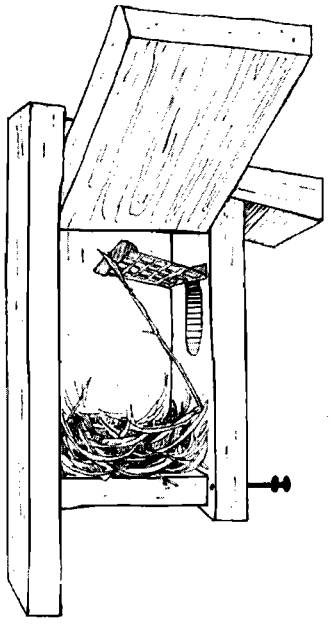

Fig. 1. Side-opening nest-box design with trap set within the box.

LITERATURE CITED

Stuchbury, B.J. and R.J. Robertson. 1986. A simple trap for catching birds in nest boxes. *J. Field Ornithol.* Winter: 64-65.

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Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

A lark or two. W. E. Lanyon. 1993. *Amer. Birds* 47:1050-1057. Box 531, Keene Valley, NY 12943 (Color-banding helped author determine relationships among Eastern and Western meadowlarks in Wisconsin field, show stability of song patterns of individuals from year to year and other social details in classic 1950s study that showed that these two species almost never hybridize in spite of their nearly identical plumages. Further field and captive studies in New York, Wisconsin, and elsewhere demonstrated that males learned songs from birds surrounding natal sites and that rare instances of hybridization produced a high rate of fertile young, but that the eggs of such young are nearly all infertile.) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Automated doors for waterfowl banding traps. E. P. Ashley and N. R. North. 2004. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 32:273-275. Can. Wildl. Serv., Ontario Region, Big Creek Natl. Wildl. Area, R.R. 3, Port Rowan, ON N0E 1M0 (Describes modifications to baited swim-in waterfowl traps to reduce predation and prevent escape. This automatic door, made of readily available materials, can be programmed to open and close at specific times so that the amount of time captured animals remain in the trap is reduced, as is the potential for escape through an otherwise open funnel door.) SG

Radiotelemetry studies: are we radio-handicapping Northern Bobwhites? F. S. Guthery and J. J. Lusk. 2004. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 32:194-201. Dept. Forestry, 008C Agric. Hall, Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, OK 74078 (This is a re-analysis of data from previously published papers that estimated bobwhite survival rates through radio-telemetry. The authors determined whether populations would reach a stable age distribution using published survival rates. Most previously published survival rates appear to underestimate true survival rates. Consequently, the authors suggest that survival rates based on telemetry data be interpreted cautiously and that telemetry may not be the best approach for a given research question.) SG

Self-injury and capture myopathy in net-captured juvenile Red-legged Partridge with necklace radiotags. U. Hofile, J. Millan, C. Gortazar, F. J. Buenestado, I. Marco, and R. Villafuerte. 2004. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 32:273-275. Natl. Res. Inst. on Game Biol., Instituto de

Investigacion en Recursos Cinegeticos IRED (CSIC-UCLM-JCCM), Box 535, E-13.080 Ciudad Real, Spain. (Fourteen of 46 partridges captured by hand-net and fitted with necklace radio-tags died within a few hours of release. Mortality was apparently due to capture myopathy induced by irritation and struggling with the necklace. Occurrence of deaths was related to lower ambient temperature and high humidity.) SG

Effects of radio transmitters on body mass, feed consumption, and energy expenditure of Northern Bobwhites. F. Hernandez, J. A. Arredondo, F. Hernandez, D. G. Hewitt, J. S. DeMaso, and R. L. Bingham. 2004. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 32:394-400. Caesar Kleberg Wild. Res. Inst., Texas A & M Univ., Kingsville, TX 78363 (In a controlled environment, body mass, feed consumption, and energy consumption of Northern Bobwhites fitted with radio-transmitters did not differ from the same parameters in banded bobwhites without radios. Although the results show no effect of radio-transmitters on captive quail, the authors caution that effects on wild bobwhites may differ because energy expenditure in field conditions, e.g. varying ambient temperatures, likely differs from that in a controlled environment.) SG

Island-style ringing. R. M. Wanless. 2002. *Afring News* 31:14-15. c/o Percy Fitzpatrick Inst. African Ornithol., Univ. Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa (Design of crab-baited trap used to catch and band Aldabra Rails on Aldabra as part of restoration/monitoring program for last remaining extant flightless bird species of tropical western Indian Ocean islands.) MKM

Stainless steel versus aluminium alloy rings. K. Raijmaker. 2000. *Afring News* 31:16. Box 5067, Vanderbijlpark, 1900, South Africa (A stainless steel band on a Cape Sparrow recaptured 10 years, 8 months after banding was in good condition, whereas an aluminum band on a House Sparrow recaptured 7 years, 7.5 months after banding was very thin with one barely legible number, suggesting that aluminum bands are less suitable for ground foraging birds of considerable longevity. On the other hand, aluminum bands on a Cape White-eye recaptured 5 years 11 months after banding and a Greater Striped Swallow 6 years 9 months after banding were both in good condition, suggesting that aluminum bands are suitable for passerines that do not usually forage on the ground.) MKM

Evaluation of various methods used to color mark ducklings. F. P. Kehoe and K. Mawhinney. 1999. *Can. Field-Nat.* 113:675-677. Ducks Unlimited Canada, 350 Aquaduct Rd., Brooks, AB TI R 2137 (Name tags, nasal discs, nape discs, nape streamers, patagial streamers, patagial discs, and a combination of patagial discs with streamers were attached to day-old domestic ducklings. Only nape tags and nasal discs were retained on all sample ducklings to five days and only nasal discs to eight weeks.) MKM

Two capture techniques for American White Pelicans and Great Blue Herons. D. T. King, J. D. Paulson, D. W. Leblanc, and K. Bruce. 1998. *Colonial Waterbirds* 21:258-260. U.S. Dept. Agric., Natl. Wildl. Res. Center, Mississippi Res. Stn., Drawer 6099, Mississippi State Univ., MS 39762 (A modified leghold trap and a portable rocket net modified for use in shallow water were successful in capturing 142 pelicans, 23 Great Blue Herons, and five other birds of four species. The only injury from the modified leghold trap was an abrasion to a pelican leg scale, whereas two pelicans were killed during rocket-net launchings.) MKM

A weighing cone design for use on electronic balances. P. de Rebeira. 1997. *Corella* 21:55-57. 12 Glenwood Ave., Glen Forest, West. Australia 6071 (Template design for a cardboard cone for weighing birds up to 20 g, with detailed, step-by-step instructions on assembling, with notes on making cones for larger birds.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Prevalence of leucism in pygocelid penguins of the Antarctic Peninsula. S. C. Forrest and R. Naveen. 2000. *Waterbirds* 23:283-285. 9443 Cottonwood Rd., Bozeman, MT 59718 (During 200 visits to 39 sites from 1994 to 1997, leucism was observed in five [1:114,000] Adélie Penguins, one [1:146,000] Chinstrap Penguin, and one [1:20,000] Gentoo Penguin. This constitutes the first published report of leucism in a Chinstrap Penguin.) MKM

Eclipse plumage in the Miombo Doublecollared Sunbird? D. B. Harmer. 2002. *Afring News* 31:2-7. Box 3076, Paulington, Mutare, Zimbabwe (Data on plumages and molts of 686 sunbirds caught in Zimbabwe, arranged by month, age, gender, and breeding status provide evidence for suspended molt, but not to date on an eclipse plumage, as suggested by A. J. Tree in a closely related species. Some color-banded birds have been observed to breed twice in the same year. Data are presented on numbers of captures of each sex/age type by month, duration of molt and changes with age in gape color, male plumage, and primary molt score.) MKM

More records of the European Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* in South Africa. J. M. H. Raijmakers and J. H. F. A. Raijmakers. 2002. *Afring News* 31:17-18. Box 5067, Vanderbijlpark, 1900, South Africa. (Twelve biometric features are tabulated for four warblers mist-netted in South Africa. Although only two occurrences had been documented in South Africa previously, several have been documented in two other southern African countries recently.) MKM

A Yellow-throated Leaflove *(Chlorochicla favicollis)* with extra wing feathers among the primaries. U. Ottoson and J. Waldenslrom. 2002. *Afring News* 31:24-25. A. P. Leventis Omithol. Res. Inst., Jos Univ., Jos, Nigeria (A leaflove captured for banding had 11 primaries in each wing instead of ten–documented in a photograph.) MKM

Overlap of incubation and primary moult in Crowned Plover. H. D. Oschadleus and D. M. Harbottle. 2002. *Afring News* 31:26. Avian Demogr. Unit, Univ. Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa (A nesting plover was captured by hand on its nest and banded. After the chicks hatched and left the nest successfully, the banded adult was found incubating a second clutch in a nest 20 m from the first. When recaptured on the second nest, it was found to have started primary molt.) MKM

Biometrics and moult of adult Streakyheaded Canaries *Serinas gularis* at Elandsbaai, South Africa. V. L. Ward. 2002. *Afring News* 31:28-30. West. Cape Conserv. Board, c/o Avian Demogr. Unit, Univ. Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa (Data are summarized and tabulated on head length, two culmen measurements, bill depth and tail, wing and tarsal lengths of 112 canaries mist-netted on the west coast of South Africa between January 2001 and April 2002. Molt scores and right wing molt protocols are also listed for 13 birds and mass data compared with those from three other locations.) MKM

Biometrics and mass data of Cape Siskins in the Karoo. J. Claassen. 2002. *Afring News* 31:31. Box 166, Koue Bokkeveld, 6836, South Africa (Means and ranges of mass and head, bill, tail, wing, tarsal, and overall lengths are given for nine females and nine males.) MKM

Biometrics and moult of the Cape Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus gracillrostris* in southern Gauteng and northern Free State, South Africa. J. M. H. Raijmakers and J. H. F. A. Raijmakers. 2002. *Afring News* 31:32-36. Box 5067, Vanderbijlpark, 1900, South Africa. (Of 1940 warblers banded at several South African sites between 1992 and 2001, 524 [27%] were Cape Reed Warblers, 146 [27.9%] of which were recaptured. Data on mass and wing, tail, culmen, and head lengths are summarized for all birds combined and separately for those distinguished by age. Molt data summarized for primaries, secondaries, tertials, wing coverts, alula, rectrices, body, and head represent the second set of detailed molt data on this species and the first in South Africa. Limited data on molt duration, based on recaptured birds, are tabulated and numbers of captures and recaptures graphed by month.) MKM

Identifying hen Wood Ducks by face pattern. R. Strand. 1999. *Wood Duck Newsgram* August 1999 [pp. not indicated]; reprinted in *Bluebird* 22(1):4-5, 2000. c/o L. Knudson, 5463 W. Broadway Ave., Forest Lake, MN 55025 (Drawings illustrate variation in eye ring size and shape, additional patches between bill and eye and bill rings that help distinguish individual Wood Duck hens. Eye ring size may be age-related.) MKM

Breeding cycle and nestling growth of Bulwer's Petrel on the Desertas Islands, Portugal. M. Nunes and L. Vincent. 1998. *Colonial Waterbirds* 21:198-204. CBA/Dept. de Zool., Faculdade de Ciencias, Univ. Lisboa, C2 Grampo

Grande, P-1700, Lisboa, Portugal (During a six-month study, the first detailed study of an Atlantic colony of this species, biometric data [body weight, wing length, tarsal length, culmen, nostrils, bill height, nostril height, and gonys] were collected on 205 adults and 30 juveniles. These data were collected on the juveniles three days after hatching and at two-day intervals thereafter. As in other Procellariiformes, bill and tarsus were more developed at hatching than the wings and reached maximum dimensions within 73% and 84% of the nestling period, whereas wings continued to develop until fledging. Body mass reached 181% that of adults.) MKM

The breeding ecology of Magellanic Penguins at Cabo Virgenes, Argentina: what factors determine reproductive success? E. Frere, P. Gandini, and D. Boersma. 1998. *Colonial Waterbirds* 21:205-210. Fundacion Patagonia Nat., Almirante Zar 323, Puerto Deseado (9050), Santa Cruz, Argentina (Including data on chick growth by weight during a three-year study. Chicks were marked at hatching with a fiber-tape band and by punching holes in their interdigital membranes, then banded with a stainless steel band at a later stage.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Migrating songbirds recalibrate their magnetic compass daily from twilight cues. W. W. Cochrane, H. Mouritsen, and M. Wikelski. 2004. *Science* 304:405. Address not given. (From their night's long 1100 km-chase of free-flying migrating *Catharus* thrushes, birds exposed during twilight to rotated magnetic fields flew in the "wrong" direction when released to continue their night-time flight. On succeeding nights, when exposed to "normal" twilight, they corrected their course. "We suggest that birds orient with a magnetic compass calibrated daily from twilight cues." Well-done work; quite convincing.) WDL

Songbirds check compass against sunset to stay on course. E. Stockstad. 2004. *Science* 304:373. (A short synopsis of Cochrane et al. [previous abstract].) WDL

Effects of road baiting on home range and survival of Northern Bobwhites in southern Texas. A. M. Haines, F. Hernandez, S. E. Henke, and R. L. Bingham. 2004. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 32:401-411. Caeser Kleberg Wildl. Res. Inst., Texas A & M Univ., 700 University Blvd., MSC 218, Kingsville, TX 78363-8202 (Baiting roads with grain prior to bobwhite hunting season is a common practice in southern Texas. Survival, home-range size, and distance to road of radio-tagged bobwhites were lower in baited areas than in unbaited areas during a relatively dry year [2001-2002]. In addition, avian predators were somewhat more abundant in the baited areas during that same dry year. On the other hand, no differences were observed in any of the above parameters during the following year, which was considered relatively wet. The authors conclude that roadside baiting does not benefit bobwhites. The practice may be detrimental to bobwhite populations during dry years due to decreased survival associated with increased predator abundance.) SG

Status of Black Oystercatchers in Prince William Sound, Alaska, nine years after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. S. M. Murphy and T. J. Mabee. 2000. *Waterbirds* 23:204-213. ABR Inc., Box 80410, Fairbanks, AK 99708-0410 (Observations of color-banded chicks indicated differential survival over the chick-rearing period but no difference in survival between chicks hatched in oiled and unoiled territories.) MKM

Predictable interregional movements by female Northern Pintails during winter. R. R. Cox, Jr. and A. D. Afton. 2000. *Waterbirds* 23:258-269. U.S. Geol. Surv., N. Prairie Wildl. Res. Center, 8711 37th St. SE, Jamestown, ND 58401 (Hunting activity and stormy weather-induced habitat conditions appeared to be the most significant factors triggering predictable movements during winter by 347 female Northern Pintails radio-tagged during three winters in Louisiana. Adult female pintails were 1.9 times more likely than immatures to emigrate from Louisiana to other areas along the Gulf Coast, the Rice Prairie Region of Texas, or the Mississippi Alluvial Valley. During the first two winters they were more likely to emigrate during stormy weather, whereas they were more likely to emigrate during fair weather during the third winter. Movements were more likely during hunting seasons than during non-hunting periods.) MKM

Interspecific interactions of breeding Piping Plovers: conservation implications. S. J. Maxson. 2000. *Waterbirds* 23:270-276. Wetland Wildl. Popl. & Res. Group, Minn. Dept. Nat. Resources, 102 23rd St. NE, Bemidji, MN 56601 (Based on observations of color-banded plovers during incubation and brooding periods on islands in the Minnesota portion of Lake-of-the-Woods.) MKM

Late summer survival of adult female and juvenile Spectacled Eiders on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska. P. L. Flint, J. B. Grand, J. A. Morse, and T. F. Fondell. 2000. *Waterbirds* 23:292-297. Alaska Biol. Sci. Cent., U.S. Geol. Surv., Biol. Resources Div., 1011 E. Tudor Rd., Achorage, AK 99503 (Radio-telemetry data indicated that 71.4% of juvenile Spectacled Eider hens hatched during 1997-1999 survived from 30 days post-hatching until depature from the delta, whereas 88.5% of adult hens survived during the same period. Average departure age of juveniles was 59 ± 1 days after hatching; that for adults 56 ± 1 days after hatching. Most broods departed from the delta synchronously.) MKM

Key areas for wintering North American herons. T. Mikusa, J. A. Kushlan, and S. Hartley. 1998. *Colonial Waterbirds* 21:125-135. Dept. Biol., Univ. Osijek, Osijek, Croatia (851 recoveries of North American-banded herons [83% banded as nestlings] indicate wintering sites ranging from Canada to northern South America, with 63% recovered in California, Cuba, Florida, Louisiana, Mexico, New York, and Texas. Although bias in the data is recognized, 43 sites are considered key to wintering North American herons.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

The Thickbilled Weaver at Nchalo, Malawi. D. B. Hanmer. 2002. *Afring News* 31:8-13. Box 3076, Mutare, Zimbabwe (Data are presented on seasonal patterns of captures of 644 weavers between 1974 and 1989 as well as wing lengths and masses by sex and age, molt scores by season, longevity data and evidence of low site fidelity.) MKM

Ringing in *Acacia* savanna at Ruretse, southeast Botswana, 1996-2000. S. J. Tyler. 2002. *Afring News* 31:19-23. Yew Tree Cottage, Lone Lane, Monmouthshire NP25 4AJ, England (4805 birds of 83 species were caught and banded. A table lists annual totals of each species caught as well as total banded and total retrapped, if any. Blue Waxbill attained the highest total [889], with only 15 species exceeding 100. Another table compares dry season with wet season totals of each year for the top 28 species. The text discusses annual and seasonal variations in numbers caught, as well as probable reasons for low numbers caught of some species that were common in the vicinity.) MKM

Population changes and demography of the Northern Rockhopper Penguin on Amsterdam and Saint Paul islands. E. Guinard, H. Weimerskirch, and P. Jouventin. 1998. *Colonial Waterbirds* 21:222-228. Centre d'Etudes Biol. de Chize', Cent. Natl. de la Recherche Scientifique, F-79360, Beauvoir sur Nion, France (Changes in population size and demography were studied between 1971 and 1995, with an intensive survey between 1993 and 1995. Flipper banding and web punching enabled the authors to determine the ages of first return to the breeding site and of first reproduction. Adult survival rate of 1,130 adults between 1988 and 1993 was significantly lower after one year than subsequently, possibly because of the effect of banding. Similarly, survival rates of 514 chicks banded between 1988 and 1994 was lower after one year than subsequently. Two banded chicks were recovered dead at one-year old near Melbourne, Australia.) MKM

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