

Despite the annoying plethora of proof-reading lapses, this volume is well worth having and should be accessible to anybody studying or "managing" raptors and raptor populations.

Besides its contribution of considerable new information, the book provides the reader with numerous avenues into related research through its extensive list of literature citations.

Martin K. McNicholl

## *Recent Literature*

### BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

In memoria [sic] Duncan Macintosh. D. Stiles. 1995. *Alta. Nat.* 25:43. 20 Lake Wapta Rise Southeast, Calgary, Alta. T2J 2M9 (Brief tribute to bluebird trail organizer, who banded 32,787 Mountain Bluebirds in southeastern Alberta.) MKM

### BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Differential band wear for male and female Laughing Gulls. R. A. Dolbeer and J. L. Belant. 1994. *J. Field Ornithol.* 65:543-550. USDA, DWRC, 6100 Columbus Ave., Sandusky, OH 44870 (Band wear was highest in females with 4A bands.) RCT

Portable platforms for setting rocket nets in open-water habitats. R. R. Cox, Jr. and A. D. Afton. 1994. *J. Field Ornithol.* 65:551-555. School Forest., Wildl. & Fish., Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803 RCT

Geographic variation in band reporting rates for Mallards based on reward bands. J. D. Nichols, R. E. Reynolds, R. J. Blohm, R. E. Trost, J. F. Hines and J. P. Bladen. 1995. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 59:697-708. NBS, Patuxent ESC, Laurel, MD 20708-4015 (Rates for males in ten harvest areas ranged 0.29-0.46; rates for females were lower.) RCT

Neck band loss rates for Lesser Snow Geese. S. R. Johnson, J. O. Schieck and G. F. Searing. 1995. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 59:747-752. LGL Ltd., 9768 Second St., Sidney, B.C. V8L 3Y8 (Loss rates were substantial.) RCT

A check on the efficiency of finding colour-ringed Kittiwakes *Rissa tridactyla*. M. P. Harris and J. Calladine. 1993. *Ring. & Migr.* 14:113-116. Inst. Terr. Ecol., Hill of Brathens, Kincardineshire AB31 4BY, U.K. (Pre-breeding checks were most efficient.) RCT

Cause and effect in population declines of migratory birds. J. H. Rappole and M. V. McDonald. 1994. *Auk* 111:652-660. Conserv. & Res. Center, Natl. Zool. Park, Smithsonian Instit., Front Royale, VA 22630 (This theoretical paper proposes several predictions that can be tested by banding. Based on the hypothesis that migrants are declining because of "breeding-ground events" and not tropical habitat destruction, 14 predictions are given and evaluated briefly. The authors see no clear evidence that any of these predictions are supported unambiguously. Several types of banding studies are suggested to test for breeding vs. winter habitat causes of declines.) JJM

A tale of two bands. D. Brewer. 1996. *Ont. Bird Band. Assoc. Newsletter* 41(1):4. R.R. 1, Puslinch, Ont. N0B 2J0 (The three color bands on a Herring Gull seen along the Niagara River, Ont. in Nov. 1995 showed that it had been banded at Presqu'ile Prov. Park, Ont. as an adult in May 1981, surviving to at least 18 years old and outliving its aluminum band. An Atlantic Gannet Brewer banded with a monel band in Scotland in July 1965 was recovered in Holland just under 30 years later in June 1995 with its band still intact and legible. He also notes that aluminum bands on diving ducks at Mountsberg, Ontario sometimes need replacing as early as three years after initial banding.) MKM

**IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES,  
WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS**

**New subspecies of Gundlach's Hawk, *Accipiter gundlachi* (Lawrence).** C. Wotzkow. 1991. *Birds of Prey Bull.* 4:271-292. *clo* Fam. Oggier, Marktgassee 13, 3177 Laupen B E, Switzerland (Differences in patterns of some feathers and in several measurements are among the characters of both live and museum specimens that differentiate individuals of western and central Cuba from those of the eastern part of the island. Wotzkow believes that the differences warrant a new subspecies, *Accipiter g. wileyi*, for the eastern birds. The new race is named after James W. Wiley of Louisiana.) MKM

**Age-class separation of blue-winged ducks.** W. L. Hohman, J. L. Moore, D. J. Twedt, J. G. Mensik and E. Lodgerwell. 1995. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 59:727-735. NBS, SCC, 700 Caiudome Blvd., Lafayette, LA 70506-3152 (Models were developed for Blue-winged and Cinnamon teal and Northern Shoveler.) RCT

**Accuracy of techniques used to assign Mourning Dove age and gender.** J. L. Schulz and seven other authors. 1995. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 59:759-765. Missouri Dept. Cons., Fish & Wildl. Res. Center, 1119 S. College Ave., Columbia, MO 65201 (Standardized training is recommended.) RCT

**Genetic and morphological methods for gender identification of Mountain Quail.** D. J. Delehanty and five other authors. 1995. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 59:785-789. Ecol., Evol. & Cons. Biol., Univ. Nevada, Reno, NV 89512 (A specific DNA method predicted sex correctly. The nest plumage character was 90% correct.) RCT

**Age and sex determination of Barn Owls (*Tyto alba alba*).** I. R. Taylor. 1993. *Ring. & Migr.* 14:94-102. Anim. Ecol. & Behav. Group, Zool. Bldg., Univ. Edinburgh, W. Main Rd., Edinburgh EH0 3JT, U. K. (Sex was determined in juveniles and adults by underwing plumage characteristics; chicks were aged by wing chord.) RCT

**White-crowned Sparrow subspecies: identification and distribution.** J. Dunn, K. Garrett and J. Alderfer. 1995. *Birding* 28:182-200. 153 Grange Hall Rd., Beavercreek, OH 45430 (Detailed descriptions, well illustrated with photos and drawings, of the five subspecies of White-crowned Sparrow, including distribution and overlap of ranges. Tables of measurements are useful for birds in the hand.) SMS

**Field identification and taxonomy of Bicknell's Thrush.** I. A. McLaren. 1995. *Birding* 27:358-366. Biol. Dept., Dalhousie Univ., Halifax, N.S. B3H 4J1 (Potential problems in identifying Bicknell's Thrushes during migration and otherwise away from breeding areas are considered. Photographs and discussion show that some characters, such as warmth of tone and bill coloration, are difficult to discern in the field.) SMS

**Lesser Black-backed Gull in the Americas: occurrence and subspecific identity, part II.** P. W. Post and R. H. Lewis. 1995. *Birding* 27:371-381. 141 West 73rd St., New York, NY 10023-2917 (Delves into subspecific identification in the field, based on structure and coloration, both of which vary by subspecies and are complicated by intergrades. Well illustrated with photographs.) SMS

**Albinistic Red-tailed Hawk in Kyle, Texas.** J. M. Economidy. 1992. *Hawk Migration Studies* 17(2):6. Suite 508, 6100 Bandera, San Antonio, TX 78238-1601 (An all-white, dark-eyed female established a nest with a normally-plumaged male in 1991 in the same general area in which an "albinistic" nestling was reported in 1982.) MKM

**Sexual size dimorphism, mate choice and productivity of Burrowing Owls.** D. L. Plimpton and R. S. Lutz. 1994. *Auk* 111:724-727. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Rocky Mountain Arsenal Field Office, Bldg. 613, Commerce City, CO 80022 (In pairs of *Speotyto cunicularia* captured in Tomahawk live traps and banded with standard and visual-identification aluminum bands, females were heavier, but males measured larger in retriix, wing chord and tarsometatarsus. Mate choice was not related to size, and only female wing chord was correlated to productivity of more young.) JJM

Color variation and hybridization among *Neospiza* buntings on Inaccessible Island, Tristan da Cunha. P. G. Ryan, C. L. Moloney and J. Hudon. 1994. *Auk* 111:314-327. Percy Fitzpatrick Inst. African Ornithol., Univ. Capetown, Rondebosch 7700, S. Africa (Color-banded drab lowland and bright upland buntings moved less than 400 m as adults, but hybridize on a plateau. Color is discussed extensively.) JJM

The practiced eye/ summertime blues. K. Kaufman. 1991. *Amer. Birds* 45:330-333. *c/o Audubon Field Notes*, 700 Broadway, New York, NY 10003 (Review of characteristics distinguishing Little Blue Heron from Snowy and Reddish egrets, with briefer comments on possible hybrid Little Blue Heron x Snowy Egret vs. Western Reef Heron.) MKM

**Recognizable forms/ morphs of the Eastern Screech-Owl.** R. Pittaway. 1995. *Ont. Birds* 13:66-71. Box 619, Minden, Ont. K0M 2K0 (Distinguishing features among red, gray and brown morphs are discussed, with emphasis on the race that occurs in Ontario - *Otus asio naevius* or *O. a. asio*, depending on whose taxonomic scheme is followed. Comments are included on differences in a given morph among races, plumages and molts, genetics and relative frequency of the three morphs generally and in Ontario specifically.) MKM

**Cookillaria petrels in the eastern Pacific Ocean: identification and distribution/ Part I.** D. Roberson and S. F. Bailey. 1991. *Amer. Birds* 45:399-403. 282 Grove Acre Ave., Pacific Grove, CA 93950 (Errors in labelling of illustrations in some field guides are included in an account of the history of the confused taxonomy of the *Cookillaria* petrels. General identification features, including the effects of behavior, molt, plumage wear and lighting, are outlined.) MKM

**Albino Eastern Screech-Owl, *Otus asio*.** D. W. Holt, M. W. Robertson and J. T. Ricks. 1995. *Can. Field-Nat.* 109:121-122. Owl Res. Inst., Box 8335, Missoula, MT 590807 (An Eastern Screech-Owl observed and photographed in New York between 1982 and 1987 was white except for a few tan contour feathers on the breast and had pink eyes and toes and yellow/white mandibles, maxilla and talons.) MKM  
Jan. - Mar.

**Recognizable forms/ Morphs of the Parasitic Jaeger.** R. Pittaway and P. Burke. 1995. *Ont. Birds* 13:123-130. Box 619, Minden, ON K0M 2K0 (Illustrated review of plumage differences among juvenile and adult plumages of light, intermediate and dark morphs, with comments on molt, sex and frequency of each in Ontario.) MKM

#### NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

**Raptor banding at Wheatley, Ontario 1967 thru [sic] 1989: a summary.** J. Holt. 1991. *Hawk Migration Studies* "16" [sic:17](1):9-12. 858 Johnson St., N. Andover, MA 01845 (Of 5848 raptors banded during the 22-year period, 115 have been recovered to date. Most recoveries [98] are of Sharp-shinned Hawks, 54 from other Ontario locations, the rest from 16 U.S. states. The 17 recoveries of other species include a 10-year old Red-tailed Hawk and a 7-year old Northern Goshawk. One Sharp-shinned Hawk banded at Wheatley was recovered at Long Point the same day.) MKM

**"How do you know you haven't counted that hawk before?" Part two.** F. McDermont and A. Fish. 1991. *Hawk Migration Studies* "16" [sic:17] (1):20-21. Golden Gate Raptor Observ., Fort Mason, Bldg. 201, San Francisco, CA 94123 (25% of immature Red-tailed Hawks banded in the fall at San Francisco's Golden Gate Raptor Observatory are said to be recovered to the north during their first winter. Banding has shown that some hawks remain in the vicinity during the weeks of banding.) MKM

**Transatlantic recovery of a ringed Roseate Tern *Sterna dougalli*.** I. C. T. Nisbet and D. Cabot. 1995. *Ring. & Migr.* 16:14-15. 150 Alder Ln., N. Falmouth, MA 02556 (A bird banded as a chick in Ireland was encountered two years later at a breeding colony in Massachusettes.) RCT

**Banding notes from Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station.** D. Fowler. 1995. *Ont. Bird Band. Assoc. Newsletter* 40(4):5. 17 Fifth Ave., St. Thomas, Ont. N5R 4C2 (After a female American Kestrel and her young were banded in a nest box near Lyons, Ontario in May 1995, she was found incubating eggs in the same box in July. The second clutch also fledged. A freshly killed,

banded Red-tailed Hawk found in September 1995 had been banded as a nestling in May 1973, making it 22 years old.) MKM

**Lesser Black-backed Gull in the Americas: occurrence and subspecific identity, part I.** P. W. Post and R. H. Lewis. 1995. *Birding* 27:283-290. 141 West 73rd St., New York, NY 10023-2917 (Expansion of this species into the New World is examined. Distribution and migration in the Old World are discussed, and a table itemizes specimens and banding recoveries in the New World.) SMS

**Breeding populations of Mallards, *Anas platyrhynchos*, on four urbanized lakes in Michigan.** G. W. Blankespoor, B. Loken, H. D. Blankespoor and R. Reimink. 1994. *Can. Field-Nat.* 108:292-296. Dept. Biol., Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD 57197 (Of 410 Mallards caught in drive traps in 1991, 17 were shot by hunters in Arkansas, Michigan, Mississippi and Wisconsin that fall and 61 were recaptured near their Michigan banding sites in 1992.) MKM

**Bird news.** P. Grief. 1996. *Man. Nat. Soc. Bull.* 22(1):10-11. 38 West Fernwood Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R2M 1W6 (After the end of a three-year Canadian Wildlife Service banding project on a ridge between Lake Manitoba and Delta Marsh, the Delta Marsh Bird Observatory was founded in 1995, when 3164 birds of 75 species were banded in the spring and 5028 birds of 81 species in the fall. Banding totals for each species are tabulated for all four years.) MKM

**Intrapopulation variation in hatching synchrony in House Wrens: test of the individual hypothesis.** R. G. Harper, S. Juliano and C. F. Thompson. 1994. *Auk* 111:516-524. Dept. Biol., Ill. Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington, IL 61702 (Nestling exchanges to produce artificially asynchronous and synchronous broods produced no statistically significant differences in number or weight of fledglings, nor in juvenile mist-net recapture rates or rate of recruitment to the following year's breeding population when compared to control groups. Hatchlings were marked with expandable plastic bands on brood-day 4. These bands were replaced with standard

aluminum bands on brood-day 9. Results do not support the individual-optimization hypothesis for this population.) JJM

**Male Yellow Warblers vary use of song types depending on pairing status and distance from nest.** D. W. Weary, R. E. Lemon and S. Perrault. 1994. *Auk* 111:727-729. Centre Food & Animal Res., Bldg. 94, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C6 (Color-banded males used more type I song when closer to their mates and increased type I use after their mates were removed temporarily [for 24 hours, with eggs being incubated artificially]). JJM

**Territory-size regulation in Black-shouldered Kites.** J. R. Dunk and R. J. Cooper. 1994. *Auk* 111:588-595. Dept. Wildlife, Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521 (Pole traps and individually colored leg bands were used in a study indicating that "kite territory size is proximately regulated by competitor abundance and ultimately ... by prey abundance.") JJM

**Fitness consequences of paternal behavior in relation to offspring number in a precocial species: the Lesser Snow Goose.** T. Williams, J. Maarten, E. Loonen and F. Cooke. 1994. *Auk* 111:563-572. Dept. Animal & Plant Sciences, Box 601, Univ. Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2UQ, U. K. (Parents with larger broods spent less time foraging and -up to a clutch of five -more time in "vigilant" postures. However, this had no negative effect on adults in five quantified measures of fitness. Adults were banded, young web-tagged.) JJM

**Energy expenditure and water turnover of incubating Ruddy Turnstones: high cost under high Arctic climate conditions.** T. Piersma and R. I. G. Morrison. 1994. *Auk* 111:366-376. Zool. Lab., Univ. Groningen, Box 14, 9750 AA Haren, Netherlands. (A small [5-8 pairs] breeding population with many banded birds returning from year to year to a 68°56' breeding site were captured with walk-in traps and banded with standard aluminum and color bands. Water turnover is very high compared to other free-living birds, and daily energy use was as high as four times the BMR.) JJM

Resource dependence and territory size in Loggerhead Shrikes (*Lanius ludovicianus*). R. Yosef and T. C. Grubb, Jr. 1994. *Auk* 111:465-469. Internatl. Birding Ctr., Box 774, Eilat 88106, Isreal (Color-banded shrikes in Florida greatly decreased territory size and produced more fledglings when posts [hunting perches] were introduced into un hunted parts of their territories. This allowed an increase in the numbers of territorial pairs of this declining species.) JJM

Ontario Bird Records Committee report for 1994. R. Pittaway. 1995. *Ont. Birds* 13:46-65. Box 619, Minden, Ont. K0M 2K0 (The fourth Ontario record of Gray Kingbird was banded and released in 1994. Although not stated, a photograph of a hand-held bird suggests that a 1981 record of a Gray Flycatcher was documented through banding activities.) MKM

Eastern Great Lakes region. J. R. Dodge. 1992. *Hawk Migration Studies* 17(2):37-39. Braddock Bay Raptor Res., 432 Manitou Beach Rd., Hilton, NY 14468 (During the spring of 1991, 691 diurnal raptors of eight hawk and two falcon species and 352 owls of five species were banded at Braddock Bay, New York and 359 diurnal raptors of six hawk and one falcon species were banded at Port Huron, Michigan. Braddock Bay had some returns from previous years and both sites had recoveries of birds captured elsewhere.) MKM

Banding results for the Sea Island Banding Station 1 August-10 November 1995. R. Kenner. 1996. *Wandering Tattler* 19(5):6-7. 1836 W. 14th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6J 2J9 (3152 birds of 47 species [two with two races each] were banded during the first fall banding session of a new migration monitoring effort near Vancouver's international airport.) MKM

Elegant Terns breeding in Orange County, California. C. T. Collins, W. A. Schew and E. Burkett. 1991. *Amer. Birds* 45:393-395. Dept. of Biol., Calif. State Univ., Long Beach, CA 90840 (Banding of 850 late-stage chicks in 1989 and 430 in 1990 and colored taping of the bands helped monitor the status of fledglings and their subsequent return to breed in an expanding colony at Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve.) MKM

Levels of DDE in eastern flyway populations of migrating Sharp-shinned Hawks and the question of recent declines in numbers sited [sic]. C. Viverette, L. Goodrich and M. Pokras. 1994. *Hawk Migration Studies* 20(1):5-7. Hawk Migration Sanctuary, R.R. 2, Box 191, Kempton, PA 19529-9449 (An analysis of recoveries of Sharp-shinned Hawks banded at Cape May, New Jersey and Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania indicated an overlap of 80% in the breeding range and nearly 100% in the winter range. DDE levels were determined from dead birds and from blood collected from birds trapped for banding.) MKM

Bird news. G. Grief. 1996. *Man. Nat. Soc. Bull.* 22(4):10. 31 Kara Cove, Winnipeg, Man. R2N 3C2 (Brief account of efforts of Robert W. Nero and Herb Copland, who have banded most of the 930 Great Gray Owls banded between 1968 and the end of February 1996. A Northern Hawk Owl captured in Manitoba in January 1996 had been banded in Minnesota 8 1/2 years earlier, providing a new longevity record for this species.) MKM

"Hepburn's" Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch in Alberta. D. Collister. 1995. *Alta. Nat.* 25:70-71. 34 Lane Cresc. S.W., Calgary, Alta. T3E 5X2. (Two of 17 Gray-crowned Rosy-Finches banded and photographed near Water Valley, Alberta on 29 March 1993 were Hepburn's race, *Leucosticte tephrocotis littoralis*. This and other observations summarized in a table suggest that this race is regular, but rare in the province. Their rarity is exemplified by the fact that none were among 791 Gray-crowned Rosy Finches banded by David Prescott in the nearby Kananaskis area in April 1992.) MKM

Banding in Ontario in 1994. W. D. McIlveen. 1995. *Ont. Bird Banding* 27:1-10. R.R. 1, Acton, Ont. L7J 2L7 (Banding totals for 11 individual banders and ten organized groups are tabulated by taxon for 52,305 birds of 210 species, one hybrid, one intergrade and one distinct race.) MKM

The 1994 Long Point banding summary. J. D. McCracken. 1995. *Ont. Bird Banding* 27:11-13. Long Point Bird Observ., Box 160, Port Rowan, Ont. N0E 1M0 (18,410 birds of 140 species, one intergrade and one distinct race were banded in

Long Point's 35th year, with record highs for Chimney Swift, "Traill's" Flycatcher, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Pine Warbler, Red-winged Blackbird and Common Grackle. Ten of 25 recoveries were from elsewhere in Ontario; the others from six U.S. states, most notably a Gray Catbird recovered 1500 km away on the Gulf Coast 21 days after banding. Six birds of five species encountered at Long Point had been banded elsewhere. A ten-year old "Slate-colored" Junco was near the record longevity limit known for Dark-eyed Juncos.) MKM

**Raptor banding at Holiday Beach Conservation Area, 1994.** T. W. Carpenter, A. L. Carpenter and P. Roberts. 1995. *Ont. Bird Banding* 27:14-16. Dept. of Biol. Sci., Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green, OH 43403-0212 (During the fifth fall of raptor banding at Holiday Beach, near the northwestern corner of Lake Erie 571 raptors of six hawk, two falcon and one owl species were banded. A table shows annual totals for each species during each year of operation at the station.) MKM

**Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station twenty-fourth annual report: 1994.** R. Hubert and F. Hubert. 1995. *Ont. Bird Banding* 27:17-22. 10 Paulson Court, St. Thomas, ON N5R 1M9 (Although 21% fewer Sharp-shinned Hawks were banded in 1994 than the average for 1973-1993, total raptor bandings were 3% above average, with 2,737 of nine hawk and three falcon species banded. The total of 276 Northern Harriers was 368% above average. Bar graphs show age/sex composition of Cooper's Hawk and Northern Harrier banded each year 1980-1994.) MKM

#### NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

**Temporal dynamics of mangrove bird communities in Venezuela with special reference to migrant warblers.** G. Lefebvre, F. Poulin and R. McNeil. 1994. *Auk* 111:402-415. Dept. de sciences biol., Univ. de Montreal, C.P. 6128, Succursale "A," Montreal, Que. H3C 3J7 (Mist-netting results were compared to rainfall, flooding and food abundance at three mangrove sites. Breeding was from mid-dry to mid-wet season and correlated only with a few types of food, such as caterpillars. Other tropical residents moved into mangroves at other seasons to utilize

overall higher food supplies at those times. Nearctic-breeding species' abundance correlated with arthropod abundance. Mangroves here are breeding sites and refuges for birds from other habitats, as well as migrant habitat.) JJM

**Seasonal and diurnal patterns of singing and song-flight activity on Bluethroats (*Luscinia svecica*).** J. Merila and J. Sorjonen. 1994. *Auk* 111:556-562. Dept. Zool., Sect. Animal Ecol., Villavagen 9,752 36 Uppsala, Sweden (Seasonal peaks of singing by color-banded males occur just after arrival and before egg laying. Only unmated males and those suffering nest failure sing until the end of season, indicating that mate attraction, rather than territorial defense, is the primary function of Bluethroat song.) JJM

**Editor's Note:** Don Stiles' address is 20 Lake Wapta Rise Southeast Calgary, Alta. T2J 2M9, not 201 as given in the last abstract on p. 170 in *NABB* 20(4). Although this error was in the paper abstracted, I have known this address long enough that I should have known better! -MKM

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