Recent Literature

Banding equipment and techniques

Analysis and machine mapping of the distribution of band recoveries. L.M. Cowardin. 1977. *U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv. Spec. Sci. Rep. — Wildl. No. 198:1-8.*

Computerized tabulation and display of band recovery data. D.A. Davenport. 1977. *U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv. Spec. Sci. Rep.* — Wildl. No. 199:1-7.

Reducing a local population of Starlings with nest-box traps. C.E. Knittle and J.L. Guarino. 1976. *Proc. Bird Control Semin.*, 7:65-66.

Auditory censusing of Greater Sandhill Cranes. A.J. Bennett. 1978. *Auk*, 95:411-413. (The use of tape recorded bird vocalizations has proved to be a valuable aid in the censusing and capture of many species. In this study, auditory censusing revealed the greatest number of crane locations in the least amount of time when compared to other ground census techniques.) NC

Linking of breeding and wintering populations of Red-winged Blackbirds by color-marking territorial males. O.E. Bray, W.C. Royall, Jr., and J.L. Guarino. 1976. *Proc. Bird Control Semin.*, 7:180-181.

North American banding results

Age-related differences in Ruddy Turnstone foraging and aggressive behavior. S. Groves. 1978. *Auk*, 95:95-103. (About 30 birds were color-banded, but only one was ever seen more than a day after banding.) NC

Red-cockaded Woodpecker fall movements in a Florida flatwoods community. S.A. Nesbitt, D.T. Gilbert, and D.B. Barbour. 1978. *Auk*, 95:145-151. (Nine birds were captured and color-marked and four were instrumented with miniature radio transmitters and followed for a total of 128 hours.) NC

Breeding biology of the Savannah Sparrow on Kent Island. C.L. Dixon. 1978. *Auk*, 95:235-246. (Year-specific color bands were used on 1,232 individuals from 1964 through 1968. There was a 50% nest predation rate, primarily by the Common Crow and Herring Gull. High nest replacement compensated for high egg mortality.) NC

Spread of the Great-tailed Grackle in southwestern Louisiana. H.D. Pratt, B. Ortego, and H.D. Guillory. 1977. *Wilson Bull.*, 89:483-485. (Great-tailed Grackle colonies appear to be extremely sensitive to harassment by man.) NC

A new hybrid warbler combination. R.C. Banks and J. Baird. 1978. *Wilson Bull.*, 90:143-144. (A Mass. mist-netted, hybrid Yellow-rumped X Bay-breasted Warbler is described. This appears to be the first report of an intrageneric hybrid between species not members of a species-pair.) NC

Factors affecting nesting success of the Glossy Ibis. L.M. Miller and J. Burger. 1978. *Auk*, 95:353-361. (There was a lower clutch size, greater hatching asynchrony, and greater chick starvation in two New York colonies than in two New Jersey colonies.) NC

Comparison of White Pelican recoveries from colonies east and west of the Canadian Rocky Mountains. K. Vermeer. 1977. *Murrelet*, 58:79-81. (Pelicans breeding at a colony on the Alta.-Sask. border migrate east of the Rockies, chiefly to Texas and e. Mexico, while those from a B.C. colony migrate west of the Rockies. Data are given on cause of death and age of recovery for 44 recoveries.) MM

Factors affecting California Quail populations on the E.E. Wilson Wildlife Area, Oregon. J.A. Crawford. 1978. *Murrelet*, 59:7-13. (Movements and to some extent population estimates determined with the aid of banding.) MM

Primary molt of Blue Grouse *(Dendragapus obscurus)* and its relation to reproductive activity and migration. F.C. Zwickel and J.A. Dake. 1977. *Can. J. Zool.*, 55:1782-1787. (Primary molt was examined on 906 Blue Grouse during banding. First birds to molt were yearling males, then adult males, broodless females, and adult females, indicating a close relationship between initiation of molt and reproductive activity. Migration had little influence, but is short distance and largely on foot.) MM

Destruction of eggs by the Long-billed Marsh Wren *(Telmatodytes palustris palustris)*. J.Picman. 1977. *Can. J. Zool.*, 55:1914-1920. (158 wrens were

Recent Literature

Edited by Susan Kaiser

trapped using real or artificial eggs as bait. The wrens destroyed eggs of virtually any size, shape, or color.) MM

The American Woodcock in Manitoba. R.W. Nero. 1977. *Blue Jay*, 35:240-256. (With two banding records.) MM

Demography, behavior, and genetics of a colonizing population of Blue Grouse. F.C. Zwickel, J.A. Redfield, and J. Kristensen. 1977. *Can. J. Zool.*, 55:1948-1957. (Several parameters, such as survival rates of different age/sex classes, were determined from banded birds. Brood success between two areas was determined for each of six years by proportion of banded hens with broods.) MM

Intraspecific nest destruction in the Long-billed Marsh Wren, *Telmatodytes palustris palustris*. J. Picman. 1977. *Can. J. Zool.*, 55:1997-2003. (Color-banded males destroyed eggs of their own females and of neighbors, and one female destroyed eggs in the nest of a previous mate of her male. A trap for capturing the wrens is described.) MM

Unnecessary electrocution of owls. R. Gillard. 1977. *Blue Jay*, 35:259. (Records of recoveries of two Great Horned Owls electrocuted on power poles. At least 13 of C.S. Houston's 207 recoveries were by this means.) MM

Results from some banding of Evening Grosbeaks in Edmonton. M.K. McNicholl and J.C. Finlay. 1978. *Edmonton Naturalist*, 6:12-13. (Local movements and long-distance recoveries of birds banded near Edmonton, Alta.) MM

The annual cycle of White-crowned Sparrows *(Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli)* in coastal California. L.R. Mewaldt and J.R. King. 1977. *Condor*, 79:445-455. (Trapped and mist-netted birds were used in a 5-year study of molt, reproduction, and body weight. Also discussed are annual variability and time budget.) SK

Ticks as a factor in nest desertion of California Brown Pelicans. K.A. King, J.O. Keith, C.A. Mitchell, and J.E. Keirans. 1977. *Condor*, 79:507-509. (Based on observations made while banding chicks.) SK

Competition between Cattle Egrets and native North American herons, egrets, and ibises. J. Burger. 1978. *Condor*, 80:15-23. (Included in this study are mean weights of banded chicks up to 15 days of age. Cattle Egrets were twice as aggressive as native species.) SK

Nesting responses of Field Sparrows *(Spizella pusilla)* to plant succession on a Michigan old field. E.W. Evans. 1978. *Condor*, 80:34-40. (A study of color-banded birds revealed that Field Sparrows responded to a 333% increase in numbers of junipers by switching from other nest sites to "superior" juniper nest sites. From 1949-52, Field Sparrows competed with Chipping Sparrows for juniper nest sites, but a subsequent increase in numbers and sizes of junipers permitted divergence in the size of bushes chosen.) SK

Vocalizations of Scaled Quail. W.L. Anderson. 1978. *Condor*, 80:49-63. (A variety of calls described from a population of color-banded birds in southeastern Arizona.) SK

Territory size in the White-crowned Sparrow *(Zonotrichia leucophrys)*: measurements and stability. T.L. Patterson and L. Petrinovich. *Condor*, 80:97-98. (Both observation of flushed birds and playback techniques were used to map territories of color-banded birds. Territory size fluctuated only slightly during the breeding season.) SK

Polygyny in the White-crowned Sparrow *(Zonotrichia leucophrys)*. L. Petrinovich and T.L. Patterson. 1978. *Condor*, 80:99-100. (Of 42 color-banded males studied during the 1975 breeding season, three were polygynous. Advantages of polygyny are discussed.) SK

Common Terns raise young after death of their mates. I.C.T. Nisbet, K.J. Wilson, and W.A. Broad. 1978. *Condor*, 80:106-109.

Foreign banding results

Editorial: What results from bird-ringing? Anonymous. 1975. *Brit. Birds*, 68:53-56. (With 1600 authorized banders; ½million birds banded/year; 12,000 recoveries/year; and a majority of banders recording weight, several measurements, molt, etc.; little banding data are being analyzed and

appearing in print. The British Trust for Ornithology has encouraged the formation of small working groups on particular species or at a particular site. The editorial concludes by exhorting every bander to seriously consider both the present value of banding and the way in which he can present his findings to a wider public.) NC

Avocet population dynamics in England. C.J. Cadbury and P.J.S. Olney. 1978. *Brit. Birds*, 71:102-121. (The banding of 140 young with aluminum and color leg bands enabled a discussion of age at first breeding, wintering areas, fidelity to natal and breeding sites, immigration, and adult survival rate.) NC

Fat and weight changes of waders in winter. A.J. Prater. 1975. *Ringing and Migration*, 1:43-47. (Data for the Red Knot, Dunlin, and Redshank.) NC

The sex ratio in Yellowbilled Duck, Redbilled Teal and Southern Pochard. W.R.J. Dean and D.M. Skead. 1977. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 12:82-85.

Moult of the Curlew Sandpiper at Barberspan. W.R.J. Dean. 1977. *Ostrich*, Suppl. 12:97-101.

Eighteenth ringing report for southern Africa. C.J. Vernon. 1976. *Ostrich*, 47:89-94. (Data for 47,777 birds of 475 species for the period July 1974 — June 1975.) NC

Moult of Purple Gallinule and Moorhen in the southern Transvaal. M.J. Fagan, M.B. Schmitt, and P.J. Whitehouse. 1976. *Ostrich*, 47:226-227.

Examination of possible sociological influences on band return rates for Mountain Duck *(Tadorna tadornoides)* in south-eastern Australia. *Aust. Wildl. Res.*, 3:181-183.

Band recoveries of the Magpie Goose, *Anseranus semipalmata*. H.J. Frith. 1977. *Aust. Wildl. Res.*, 4:81-84.

More about longevity. R.M. Harwin. 1976. *Honeyguide*, 85:30-31. (Tabulations of bird longevity records from Rhodesia.) NC

Hunting and the energy-budget of the Black-shouldered Kite. W.R. Tarboton. 1978. *Condor*, 80:88-91. (Based on color-marked birds in South Africa.) SK

Bird migration studies

Autumnal bird migration over the western North Atlantic Ocean. T.C. Williams, J.M. Williams, L.C. Ireland, and J.M. Teal. 1977. *Am. Birds*, 31:251-267. (Radar, direct visual observation and banding studies indicate that many bird species move between the N. Am. eastern coast and the Caribbean or S. Am. by at least two different routes: SW along the U.S. coast and more directly across the Atlantic. Most of the overwater migrants are passerines, particularly warblers, as well as shorebirds. Most birds make the Atlantic crossing with a predictable series of flight conditions and there is relatively little mortality once migrants pass beyond Bermuda.) NC

Vernal migration patterns of certain avian species in southern Michigan. B.C. Pinkowski and R.A. Bajorek. 1976. *Jack-Pine Warbler*, 54:62-69.

Why do migrating birds fly along coastlines? T. Alerstam and S. Petersson. 1977. *J. Theor. Biol.*, 65:699-712.

Bird migration over southeastern Canada, the western Atlantic, and Puerto Rico: a radar study. W.J. Richardson. 1976. Ph.D. Thesis. Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 1124pp.

Bits-N-Pieces (from Am. Birds)

The spring migration. April 1—May 31, 1977. J.P. Gee and 32 regional editors. 1977. *Am. Birds*, 31:966-1050. (642 raptors were banded at Sandy Hook, NJ with a Cooper's:Sharp-shinned Hawk ratio of about 1:4, and recoveries of 1 Sharp-shin and 3 Am. Kestrels banded at Cape May, NJ in previous falls. 228 shorebirds of 14 species were netted in 2 days at Brookings, SD, and 60 young Black-crowned Night Herons were banded at a newly-discovered colony in WA. Impressions of unusual numbers of N. Parulas in NY correlated with its becoming the 2nd-most abundant warbler banded at a Long Is. station, after C. Yellowthroat. Similarly, impressions of low numbers of birds moving through the s. Great Plains correlated with marked declines in birds banded at 2 locations, one with more nets than previously, and a reduction to half the usual numbers of thrushes at a KS

station. AL-banded Laughing Gulls were recovered in VA and NC, and a banded Golden-crowned Sparrow at Logan, UT was likely the bird banded there a year earlier. A less happy recovery report was of numerous bands of chick Least Terns at Burrowing Owl burrows at a FL site where both are regarded as endangered species. High banding totals included 11 White-eyed Vireos (PA), 11 Black-throated Blue Warblers (AL), over 700 Purple Finches and over 900 Am. Goldfinches (NY), and 3 Henslow's Sparrows (Ont.). Low totals at Powdermill Nature Reserve were 16 Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, 2 Eastern Phoebes, 11 Least Flycatchers and 17 Indigo Buntings. 17 Indigo Buntings were also low at Morgantown, WV.) MM

The nesting season. June 1-July 31, 1977. W.B. Robertson, Jr. and 31 regional editors. 1977. *Am. Birds*, 31:1103-1193. (At Powdermill Nature Reserve, PA 39 ad. female Tennessee Warblers with brood patches were banded in late July, all in molt, in an area where they are not known to breed. This station recorded a decline in E. Phoebes, but high numbers of Catbirds, Red-eyed Vireos, Yellow Warblers, and Indigo Buntings. Banding in Ont. showed spring and fall migration to fuse almost imperceptively with the breeding season. Least Tern bands were again seen at Burrowing Owl burrows in Florida, and 2 Semipalmated Sandpipers banded in Surinam were in Que. Houston et al. banded 81 Swainson's Hawks and 33 Ferruginous Hawks in 2 days in Sask., as well as 50 eagles and 17 Am. Kestrels over the season. Especially notable bandings of young included Cattle Egrets in Ont., Blue-winged Teal in n. Yukon, Mississippi Kites in OK, Goshawks in NY, Am. Kestrels in TX, and Sandwich Terns in VA's only remaining colony. Other notable totals were 39 Fulvous Whistling Ducks in FL, 37 Barn Owls in CO, 480 Tree Swallows and 297 Mountain Bluebirds in Sask., 19 White-winged Crossbills in UT, and 137 House Finches at each of 2 PA stations.) MM

Publications available

The Birds of the Ligonier Valley. R.C. Leberman. 1976. Carnegie Museum of Natural History Special Publication No. 3, Pittsburgh. 67pp. $5.00. Available: Publications Secretary, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 4400 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15213. Make checks payable to Carnegie Museum of Natural History. (Based on banding records and field observations.) SK

Weights of 151 species of Pennsylvania birds, analyzed by month, age, and sex. M.H. Clench and R.C. Leberman. 1978. Bulletin No. 5, Carnegie Museum of Natural History. $5.00. PA residents add $.30 state sales tax for each copy. Postage and handling $1.00 for first copy, $.25 each additional copy. Available: as above.

Waterfowl of North America. Paul A. Johnsgard. Indiana Univ. Press, Bloomington, IN 1978. 640 pp. $27.50.

This new book on waterfowl contains data on all of the nearly 60 species of ducks, geese, and swans known to breed in North America. For each species the distribution, weights, and measurements, information on identification in the field, *criteria for determining age and sex*, and North American subspecies are given.

Each species description also includes detailed accounts of preferred habitat, food, ecology, migratory movements, sociality, age at maturity, nest location, clutch size, incubation and fledging periods, pairing and flocking behavior, and copulatory, nesting, brooding, and postbreeding behavior. Preliminary chapters deal with migration and distribution patterns, hunting and recreational values, and an introduction to waterfowl biology in general.

Illustrated with 64 line drawings, 32 color photographs, 96 black and white photographs, and range maps for all breeding species.

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