Recent Literature

Edited by Martin K. McNicholl

Bibliographies and Writing Aids

A bibliography on the capturing, aging, sexing, and banding of North American owls. P.A. Harris. 1980. *Inland Bird Banding* 52:49-55. (158 references from 1879 to 1980, many from obscure sources. Not a complete bibliography, but very useful. The second Weir references should read *Ontario Field Biol.*) MM

Banding Equipment and Techniques

A photographic and color-marking technique for the study of avian foraging behavior. M.S. Bergland. 1981. *Inland Bird Banding* 53:1-6. (A cylinder device for photographing birds returning to nests to feed young, and which may also be used to trap the adults.) MM

A simplified aerial mist net. M.G. Ryan. 1981. *Inland Bird Banding* 53:20-21. (Details of setting up and operating a mist net at various heights.) MM

North American Banding Results

Time and energy budgets of the Willow Flycatcher *(Empidonax traillii)* during the breeding season. A.O. Ettinger and J.R. King. 1980. *Auk* 97:533-546. (Flycatchers were captured in mist nets and marked with unique combinations of color bands.) NC

New estimates of weight loss in birds during nocturnal migration. D.J.T. Hussell and A.B. Lambert. 1980. *Auk* 97:547-558. (Analysis of 2226 migrants of 10 species weighed after they were attracted to the Long Point Lighthouse, Ont. during nocturnal flight, yielded a mean weight loss of 0.70% of body weight/hour.) NC

Experimental manipulation of brood size in Red-winged Blackbirds. J.R. Cronmiller and C.F. Thompson. 1980. *Auk* 97:559-565. (Nestlings were marked individually at hatching by coloring their tarso-metatarsus with a felt-tipped pen; when 7-8 days old they were color banded. Results are consistent with the hypothesis that selection produces clutch sizes that maximize the number of young that ultimately breed and that the upper limit is set by the amount of food that parents can obtain for their young.) NC

Interhabitat movements by Sanderlings in relation to foraging profitability and the tidal cycle. P.G. Connors, J.P. Myers, C.S.W. Connors, and F.A. Pitelka. 1981. *Auk* 98:49-64. (Sanderlings banded with unique combinations of colored leg-bands permitted individual identification and helped in the analysis of individual movements.) NC

Changes in diet and composition of Canada Geese before spring migration. M.R. McLandress and D.G. Raveling. 1981. *Auk* 98:65-79. (Over 200 individually identifiable neck-banded adult geese were available for observation.) NC

Song variation within a population of White-eyed Vireos *(Vireo griseus)*. R.A. Bradley. 1981. *Auk* 98:80-87. (61 territorial individuals were caught in mist nets, measured, color banded and released. Unexpectedly, pairs of neighboring males had more dissimilar song repertoires than non-neighboring pairs of vireos.) NC

Nest spacing, reproductive success, and behavior of the Great Black-backed Gull *(Larus marinus)*. R.G. Butler and W. Trivelpiece. 1981. *Auk* 98:99-107. (17 incubating adults were captured and marked with leg streamers for individual identification. Adults were sexed on the basis of morphometric and behavioral parameters.) NC

Sex-related differences in territorial aggression by Ring-billed Gulls. L.K. Southern. 1981. *Auk* 98:179-181. (Capturing birds for marking was too disruptive, so marking was accomplished by placing paint-soaked materials at the nest rims during incubation.) NC

Song and territory defense in the Red-winged Blackbird. K. Yasukawa. 1981. *Auk* 98:185-187. (Territorial males were captured with decoy traps.) NC

Laboratory studies of foraging in four bird species of deciduous woodland. V. Pierce and T.C. Grubb, Jr. 1981. *Auk* 98:307-320. (Chickadees and titmice were captured in hardware-cloth treadle traps, nuthatches in radio-controlled traps, and Downy Woodpeckers in Graves tree traps for use in the laboratory.) NC

Weight, fat class, and wing measurements of Golden-crowned Kinglets during migration. K.W. Prescott. 1980. *Inland Bird Banding* 52:41-48, (As with Ruby-crowned Kinglets, weights differ significantly by sex, but unlike Ruby-crowns, weights also differ significantly between AHY and HY birds. Males also tend to show greater fat deposits and longer wings than females in both kinglets.) MM

The House Finch, a new species for Mississippi. J.A. Jackson. 1981. *Mississippi Kite* 11:7-9. (Documentation includes banding of 7 finches during the species' first state occurrence in 1980. None of four at the same feeder the next winter had been banded.) MM

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NC = Noel Cutright
MM = Martin K. McNicholl

Weight and fat classes of wintering Wisconsin goldfinches. R.P. Thiel. 1980. *Inland Bird Banding* 52:56-59. (Weights of all age-sex classes increased with time of day, with no mid-day dip. Fat accumulations in SY-M increased Dec. to Feb., and in AHY-F increased Dec. to Jan. with a slight drop in Feb. and subsequent rise in March. Monthly temperatures were inversely proportional to mean monthly weight. Furculum fat color changed during storms.) MM

Snowy Owl recaptures. D. Follen, Sr., and K. Luepke. 1980. *Inland Bird Banding* 52:60. (Of 12 Snowy Owls banded in Central Wisc. in 1978-1979, 2 were recaptured near or at the same sites in 1979-1980, the only two Snowies that wintered in the area that year.)

Artificial burrows provide new insight into Burrowing Owl nesting biology. C.J. Henny and L.J. Blus. 1981. *Raptor Res.* 15:82-85. (Banded young were found to move among burrows, making counts of young at burrow entrances unreliable for productivity studies.) MM

Ohio Chimney Swift recovered in Massachusetts. R. W. Dexter. 1981. *Inland Bird Banding* 53:8. (A bird recovered in Mass. is the first recovery that was not to the south in the author's extensive banding program, dating back to 1944.) MM

Observations of a Black-capped Chickadee attempting to remove a band. T.W. Carpenter. 1981. *Inland Bird Banding* 53:10-11. (A chickadee became so absorbed in trying to remove a band that it repeatedly fell from its perch and was recaptured by hand each time.) MM

Purple Finch returns — winter 1980-81 — Baldwin City, Kansas. K. Kelly, M. Boyd, R. Boyd, and C. Cink. 1981. *Inland Bird Banding* 53:14-15. (Reports 30 returns, including one 8 years old, as well as longer distance recoveries at and from Baldwin City.) MM

Scaly-leg (knemidokaptiasis) infected Red-winged Blackbird banded at Casey Key, Florida. A.F. Stedman. 1981. *Inland Bird Banding* 53:28-29. (Details of disease on male blackbird which required No. 3 band instead of No. 2 because of extent of infection, with reports on the disease in blackbirds elsewhere.) MM

Transmitter signal leads investigators to the site of Bald Eagle's burial. Anonymous. 1981. *Eyas* 5(2):2. (Transmitter led investigators to eagle's carcass buried in garbage with patagial tags removed, and to subsequent arrest and conviction of the killer.) MM

Foreign Banding Results

Intrinsic factors in the selection of foraging substrates by Pine Warblers: a test of an hypothesis. J.T. Emlen and M.J. DeJong. 1981. *Auk* 98:294-298. (Birds of both sexes were lured into mist nets on their territories in the Bahamas by play-backs of taped songs and in most cases caged birds serving as decoys.) NC

Offspring reduction in Macaroni and Rockhopper Penguins. A.J. Williams. 1980. *Auk* 97:754-759. (Chicks were given numbered plastic flipper tags when about 15 days old.) NC

Feeding territories of Brown Skuas *(Catharacta lonnbergi).* W. Trivelpiece, R.G. Butler, and N.J. Volkman. 1980. *Auk* 97:669-676. (At least 1 individual from each of 12 territorial pairs were captured, banded and marked with Herculite patagial tags.) NC

***Otus marshalli*, a new species of screech-owl from Peru.** J.S. Weske and J.W. Terbough. 1981. *Auk* 98:1-7. (As the authors state, "The now routine use of mist-nets in ornithological exploration has increased the frequency of encounters between collectors and small owls.") NC

A temperate species-rich assemblage of migrant frugivorous birds. R. Rybczynski and D.K. Riker. 1981. *Auk* 98:176-179. (Of 643 birds of 47 species caught in mist nets, 344 individuals belonged to 15 species identified as arrowwood frugivores.) NC

Colony growth in the Kittiwake. N. Grist. 1981. *Gull Study Group Bull.* No. 3:17-18. (Banding returns showed that 40% of male recruits are birds hatched in the same colony, whereas 95% of females came from elsewhere. Abstract only.) MM

The development of foraging behaviour in the Herring Gull. J.P. Shaffery. 1981. *Gull Study Group Bull.* No. 3:19-20. (Radio-telemetry showed most post-fledging chick feeding to take place at the colony site. Abstract only.) MM

Correction: The nesting season. June 1 — July 31, 1980. W.B. Robertson, Jr. and 35 regional editors. 1980. *Amer. Birds* 34:875-935. Abstract in NABB 6:57, 1981. "Long Point, Ont., 231 Blue Jays at State College. . ." should read: Long Point, Ont., 231 Purple Martins plus 37 recaptures in IL, and a low of 13 Blue Jays at State College. . .