the results were obvious. For another 18 months, which is a year and a half longer than most chickadees live, 56827 thrived. Twice when recaptured it weighed 14 g, the highest of any chickadee captured. Losing a leg had not hindered or even slowed down its ability to live.

We have seen no sign of our one-legged friend since March 1984. As with the lost leg, we can only speculate about the fate of 56827. This bird could have as easily died of old age or sickness as a Sharp-shinned Hawk or a cat. The loss is not to be mourned. The brothers and sisters of 56827 remind us of this every day. And just last weekend, a chickadee with a withered right leg was captured and banded that weighed in at 13.5 g. Maybe we have found a new friend to watch!

Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

In memory -Elson Olorenshaw. G. Holroyd. 2002. *Alta. Nat.* 22:130-131. Can. Wildl. Serv., Room 200, 4999-98 Ave., Edmonton, AB T6B 2X3 (Brief biography of one of most active members of the Beaverhill Bird Observatory, who also banded numerous Tree Swallows and Mountain Bluebirds in over 400 nearby nest boxes.) MKM

Rural banders in the Yorkton area. C. S. Houston. 2003. *Blue Jay* 61:94-95. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8 (Briefly summarizes banding efforts of Judge J. A. M. Patrick and Lindsay Wotherspoon, chronicled in more detail in previous publications, and banding by Fred Bard, J. A. Biggs, and R. Lorne Scott, banders whose main efforts were in other parts of Saskatchewan. More details are provided on 1929 banding near Tadmore, SK, and 1931-1932 banding at Morden, MB, by Robert Maurice Blakely and on 1933-1939 banding near Stenen, SK, by Emma Wickencamp.) MKM

Little piece of ringing history. P. A. Whittington. *Safring News* 27:43. Avian Demography Unit, Dept. Stat. Sci., Univ. of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa (An adult and four chick Leach's Storm-Petrels banded on a South African island helped document the first known Southern Hemisphere nesting of this species.) MKM

Obituary [:] George Underhill. L. Underhill. 1997. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 82:6. Avian Demography Unit, Univ. of Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa 7701, South Africa (Brief biography of prominent South African bander.) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Effects of backpack radio tags on female Northern Pintails wintering in California. J. P Fleskes. 2003. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 31:212-219. U.S.G.S., West. Ecol. Res. Center, 6924 Tremont Rd., Dixon, CA 95620 (Compares behavior and survival of HY and AHY female Northern Pintails fitted with two types of radio tag attachments [spear-suture and harness] with those of unmarked females. No differences were detected among the three groups of hens except that body mass at harvest was lowest for birds fitted with harnesses. Both types of attachment are considered suitable for studying winter ecology of pintails; however, spear-suture attachment may not be adequate for studies of more than one month because of low retention rates.) SG

The use of a power snare to capture breeding Golden Eagles. M. J. McGrady and J. R. Grant. 1996. *J. Raptor Res.* 30:28-31. Roy. Soc. for the Protection of Birds, Scottish Headquarters, 17 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh EH7 5BN, U.K. (Eight of ten attempts to capture adult eagles on nests were successful with no apparent difference in nest success compared with nests at which no attempts were made to capture adults. All captured adults returned to the same territories in the year following capture, but all shifted nest sites.) MKM

A mechanical owl as a trapping lure for owls. E. A. Jacobs. 1996. *J. Raptor Res.* 30:31-32. Linwood Springs Res. Cent., 1601 Brown Deer Lane, Stevens Point, WI 54481 (A model owl with a mechanical movement system succeeded in eliciting a stoop from 75 of 95 nesting hawks on which it was tested between 1989 and 1995 and

caught 54% of Red-shouldered Hawks, 60% of Cooper's Hawks and 77% of Sharp-shinned Hawks on which it was tested in Wisconsin.) MKM

Getting the balance right - when last did you calibrate your scales? N. Klages. 1998. *Safring News* 27:13-14. Port Elizabeth Mus., Box 13147, Humewood, South Africa 6013 (Stresses importance of regular calibration and cleaning of Pesola and other scales to ensure accurate mass determination.) MKM

Some notes on using walk-in traps. W. Meissner. 1998. *Safring News* 27:18-20. Dept. of Vert. Ecol. & Zool., Univ. of Gdansk, Al. Legionow 9, 80-441, Gdansk, Poland (Based on banding over 30,000 shorebirds in Poland, comments on trap design, trap material, trap dimensions, type of entrance, setting of traps, use of fencing connecting traps, preferred time of day for trapping, effects of tide or other water level changes, and importance of keeping traps clean. Most comments apply to shorebirds generally, but some pertain primarily to specific target species.) MKM

The ethics of raptor banding. A. Maritz. 1998. *Safring News* 27:37-39. Kalahari Raptor Project, Damhoek, Box 113, Olifantshoek 8450, South Africa (Tips on methods of maximizing safety of raptors through care in trap construction, handling of trapped birds, releasing banded birds, timing of banding, use of sensitive data, and deciding not to band certain species or under certain conditions. Some points are specific to southern Africa, but most would apply to raptors anywhere, and some to any birds anywhere.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASUREMENTS

Breeding biology of the Parakeet Auklet compared to other crevice-nesting species at Buldir Island, Alaska. J. M. Hipfner and G. V. Byrd. 1993. *Colonial Waterbirds* 16:128-138. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., PSC 486, Box 5251, Adak, AK FPO AP 96506-5251 (Including data on mass and wing chord of Parakeet Auklet chicks at hatching, peak of chick growth and fledging and of adults, as well as growth rates in mass and wing chord.) MKM

Breeding, growth, development, and management of the Madagascar Fish-Eagle (*Halliaeetus vociferoides*). R. T. Watson, S. Thomsett, D O'Daniel, and R. Lewis. 1996. *J. Raptor Res.* 30:21-27. The Peregrine Fund, 5666 West Flying Hawk Lane, Boise, ID 83709 (In an attempt to increase production of young in two-egg nests by removing and captive-rearing one chick temporarily until after the period when siblicide is most likely, both chicks fledged successfully at two of three experimental nests. Data are presented on feather development [including transition from down on various body parts], growth in tarsal length, changes in claw color, drop-off time of egg-teeth, growth in weight, and behavioral development of young.) MKM

Estimating age classes in King Vultures (*Sarcoramphus papa*) using plumage coloration. J. C. Eitniear. 1996. *J. Raptor Res.* 30:35-38. Cent for the Study of Tropical Birds, Inc., 218 Conway Dr., San Antonio, TX 78209-1716 (Photographs of known-age, captive birds were used to classify vultures into five age classes.) MKM

Ageing techniques and age structure of a mid-winter roost of Antarctic Tern. A. J. Tree and N T. W. Klages. 1998. *Safring News* 27:15-17. Box 211, Bathurst, South Africa 6166 (Data on bill color, crown cap, cheek stripe, underparts, and primary molt collected on 67 birds at a roost in South Africa were sorted into five age categories (first, second, second/third, and third year, and adult), with the majority [38] best fitting the third year criteria.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Carmen Valley watershed restoration. M. Hunt. 1999. *Bird Conservation* 11:10-11. no address given (Six years of banding by Jim Steele in a meadow in this California valley provided evidence of declines in Orange-crowned Warblers and Fox Sparrows, and probable lack of breeding by Willow Flycatchers.) MKM

BRD conservation the USGS way. J. Ruth. 1999. *Bird Conservation* 11:13. U.S.G.S. Midcontinent Ecol. Sci. Center, 4512 McMurray Ave., Fort Collins, CO 80525 (Mist-netting and banding are being used in grassland habitat in Arizona to help identify resident sparrows.) MKM

Annual survival and recruitment in a Ruby-throated Hummingbird population, excluding the effect of transient individuals. B. Hilton, Jr. and M. W. Weller. 2003. *Condor* 105:54-62. Hilton Pond Center for Piedmont Nat. Hist., 1432 De Vinney Rd., York, SC 29745 (Eighteen years of mark-recapture data were analyzed to calculate survival, recruitment and population growth rates. Survival rate of males was less than that of females. Female recruitment rate was about 60% and the female population remained stable over the 18 years.) SG

Prior breeding success affects return rates of territorial Ovenbirds. P. A. Porneluzi. 2003. *Condor* 105:73-79. Div. Biol. Sci., 105 Tucker Hall, Univ. Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211 (Breeding male Ovenbirds were color-banded in Missouri and reproductive success was recorded in year of capture and in subsequent years. Males that bred successfully or were unpaired during one year returned in subsequent years to the same breeding sites at greater rates than did males that were paired but unsuccessful. The low return rate of the latter group of males was attributed to differences in dispersal behavior rather than in survival.) SG

Red-necked Grebes become semicolonial when prime nesting substrate is available. G. L. Nuechterlein, D. Bruiton, J. L. Sachs, and C. R. Hughes. 2003. *Condor* 105:80-94. Dept. Biol. Sci., North Dakota State Univ., Fargo, ND 58105 (Red-necked Grebes nesting on a Minnesota lake nest either on floating mats of cattails or along the shoreline. In general, those nesting on floating mats nested earlier and had larger clutches and broods than those on shore, presumably because of protection from wind and wave action. Individual marked grebes typically returned to the same area and habitat in subsequent years.) SG

Survival of female Lesser Scaup: effects of body size, age, and reproductive effort. J. J. Rotella, R. G. Clark, and A. D. Afton. 2003. *Condor* 105:336-347. Ecol. Dept., Montana State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717 (Mark-recapture methods were used to estimate survival of female Lesser Scaup in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Larger-bodied females generally attain greater reproductive success; however, maximum body size is likely constrained by effects of natural selection acting during other phases of the life cycle. In this study, larger-bodied females had lower survival rates than smaller females, suggesting that fitness benefits associated with large bodies are counteracted by natural selection favoring smaller females through greater survival rates.) SG

Potential gas development impacts on Sage Grouse nest initiation and movement. A. G. Lyon and S. H. Anderson. 2003. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 31:486-491. Wyoming Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, Univ. Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071 (Reports on movements of radio-tagged female Sage Grouse in disturbed [by vehicular traffic associated with natural gas development] and undisturbed grasslands in Wyoming. Disturbance reduced nest initiation and increased distance traveled; however, nest success in both types of grassland was 50%.) SG

Effects of prickly pear control on survival and nest success of Northern Bobwhite in Texas. F. Hernandez, S. E. Henke, N. J. Silvy, and D. Rollins. 2003. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 31:521-527. Caesar Kleberg Wildl. Res. Inst., Texas A. & M. Univ.-Kingsville, Kingsville, TX 78363 (Compares survival and nest success of radio-tagged bobwhites in pastures in which prickly pear is removed using prescribed fire and herbicides with those attributes on areas without prickly pear management. Nest success and breeding season survival were similar between the two types of pasture.) SG

Nesting and food habits of the Flammulated Owl (*Otus flammeolus*) in southcentral Idaho. L. R. Powers, A. Dale, P. A. Gaede, C. Rodes, L. Nelson, J. J. Dean, and J. D. May. 1996. *J. Raptor Res.* 30:15-20. Dept. Biol., Northwest Nazarene College, Nampa, ID 83686 (Adult owls were captured in hand nets or mist-nets placed in front of occupied nest cavities. A banded female nested in the same cavity two years in a row and in another cavity in the same territory the following year. Her mate occupied the same territory in at least two of those years. Another male nested in a snag 60 m from the snag in which he nested two years earlier and another was caught in a mist net 50 m from the nest site four years after being banded.) MKM

Alberta seasonal bird report August-September 1997. P. Sherrington. 1997. *Pica* 17(4):31-36. R.R. 2, Cochrane, AB T0L 0W0 (Includes banding totals at Irricana Bird Sanctuary, Calgary, for 13 species during August and September 1995, 1996, and 1997). MKM

Effects of cold weather and storms on the spring 2002 bird migration. T. Dolman and L. Bennett. 2003. *Alta. Nat.* 33:24-26. 37 Carleton Rd. W., Lethbridge, AB T1K 3X4 (During a late May snow storm, total numbers of birds caught in mist-nets at Last Mountain Lake, Saskatachewan, were down, but more species were captured than ever before. Snow closed the Inglewood Bird Sanctuary, Calgary mist-nets on 22-23 May, but the highest catch rate of the season was on the 24th. After a four-day heavy rain storm in June, captures per 100 net-hours at Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, dropped from 65 to 41.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

The Black-footed Albatross population biology workshop: a step to understanding the impacts of longline fishing on seabird populations. K. L. Cousins. 2001. pp. 95-114 *in* E. F. Melvin and J. K. Parrish (Eds.). Seabird bycatch [:] trends, roadblocks, and solutions. Univ. Alaska Sea Grant AK-SG-01-01, Fairbanks, AK. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv., Honolulu, HI (Sixty years of banding data, including some satellite tagging results, from the Hawaiian Islands and other Pacific islands indicated that Black-footed Albatross are caught on longlines about as often as Laysan Albatross, but proportionally more. An analysis by J. P. Ludwig of 255 known-aged at-sea records indicated that younger Black-footed Albatross are more vulnerable to being caught on longlines than older birds). MKM

Winter bird communities in four habitats along an elevational gradient on Hispaniola. S. C. Latta, C. C. Rimmer, and K. P. MacFarland. 2003. *Condor* 105:179-197. Div. Biol. Sci., 105 Tucker Hall, Univ. Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211 (Mist-net and point-count data were used to describe bird communities in desert thorn scrub, dry forest, pine forest, and montane broadleaf forest. The paper documents bird abundance and distribution on Hispaniola and emphasizes the importance of montane broadleaf and pine forests as winter habitat to many Neotropical migrant species.) SG

Survival of captive-reared Hispaniolan Parrots released in Parque del Este, Dominican Republic. J. A. Collazo, T. H. White, Jr., F. J. Vilella, and S. A. Guerrero. 2003. *Condor* 105:198-207. North Carolina Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, Biol. Resour. Div., U.S.G.S., North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC (Captive-raised parrots fitted with radio trasmitters were released in 1997 and 1998. Survival of 1998 releases was about twice that of 1997 releases, possibly because of changes in pre-release protocols: increased exercise and reduced blood sampling. Effects on survival of a hurricane that occurred 3-12 months post-release are also discussed.) SG

Migration routes of Steppe Eagles between Asia and Africa: a study by means of satellite telemetry. B.-U. Meyburg, P. Paillat, and C. Meyburg. 2003. *Condor* 105:219-227. World Working Group on Birds of Prey, Wangenheimstr, 32, D-14193 Berlin, Germany (Satellite telemetry was used to identify the migratory route of Steppe Eagles between breeding grounds in the Middle East and wintering grounds in Africa. Seven of 14 eagles captured in Saudi Arabia during fall migration wintered on the Arabian Peninsula. One eagle wintered in southern Africa while six migrated to northeastern Africa. During spring migration, eagles that wintered in Africa flew through Egypt and Isreal, completing a loop around the Red Sea.) SG

Possible brood parasite of the Brown Firefinch from Jedibe, Botswana. R. Loon. 1998. *Safring News* 27:3-5. School of Environ. & Develop., Univ. of Natal, Private Bag X01, Scottsville, Pietermaritzburg 3209, South Africa (The capture in a mist net of a female probable Violet Widowbird in Botswana at a time that numerous breeding Brown Firefinches were also caught and banded provided tentative, inconclusive evidence of a parasite/host relationship between these two species.) MKM

Terns on the Namibian coast in early 1998. A. J. Tree. *Safring News* 27:7-11. Box 211, Bathurst, South Africa 6166 (A 1984 Estonia-banded

Sandwich Tern recaptured during shorebird-banding exercises was only the third recovery along the Namibian coast. Observations of tern flocks indicated that about 15% of Swift Terns, 15-20% of Sandwich Terns, and about 3% of Common Terns were banded birds. Five color-banded Swift Terns observed had all been banded in southern Africa, whereas at least 24 of 30 color-banded Sandwich Terns observed had been banded as chicks in The Netherlands. That 17 of these were banded in 1995, five in 1996 and two in 1997 is consistent with previous indications that this species tends to winter progressively farther south as they age.) MKM

Report on selected recoveries received at Safring: July 1997 - June 1998. H. D. Oschadleus. 1998. *Safring News* 27:26-31. SAFRING, Univ. of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700, South Africa (Details of 61 recoveries of birds banded in southern Africa or banded elsewhere and recovered in southern Africa. Recoveries of birds that occur regularly in North America include a Wandering Albatross banded on Gough Is., Atlantic Ocean, and recovered 11,483 km away in Australia, and southern African recoveries of Black-browed Albatross banded in Antarctica, European Storm-Petrel banded in Scotland, Ruddy Turnstone banded in Poland, Red Knot banded in England, Parasitic Jaeger banded in Scotland, Common Terns banded in Estonia, Germany and Poland, Arctic Terns banded in Finland, Scotland and Sweden, Sandwich Terns banded in Estonia and Germany, and Barn Swallows banded in England, Finland and Scotland.) MKM

Survival and movement of a Lesser Doublecollared Sunbird released after a year-long laboratory experiment. G. N. Lotz and L. G. Underhill. 1998. *Safring News* 27:32. Dept. of Zool., Univ. of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa (One of 13 sunbirds banded and released after nine months in captivity was recovered 25 km from the release site three months after release, showing that at least some birds can survive again in the wild after periods of captivity.) MKM

Seasonal migration and site fidelity in Cape Buntings *Emberiza capensis*. J. Johnson. 1998. *Safring News* 27:33-34. Box 57694, Park Dr., Melkbosstrand 7441, South Africa (Three years of regular mist-netting at a nature reserve near Cape Town have documented timing of seasonal movements, while recaptures have demonstrated strong site fidelity from year to year.) MKM

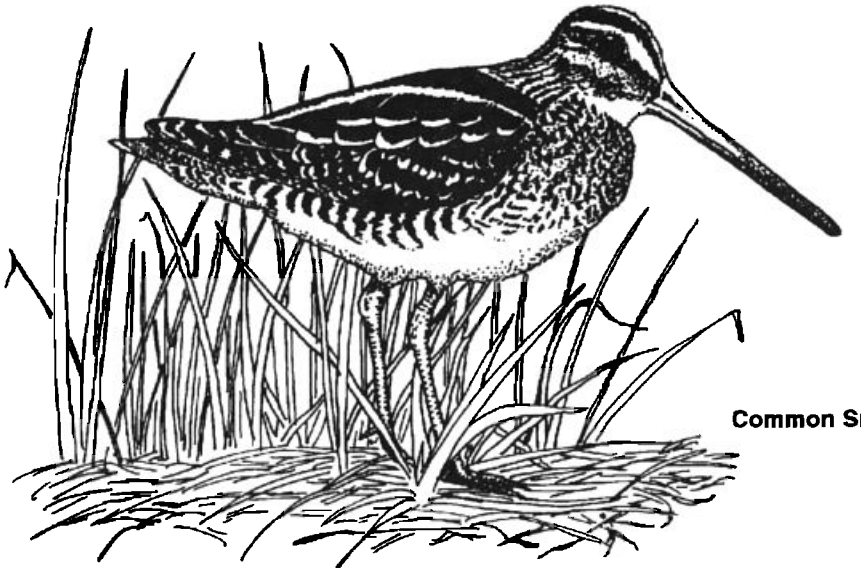
First recovery of the nominate race Peregrine Falcon *Falco p. peregrinus* from Sweden to tropical Africa. R. Staav. 1998. *Safring News* 27:47-48. Bird Ringing Centre, Swedish Mus. of Nat. Hist., Box 50 007, SE- 104 05, Stockholm, Sweden (Banded in Swedish Lapland in July 1991, found dead 6,467 km away in Senegal in March 1995.) MKM

SG = Steven Gabrey
MKM = Martin K. McNicholl

A list of current abstractors and the serials abstracted by them was published in *NABB* 28:88, 2003. The following lists serials for which we previously had an abstractor, from which the Literature Editor has received a single issue or from which authors or others have supplied specific reprints for abstracting in recent years, but for which we have no regular abstractor. Volunteer abstractors for these and for serials not on either list are welcome.

Acta Naturalia Islandica
Acta Ornithologica
Alabama Birdlife
American Midland Naturalist
Animal Behavior
Ardea, Ardeola
Atlantic Naturalist
Australian Wildlife Research
Avicultural Magazine
Behavioral Ecology & Sociobiology
Biological Conservation
Biology of Behavior
Bird Observer (Massachusetts)
Bird Study
Bird Watcher's Digest
Blue Bill
Bokmakekiere
British Birds
Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History
Bulletin of the Japanese Bird Banding Association

Bulletin of the Oklahoma Ornithological Society
California Fish & Game
Caribbean Journal of Science
Chat
Connecticut Warbler
Dansk Ornithol. Foren. Tidsskr.
Die Vogelwarte
Dutch Birding
Ecological Monographs
Evolution
Eyas
Great Basin Naturalist
Harrier
Heron Conservation Newsletter
Honeyguide
Hummingbird Hotline
Ibis
Illinois Natural History Survey Biology Notes
Iowa Bird Life
Irish Birds
Journal fÜr Ornithologie
Journal of Avian Biology
Journal of Great Lakes Research
Journal of the Iowa Academy of Science
Journal of Theoretical Biology
Kansas Ornithological Society Bulletin
Lintumies
Loon
Malayan Nature Journal
Meadowlark
Migrant
Mississippi Kite
National Wildlife
Nigerian Field
Northwind
Notatki Ornithologiczne
Notomis
Oecologia
Oikos
Oriole
Ornis Fennica
Ornithol. Beob.
Ostrich
Passenger Pigeon
Peregrine Fund Newsletter
Polar Biology
Proc. Bird Control Seminar
Proc. Annual Conference Southeast Assoc. Game Fish Comm.
Raven
Ring
Song Sparrow
South Dakota Bird Notes
Southwestern Naturalist
Sterna
Stilt
Terre & La Vie
U.S. Dept. Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildl. Res. Report
U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv. Resource Publication
U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv. Special Sci. Report-Wildlife
Utah Birds
Vulture News
Wildfowl
Zoologicheskii Zhurnal



Common Snipe by George West