

Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

In memoriam [:] Wayne C. Harris, 1951-2002. C. S. Houston. 2003. *Blue Jay* 61:61-62. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8 (Brief biography of well-rounded Saskatchewan naturalist, who assisted Houston with colonial waterbird and raptor banding, then banded "thousands" of birds on his own permit, notably 1800 Loggerhead Shrikes [see also abstract of Houston *et al.* on shrikes, below].) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Estimating the total number of birds using a staging site. M. Frederiksen, A. D. Fox, J. Madsen and K. Colhoun. 2001. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 65:248-253. Natl. Environ. Res. Inst., Dept. Coastal Zone Ecol., Kalo, Grenavej 12, DK-8410 Rende, Denmark. (Typical estimates of bird use of migratory stop-over sites rely on counting "peak numbers" at one point in time. However, this method underestimates true numbers because of immigration and emigration. The authors used a modification of the mark-recapture method to estimate total numbers of birds using individual stop-over sites over the entire migration period.) SG

Modeling spatial variation in waterfowl band-recovery data. J. A. Royle and J. A. Dubovsky. 2001. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 65:726-737. Div. Migratory Bird Manage., U.S.F.W.S., 11510 American Holly Dr., Laurel, MD 20707 (The authors developed a new model for analysis of band recovery data that allows for analysis of geographical [spatial] variation in recovery rates, estimation of recovery rates in areas with few data and at arbitrary spatial resolution.) SG

Neckband retention for Lesser Snow Geese in the western Arctic. M. D. Samuel, D. R. Goldberg, A. E. Smith, V. V. Baranyuk and E. G. Cooch. 2001. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 65:797-807. U.S.G.S., Natl. Wildl. Health Center, 6006 Schroeder Rd., Madison, WI 53711 (Retention of neck bands varied among different populations, was lower in males than in females and decreased over time. Survival estimates of neck-banded geese consequently will

be biased unless corrections are made for the differential retention rates.) SG

Comparison of radiotransmitter attachment techniques using captive Mourning Doves. J. H. Schulz, A. J. Bermudez, J. L. Tomlinson, J. D. Firman and Z. He. 2001. *Wild. Soc. Bull.* 29:771-782. Missouri Dept. Conserv., Conserv. Res. Cent., 1110 South College Ave., Columbia, MO 65201 (The physiological and pathological effects of subcutaneous radio-transmitters were compared with those of traditional harness-attached and glued-on transmitters on captive Mourning Doves. No short-term physiological effects [body mass, body chemistry] were noticed among attachment methods when compared to control [no transmitter or surgery without implantation] doves. Although attachment with harnesses required the least amount of time, doves with harnesses showed noticeable thickening and yellowing of wing tissue; 11% of these showed some tissue necrosis. Implantation and gluing did not cause severe tissue damage. Implantation required less time than gluing [but more than harnesses] and did not result in the skin damage observed on doves with harnesses. The authors conclude that subcutaneous transmitters may be superior to other attachment methods because they are retained longer and require less attachment time than glued-on transmitters and do not increase risk of injury compared to traditional harness attachments.) SG

Attachment of radiotransmitters to one-day-old sage grouse chicks. N. A. Burkepile, J. W. Connelly, D. W. Stanley and K. P. Reese. 2002. *Wild. Soc. Bull.* 30:93-96. Dept. Fish & Wildl. Resources, Univ. Idaho, Box 441136, Moscow, ID 83844-1136 (The authors attached small [1-1.4 g.] transmitters to one-day-old sage grouse chicks using a variation of the "prong and suture" method, in which the transmitters are "sewn" on to the back of the bird. Near the end of each transmitter's life expectancy [10-35 days], the chick was captured and the transmitter replaced. At ten weeks of age, chicks were captured again and fitted with a larger [18 g.] transmitter attached with a necklace harness. Fewer than 10% of transmitters attached to 1-day-old chicks were lost; minimal bleeding and infection occurred.

Attachment of transmitters did not appear to affect the behavior of chicks or of the attending hens. Compared to subcutaneous implantation, suturing may be preferred on sage grouse chicks because loss rates are similar to those reported for implanted transmitters, a sterile environment and specialized skills are not required, and infection risk may be lower.) SG

Retention times of miniature radiotransmitters glued to Wild Turkey poults. B. L. Spears and nine others. 2002. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 30:861-867. Dept. Range, Wildl. & Fish. Manage., Box 42125, Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409-2125 (Small [1.8 g., 5% of body weight] radio-transmitters were attached to 122 Wild Turkey poults as soon after hatching as possible to determine chick survival during the period in which they are flightless [and therefore likely unable to escape ground predators]. Transmitters were attached with superglue to a shaved area on the chicks' backs. Mean retention time using this attachment method was approximately 20 days, longer than the chicks' flightless period. Transmitters did not appear to affect chicks' behavior or survival. The authors recommend using a glue-on attachment for pre-flight turkey poults because of ease of attachment and minimal apparent negative effects compared to subcutaneous implantation of harness attachment.) SG

Efficiency of nest traps and long-handled nets for capturing upland nesting ducks. E. R. Loos and F. C. Rohwer. 2002. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 30:1202-1207. Mus. Nat. Sci., Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803 (The authors compared the efficiency of long-handled nets [handle length = 2.1-3.0 m.] with walk-in nest traps in capturing nesting Blue-winged Teal, Gadwall and Lesser Scaup females. Overall capture rates did not differ by method. However, injuries in teal were more frequent when captured in nest traps than with long-handled nets. In addition, eggs were damaged more frequently at nests with nest traps than at nests where the female was captured with a long-handled net. Long-handled nets appear to be at least as effective and cause fewer disturbances than walk-in nest traps for capturing grassland-nesting ducks.) SG

Effects of subcutaneous transmitters on reproduction, incubation behavior, and annual return rates of female Wood Ducks. G. R. Hepp, T. H. Folk and K. M. Hartke. 2002. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 30:1208-1214. School of Forestry & Wildl. Sci., 108 M. White Smith Hall, Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL 36849-6418 (The authors evaluated effects of subcutaneously implanted radio-transmitters on nesting female Wood Ducks. Fifty of 52 hens receiving implants initiated nesting; adult and yearling hens with implants initiated nests at about the same time as unmarked females of similar ages. Body mass changes, incubation constancy, recess frequency, incubation period and annual return rates did not differ between hens with implants and those without. These results suggest that subcutaneously implanted radio-transmitters do not affect nesting Wood Duck hen reproduction or survival adversely.) SG

Brood reduction and the insurance-egg hypothesis in Double-crested Cormorants. J. D. Hunt and R. M. Evans. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:485-491. Dept. Zool., Univ. Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2 (Chicks too young to band were marked with colored carpet tape when newly hatched and domestic chick wing tags later in their first week.) MKM

A night-lighting technique for at-sea capture of Xantus' Murrelets. D. L. Whitworth, J. Y. Takekawa, H. R. Carter and W. R. McIver. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:525-531. U.S. Geol. Surv., Biol. Resources Div. Calif. Sci. Cent., San Francisco Bay Estuary Field Stn., Box 2012, Vallejo, CA 94592 (Three-person teams in inflatable boats in California's Channel Islands captured and banded 541 Xantus's Murrelets with spot lights and dip nets during April and May 1995-1997. An additional 19 murrelets were captured aboard the supportive research vessel after being attracted to its lights, and 34 of the 541 birds [6%] captured on the water were recaptured subsequently.) MKM

Does colour-banding affect the survival of adult honeyeaters? M. Brooker and P. De Rebeira. *Corella* 20:145-146. C.S.I.R.O. Div. Wildl. & Ecol., LMB 4, Midland, Western Australia 6056, Australia (New Holland and Brown honeyeaters were mist-netted and banded with either color and metal bands [experimental] or metal bands only [control]. Survival

as measured by the proportion of individuals recaptured after banding and the median, mean and distribution of the longest elapsed time between banding and latest recapture, did not seem to be affected by color bands.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASUREMENTS

Some statistics on Black-capped Chickadee. A. Salvadori, J. Burger and R. Frank. 2002. *Ont. Bird Banding* 34:61-67. 17 Colborn St., Guelph, ON (Data from 674 birds banded at three sites in the vicinity of Guelph, Ontario from 1996-2001 with 969 returns of 323 individuals plus some previous data suggest that birds of *Parus a. atricapillus* with wing lengths below 60 mm. can be considered females and those with wing lengths greater than 68 mm. can be considered males. Contrary to Pyle et al., skull pneumatization in the Guelph area is not complete until November. Influxes of unbanded birds suggest that migratory movements in the area are more regular than believed previously. Guelph-banded chickadees have been recovered at Fergus, Port Hope and Ottawa, all also in Ontario. Survival data suggest that few chickadees survive beyond five years, but one bird was at least 10 years 7 months old when most recently trapped.) MKM

European Black Terns (*Chlidonias niger*) in trouble: examples of dietary problems. A. J. Beintema. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:558-565. Inst. for Forestry & Nature Res., Box 23, 6700 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands. (In three-egg clutches at a Dutch colony, no statistical differences in the growth rate or survival of the first two chicks were detected, but third chicks grew less well and rarely survived beyond ten days. Growth patterns of the few surviving third chicks were similar to those of first and second chicks. No differences in growth rates among first, second and third chicks were detected at a Polish colony.) MKM

Albino Leach's Storm-Petrel, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, in Nova Scotia. J. R. Oxley. 1999. *Can. Field-Nat.* 113:287-288. Biol. Dept., Acadia Univ., Wolfville, NS B0P 1X0 (Complete albino chick at hatching remained complete albino in juvenile plumage; fledged successfully.) MKM

Morphometrics of the Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax*. M. Brooker. 1996. *Corella* 20:129-135. C.S.I.R.O. Div. Wildl. & Ecol., LMB 4, Midland, Western Australia 6059, Australia (Morphometrics [wing length, wing span, wing area, total length, tail, mass, mass adjusted to food in crop, bill length, bill width and cere length] from 223 wild eagles, 116 museum specimens and 30 dead birds from three different regions of Australia demonstrated reverse sexual dimorphism in this species, with no evidence of geographic variation. Tail length appears to increase with age in females, but not in males.) MKM

Body dimensions of Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Puffinus pacificus* fledglings at Heron Island, Great Barrier Reef, and the importance of timing to breeding. J. L. Carter, P. K. Dyer and G. J. E. Hill. 1996. *Corella* 20:141-143. Fac. Sci., Northern Territory Univ., Darwin, Northern Territory 0909, Australia (Data were taken on mass, wing length and tarsal length of 70 fledglings. Lengths of the longest primary and tarsus differed significantly between habitats.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Prince Edward Point Bird Observatory: 2001 report. E. A. Machell and D. Okines. 2002. *Ont. Bird Banding* 34:35-42. Box 2, Delhi, ON N0B 2W8 (Unsuitable weather during spring resulted in lower capture rates [2594 birds of 92 species] than those of the previous two springs, but a record high of 12 Eastern Phoebes and new seasonal highs of 14 other species. During the fall, 6573 birds of 103 species were banded on 86 days. Tables list annual 1995-2001 spring totals for each of the top ten species captured during that period, the total spring numbers of species and of individuals of warblers banded during the same period, and the top ten species and top ten warbler species banded during the fall migration of 2001. Recoveries included Northern Saw-whet Owls banded in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Prince Edward Point-banded saw-whets were recovered in Pennsylvania and Virginia.) MKM

Ontario cooperative banding project 2001 banding results. J. C. Davies and B. Pollard. 2002. *Ont. Bird Banding* 34:43-44. Ont. Ministry Nat. Resources, Peterborough, ON (During 2001, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources banded 6499

birds of 1 grebe, 17 waterfowl and 1 coot species and 1 duck hybrid cross. These are listed by totals for each taxon and numbers of each banded in each of ten districts. Provincial totals for each year from 1983 to 2001 are also listed for seven duck species, American Black Duck x Mallard hybrids, and total ducks banded.) MKM

Ontario airboat duck banding program -2001. D. A. Rosien. 2002. *Ont. Bird Banding* 34:45-60. address not given (The total of 2649 ducks banded on 24 nights at 22 sites was a new high in the sixth year of this project. Tables list numbers of each species banded at each site, while graphs show site totals for each of the six years for those sites covered in more than one year. Some tables referred to in the text are missing.) MKM

Researchers scramble to track virus's impact on wildlife. D. Malakoff. 2003. *Science* 299:1176. address not indicated. (Kevin McGowan of Cornell University has been studying 1000+ crows, many of which are banded, since 1988. Recent die-offs provided information on the spread of West Nile virus. Data on the demographics of spreading were obtained, but no clear pattern has yet emerged.) WDL

Ontario Gray Jays help on the World stage: part I. D. Strickland. 2002. *Ont. Birds* 20:130-138. R.R. 1, Oxtongue Lake Rd., Dwight, ON P0A 1H0 (Studies of color-banded birds showed that parent Gray Jays exclude all conspecifics, including offspring from previous nestings, from feeding young at nests, but that a considerable portion [up to 39%] of the food fed to fledged young is brought by non-parent birds, sometimes not related to the parents.) MKM

Reproduction of Eastern Wild Turkeys in Virginia and West Virginia. G. W. Norman, J. C. Pack, C. I. Taylor, D. E. Steffen and K. H. Pollock. 2001. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 65:1-9. Virginia Dept. Game & Inland Fish., Box 996, Verona, VA 24467 (Radio-telemetry was used to assess reproductive parameters of 599 Wild Turkeys in the Appalachian region. Nesting rates were lower compared to those of populations in other regions, suggesting that population size in the Appalachians is limited by productivity [and not by survival]. Productivity increased with hen age, indicating that older hens contribute more to population growth than juveniles. The authors

recommend caution in implementing fall either-sex hunting seasons; in areas with fall either-sex seasons, they recommend adjustment of timing and season length to reduce adult vulnerability and lessen impacts on reproduction and population growth.) SG

Spatial and temporal distribution of Atlantic population Canada Geese. R. A. Malecki, B. D. J. Batt and S. E. Shaeffer. 2001. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 65:245-247. U.S.G.S., B.R.D., N.Y. Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, Fernow Hall, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853 (Satellite radio transmitters were attached to 34 Canada Geese breeding in northern Quebec. Geese breeding near Hudson Bay and northern Lake Ungava migrated through western Quebec, southeastern Ontario, and central New York, and wintered in the Chesapeake-Delaware Bay region. Geese breeding along southern Lake Ungava migrated through central Quebec and wintered in the Lake Champlain-Hudson River region in western New England.) SG

An eastern Wild Turkey population dynamics model for Virginia and West Virginia. R. Apliz-Jara, E. N. Brooks, K. H. Pollock, D. E. Steffen, J. C. Pack and G. W. Norman. 2001. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 65:415-424. Dept. Statistics, North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC 27659 (The authors radio-tracked >1500 Wild Turkeys over five years to develop a population dynamics model that would allow managers to predict outcomes of various harvest strategies. The model showed that fall hunting had the strongest negative effect on population growth rate and that the proportion of males in the population was more sensitive to fall than spring hunting.) SG

Spotted Owl demography in the central Sierra Nevada. M. E. Seamans, R. J. Gutierrez, C. A. Moen and M. Z. Peery. 2001. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 65:425-431. Humboldt State Univ. Foundation, Box 1185, Arcata, CA 95521 (Mark-recapture data were used to estimate yearly survival and population growth rates for Spotted Owls in California. Based on estimated adult and sub-adult fecundity and female and juvenile survival rates, the population declined significantly. Juvenile survival rate appeared to contribute to the declining population rate; however, juvenile dispersal rates in this population are not well documented and may also contribute.) SG

Survival of female Wood Ducks during brood rearing in Alabama and Mississippi. J. B. Davis, R. M. Kaminski, B. D. Leopold and R. R. Cox, Jr. 2001. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 65:738-744. Dept. Wildl. & Fish., Box 9690, Mississippi State Univ., Mississippi State, MS 39762 (Radio-telemetry was used to estimate survival of female Wood Ducks during the brood-rearing period. High survival rates during this period indicate that other population factors may be more important in influencing fall recruitment.) SG

Condition indices of live-trapped American Black Ducks and Mallards. J. R. Robb, G. M. Tori and R. W. Kroll. 2001. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 65:755-764. Ohio Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, U.S.G.S., B.R.D., Dept. Zool., Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210 (Over 2,300 ducks were live-trapped and banded, aged, sexed, weighed and measured to compute a body condition index at a migratory staging site in Ohio, an area and season during which black ducks and Mallards compete intensively.) SG

Additional notes on Manitoba's long-lived Great Horned Owl (band number 568-17752). S. G. Sealy, J. C. Duncan and R. W. Nero. 2003. *Blue Jay* 61:27-30. Dept. Zool., Univ. Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2 (A Great Horned Owl banded in December 1964 was euthanized after being found badly injured in January 1992. Recent dissection confirmed that the bird was a female, as indicated by the bander on the basis of measurements. Although most Manitoba specimens appear to be of *Bubo virginianus subarcticus*, markings on this bird correspond best to those of *Bubo v. virginianus*. As the bird was banded as an adult in 1964, her age was estimated to be at least 28 years, 7 months, assuming that she hatched at least as early as the summer of 1963. However, the North American Bird Banding Lab lists its minimum age at 27 years, 7 months. Both estimates well exceed all other longevity records for this species in the wild although there is an unsubstantiated report of one living in captivity for 68 years.) MKM

Loggerhead Shrike banding on the prairies. C. S. Houston, K. D. De Smet and D. M. Collister. 2003. *Blue Jay* 61:40-41. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 5X2 (By 1954, at least 285 Loggerhead Shrikes had been banded in Saskatchewan.

Between 1955 and 2000, 8115 Loggerhead Shrikes were banded in the three prairie provinces, primarily by the late Wayne C. Harris and the two junior authors. A table lists recovery details for 19 birds, while return rates of both juveniles and adults among intensively studied birds, many color-banded, in Alberta and Manitoba are discussed.) MKM

Three waves of juncos in spring 2002. M. I. Houston. 2003. *Blue Jay* 61:57. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 5X2 (Banding of 79 juncos in a Saskatoon back yard, with 51 recaptures of 27 of them, helped document dates of their spring movement through the area in three waves. One bird was recaptured 14 times.) MKM

Establishment and growth of the Lesser Snow Goose, *Chen caerulescens caerulescens*, nesting colony on Akimiski Island, James Bay, Northwest Territories. K. F. Abraham, J. O. Leafloor and H. G. Lumsden. 1999. *Can. Field-Nat.* 113:245-250. Ont. Ministry Nat. Resources, 300 Water St., Peterborough, ON K9J 8M5 (Banding is listed as the "survey type" for three [1979, 1988, 1989] of the 39 years [1958-1997] that nesting has been monitored since this southernmost Snow Goose colony was established in 1958. The proportion of blue-morph birds in the colony and banding recovery data suggest that this colony is related to those at Cape Henrietta Maria, Ontario and on Baffin Island. Of 145 recoveries of birds leg-banded from 1974-1992, 50 were recovered in James Bay, 24 in Louisiana and the rest in ten U.S. states, Manitoba and Mexico. A neck-banded bird was sighted in Maryland.) MKM

The new Porcupine Forest flock of Trumpeter Swans, *Cygnus buccinator*, in Saskatchewan. R. Beaulieu. 1999. *Can. Field-Nat.* 113:269-272. Sask. Environ. & Resource Manage., Unit #1 -201 2nd St. W., Meadow Lake, SK S9X 1C7 (Several Trumpeter Swans leg and neck-banded in a newly established nesting area in eastern Saskatchewan have been observed wintering at La Creek National Wildlife Refuge, S D.) MKM

Breeding of Steller's Eiders, *Polysticta stelleri*, on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska. P. L. Flint and M. P. Herzog. 1999. *Can. Field-Nat.* 113:306-308. Alaska Biol. Cent., Biol. Resources Div., U.S.

Geol. Surv., 1011 East Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503 (The discovery of six nests from 1991 to 1998 confirmed that this species, not confirmed breeding since 1975, still breeds in low numbers there. One nesting hen, captured at successful nests in both 1997 and 1998 had been banded at Izembek Lagoon, AK.) MKM

Female Roseate Tern fledges a chick following the death of her mate during the incubation period. J. A. Spendelow and J. M. Zingo. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:552-555. U.S. Geol. Surv., Biol. Resources Div., Patuxent Wildl. Res. Cent., Laurel, MD 01003-4229 (After a color-banded pair of terns in a Connecticut colony had laid two eggs, the male was found starving with a broken wing about half-way through the incubation period, and was found dead two days later. The younger egg reached the hatching stage, but did not hatch. The older egg hatched and the widowed female succeeded in raising it to fledging, although at a lighter weight and slower growth rate than usual at this colony. The chick appeared healthy nine days after fledging.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

The UK shooting disturbance project. M. Owen 1993. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 68:35-46. The Wildl. & Wetlands Trust, Slimbridge, Gloucester GL2 7BT, UK (Radio transmitters on 11 Eurasian Wigeon on a refuge in England indicated that each bird spent both night and day within a prescribed area within the refuge and did not move into nearby hunting areas when feeding at night. Some of the radio-tagged birds remained within a small home range throughout an unspecified study period [at least 74 days], while at least one moved from one site after two weeks to another.) MKM

Disturbance and feeding shorebirds on the Exe estuary. J. D. Goss-Custard and N. Verboven. 1993. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 68:59-66. Inst. Terr. Ecol., Furzebrook Res. Stn., Wareham, Dorset BH20 5A5, UK (Individual markers on Eurasian Oystercatchers observed in the Bull Hill area of England confirmed that an increase there resulted at least partially from human disturbance in a nearby area.) MKM

Comparative nest site selection and breeding success in 2 sympatric ardeids, Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) and Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*) in the Axios Delta, Macedonia, Greece. S. Kazantzidis, V. Goutner, M. Pyrovetsi and A. Sinis. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:505-517. Dept. Zool., Aristotelian Univ. of Thessaloniki, GR-54006, Thessaloniki, Greece (Determination of fledging success was aided by marking brood mates with colored elastic bands before 15-25 days, then either unique combinations of colored leg bands or numbered colored wing tags.) MKM

First report on Masked Boobies nesting at Isla Lobos de Tierra, northern Peru. J. Jahnce and E. Goya. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:545-546. Apartado 18-0807, Lima, Peru (Of 14 boobies banded at ten nests on Isla Lobos de Tierra, Peru in May 1996, seven were recaptured that November, when nine of ten breeding pairs had eggs in their nests.) MKM

Recovery round-up. Hon. Editor [A. M. Cam]. 1996. *Corella* 20:147-148. 79 Honour Ave., Lawson, NSW 2783, Australia (Recovery details of 29 recoveries of 20 species banded and/or recovered in Australia. None were banded or recovered in North America, but longevity information for species which occur in North America is provided for Wedge-tailed Shearwater, Red-tailed Tropicbird, Masked Booby, Osprey, Bar-tailed Godwit and Red Knot.) MKM

CTC = Charles T. Collins
DMC = Douglas M. Collister
VMF = Valerie M. Freer
SG = Steven Gabrey
WDL = W. D. Loughman
MKM = Martin K. McNicholl
DP = Doug Powless
KCP = Kenneth C. Parkes
RAR = Ronald A. Ryder
CIS = Catherine I. Sandell
SMS = Sharon M. Skelly
GAS = Gregory A. Smith
RCT = Robert C. Tweit

Note: Thanks to Kay Loughman for recruiting her husband, W. D. (Bill) Loughman to abstract *Science*. Current serial assignments and the most recent volume from which an abstract has been published

are as follows. Abstracts within a year of publication would be appreciated if at all possible. Note that papers and notes of interest to banders are infrequent in some of the serials listed. Thus, dates listed are not necessarily of the most recent volumes searched.

Afring News 30, 2001 -Literature Editor as part of exchange [replaced *Safring News*]
Alberta Naturalist 32, 2002 -MKM
American Birds 47, 1993 -MKM [replaced by *North American Birds*]
Arctic Birds 3, 2001 -MKM
Atlantic Seabirds 1, 1999 (replaced *Seabird*) -MKM
Auk 113, 1996 -GAS
Australian Bird Study Association Newsletter 47, 1997 -Literature Editor as part of exchange.
Beaverhills Bird Observatory Annual Report 1999 -MKM
Bird Conservation 2, 1985 -MKM
Bird Populations 5, 2000 -MKM
Birding 27, 1995 -SMS
Birds of Prey Bulletin 4, 1991 -MKM
Blue Jay 61, 2003 -MKM
Blue Jay News 93, 1992 -MKM
Bluebird 21, 1999 [replaced *Sialia*] -MKM
British Columbia Birding 11, 2001 -MKM
British Columbia Birds 5, 1995 -MKM
British Columbia Naturalist 35, 1997 -MKM
Bulletin of the British Ornithological Club 112, 1992 -KCP
Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Science 83, 1984 -CTC
Bulletin of the World Working Group on Birds of Prey 2, 1985 -MKM
Canadian Field-Naturalist 113, 1999 -MKM
Canadian Journal of Zoology 62, 1984 -RAR
Canadian Wildlife Service Occasional Papers 104, 2001 -MKM
Canadian Wildlife Service Progress Notes 193, 1991 -MKM
Cardinal (London, Ontario) 181, 2000 -MKM
Colonial Waterbirds 20, 1997 (replaced by *Waterbirds*) -MKM
Condor 104, 2002 (by Robert C. Tweit) -2003 assigned to SG
Corella 20, 1996 -Literature Editor as part of exchange.
Discovery (Vancouver Natural History Society) 26, 1997 -MKM

Ecology 75, 1994 -DMC
Edmonton Naturalist 26, 1998 -MKM
Ellis Bird Farm Newsletter 14, 2000 -MKM
El Pitirre 13, 2000 -MKM
Hawk Migration Studies 19, 1994 -MKM
Journal of Field Ornithology 73, 2002 -RCT
Journal of Raptor Research 29, 1995 -MKM
Journal of Wildlife Management 65, 2001 -SG
Kingbird -VMF
Living Bird Quarterly 11, 1992 -CIS
Manitoba Naturalists Society Bulletin 24, 1998 -MKM
Michigan Birds and Natural History not yet abstracted -DP
Nature Canada 12, 1983 -MKM
Newsletter of the World Working Group on Birds of Prey & Owls 21/22, 1995 -MKM
North American Birds -MKM
North Dakota Natural Science Society Newsletter 10, 1993 -MKM
Northwestern Naturalist 79, 1998 -MKM
Ontario Bird Banding 34, 2002 -MKM
Ontario Bird Banding Association Newsletter 43, 1998 -MKM
Ontario Birds 20, 2002 -MKM
Pica 17, 1997 -MKM
Picoides 6, 1993 -MKM
Prairie Nat. 27, 1995 -MKM
Ringing & Migration 17, 1996 -RCT
Safring News 26, 1997 -Literature Editor as part of exchange [replaced by *Afring News*].
Science 299, 2003 -WDL
Seabird 20, 1998 [replaced by *Atlantic Seabirds*] -MKM
Seabird Group Newsletter 79, 1998 -MKM
Seasons 20, 1980 -MKM
Sialia 17, 1995 [replaced by *Bluebird*] -MKM
Toronto Ornithological Club Newsletter 69, 1996 -MKM
Trail & Landscape 25, 1990 -MKM
Wader Study Group Bulletin 81, 1996 -MKM
Wandering Tattler 21, 1998 -MKM
Waterbirds 22, 1999 (replaced *Colonial Waterbirds*) -MKM
Western Birds 32, 2001 -RCT
Wildlife Monographs 125, 1994 -DMC
Wildlife Society Bulletin 30, 2002 -SG
Willet 12, 1999 -MKM
Wilson Bulletin 106, 1994 -DMC