
Recent Literature

Foreign Banding Results

Status of seabirds of the Culebra Archipelago, Puerto Rico. S. Furniss. 1983. *Colonial Waterbirds* 6:121-125. (Banding showed shifts by Sooty Terns between 2 Culebra colonies and also between Culebra and the Dry Tortugas of Florida.) MM

Comparative ecology and behaviour of Swamp Harriers *Circus approximatus*, Spotted Harriers *C. assimilis* and other raptors in Australia and New Zealand. D. J. Baker-Gabb. 1983. *Raptor Res.* 17:123-124. (Observations of marked Swamp Harriers showed overlapping home ranges and that home ranges of "permanent" residents and of males were smaller than those of "temporary" residents and females respectively. One-third of marked birds returned in autumn to former home ranges, and marked birds helped define migration routes. Abstract only.) MM

Development of the Spurwinged Gosling. D. Hanmer, D. Evans, and V. Blackwood. 1983. *Safring News* 12:46-48. Sucoma, P/Bag 50, Blantyre, Malawi. (Growth of weight and feather development of 5 goslings raised in captivity.) MM

Longevity from retraps continued. D. B. Hanmer. 1983. *Safring News* 12:56-64. Sucoma, P/Bag 50, Blantyre, Malawi. (Records of 115 birds of 45 species known to be 6 or more years old, plus another 69 that were 5 or more years old, the latter including 16 additional species. The oldest House Sparrow, the only species also found in North Amer., was a male more than 8 years old.) MM

Nestling growth in the Great Tit *Parus major* and the Willow Tit *P. montanus*. M. Orell. 1983. *Ornis Fennica* 60:65-82. (Growth was studied in northern Finland on the basis of body weight and lengths of wing, tail and tarsus. Undernourished young tended to put on more weight after the usual maximum of 13-14 days, and intra-brood variation in Great Tits was greater in times of food scarcity, when later hatchlings were more susceptible to starvation than first hatched siblings. Differences between species in the various measurements are presented and discussed.) MM

Polygamy in Tengmalm's Owl *Aegolius funereus*. E. Korpimäki. 1983. *Ornis Fennica* 60:86-87. Kp. 4, SF-62200 Kauhava, Finland. (Banded male Boreal Owl and banded female successfully fledged 6 young; 20 days later the same male was found mated to another, previously unbanded, female 3 km away.) MM

(Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* incubating pieces of mortar.) H. Arppe. 1983. *Ornis Fennica* 60:90. (A plover banded at a nest with pieces of mortar instead of eggs incubated pieces of mortar at two additional nests later in the season,

apparently with the same mate, which was found on capture at the third nest to have been banded as a chick the year before.) MM

(Tufted Duck returning to brood in nest after departure of ducklings.) E. Merilä and P. Vikberg. 1983. *Ornis Fennica* 60:90-91. Itakangastic 12 A4, SF-90500 Oulu 50, Finland. (Female marked with white hen feathers to study movement with brood left with 3 ducklings on 17 July, but was back incubating on 27 July after repairing nest wall, apparently after losing young.) MM

Wintering areas of Great Black-backed and Herring Gulls from Heinäsaaret, the arctic USSR, and the northern Baltic in 1930-40. M. Kilpi and P. Saurola. 1983. *Ornis Fennica* 60:90-93. Zool. Mus., Univ. Helsinki, P. Rautatietokatu 13, SF-00100 Helsinki 10, Finland. (Banding recoveries indicate differences in wintering areas between the 2 species, between age groups, and between birds nesting in the Gulf of Finland and those in the arctic, without any apparent changes in recent decades.) MM

Seasonal Reports

The spring migration. March 1-May 31, 1979. C. B. Smith, D. A. McCrimmon, Jr. and 32 regional editors. 1979. *Amer. Birds* 33:749-808. (Impressions of low numbers of migrant warblers were supported by banding data in N.J., where catch per unit effort was low at 1.2 birds/hr., but to some extent the "low" numbers may have been caused by "bunching" of some species, as 27% of the season's catch was on 1 day, when Magnolia Warblers, considered especially scarce this season, made up 15% of the day's total, and when over 10% of the season's Black-and-White Warblers were caught. Similar impressions of low numbers of kinglets in Ont. were supported by totals of 5 Golden-crowned and no Ruby-crowned at a station where large numbers of both are usually banded. In contrast, banders on Grt. Gull Is., N. Y. netted nearly 3 times the number of birds as the previous 2 years, including 6 Acadian Flycatchers (rare there), 17 Tufted Titmice (previously unrecorded on the island) and 20 Blue-gray Gnatcatchers (unusually common in the region). 109 young Eastern Bluebirds banded in Va. exemplified a come-back after the disastrous winter of 1977; and 275 Lazuli Buntings + 15 returns were caught at a Utah station where 40 were banded the previous year. Least Flycatchers were low at Powdermill, Penn. and Morgantown, W. Va., but Gray Catbirds and Red-eyed Vireos were up at Powdermill. Other noteworthy banding totals were 56 Double-crested Cormorants at an Idaho colony, 61 Black-crowned Night Herons at an Idaho trout farm, and several of this species plus Snowy Egrets at a new colony in New Mex., 23 Long-eared, 7 Boreal and 20 Saw-whet Owls in Mich., and 9 Hawk Owls in Man. Impressive

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daily totals were 349 birds of 30 species 20 May and 87 birds of 31 species 27 May at Presqu'île State Park, Pa. At Great Gull Is., 3 of 12 Sharp-shinned Hawks caught were already banded, and 51 Whooping Cranes observed in Wood Buffalo Natl. Park, N.W.T. on 15 May included several banded 1 and 2-year olds. A Fox Sparrow banded 31 March in Miss. (late), repeated 24 April and was seen injured on 30 April. Although no Red Crossbills were known to winter in the Carolinas, a banded individual was in S.C. 23 March-3 June. Two neck-collared Sandhill Cranes in Nebraska had obtained their collars from opposite directions.) MM

EJF = Elmer J. Finck; MM = Martin K. McNicholl

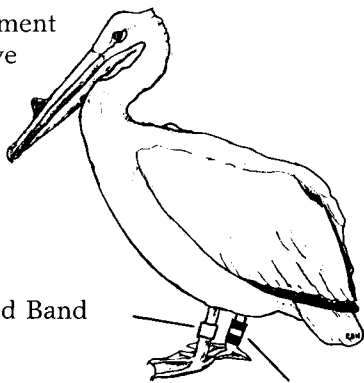
Color-Marked American White Pelicans

In 1985 approximately 150 immature American White Pelicans were color-marked at Pathfinder Reservoir, Wyoming to determine their post-fledging dispersal, migration routes, and wintering areas. Birds were marked with red plastic leg bands with horizontal white stripes. If you observe a color-marked white pelican the following information would be appreciated:

- 1) Date of observation
- 2) Location of observation
- 3) Behavior of bird (size of group, feeding, etc.)
- 4) Observers name, address, and phone number

Please report sightings to:

Scott Findholt or
Bob Oakleaf
Game & Fish Department
260 Buena Vista Drive
Lander, WY 82520
(307) 332-2688



U.S.F.W.S. Numbered Band
(left leg)

Colored Leg Band
(right leg)

North American Banding Results

Color-marking of Purple Martins in Baldwin City, Kansas, K. B. Kelley. 1983. *Kansas Ornithol. Soc. Bull.* 34:22-24.- Baldwin City, Kansas 66006.- (Five years of color banding 400 individuals yielded 11 returns. Most returned to the same colony where they were banded.) EJF

Note on movements of Kansas Pine Siskins. A. G. Nonhof. 1984. *Kansas Ornithol. Soc. Bull.* 35:24.- U.S. Indian Health Serv., Red Lake, MN 56671.- (Recaptures of banded siskins suggest that north-south migrants in central Kansas are probably coming from northeastern U.S.) EJF

Nest density, habitat choice, and predation in a Common Tern colony. A. E. Houde. 1983. *Colonial Waterbirds* 6:178-184. (Survival and movements of chicks were monitored through banding.) MM

Movements of Bald Eagles associated with autumn concentrations in Glacier National Park. L. S. Young. 1983. *Raptor Res.* 17:125. (Wintering sites and spring migration routes of 20 eagles were determined through transmitters. Abstract only. Although not specified in the title, the park is the one in Montana, not the park by the same name in B.C.) MM

Autumn weights of Plains Sharp-tailed Grouse in Montana. J. E. Swensen and R. L. Eng. 1984. *Prairie Nat.* 16:49-54.- Montana Dept. Fish, Wildl., & Parks 1001 Ridgeway Drive, Livingstone, Mont. 59047.- (Weights of *Tympanuchus phasianellus jamesi* in Montana did not differ significantly from those of populations in Nebraska, S.D., and Alta., selected from 3 different habitats. There was a slight sexual difference in weights of the Montana grouse.) MM

Demography of an introduced population of White-tailed Ptarmigan. R. W. Hoffman and K. M. Giesen. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.* 61:1758-1764.- Colorado Div. of Wildl., Wildl. Res. Centre, 317 West Prospect, Fort Collins, CO 80526 - (Color-marked ptarmigan introduced to the Pike Peak area of Colorado showed a decline of 37% by the first spring, followed by an increase. All newly hatched birds captured were also marked. Observations of color-marked birds indicated a low inclination to disperse, especially among males, and strong breeding-site tenacity. Expansion from the release site into new areas was thus slow.) MM

Pairing chronology and mate selection in the American Wigeon (*Anas americana*). R. A. Wishart. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.*

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61:1733-1743. (A combination of unmarked and color-marked birds were studied in captivity in Man., on the wintering grounds of B.C., and on the breeding grounds in Sask. These observations showed that females were paired by April, males in alternate plumage paired earliest, some winter pair bonds were temporary, and both sexes showed definite mate preferences, both in captivity and in the wild.) MM

Calgary area bluebird trails. D. Stiles. 1984. *Blue Jay* 42:93-98.- 20 Lake Wapta Rise S. E., Calgary, Alta. T2J 2M9.- In 1983. 136 Mountain Bluebirds and 236 Tree Swallows were banded, and birds of both species banded in 1982 returned, as did swallows from 1981. Swallow returns again indicated that most returning birds nest near their previous nesting sites. At one box, two different females were banded at first and second brood stages, whereas at two other boxes, the same females nested at both brood stages.) MM

An unusual story - record 20-year longevity of Ferruginous Hawk. C. S. Houston. 1984. *Blue Jay* 42:99-101.- 863 University Drive, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8.- (A Ferruginous Hawk caught in a coyote trap in New Mex. in Jan. 1917 was fitted with a leather collar and a bell. It was observed wintering in the same area in 1918 and 1919, and then found dead in Sask. in the summer of 1937. The identity of the bird was confirmed by Hoyes Lloyd, who published a short note on the record without details. Houston tracked down further details by contacting the farmer who discovered the bird in Sask., and checking copies of 1937 newspapers in New Mex., where the story was published in detail.) MM

Ottawa banding group: 1983 report. Seven papers by one or more of: R. Blacquiere, J. Dean, J. Dean, T. Dean, C. Griffiths, G. Henson, and R. Poulin. 1983. *Ont. Bird Banding* 16(1):3-23.- J. Dean, 73 Irving Place, Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 2A2 - (An overview of banding at Innis Point, the most heavily worked area, in winter 1982/83, documentation of returns to Innis Point of 184 breeding birds of 29 species, and specific papers on Evening Grosbeaks, Saw-Whet Owls, Bank Swallows, and an egg in a banding bag are included. Winter returns include woodpeckers and Black-capped Chickadees. Evening Grosbeaks banded in Ottawa have been recovered in s. Ont. and 3 states. Females are more abundant in all months, with 1128 banded, compared with 708 males. SY birds outnumber ASY in this grosbeak by about 4:3.

Seasonal changes in spatial patterns and behavior of yearling male Blue Grouse on the breeding range. I. G. Jamieson. 1983 *Can. J. Zool.* 61:2777-2780.- Dept. Zool.

Univ. of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand.- (Radio-tagged yearlings on Hardwicke Is., B. C. become more dispersed with small home ranges as the season progressed, and interactions of yearling males with females and territorial males decreased. Most birds moved to new areas by late summer, but timing of such movements varied individually.) MM

Habitat and breeding cycle of the Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*) on Sable Island, Nova Scotia. E. H. Miller. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.* 61:2880-2898.- Vert. Zool. Div., B. C. Prov. Mus., Victoria, B. C. V8V 1X4.- (Details of mating system, returning birds and other features of nesting and post-nesting behavior were determined on color-banded birds.) MM

Parental care in the Savannah Sparrow. J. Bédard and M. Meunier. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.* 61:2836-2843.- Dept. de Biologie, Université Laval, Ste-Foy, Qué. G1K 7P4.- (Male/female contributions to parental care in comparison with age from hatching, brood size, and individual nests were measured by watching color-banded birds.) MM

Nestling foods of the Savannah Sparrow. M. Meunier and J. Bédard. 1984. *Can. J. Zool.* 62:23-27.- Dept. de Biologie Université Laval, Ste-Foy, Qué. G1K 7P4.- (Color-banded adults showed sexual differences in food brought to nestlings; these differences altered with nestling age, size of brood, and availability of different prey. Although proportion of prey varied with availability, this relationship was not exact, and certain insect groups appeared to be preferred over others.) MM

The growth of Thick-billed Murre chicks at colonies in Hudson Strait: inter- and intra-colony variation. A. J. Gaston, G. Chapdelaine, and D. G. Noble. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.* 61:2465-2475.- Can. Wildl. Serv., Headquarters Region, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0E7.- (Weight increases up to 14 days of hatching of marked chicks at 4 colonies differed significantly between years, between sub-colonies, and with timing of hatching, but was most marked between colonies. Differences in weights and several measurements were also found between adults at different colonies.) MM