont. Bird Banding* 29/30:15-24. 10 Paulson Court, St. Thomas, Ont. N5R 1M9 (During the fall of 1997, 1756.25 banding hours at six sites at Hawk Cliff along the north shore of Lake Erie resulted in the banding of 2687 raptors of ten species. Graphs chart the numbers of eight species banded annually since 1983, including age/sex categories of Northern Harrier and Cooper's Hawk in each of these years. Three of 11 Red-tailed Hawk recoveries were 20+ years old. One Northern Goshawk banded at Hawk Cliff was captured at Holiday Beach the next day. Other encounters of Hawk Cliff-banded birds were of all three accipiters, Red-tailed Hawk, Merlin, American Kestrel, and Peregrine Falcon elsewhere in Ontario, Quebec, and various eastern U.S. states south to Florida.) MKM

Diurnal movement of Golden-crowned Kinglets. J. Miles and P. Prior. 1999. *Ont. Bird Banding* 29/30:25-26. Box 449, Jarvis, Ont. N0A 1J0. (Further details of the same-day movement of a male Golden-crowned Kinglet between Long Point and Selkirk Provincial Park mentioned in the 1997 banding report for the park, abstracted above. The bird weighed 6.8 gm when weighed at Long Point in the morning, 6.7 gm at Selkirk Provincial Park later in the day, and its fat rating declined from "3" to "1." Of thousands of Golden-crowned Kinglets banded over 37 years at Long Point, only one other has been recovered—at Miami, Florida.) MKM

Banding in Ontario: 1996. W. D. McIlveen and E. A. Machell. 1999. *Ont. Bird Banding* 29/30:27-36. R.R. 1, Acton, Ont. L7J 2L7 (List by taxon of 53,355 birds of 205 "species" [including some hybrids and races] banded by each of 14 individual banders and ten banding groups/observatories.) MKM

Banding in Ontario: 1997. W. D. McIlveen and E. A. Machell. 1999. *Ont. Bird Banding* 29/30:37-46. R.R. 1, Acton, Ont. L7J 2L7 (List by taxon of 58,143 birds of 207 taxa of 11 individual banders and eight banding groups/observatories.) MKM

Commentary on the 1996 and 1997 banding report. E. A. Machell. 1999. *Ont. Bird Banding* 29/30:47-49. Box 2, Delhi, Ont. N4B 2W8 (Comments on achievements of individual banders and

banding groups each year as well as on birds rarely banded in Ontario. A table lists the 15 most frequently banded species in 1997 in comparison with totals for the same species in each year since 1988, as well as its ten-year total. Another table lists the 15 most frequently banded species over the same ten-year period. Annual fluctuations in numbers of Mallards banded are attributed to catch effort. An increase in Golden-crowned Kinglets banded since 1993 resulted from the introduction of size 0A bands. An increase in numbers of House Finches banded during the first half of the period resulted from a special project. Marked declines in numbers banded subsequently resulted from a decline in this species attributed to an outbreak of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*.) MKM

Post-breeding dispersal of Mallard and American Black Ducks banded at Mountsberg through 1997. W. D. McIlveen, M. L. Wernaart and A. D. Brewer. 1999. *Ont. Bird Banding* 29/30:50-60. R.R. 1, Acton, Ont. L7J 2L7 (Numbers of Mallards [8,573], American Black Ducks [2,499], and hybrids between them [93] banded at Mountsberg, Ontario, are tabulated for each year 1976-1997. Recoveries to date are also tabulated by year, and are also tabulated and mapped by province and state of recovery. Distribution of recoveries generally agrees with previously documented patterns, with most recoveries coming from Ontario/Quebec and the U.S. states directly south of those provinces as far west as the states south of the Great Lakes for American Black Duck and the prairie provinces and states for Mallard, one each of the latter also recovered in Arizona and Washington. Extralimital records were of one Mallard in Newfoundland and three black ducks in Saskatchewan. Black duck recoveries mapped in Arizona and California appear to be in error, as neither state is listed in the tables or mentioned in the text. Data are also presented on condition at recovery, how recovered, who reported the recoveries, dispersal distances and longevity. Most recoveries were within a year of banding, but a male black duck was at least 12 years old at recovery and a male Mallard 12.5 years old, with less certain records of 16 years for both.) MKM

Peregrine Falcons in London, Ontario. R. Chantler. 1999. *Ont. Bird Banding* 29/30:61. c/o W. D. McIlveen, R.R. 1, Acton, Ont. L7J 2L7 (Color bands showed that a young female Peregrine Falcon that participated in courtship activity without subsequently laying eggs in London, Ontario, in spring 1995 was hacked from Greece, New York, in January 1994; and a pair that nested successfully in 1996 consisted of a female hacked at Temagami, Ontario, in 1995 and a male hacked in Maple, Ontario, in 1992.) MKM

Prince Edward Point Bird Observatory: report for 1995, 1996 & 1997. E. A. Machell. 1999. *Ont. Bird Banding* 29/30:62-67. Box 2, Delhi, Ont. N4B 2W8 (Spring banding at a site along the north shore of Lake Ontario resulted in the banding of 1716 birds of 89 species and one hybrid in 1995, 2518 birds of 91 species and one hybrid in 1996, and 2937 birds of 91 species in 1997. Banding helped document several species extralimital to that part of the province, including a Lark Bunting, rare anywhere in Ontario. The ten most banded species of 1995 and 1996 are listed in the text. Those of 1997 are tabulated in comparison with their 1995 and 1996 totals. Other tables list the number of warblers and number of warbler species banded each year and the ten species most banded over the three-year period.) MKM

Travels of Peregrine Falcon #5735. G. Holroyd and J. Duxbury. 1999. *Blue Jay* 57:146-149. Can. Wildl. Serv., Environ. Canada, 4999-98 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T6B 2X3 (Details of travels from northeastern Alberta of a female fitted at her nest with a satellite transmitter. The bird was recorded in Manitoba, Minnesota, Illinois, Alabama, Florida, Cuba, Haiti, and Navassa [a tiny Caribbean island] before disappearing over the Caribbean Sea. Apparent effects of a hurricane on the route followed are noted, as are some flight speeds.) MKM

A probable case of polyterritorial polygyny in the Red-eyed Vireo, *Vireo olivaceus*. D. J. Mountjoy. 1997. *Can. Field-Nat.* 111:628-630. Nebraska Behav. Biol. Group, Dept. Psychol., Burnett Hall, Univ. Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0308 (A color-banded male responded territorially to song playbacks on two separate territories during the year he was banded, and was

observed in an area in the vicinity of one of these territories during the next two years. A color-banded female from one of the territories of the first year was observed with a different male the following year.) MKM

A case of helping behavior at a Brewer's Sparrow, *Spizella breweri*, nest. M. J. Gill and P. G. Krannitz. 1997. *Can. Field-Nat.* 111:650-652. Environ. Canada, Pacific & Northwest Wildl. Res. Cent., 5421 Robertson Rd., R. R. 1, Delta, B.C. V4K 3N2 (A color-banded male, color-banded female and an unmarked adult all attended the same nest regularly, although seldom seen all at the same time. Although direct evidence of parentage was not obtained, timing of the visits suggested that the parents were the banded male and unbanded bird.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Migrant from Finland. Anonymous. [date?]. *Tattler* [vol., p. ?], reprinted in *Australian Bird Study Assoc. Newsletter* 46:12, 1997. c/o S. Boddington, Box A313, Sydney South, 1235, Australia (Recoveries in Victoria, Australia, of Common Tern banded in Finland and of Little Tern banded in Japan.) MKM

Russian colour-banded/flagged waders seen in Australia. C. Minton. 1996. *Stilt* 29:54. 165 Dalgetty Rd., Beaumaris, Vic. 3193, Australia (Details of one Red Knot, two Great Knots and two Curlew Sandpipers color-marked in Russia and subsequently observed in Queensland, Tasmania, or Western Australia. A female Great Knot banded in Siberia in 1994 was seen in Western Australia in both 1994 and 1995, as well as back in Siberia in 1995.) MKM

Japanese leg-flagged waders seen in Australia. C. Minton. 1996. *Stilt* 29:55-56. 165 Dalgetty Rd., Beaumaris, Vic. 3193, Australia (Details of 17 sightings in Australia of five shorebird species.) MKM

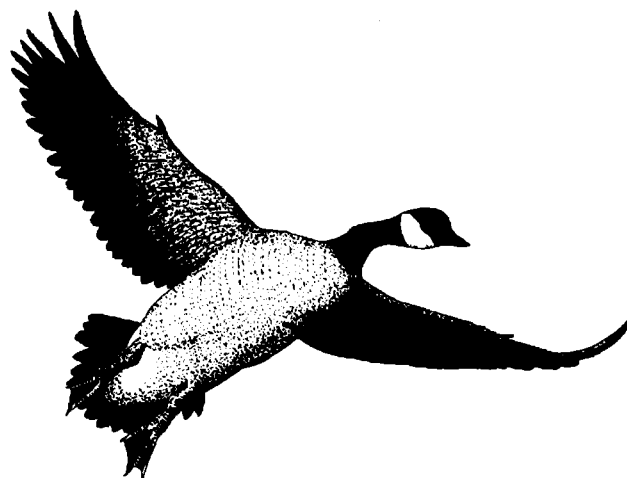
Movements, morphology, breeding, molt, diet and feeding of seabirds in the Azores. L. R. Monteiro, J. A. Ramos, R. W. Furness and A. J. Del Nevo. 1996. *Colonial Waterbirds* 19:82-97. Dept. Ocean. & Fish., Univ. of the Azores, 9900 Horta,

Portugal. (Bulwer's Petrels, Cory's, Manx [one bird] and Little shearwaters, Band-rumped Storm-Petrels and Common and Roseate terns were mist-netted or hand captured at mixed-species colonies during visits to the Azores during 1993-1995. Measurements of nape, culmen, nostrils, gonyes, tarsus, wing length, tail length, tail fork and/or body mass are summarized and comments given on stage of molt. A Manx Shearwater banded in the United Kingdom in 1960 was recovered in the Azores in 1974. An immature Common Tern banded in Massachusetts in 1956 was recovered in the Azores in 1964. Roseate Terns color-banded in the Azores have been observed with birds from other European colonies along the Ghanaian coast of Africa.) MKM

Note: As noted in *NABB* 24:78, 1999, Ken Gosbell of the Australian Wader Studies Group provided the copy of *Stilt* 29, 1996, from which two abstracts in this issue were prepared. Thanks also to William L. Homan and Eric C. Pelren for copies of their publications.

We welcome Valerie M. Freer to our roster of abstractors. She will be covering *Kingbird*.

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl



Canada Goose by George West