
Recent Literature

Edited by Richard W. DeHaven

Aging, Sexing, Identification and Anomalies

Identification of Purple and Cassin's Finches. J.V. Remsen, Jr. 1976. *Birding*, 8:231-234. (Summary of characters useful in field identifications.) NC

The Semipalmated Sandpiper: identification, migrations, summer and winter ranges. A.R. Phillips. 1975. *American Birds*, 29:799-806. (The difficulties of distinguishing Western from Semipalmated Sandpipers are discussed, with differences in bill shown to be only partially reliable, and then only when sex is properly identified, both species showing sexual differences. Voice differences are important. Current concepts of range are probably incorrect, especially the winter range of the Semipalmated.) MM

A mutant Common Yellowthroat and other species with abnormalities banded at an Ohio banding station in 1975. A.B. Flanigan. *IBB News*, 48:45-48. (Includes drawings and discussion of nine species with deformities.) SK

A measurement for sexing New Holland Honeyeaters. I.J. Rooke. 1976. *Australian Bird Bander*, 14:72. (Distance from the back of the skull to the tip of the beak.) RD

Suspended molt of trans-Saharan migrants in Iberia. C.J. Mead and B.R. Watmough. 1976. *Bird-Study*, 23:187-196. (Analysis of 16 species of banded birds. Molt suspension strategies are discussed.) SK

Foreign Banding Results

The Caribbean. A. Sprunt. 1975. Chapter 10, pp. 65-74 in: *Flamingos*. J. Kear and N. Duplaix-Hall (Editors). T. & A.D. Poyser, Berkhamsted, England. (Movements of some populations of Caribbean Flamingos, and some life history data have been well documented by banding. Appendix 8, p. 222, describes a plastic leg ring for flamingos, modified from a swan ring developed by the Wildfowl Trust.) MM

Report on bird-ringing for 1974. R. Spencer and R. Hudson. 1976. *Bird-Study*, 23 (special suppl.), 80 pp. (Summary tables of ringing and recoveries by month for 150 species. Also includes a list of publications based on studies of marked birds.) SK

Major North American Banding Results

Long Point Bird Observatory 1974 Annual Report. D.A. MacLulich. 1976. Available for \$1.25, Long Point Bird Observatory, Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario NOE 1MO, Canada. 20 pp. (Lists banding totals, recoveries, nest records, and publications; gives summaries of individual research projects.) RD

My 42 years of bird banding. K.E. Bartel. 1976. *IBB News*, 48:55-65. (Complete recovery data for 41 species.) SK

A brief report on Alberta raptor banding. K. Trann. 1976. *Alberta Naturalist*, 6:101-102. (Summary of 5,321 raptors of 22 species banded 1970-1975 by an informal group of 13 banders. A few recoveries are reported.) MM

First annual report of non-game bird banding in Ontario, 1971. A.D. Brewer and A. Salvadori (Compilers). 1975. *Ontario Bird Banding*, 10:52-96. (Most of the available data for Ontario, including numbers banded and recovered by species, is summarized. Computer analysis techniques are described.) RD

Nonhunting mortality of fledged North American waterfowl. I.J. Stout and G.W. Cornwell. 1976. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 40:681-693. (Examines over 2 million records, including over 25,000 nonhunting mortality band recoveries, for a 35-year period. Mortality from disease, primarily botulism, accounted for 88% of total. Collisions accounted for 0.1%, weather 7%, predation of 0.1%, pollution 0.6% and miscellaneous 4%.) NC

Woodcock use of clearcut aspen areas in Wisconsin. J.B. Hale and L.E. Gregg. 1976. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.*, 4:111-115. (Trapping and banding of nearly 6,000 birds with mist-nets or spotlights showed that clearcuts are especially attractive to woodcock, and that such openings are likely necessary to high production.) SK

Banded northern Bald Eagles in Florida and other southern states. S. Postupalsky. 1976. *Auk*, 93:836-837. (A Michigan-banded bird recovered in Taylor County, Florida, documents the first Florida record for the subspecies.) NC

Other North American Banding Results

American Kestrel sex ratios and habitat separation. G.S. Mills. 1976. *Auk*, 93:740-748. (Data indicate differential habitat utilization by sexes in winter; females use open, sparsely vegetated habitats and males use habitats of denser vegetation. Some trapping and color-marking done.) NC

Bird notes from the Manitoba boundary. L.A. Witherspoon. 1976. *Blue Jay*, 34:205-207. (Includes a Texas recovery of a Saskatchewan-banded American Robin, a 40% recovery rate of 20 Marsh Hawks banded in Saskatchewan, Starling banding and recoveries in Ontario, and captures of goldfinches apparently "stoned" on marijuana.) MM

Bringing back the Peregrine Falcon. R. Fyfe. 1976. *Nature Canada*, 5:10-17. (Of 23 banded downy Prairie Falcons placed in nests of Swainson's and Red-tailed Hawks, 21 survived to fledging. Banding will play a similar role in monitoring progress of foster-reared Peregrines.) MM

Geographic variation and its climatic correlates in the sex ratio of eastern-wintering Dark-eyed Juncos (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*). E.D. Ketterson and V. Nolan, Jr. 1976. *Ecology*, 57:679-693. (Used both museum skins and live birds. Females winter farther south than males.) NC

Whooping Cranes: the long road back. E. Kuyt. 1976. *Nature Canada*, 5:2-9. (Continuing international efforts to save the Whooping Crane includes the use of color-banded Sandhill Cranes as foster parents in Idaho for eggs taken from Wood Buffalo National Park.) MM

16th annual nestbox report of the Brandon junior birders 1976. J. Lane, T. Burton, and C. Martin. 1976. *Blue Jay*, 34:208-210. (A female Mountain Bluebird was found nesting near the site where it hatched 3 years previously; two additional records of bluebird hybrids are reported.) MM

Late snowstorm causes Woodcock mortality. R.M. Alison. 1976. *Ontario Field Biol.*, 30:51-52. (Of two birds banded 22 March 1975, one apparently died in a snowstorm.) MM

Hematozoa of the Passeriforms of the Tan-tramar Marches, New Brunswick. G.F. Bennett, M. Camerson, and E. White. 1975. *Can J. Zool.*, 53:1432-1442. (Duplication avoided by banding all birds. In addition to 14 Passerine families, includes data on Accipitridae, Rallidae, Scolopacidae, Cuculidae, Trochilidae, and Picidae.) MM

Wintertime bird feeding . . . eastern forest. L. de K. Lawrence. 1976. *Nature Canada*, 5:56. (Banding at an Ontario feeder has shown a Black-capped Chickadee to return regularly for 9 years, a Gray Jay for 10, and a Hairy Woodpecker for 16.) MM

Wintertime bird feeding . . . prairies. C.S. Houston. 1976. *Nature Canada*, 5:3-5. (Up to 1,209 Bohemian Waxwings have been banded in one year, with returns showing that age, not sex, is indicated by bright plumage; several recoveries of waxwings and Evening Grosbeaks are mentioned.) MM

Source of dead Great Horned Owl. M.K. McNicholl and G.G. Hogan. 1976. *Edmonton Naturalist*, 4:53. (Road-killed bird had been banded about 5 miles away from recovery site as a nestling about one year earlier.) MM

Edmonton Bluebird Trail. J.C. Finlay. 1976. *Edmonton Naturalist*, 4:163-164. (A nestling Mountain Bluebird banded at Langford, Sask. in 1974 was recovered as a nesting female near Provost, Alta. in 1975. Banding totals are given for Mountain Bluebird and Tree Swallow, 1972-1975 inclusive.) MM

Sutton's Warbler in West Virginia. L.S. Devore. 1975. *American Birds*, 29:817. "Sutton's " Warbler Corrigendum. Anon. 1975. *American Birds*, 29:1072. (An alleged Sutton's Warbler seen by 60 observers, netted and banded would surely have been a banding first had not examination of photographs shown it to be a Yellow-throated Warbler, at least in appearance. The song suggests the bird may have been a hybrid with a Northern Parula.) MM

MM = Martin K. McNicholl
NC = Noel J. Cutright
RD = Richard W. DeHaven
SK = Susan Kaiser