

Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Obituary. Allen Frederick Cooper Lashmar 1917-1993. T. Dennis. 1994. *Corella* 18:49. Address not indicated. (Brief biography of prominent Australian ornithologist, who banded 7730 birds of 77 species, including 4379 Grey-backed Silvereyes.) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Does use of a tape lure bias samples of Curlew Sandpipers captured with mist nets? J. Figuerlo, L. Figuerlo and L. Gustamonte. 1995. *J. Field Ornithol.* 66:497-500. Passeig de Sant Gervasi 59; 7e 2a, E-08022, Barcelona, Spain (No bias in age or sex was apparent between tape-lured and non-tape-lured birds.) RCT

A colored leg banding technique for *Amazonia* parrots. J. M. Meyers. 1995. *J. Field Ornithol.* 66:582-589. NBS, Box N, Palmer, PR 00721-0501 (Colored leg bands were made of PVC.) RCT

Mistnetting from a boat in forested wetland. R. R. Wilson and R. S. Allan. 1996. *J. Field Ornithol.* 67:82-85. Div. Ecol. and Org. Biol., Univ. Memphis, Memphis, TN 38152 (Nets mounted in flat-bottomed boats.) RCT

A method for replacing tail-mounted radio transmitters on birds. J. A. Reid, R. B. Horn and E. D. Forsman. 1996. *J. Field Ornithol.* 67:177-189. USDA-FS, Pac.-N.W. Res. Stn., 2200 SW Jefferson Way, Corvallis, OR 97331. RCT

Capture efficiency of mist nets with comments on their role in the assessment of passerine habitat use. L. Jenni, M. Leuenberger and F. Rampazzi. 1996. *J. Field Ornithol.* 67:263-274. Swiss Ornithol. Inst., CH-6204 Sempach, Switzerland (Capture numbers do not represent quantitatively the species composition.) RCT

A technique to spray dyes on birds. H. Weldeln, R. Nagel and P. H. Becker. 1996. *J. Field Ornithol.* 67:442-446. Inst. fur Vogelforsch, An der Vogelwarte 21, D-26386, Wildelmshaven, Germany

(Refillable hair spray bottles are activated from a distance.) RCT

Implanting intra-abdominal radiotransmitters with external whip antennas in ducks. C. E. Korschgen, K. P. Kenow, A Gendron-Fitzpatrick, W. L. Green and F. J. Dien. 1996. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 60:132-137. NBS, Upper Miss. Sci. Cntr., Box 818, La Crosse, WI 54602-0818. RCT

Steve Gilbertson's universal House Sparrow trap. S. Gilbertson. 1993. *Sialia* 15:96-98. 3521-135th Lane, N.W., Andover, MN 55304 (Diagrams and instructions for trap that fits within wooden and PVC bluebird nest boxes.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Cookilaria petrels in the eastern Pacific Ocean. Part II. D. Roberson and S. F. Bailey. 1991. *Am. Birds* 45:1067-1081. 282 Grove Acre Ave., Pacific Grove, CA 93950 (Well-illustrated, detailed discussion of identification features that help to distinguish six species of *Pterodroma* petrels from each other, followed by an identification summary. A table summarizes culmen, bill depth, wing length and tail measurements, and each species account includes comments on distribution, molt and population.) MKM

The practiced eye/ a flicker of recognition: three distinct forms, and their offspring. K. Kaufman. 1991. *Am. Birds* 45:1172-1175. *clo Audubon Field Notes*, 700 Broadway, New York, NY 10003 (Discusses distinguishing features between the Yellow-shafted and Red-shafted races of the Northern Flicker and between Northern and Gilded flickers, with a detailed, well-illustrated account of intergrades and hybrids and the complications posed by introgression. Potential confusion posed by the briefly held juvenal plumage is also mentioned.) MKM

Flight feather molt pattern and age in North American woodpeckers. P. Pyle and S. N. G. Howell. 1995. *J. Field Ornithol.* 66:564-581. PRBO, 4990 Shoreline Highway, Stinson Beach,

CA 94970 (Many woodpeckers can be aged reliably to their third or fourth year of life.) RCT

Accuracy of aging duck broods in the field. J. O. Evrad. 1996. *J. Field Ornithol.* 67:453-455. Dept. Nat. Resources, Suite 100, 990 Hillcrest, Baldwin, WI 54002 (Ducklings were assigned to one of seven age classes, using plumage characteristics.) RCT

Biometrics of Sanderlings *Calidris alba* from the Taimyr. M. Y. Soloviev and T. S. Tomkovitch. 1995. *Ring. & Migr.* 16:91-99. Dept. Vert. Zool., Biol. Faculty, Moscow State Univ., 119899, Moscow, Russia (Ageing and sexing was done by using discriminant function analysis of bill or total head length and wing length.) RCT

Pitfalls in sexing Kittiwakes *Rissa tridactyla* on head + bill length. R. Y. McGowan and B. Zonfrillo. 1995. *Ring. & Migr.* 16:124-126. Dept. Nat. Hist., Royal Mus. Scotland, Chambers St., Edinburgh EH1 1JF, U.K. (Sexing by head plus bill length is applicable only at the specific colony at which a standard has been determined.) RCT

Ageing and sexing Marsh Tits, *Parus palustris*. J. R. King and J. L. Muddeman. 1995. *Ring. & Migr.* 16:172-177. Edward Grey Inst. Field Ornithol., Dept. Zool., South Park Rd., Oxford OX1 3P3, U.K. (Iris color and primary covert shape were useful characteristics.) RCT

Identification of Greater Scaup, *Aythya marila*, and Lesser Scaup, *Aythya affinis*, ducklings. C. H. Nelson. 1996. *Can. Field-Nat.* 110:288-293. 318 Wildwood Park, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 0E5 (Studies of known-aged live ducklings raised in captivity, supplemented by data from museum specimens indicated that about 90% of scaup ducklings can be identified to species on the basis of the ratio $(WN \times LN)/HBB$, where WN = width of nail, LN = length of nail and HBB = height of bill at base. Tables summarize these and other measurements at various ages for both species.) MKM

Sexing Chinstrap Penguins (*Pygoscelis antarctica*) by morphological measurements. J. A. Amat, J. Vinuela and M. Ferrer. 1993.

Colonial Waterbirds 16:213-215. Estacion Biologica de Donana, C. S. I. C., Apartado 1056, E-41013 Sevilla, Spain (Deeper bills of males were the best predictors of sex in a discriminant analysis function that allowed sex determination in 95% of 55 individuals.) MKM

Bill dimension comparisons of Puerto Rico's native and long-established exotics. H. A. Raffaele. 1986. *Ornitologia Caribena* 2:16-26. 5232 Cherokee Ave., Alexandria, VA 22312 (Data are presented on culmen lengths and bill widths of Puerto Rican populations of native Yellow-faced and Black-faced grassquits and introduced Bronze Mannikin and Orange-cheeked Waxbill. Bill lengths of the female mannikins apparently increased after their introduction to the island, virtually eliminating the sexual dimorphism in culmen lengths found in African populations of this species. On the other hand, bill widths of both sexes of waxbills became narrower over time, while culmen lengths of females appeared to shorten, increasing sexual dimorphism in that species.) MKM

Clave para la identificacion de campo de los colibries presentes en Puerto Rico y algunas notas sobre estos. E. Hernandez-Prieto. 1986. *Ornitologia Caribena* 2:27-34. Dept. Biol., U. P. R., Humacao Univ. College, Humacao, PR 00777 (Identification key to adult hummingbirds of Puerto Rico in both English and Spanish.) MKM

Body weights of incubating Arctic Terns *Sterna paradisaea* on Orkney and Shetland in 1990 and 1991. I. Sim, D. Suddaby and M. Avery. 1993. *Seabird* 15:24-29. Roy. Soc. for the Protection of Birds, The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. SG19 2DR, U.K. (Weights differed between years in Shetland and between Orkney and Shetland in 1991.) MKM

Development of head moult of Black-headed Gulls *Larus ridibundus* in southern Spain. A. M. Patterson. 1993. *Seabird* 15:68-71. Edificio San Gabriel 2-4^o -A, calle Escritor Adolfo Reyes, 19620 Torremolinos (Malaga), Spain (Pattern of head molt was similar to that in England until February, after which percentage of adults in full breeding plumage was lower in Spain than in England.) — MKM

Differentiating Crested and Lesser Crested tern chicks. S. G. Lane. 1994. *Corella* 18:48-49. Lot 6, Fairview Rd., Moonee, via Goffs Harbour, N.S.W. 2450, Australia (Plumage markings, bill size and bill color differ between downy young of these species.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

A century of population trends in western North America. R. C. Banks and N. K. Johnson. 1994. *Studies in Avian Biol.* 15:134-146. Natl. Biol. Surv., Natl. Mus. Nat. Hist., Washington, DC 20560 (Banding recovery data helped determine population trends in geese. Resightings of Aleutian Canada Geese banded on Buldir Is., Alaska, have helped to document recovery of that race.) MKM

Endemic Song Sparrows and yellowthroats of San Francisco Bay. J. T. Marshall and K. G. Dedrick. 1994. *Studies in Avian Biol.* 15:316-327. Natl. Biol. Surv., Smithsonian Inst., Washington, DC 20560 (Mist-netting and some color banding helped determine distribution and population size of three endemic races of Song Sparrow with changes in habitat in San Francisco Bay. The authors urge that netting be used to study the poorly-known endemic San Francisco Common Yellowthroat, *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*.) MKM

Pilot color-marking study in New Hampshire. B. M. Poirier. 1994. *Loon Call* spring 1994:1. Loon Preservation Comm., Aud. Soc. New Hampshire, Box 604, Moultonborough, ME 04105-6009 (Observations of seven color-banded Common Loons showed subsequent behavioral abnormalities.) MKM

The abundance and significance of floaters in the Common Loon population of northern Wisconsin. W. H. Piper. 1995. *Loon Call* summer 1995:4. Natl. Zool. Park, Smithsonian Inst., Washington, DC (Three of 15 marked territorial loons were usurped from their territories.) MKM

Exploring the Common Loon. D. Evers. 1995. *Loon Call* summer 1995:7. Dept. Fish. & Wildl., College Nat. Resources, 200 Hodson Hall, 1980 Folwell Ave., St. Paul, MN 55106-6124 (Nearly 800 loons have been banded and color-marked in

the upper Great Lakes and New England. Observations indicate high site fidelity between years, but with frequent mate switching. Observations of color-marked birds have also helped quantify various behaviors and determine time budgets.) MKM

Survival of radio-marked Canvasback ducklings in northwestern Minnesota. C. E. Korschgren, K. P. Kenow, W. L. Green, D. H. Johnson, M. D. Samuels and L. Sileo. 1996. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 60:120-132. NBS, Upper Miss. Sci. Ctr., Box 818, La Crosse, WI 54602-0818 (Most loss occurs within ten days after hatching as a result of predation by mink.) RCT

A ten-year study of the stopover patterns of migratory passerines during fall migration on Appledore Island, Maine. S. R. Morris, D. W. Holmes and M. E. Richmond. 1996. *Condor* 98:395-409. N.Y. Coop. F. & W. Res., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853-3001 (13.4% of banded birds were recaptured during their stopover.) RCT

Foraging observations of a Barred Owl in the Foothills Model Forest. D. L. Takats. 1996. *Alta. Nat.* 26:29-30. 3535-105A St., Edmonton, Alta. T6J 2M6 (Observations of successful and unsuccessful predation attempts by a radio-tagged female on small mammals.) MKM

News from two Canadian bluebird trails, 1992: Calgary, Alberta trails. D. J. Stiles and J. Moore. 1993. *Sialia* 15:106-107. 20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, Alta. T2J 2M9 (1463 Mountain Bluebirds and 857 Tree Swallows were banded in the Calgary area in 1992. A Tree Swallow banded near Calgary was shot in South Dakota, while the band of another was found in a Barn Owl pellet in Louisiana, as were bands from another Tree Swallow banded near Edmonton, Alberta, and a Marsh Wren banded in Saskatchewan.) MKM

Natal origins and winter site fidelity of Rough-legged Hawks wintering in California. B. A. Garrison and P. H. Bloom. 1993. *J. Raptor Res.* 27:116-118. Wildl. Manage. Div., Calif. Dept. Fish & Game, 1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, CA 95814 (Of 14 Rough-legged Hawks recovered or recaptured in California, four were banded as nestlings and one as a hatching-year bird in the

western North American Arctic—four in Alaska, one on Banks Is., N.W.T. Eight of the remaining nine recoveries were birds banded previously in California, the other in Nevada. One California-banded bird was recovered in Nevada, another in Oregon. Some winter site-fidelity was indicated by several recaptures in the same or adjacent Lat-Long blocks in which the hawks were banded.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Ringling recoveries of Red-throated Divers in Britain and Ireland. J. D. Okill. 1995. *Loon Call* summer 1995:5. Heilinabretta, Trondra, Shetland ZE1 0XL, U.K. (From 1967 Red-throated Loons banded from 1977 to the end of 1992, 7.5% have been recovered, with 2/3 of recoveries coming from fish nets. A bird recovered 16 years after being banded as a chick is the oldest to date. Recoveries indicate that breeding adults rarely change nesting lochs, with males tending to breed close to their natal sites and females dispersing farther. First winter birds tend to winter farther south than older birds and more two-year old birds summer near their natal sites than first-year birds.) MKM

Autumn migration, resting behaviour, biometry and moult of small birds in central Europe. P. Berthold, G. Fliege, G. Heine, U. Querner and R. Schlenker. 1991. *Die Vogelwarte* 36:1-221. Vogelwarte Radolfzell, Schloss Moeggigen Radolfzell D-78315, Germany (Analysis in German and English of long-term trapping data collected by about 400 amateur and professional researchers at a banding station in southern Germany.) MKM

Palaearctic migrants and wintering site fidelity at Lilongwe, Malawi. R. D. Medland. 1993. *Safring News* 22:47-54. Box 30370, Lilongwe 3, Malawi (Numbers of each migrant species banded per year in each of the first three winters in a degraded woodland site adjacent to a marsh with numbers and percentages retrapped in the same year and in subsequent years.) MKM

The effect of ringing nestling Arrowmarked Babblers *Turdoides jardineii* on fledging success. A. Monadjem. 1993. *Safring News*

22:55-56. Uniswa, Private Bag 4, Kwaluseni, Swaziland (Fledging success of groups of babblers whose nests were found and young banded were approximately the same as those whose nests were not found and seven of eight nestlings banded in the nest fledged successfully in spite of daily nest visits by the observer.) MKM

Population dynamics of the Bridled Tern *Sterna anaethetus* colony on Penguin Island, South-western Australia. J. N. Dunlop and J. Jenkins. 1994. *Corella* 18:33-36. Box 518, Karratha, Western Australia 6714, Australia (Banding showed that a long-established nesting area was occupied primarily by terns at least five years old, whereas four-year olds were predominant in a newly-occupied area. Pre-breeding terns tended to frequent the colony when they were three years old. Recoveries indicated an annual survival rate of adults of at least 82.5%, with emigration probably making this an under-estimate.) MKM

Alarm behaviour of Lesser Noddies. C. A. Surman. 1994. *Corella* 18:43. School of Biol. and Environ. Sci., Murdoch Univ., Murdoch, Western Australia 6150, Australia (Lesser Noddies could be captured on their nests by hand with little evidence of alarm for initial banding. Previously banded birds tended to peck the hand of the observer, utter alarm calls and leave the nest on subsequent visits.) MKM

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl
RCT = Robert C. Tweit

