birds, you should wash or sterilize your hands, clothing, etc. thoroughly before handling uninfected birds. Because the virus is potentially transmitted to other wild birds via your hands, avoid handling uninfected birds and do not re-use carry bags after handling an individual that you suspect has been infected.

For more information or to submit data, contact Dr. Steven W. Gabrey, Biology Department, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, LA 71457; 318-357-5375; steveng@nsula.edu.

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Steven W. Gabrey
Biology Dept., Northwestern State University
Natchitoches, LA 71457

John Gregoire
Kestrel Haven Avian Migration Observatory
5373 Fitzgerald Rd., Burdett, NY 14818-9626

Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY, BIOGRAPHIES AND INDICES

SAFRING ringing totals over 50 years. H. D. Oschadleus and L. G. Underhill. 1999. *Safring News* 28:11-13. SAFRING, Avian Demogr. Unit, Dept. Stat. Sci., Univ. Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7701, South Africa (Brief summary of first 50 years of banding in southern Africa, where 1.8 million birds had been banded by July 1999. A table lists 1950-1974 and total totals of the top 20 most-banded birds, headed by 210,236 Barn Swallows. Total recoveries by July 1999 was 15,477 birds – one bird in 115 banded. Trends over the 50 years are discussed briefly, such as an early focus on water birds and the effect on totals of the later introduction of mist nets and penguin flipper bands. A graph illustrates annual totals for three species of weavers.) MKM

20th century SAFRING –a personal perspective. T. B. Oakley. 1999. *Safring News* 28:49-51. Box 124, Barrydale, 6750, South Africa (Brief banding autobiography and brief history of organized banding in southern Africa by retired 1981-1997 coordinator.) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Consequences of neckband and legband loss from Giant Canada Geese. J. M. Coluccy, R. Drobney, R. M. Pace III and D. A. Graber. 2002. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 66:353-360. Dept. Fish & Wildl. Sci., 302 Anheuser-Busch Nat. Resources Bldg., Univ. Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211 (Capture, harvest and observation data from Giant Canada Geese were used to estimate neck-band and leg-band retention rates. Estimated neck-band loss at six years post-capture was 34% for males and 16% for females; estimated leg-band loss at six years post-capture was 15% for males and 8% for females. Loss of marks could have appreciable effects in mark-recapture analyses and should be accounted for). SG

New ring developments. L. G. Underhill and H. D. Oschadleus. 1999. *Safring News* 28:21-22. SAFRING, Avian Demogr. Unit, Dept. Stat. Sci., Univ. Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7701, South Africa. (Descriptions of new designs of engraved color bands, penguin flipper bands and a new stork band design being tested for safety.) MKM

Adapting normal pliers for bird ringing and ring removal. P. van der Walt and H. Bouwman. 1999. *Safring News* 28:23-24. Box 1056, Montana 0151, South Africa (Illustrated descriptions of methods of adapting waterpump pliers for applying large bands and for adapting circlip pliers for removing overlapped bands without damaging the bird's leg.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Redheaded Weaver weights from ringing records. H. D. Oschadleus. 1999. *Safring News* 28:17-20. SAFRING, Avian Demograph. Unit, Dept. Stat. Sci., Univ. Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7701, South Africa (Although mass data for *Anaplectes rubriceps* are lacking in African handbooks, the author found mass data from 82 birds in Safring banding schedules and several published in *Wagtail*, a Zimbabwe natural history newsletter. These data indicate that males are significantly heavier than females, though with slight overlap in summer.) MKM

Hints on ageing and sexing techniques for some reed-bed warblers. A. J. Tree. 1999. *Safring News* 28: 25-26. Box 211, Bathurst, 6166, South Africa (Summarizes eye color differences, if any, between ages in four species of *Acrocephalus* and one of *Bradypterus*, as well as tongue spots in the four *Acrocephalus,* measurements in two species, upperparts coloration in one and buccal color in one.) MKM

Ageing and sexing the Blacksmith Plover in the hand. A. J. Tree. 1999. *Safring News* 28:27-28. Box 211, Bathurst, 6166, South Africa (Although Blacksmith Plovers are monomorphic in plumage, spur length can be used to differentiate between sexes. Spur length, color and sharpness can also be used to differentiate between ages up to two years.) MKM

Sexing of the Cape White-eye *Zosterops pallidus*. K. Raijmakers. 1999. *Safring News* 28:29-30. Box 5067, Vanderbijl Park,1900, South Africa (Shape of cloacal protuberance during the breeding season can be used to differentiate between sexes in this otherwise monomorphic species.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Fecal corticosterone levels in California Spotted Owls exposed to low-intensity chainsaw sound. D. J. Tempel and R. J. Gutierrez. 2003. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 31:698-702. Dept. Fish., Wildl. & Conserv. Biol., Univ. Minnesota, 200 Hodson, 1980 Folwell Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108 (Compares behavioral responses of ten banded male Spotted Owls to low-intensity chainsaw sounds to determine owl tolerance to human activity. Exposure to chainsaw sounds did not increase stress hormone levels, suggesting owl tolerance to low-level disturbances.) SG

Selection of flooded agricultural fields and other landscapes by female Northern Pintails wintering in Tulare Basin, California. J. P. Fleskes, R. L. Jarvis, and D. S. Gilmer. 2003. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 31:793-803. U.S.G.S. West. Ecol. Res. Cent., 6924 Tremont Rd., Dixon, CA 95620 (Describes landscape-scale habitat selection of radio-tagged Northern Pintails; offers management options–primarily water-level management

and increasing area of flooded crop fields by which agricultural programs can improve pintail habitat in the southern part of California's Central Valley.) SG

Effect of a reduction in cattle stocking rate on Brown-headed Cowbird activity. R. M. Kostecke, J. A. Koloszar, and D. C. Dearborn. 2003. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 31:1083-1091. The Nature Conservancy of Texas, Box 5190, Ft. Hood, TX 76544 (Uses radio-tagged cowbirds to determine if lowering cattle density near Black-capped Vireo habitat causes cowbirds to relocate foraging and breeding areas, consequently reducing brood parasitism on vireos. Cowbirds eventually foraged at more distant locations but bred in the same areas as before cattle density reduction. Parasitism rates on vireos declined, presumably because of the increased energetic cost to cowbirds commuting to more distant foraging areas. However, the reduction in parasitism rate through cattle management is low compared to reductions obtained by trapping and removal of cowbirds.) SG

Calgary Bird Banding Society 2003 annual technical report. D. M. Collister. 2004. Calgary Bird Band. Soc., Calgary, AB. iii + 20 text pp. + 9 figs. + 7 appendices. 247 Parkside Cr. SE, Calgary, AB T2J 4J3 (Thorough report on activities during 1993 by personnel of the Calgary Bird Banding Society at Inglewood Bird Sanctuary in Calgary, in the foothills southwest of Calgary and at Las Caletas, Costa Rica. In its second consecutive year of spring banding at Inglewood, the society banded 347 birds of 36 species, while 1452 birds of 60 species were banded there in the ninth full fall effort [following two earlier pilot programs]. A MAPS [Monitoring Avian Productitivity and Survivorship] project at Inglewood attained 65 new bandings, the lowest since the project began in 1992. Least Flycatchers were notably absent, whereas Gray Catbirds increased. A new Northern Saw-whet Owl project on 34 days between 7 Oct and 18 Nov netted 52 saw-whets and four Boreal Owls. During the second year of a pilot study, 25 days of mist-netting in Costa Rica in April and May resulted in the capture of 979 new birds of 80 species, 778 banded. Tables, graphs, text and appendices provide full details on banding effort, numbers of each species banded in each season, rarities captured, intra- and inter-year recaptures, comparisons with results at some other banding stations in western Canada and preliminary analysis trends for some species. One appendix is a reprint of E. H. Dunn's 2002 paper on mass change during migration stop-overs [*Wilson Bull.* 114:368-379] based on data from stations across Canada, including Inglewood. The frontispiece consists of four color photographs of Alberta's first Yellow-throated Vireo, banded at Inglewood on 2 Aug 2003.) MKM

Bird banding at the Forslund Watson property. D. Matthews. 2004. *Langley Field Nat. Newsletter* June 2004:1 & 5. Wild Bird Trust of BC, 124-1489 Marine Dr., West Vancouver, BC V7T 1B8 (Weekly banding over eight weeks in April and May 2004 at a site in Langley, BC, netted 110 birds of 24 species, with 17 Wilson's Warblers the highest total.) MKM

Distribution and movements of female Northern Pintails radiotagged in San Joaquin Valley, California. J. P. Fleskes, R. L. Jarvis, and D. S. Gilmer. 2002. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 66:138-152. U.S.G.S. Biol. Resour. Div., West. Ecol. Res. Center, 6924 Tremont Rd., Dixon, CA 95620 (More than 400 Northern Pintails were radio-tagged in the San Joaquin Valley, central California, during August-October 1991-1993 to study movements and winter distribution. Most (>93%) wintered in some part of the central California valley. Of those that wintered in California, most moved north of their banding locations in the San Joaquin Valley. Movements of pintails coincided with the start of the hunting season and were dependent on age, year, capture location, body mass and weather.) SG

Band recovery and recapture rates of American Black Ducks and Mallards. J. R. Robb. 2002. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 66:153-161. Ohio Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, Biol. Resour. Div., U.S.G.S., Dept. Zool., Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210 (Black ducks and Mallards were captured and banded during October-January 1990-1993 on southwestern Lake Erie [Ottawa Natl. Wildlife Refuge]. Body condition for adults was related positively to recapture in subsequent winters. Adult males in poor condition, however, were more likely to be harvested in the year during which they were banded. Results suggest that poor condition increases vulnerability to hunting.) SG

Survival and philopatry of female Redheads breeding in southwestern Manitoba. T. W. Arnold, M. G. Anderson, M. D. Sorenson, and R. B. Emery. 2002. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 66:162-169. (Inst. for Wetland & Waterfowl Res., Ducks Unlimited Canada, Box 1160, Stonewall, MB R0C 2Z0 (Nasal markers and bands were placed on >300 HY and AHY female Redheads breeding in southwestern Manitoba from 1983-1993. Breeding site fidelity for both age classes combined was about 90%. Estimated survival rates for AHY were about two times greater than those for HY. Resighting rates were also greater for AHY than for HY; however, this may have been related to greater temporary emigration among HY than among AHY.) SG

Survival of Gadwall and Mallard ducklings in southcentral Saskatchewan. M. Gendron and R.G. Clark. 2002. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 66:170-180. Dept. Biol., Univ. Saskatchewan, 112 Science Pl., Saskatoon, SK S7N 5E2 (Almost 200 Gadwall and Mallard ducklings were radio-tagged in 1996 and 1997. Clutch size and survival of Gadwall ducklings were greater than those of Mallards. High survival rates compared to those found in previous studies suggest improved wetland habitat conditions.) SG

Natal dispersal in Florida Sandhill Cranes. S. A. Nesbitt, S. T. Schwikert, and M. J. Folk. 2002. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 66:349-352. Florida Fish & Wildl. Cons. Comm., Wildl. Res. Lab., 4005 S. Main St., Gainesville, FL 32601 (Pre- and post-fledging Sandhill Cranes from a non-migratory population in Florida were captured, banded, and radio-tagged from 1988-1999. Female cranes dispersed distances nearly three times greater than those reached by male cranes; however, orientation of dispersal did not differ between sexes.) SG

Demographic effects of habitat selection by wintering Hermit Thrushes wintering in a pine plantation landscape. D. R. Brown, C. M. Strong, and P. C. Stouffer. 2002. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 66:407-416. Dept. Biol. Sci., Southeastern Louisiana Univ., Hammond, LA 70402 (Wintering Hermit Thrushes were captured and banded in even-aged 0-3 year-old, 5-9 year-old, 13-16 year-old, and 20-30 year-old pine plantations and uneven-aged hardwood forests. Demographic parameters indicated that 13-16 year-old plantations provided highest quality habitat; whereas hardwood forest and 5-9 year-old plantations appeared to be of low quality.) SG

Sage-Grouse nesting and brood habitat use in southern Canada. C. L. Aldridge and R. M. Brigham. 2002. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 66:434-444. Dept. Biol., Univ. Regina, Regina, SK S4S 0A2 (Greater Sage-Grouse were fitted with radios to assess relationships between habitat and population decline. Sagebrush habitat with patches of $\geq$30 m^2 appear to be most suitable.) SG

September-March survival of female Northern Pintails in San Joaquin Valley, California. J. P. Fleskes, R. L. Jarvis, and D. S. Gilmer. 2002. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 66:901-911. U.S.G.S., Biol. Resour. Div., West. Ecol. Res. Center, 6924 Tremont Rd., Dixon, CA 95620 (More than 400 HY and AHY female Northern Pintails were radio-tagged in the San Joaquin Valley in central California during 1991-1994 to study winter survival. Hunting caused 83% of observed mortalities and may be one reason for the decline in pintail populations in the San Joaquin Valley compared with populations in other parts of central California.) SG

Survival models for harvest management of Mourning Dove populations. D. L. Otis. 2002. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 66:1052-1063. U.S.G.S., South Carolina Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, Clemson Univ., Clemson, SC 29634 (Existing band recovery data were used to develop population models that incorporated different assumptions of compensatory harvest mortality.) SG

Surprises at the Scissons Centre near Saskatoon. T. Haughman. 2004. *Blue Jay* 62:77-79. 6 Bateman Cresc., Saskatoon, SK S7H 3C2 (An adult male Lazuli Bunting and three adult and one fledgling Yellow-breasted Chats were netted and banded in 2003 north of their usual Saskatchewan ranges during MAPS site netting. Approximately 650 birds of 48 species have been banded in about four years at the site.) MKM

First Swainson's Hawk breeding in residential Saskatoon. M. J. Stoffel and C. S. Houston. 2004. *Blue Jay* 62:112-113. Box 183, R.R. #4, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3J7 (Three young were banded as part of documenting rare urban nesting of species known for intolerance of human activity near its nests). MKM

Fledging and migration of juvenile Bald Eagles from Glacier National Park, Montana. B.R. McClelland, P. T. McClelland, R. E. Yates, E. L. Caton, and M. E. McFadzen. 1996. *J. Raptor Res.* 30:79-89. Box 366, West Glacier, MT 59936 (Radio-tagging of 11 fledgings, nine of which also received wing tags, helped determine migration dates from nests, intervals between fledgling and migration, and migration movements of eagles fledged between 1985 and 1995. Radio-tags indicated that juveniles migrated alone, wintering as close as 130 km from the nesting site to as much as 1000 km to sites south of the breeding area within Montana or in California, Idaho and Wyoming or west to British Columbia or Washington. Both 1988 juveniles from one nest migrated independently to the Pacific Coast; whereas one 1991 juvenile from the same nest, after one of the adults had changed, migrated to Idaho. No marked birds were known to return to Glacier National Park. At least ten radio-tagged eagles survived their first winter, nine recorded the following spring or summer in Alberta or British Columbia.) MKM

Stomach contents of a Swainson's Hawk from Argentina. R. Serracin Araujo and S. I. Tiranti. 1996. *J. Raptor Res.*30:105-106. Dept. de Ciencias Naturales, Univ. Nac. De La Pampa, Uruguay 151, 6300 Santa Rosa, La Pampa, Argentina (Female shot in Argentina had been banded near Edmonton, Alberta.) MKM

Ecology of Bald Eagles at Hungry Horse Reservoir, Montana. P. T. McClelland. 1992. M. Sc.Thesis, Wildl. Biol. Program, Univ. Montana, Missoula, MT 59812; abstract reprinted in *J. Raptor Res.* 30:110, 1996. (Radio transmitters placed on juveniles in 1985 and 1986 showed that they associated with the adults near the nest until early autumn, then moved farther south within Montana. The 1985 juvenile was with other northward-bound eagles near Cardston, AB, in April 1986). MKM

Winter flocking by Chestnut-backed and Mountain chickadees in the western Sierra Nevada. L. A. Brennan, M. L. Morrison, and D. L. Dahlston. 1999. *Northwest. Nat.* 80:84-89. Tall Timbers Res. Stn., 13093 Henry Beadel Dr., Tallahassee, FL 32312 (Although both species are year-round residents of Blodgett Forest Research Station in California, only one to four birds color-banded during the breeding season were observed per month during the non-breeding season.) MKM

1997 Calgary area bluebird banding highlights. D. Stiles. 1998. *Pica* 18(1):44-48. 20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, AB T2J 2M9 (The 1997 banding total of 1535 Mountain Bluebirds was a slight decline from the 1996 total whereas the 1997 Tree Swallow total of 2331 banded exceeded the 1996 total. A Mountain Bluebird recovered in a nest box at Priddis, AB, in 1996 had been banded about 870 km east at Shellmouth, MB, in 1993. A Tree Swallow banded near Cochrane, AB, in 1995 was recovered at Modoc Natl. Wildlife Refuge, CA, in 1997. Tree Swallow longevity records were nine, seven, and six years old, while the oldest recaptured Mountain Bluebird was five years old. Four Mountain Bluebirds banded or recovered in the Calgary area had moved about 110-200 km within Alberta. Several shorter-distance recoveries of both species are also mentioned.) MKM

Bluebirds and Tree Swallows don't celebrate anniversaries. M. Jalink-Wijbrans. 1998. *Pica* 18(1):48-51. 9827 Palistone Rd. S.W. Calgary, AB T2V 3W1 (A female Tree Swallow captured near Calgary in June 1997 had been banded elsewhere near Calgary in 1988.) MKM

The breeding biology of Red-necked Phalaropes *Phalaropus lobatus* at Nome, Alaska. B. K. Sandercock. 1997. *Wader Study Group Bull.* Div. Biol., Kansas State Univ., Manhatten, KS 66506-4901 (Adults [101] were caught and banded early or late in the nesting seasons of 1993-1995 in nest traps or in mist-nets near nests. Young [74] were banded just after hatching. Of 34 young banded in the first two years, only one was recaptured in a subsequent year. Higher return rates for banded males [17.3%] than females [11.1%] likely reflected the greater likelihood of males being caught on nests. Culmen, tarsal, and wing lengths and masses are summarized for adults of each sex and similar data on young at hatching are summarized for each year.) MKM

Do male breeding displays function to attract mates or defend territories? The explanatory role of mate and site fidelity? R. B. Lanctot, B. K. Sandercock, and B. Kempenaers. 2000. *Waterbirds* 23:155-164. Alaska Biol. Sci. Center,

U.S. Geol. Surv., 1101 East Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503 (Observations of the length and duration of male breeding displays of color-banded Western Sandpipers near Nome, Alaska, in relation to site and mate fidelity showed that site-faithful males mated to new mates displayed significantly more than remated males or males new to the site. Females' prior breeding experience in an area also correlated with reduced display rates by their mates. Of 48 previously banded birds resighted during the study year, 18 [37.5%] birds paired with the same mate as in the previous year. Of 13 pairs from the previous year in which both mates returned to the study area, nine [69%] remated.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

An assessment of mortality of Swainson's Hawks on wintering grounds in Argentina. M. I. Goldstein, B. Woodbridge, M. E. Zaccagnini, and S. B. Canavelli. 1996. *J. Raptor Res.* 30:106-107. Inst. Wildl. & Environ. Toxicol., Box 709, Pendleton, SC 29670 (Two females fitted with radio transmitters at an unspecified location in 1994 were followed to La Pampa Province, Argentina, where both died in a large roost within three days of foraging in a sunflower field sprayed with monocrotophos.) MKM

The 1999 tern and wader expedition to Namidia. A. J. Tree. 1999. *Safring News* 28:3-8. Box 211, Bathurst, 6166, South Africa (Several banders from Australia and Europe helped the author band 1-940 individuals of ten shorebird, nine larid, and two passerine species with 940 Common Terns and 290 Black Terns attaining the highest totals. Tape luring increased catches of Black and Common terns. Specially designed holding bags of variable size that were much broader at the bottom than the top "ensured that the ends of the wing and tail were not bent." Recapture rates were low. Observations of banded Common Terns [2.5-3%] corresponded closely with the capture rate of foreign banded Common Terns [2.8%]; whereas a smaller percentage of Sandwich [9%] and Swift [6.5%] terns captured had already been banded than the percentage observed in the field [15-20%]. Observations at diurnal roost sites yielded sightings of Sandwich Terns color-banded in Belgium, Great Britain and primarily Holland and of Swift Terns, mostly banded as juveniles or immatures from 1996-1998 in the Cape region of South Africa. A color-banded Ruddy Turnstone had been banded in 1996 on Ellesmere Island, the first indication that some Nearctic-breeding turnstones winter in southern Africa.) MKM

Seldomseen. D. B. Hanmer. 1999. *Safring News* 28:9-10. Box 3076, Paulington, Mutare, Zimbabwe (Highlights of the first 18 months of monthly banding by the author at a forested site near Mutare three years after the death of one of the previous banders, Alec Manson, in 1995. In addition to newly banded birds, the author caught several birds banded over a 20-year period by the Mansons, adding to longevity data for several African species.) MKM

Bronze Mannikins come to stay. A. J. F. K. Craig and P. E. Hulley. 1999. *Safring News* 28:15-16. Dept. Zool. & Entomol., Rhodes Univ., Grahamstown, 6140, South Africa (Mist-netting and banding helped document arrival and subsequent breeding of Bronze Mannikins into a new area. Data on wing length and mass are included and compared with data from a Zimbabwe population.) MKM

Does El Niño affect survival rate of Mediterranean populations of Cory's Shearwater? P. Brichetti, U. Foscolo Foschi, and G. Boano. 2000. *Waterbirds* 23:147-154 (Centro Italiano StudiOrnitologici, Via V. Veneto 30, 25029 Verolavecchia, Italy (Capture histories of 112 adult cave-nesting shearwaters banded from 1988 to 1989 in Italy showed no relationship between warm episodes [El Niño] and reduced survival, but lowered survival related to cold [La Niña] events. Further analysis indicated a strong relationship between lower survival rates and number of intense hurricane days, a prominent feature in the South Atlantic during La Niña years.) MKM

note: The five abstracts from *Ontario Bird Banding* "34" ("2002") in *NABB* 29:22, 2004, were from the second volume of that journal numbered 34 and labeled 2002. Thus, I presume that volume 35, 2003 was intended. MKM

MKM =Martin K. McNicholl
SG = Stephen Gabrey