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NABB's participation in this project was made possible by **Mary Gustafson** to whom we are enormously grateful. In her capacity as Acting Director of the Bird Banding Laboratory, Mary suggested it might be both appropriate and possible for the BBL to assist with the cost of producing the *NABB* archive. At her request, we submitted a grant proposal, and the rest is history (or, more accurately, the result is online now). Thank you, Mary!!!

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In a future issue of *NABB,* we will offer suggestions for effective use of the archive.

Kay Loughman, WBBA Editor
Robert Pantle, EBBA Editor
Peter Lowther, IBBA Editor

Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

In memoriam: Frances Hammerstrom. D. E. Gawlik and R. K. Anderson. 1998. *J. Raptor Res.* 32:i-iv. Everglades Systems Res. Div., South Florida Water Manage. Dist., 3301 Gun Club Rd., West Palm Beach, FL 33406 (Brief biographical tribute to both Francis and Frederick Hammerstrom, who were among the pioneers of long-term studies of birds, using extensive banding. Although best known for their grouse and raptor projects, they studied a wide variety of birds and were mentors of several prominent researchers.) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Estimating core ranges: a comparison of techniques using the Common Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*). K. H. Hodder, R. E. Kenward, S. S. Walls, and R. T. Clarke. 1998. *J. Raptor Res.* 32:82-89. Inst. Terr. Ecol., Furzebrook Res. Stn., Warham, Dorset BH20 5AS, U.K. (Two methods of analyzing movements of radio-tagged buzzards to determine home ranges are compared. Use of a cluster analysis allows exclusion of excursive, exploratory movements, often over inappropriate habitat, and emphasizes the core area used by the hawks.) MKM

A new trap design for capturing Spotted Owls. C. L. Johnson and R. T. Reynolds. 1998. *J. Raptor Res.* 32:181-182. U.S.D.A. For. Serv., Rocky Mtn. Res. Stn., 240 W. Prospect St., Fort Collins, CO 80526 (Manually operated noose trap baited with a mouse.) MKM

Evaluation of neck-mounted radio transmitters for use with juvenile Ospreys. L. N. Gilson. 1998. *J. Raptor Res.* 32:247-250. Raptor Res. Cent., Dept. Biol., Boise State Univ., 1910 University Dr., Boise, ID 83725 (Reactions by nestlings and retention rates were compared between eight nestlings fitted with modified necklace-style transmitters in 1993 and 16 nestlings equipped with pendant-style transmitters in 1994. Necklace-style mounts were less expensive, easier to construct, and faster to attach to nestlings than back- or tail-mounted transmitters. Rubber band mounts were faster to apply but harder to adjust than nylon-

wound elastic mounts. Some neck bands appeared to result in excessive neck preening and two nestlings pulled necklace materials into their mouths. Advantages and problems of neck-mounted are compared with those of tail-mounted transmitters.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Reanalysis of relationships among eye color, age and sex in the Cooper's Hawk. R. N. Rosenfield. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:313-316. Dept. Biol., Univ. Wisconsin, Stevens Point, WI 54481 (Eye color data of 370 breeding Cooper's Hawks trapped and recaptured in Wisconsin between 1980 and 1995 showed that eye color in both sexes progresses from lighter shades of yellow to darker shades of orange or red, but that maturation rate of eye color varies too much to permit accurate age determination. Most one-year-old females typically had yellow eyes, whereas eyes of one-year-old males were usually light orange. Males of two years or older had darker eyes than females of the corresponding age.) MKM

Migrant Levant Sparrowhawks (*Accipter brevipes*) at Eilat, Israel: measurements and timing. W. S. Clark and R. Yosef. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:317-320. Raptours, Box 1191, Annandale, VA 22003 (Data on wing chord, wing spread, body mass, culmen, hallux, tail, and body length were measured on 73 adult male, 55 adult female, 48 second-year male and 42 second-year female migrants captured in Bal-chatris, box, or dho-gaza traps or nets during spring 1996. Male morphometrics averaged 9% lower than those of females. Only 7% of the 218 hawks caught showed obvious molt and 19% had ectoparasites.) MKM

Size variation of migrant Bald Eagles at Glacier National Park, Montana. B. R. McClelland, D. S. Shea, P. T. McClelland, and D. A. Patterson. 1998. *J. Raptor Res.* 32:120-125. School of Forestry, Univ. Montana, Missoula, MT 59812 (Wingspan, unflattened wing chord, eighth, ninth and tenth primaries, tail length, length of exposed culmen, beak depth with and without the cere, two measurements of tarsal thickness, several claw measurements, and mass measured on 303 eagles over ten years are presented by age and sex categories.) MKM

A possible new subspecies of the Philippine Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus philippensis*) and its future prospects. M. Preleuthner and A. Gamauf. 1998. *J. Raptor Res.* 32:126-135. Konrad Lorenz Inst. for Compar. Ethol., Austrian Acad. Sci., Savoyenstrasse 1a, A-1160, Vienna, Austria (Includes data on 14 measurements from 19 museum study skins.) MKM

Sex identification in raptors using PCR. K. H. Norris-Caneda and J. D. Elliott, Jr. 1998. *J. Raptor Res.* 32:278-280. South Carolina Cent. for Birds of Prey, Box 1247, Charleston, SC 29402 (A genetic marker in the blood of 38 birds of known sex representing nine species in four raptor families correctly identified the sex of each bird. It can thus be expected to help determine sex of less sexually dimorphic raptor species.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Noteworthy Manitoba bird specimens in the Stewart-Hay Memorial Museum and University of Manitoba Zoology Museum. S. G. Sealy. 2004. *Blue Jay* 62:182-194. Dept. Zool., Univ. Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2 (Banding records of Northern Parulas and Orchard Orioles helped document extralimital records of these species at Delta, MB.) MKM

Osprey's second trip to Costa Rica. C. S. Houston. 2004. *Blue Jay* 62:214. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8 (After the southward migration to Costa Rica of a female Osprey fitted with a transmitter at a nest near Rosthern, SK, in 2001 and her return to SK the following spring were documented by C. S. Houston and M. Martell in *Blue Jay* 60:74, 2002, a second southward migration to Costa Rica and subsequent northward return to SK were documented and mapped, including duration of stay en route and comparisons between the routes taken and duration of stay at specific sites during the two return migrations.) MKM

Unusually large Tree Swallow brood. S. McLeod. 2004. *Blue Jay* 62:216-217. 615 Brookpark Dr. SW, Calgary, AB T2W 2P8 (Both the adult female and ten chicks were banded at a nest box at which only one female appeared to be active. As the female was not banded until the eighth egg was laid, earlier participation by a second female is possible, though considered unlikely.) MKM

Wide ranging by nesting Peregrine Falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) determined by radio-telemetry. J. H. Enderson and G. R. Craig. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:333-338. Dept. Biol., Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO 80903 (Data from two adult male and three adult female Peregrines fitted with 9 gm transmitters in Colorado ranged widely from their nests while hunting and had overlapping home ranges. The home ranges of all five birds, especially the females, were larger than expected.) MKM

Midwest Peregrine Falcon demography, 1982-1995. H. B. Tordoff and P. T. Redig. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:339-346. Bell Mus. Nat. Hist. & Raptor Center, Univ. Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108-6097 (After 747 captive-produced young Peregrine Falcons were released in the "midwest" U.S. states 1982-1995, a healthy population appears to have been restored. Monitoring of this population includes highly successful efforts to band most of the population, with only seven of 90 breeding Peregrines unbanded in 1995. Monitoring of these banded birds provided considerable data on comparative dispersal distances of males vs. females from hack or natal sites, with mean dispersal distance about twice as much in females as in males. However, the two longest-distance immigrants into the area were one of each gender, a female that moved 1760 km from a hack site in New Brunswick and a male that moved 1520 km from a hack site in Quebec. A larger proportion of both male and female hacked chicks survived to at least one year than their wild-hatched counterparts. Nesting territories of adults rarely shifted between years. Annual survival of adult territorial males varied from 71% to 83%, that of females from 80% to 100%. Most started breeding at age two, but some started at age one, one not until age five and one not until age six. One female was at least ten years old and three other adults at least nine by the end of the study. Strong fidelity to nest and territory sites was believed responsible for apparent strong mate fidelity.) MKM

Morbidity, survival and productivity of rehabilitated Peregrine Falcons in the upper Midwestern U.S. S. J. Sweeny, R. T. Redig, and H. B. Tordoff. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:347-352. Dept. Vet. Clinical Sci., Coll. Vet. Med., Washington State Univ., Box 646610, Pullman, WA 99164 (Of 66 injured Peregrine Falcons released back into the wild after treatment, rehabilitation, and banding, the minimum estimated survival rate to about three months was 20% and that for one year about 14%, a value comparable to that of banded, unrehabilitated Peregrines from the same population. The percentage of released rehabilitated falcons forming territorial pairs, the number of fledglings produced by such pairs, and their mean brood size at fledging were also comparable to corresponding parameters in unrehabilitated falcons.) MKM

Scrap-lumber roost used by Burrowing Owls (*Speotyto cunicularia*). D. A. Grier. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:391. Wild Bird Clinic, Ont. Vet. College, Univ. Guelph, Guelph, ON N1G TW1 (After being fitted with radio-transmitters, an adult female and two juvenile Burrowing Owls in a burrow near Regina, SK, dispersed north about 800 m, where they were found roosting above ground in a lumber pile. They used this roost for about one month.) MKM

Seasonal patterns of habitat use by Snail Kites in Florida. P. L. Valentine-Darby, R. E. Bennetts, and W. M. Kitchens. 1998. *J. Raptor Res.* 32:98-103. Dept. Wildl. Ecol. & Conservation, Florida Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, Univ. Florida, Box 110450, Gainesville, FL 32611-0450 (Radio-tracking of 165 kites over three years showed strong seasonal patterns in habitat use, especially in cypress prairies and peripheral habitats. Use of Lake Okeechobee fluctuated more in relation to water levels than to specific seasons.) MKM

Fall migration through a city garden. E. Kuyt. 2004. *Nature Alberta* 34(3):13-14. address not included. (After retiring in 1994, the focus of Kuyt's banding shifted from waterfowl and Whooping Cranes to passerines in an Edmonton, AB, back yard. During fall 2004, he mistnetted and banded 248 birds of 30 species, including seven House Finches [just starting to expand into Edmonton] and 82 Pine Siskins, adding considerably to his previous total of 17 since 1994. A Merlin banded in 2000 was recovered in MT in 2002, and a junco banded in October 2001 was recaptured twice in October 2004.) MKM

The effect of burrow site use on the reproductive success of a partially migratory population of Western Burrowing Owls (*Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea*). E. S. Botelho and P. C. Arrowood. 1998. *J. Raptor Res.* 32:233-

240. Box 30001, Dept. 3AF, Dept. Biol., New Mexico State Univ., Las Cruces, NM 88003-0001 (Nesting pairs and their young were captured in a cage and one-way door trap or by hand in natural and artificial burrows and banded with both official and color bands. These bands helped determine rates of shifting nest-sites, nest types [artificial vs. natural] and nesting habitat types between years. Both males and females that shifted burrow types between years tended to produce fewer young in the new burrow type. However, numbers of young hatched by pairs in artificial burrows were significantly higher than numbers hatched by pairs nesting in natural burrows; whereas pairs nesting in natural burrows fledged significantly more young than those fledged by pairs nesting in artificial burrows.) MKM

Using a GIS to integrate seasonal raptor distributions into a bird avoidance model for aircraft. M. M. Thompson. 1999. *J. Raptor Res.* 33:53-58. HQ AFCESA/DMPS, 139 Barnes Dr., Tyndall Air Force Base, FL 32403 (Band recovery data were helpful in providing information on fall migration pathways and wintering and migration distribution components of a model based on numerous data sources.) MKM

Survival and movements of immature Bald Eagles fledged in northern California. J. M. Jenkins, R. E. Jackman, and W. G. Hunt. 1999. *J. Raptor Res.* 33:81-86. Tech. & Ecol. Serv., Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 3400 Crow Canyon Rd., San Ramon, CA 94583 (Of 13 radio-tagged eagles fledged in 1989 and 1990, ten were known to survive at least one year [76.9%]. After post-fledging dispersal north, seven returned to the study area the next year, five of these briefly to their natal areas. Three that did not return to the study area were recorded nearby. Of the ten first-year birds that returned to the general area, five showed a high affinity to it, while the other five did not. Radio-tagged immatures showed less affinity for their natal area in their second year of life.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Home range, habitat use and natal dispersal of Blakiston's Fish-Owls. Y. Hayashi. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:283-285. Lab. Appl. Zool., Fac. Agric., Hokkaido Univ., 060 Sapporo, Japan (Radio transmitters attached to one female and one young captured in mist nets in eastern Hokkaido enabled the author to obtain some of the first data on movements, home range, and habitat use by this little-studied species.) MKM

Conservation status of birds of prey in the South American tropics. R. O. Bierregaard, Jr. 1998. *J. Raptor Res.* 32:19-27. Dept. Biol., Univ. North Carolina at Charlotte, 9201 University City Blvd., Charlotte, NC 28223-9201 (Satellite transmitters fitted on juvenile Harpy Eagles in Venezuela are helping provide data on local movements.) MKM

Home range size and habitat requirements of Peregrine Falcons of the Cape Peninsula, South Africa. A. R. Jenkins and G. A. Benn. 1998. *J. Raptor Res.* 32:90-97. Percy FitzPatrick Inst. African Ornithol., Univ. Cape Town, Rondebosche 7700, South Africa (Data collected on two adult male and two adult female Peregrines indicated that males had larger home ranges than females and that females were more sedentary. However, all four birds averaged about the same daily range. Home ranges overlapped, but neighbors did not forage in the same area on the same day.) MKM

Selection of settlement areas by juvenile Bonelli's Eagle in Catelonia. S. Manosa, J. Real and J. Godina. 1998. *J. Raptor Res.* 32:208-214. Dept. de Biol. Animal, Fac. de Biol. Univ. de Barcelona, Avinguda Diagonal, 645, 08028, Barcelona, Spain (Over 25% of the eagles observed in the Central Catalan Basin had been wing-tagged as nestlings in a nearby area, and no wing-tagged birds from France or south-eastern Spain were observed in the study area.) MKM

note: The correct address of J. B. Holt, Jr., whose Great Horned Owl paper was abstracted in *NABB* 29:184, 2004, is 858 Johnson St., North Andover, MA 01845-5513. The street address was given incorrectly as 853 in the original publication and the town as North Andrews in my abstract. Thanks to C. Stuart Houston for pointing out these errors. Although Ian Nisbet's capture of the Irish-banded Roseate Tern in Massachusetts was, indeed, an interesting discovery, "recovered" was the verb that I intended to use in my abstract of W. R. Peterson's column (*NABB* 29:185, 2004). -M.K.M.
MKM = Martin K. McNicholl