Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

Harry G. Lumsden distinguished ornithologist. K. F. Abraham. 2008. *Ontario Birds* 26:190-198. 20 Kenny Cresc., Barrie, ON L4N 6C7 (Summary of ornithological research to date of Scottish-born Ontario ornithologist whose best known research has been on reintroduction programs in Ontario for Canada Geese and Trumpeter Swans, as well as behavioral studies of grouse. He initiated a banding program on a population of Snow Geese as they expanded the southern portion of their breeding range in Ontario and uses banding in his research projects.) MKM

NV profile [:] Martin K. McNicholl, ornithologist. P. Henderson. 2008. *Discovery* 37(2):6-10. Box 615, Fort Langley, BC V1M 2R9 (Brief biography to date of former President of Ontario and Western Bird Banding associations, former Executive Director of Long Point Bird Observatory and Recent Literature/Literature Editor of NABB since 1980.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Albino Dark-eyed Junco at Canal Flats, British Columbia. C. Cartwright and K. Cartwright. 2008. *Wildlife Afield* 5:42-43. Box 321, Canal Flats, BC V0B 1B0 (Pure albino in flock of Dark-eyed (Oregon) Juncos, observed from 1 Jan to 25 Mar 2008, apparently dominant over about as many flock members as those that were dominant over it.) MKM

*Nikon photo quiz*. G. Coady. 2008. *Ontario Birds* 26:140-143. 604-60 Mountview Ave., Toronto, ON M6P 2L4 (Review of identifying features of Bell’s vs. other vireos and other bird species with which they might be confused, as well as notes on differences among Bell’s Vireo races.) MKM


*Nikon photo quiz*. G. Coady. 2008. *Ontario Birds* 26:203-206. 604-60 Mountview Ave., Toronto, ON (Review of identifying features of Lapland Longspur in comparison with other longspurs and more generally with other emberizids.) MKM


Molt of the Ivory Gull. S. N. G. Howell. 2001. *Waterbirds* 24:438-442. Point Reyes Bird Observ., 4990 Shoreline Hwy., Stinson Beach, CA (Examination of 152 museum specimens clarified contradictory statements in the literature about molt in this species. This is the only gull species in which the adults have a single molt per cycle. The timing and duration of other molts are detailed.) MKM

Individual diving behavior, food availability and chick growth rates in Chinstrap Penguins. Y. Mori. 2001. *Waterbirds* 24:443-445. Dept. Zool., Graduate School of Sci., Kyoto Univ., Kitashirakawa, Saky, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan (Differences in growth rates in body mass and bill length of the chicks of two penguins breeding in the same South Shetland Islands colony at the same time were shown by time-depth recorders to be related to differences in diving depths between the two birds, which did not differ in amount of time spent foraging.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Calgary area bluebird and Tree Swallow monitors[1] annual report for 2008. B. Taylor. 2008. Typescript with color photos, graphs and tables. 9 pp. c/o Don Stiles, 20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, AB T2J 2M9 (The 2008 Mountain Bluebird fledgling total of 4568 was down from 6259 in 2007, with unfavourable weather during nesting believed responsible. The total [adults and young] of bluebirds banded was 3771. Tree Swallow nests were up, but fledging rate down. Graphs depict annual ratios of fledglings to eggs and fledglings to boxes for both species 1992-2008 and a three-page table indicates numbers of boxes of each species monitored by each observer or observer group.) MKM

Banding highlights 2008. D. J. Stiles. 2008. Typescript. 3 pp. 20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, AB T2J 2M9 (During 2008, 173 previously banded Tree Swallows and 128 Mountain Bluebirds were recovered on Calgary, AB-area bluebird trails. Of these, 15 Mountain Bluebirds were recovered on different trails from those on which they were banded, including four at considerable distances [78-86 km]. Three Tree Swallows were also recovered at considerable distances [67-87 km] from their 2003 and 2006 banding sites. Three Tree Swallows banded as adults in 2002 were recaptured for the first time 1-30 km from their banding sites. Five recaptured bluebirds were five years old. A 2005-banded Tree Swallow was recovered 37 km from the banding site in Calgary’s Inglewood Bird Sanctuary, where few are banded. A bluebird banded as HY in 2003 was recovered in 2005, 2007, and 2008 at different sites each year, 1.7-7.9 km from the previous year’s site.) MKM

Summary of Northern Saw-whet Owl banding – 2008. H. Fisher. 2009. Blue Jay 67:34-36. R.R. 4, Site 1, Comp 231, Prince Albert, SK S6V 5R2 (During the first year [2008] of a year-round mist-netting project at Nisbet Forest Banding Station, SK, 289 Northern Saw-whet, 11 Boreal and three Long-eared owls were captured in 91 days of netting, with 260 of the saw-whets and all the others caught in the fall. Saw-whets captured included three recaptures of birds caught locally in 2007 and 2008, one banded in MN in 2006, and one banded at Edenwold, SK, about a week before being recaptured.) MKM

Ontario Bird Records Committee report for 2007. I. M. Richards. 2008. Ontario Birds 26:82-106. 501-1305 Ontario St., Burlington, ON L7S 1Y1 (Color bands on a Piping Plover female observed at Wasaga Beach, ON, in 2007 revealed that it was raised in captivity in Michigan in 2003 and had nested in 2004 and 2005 at Sleeping Bear Dunes, MI, and North Manitou Is., MI, in 2006. Photos of a hand-held Townsend’s Solitaire and a hand-held Lark Sparrow at Long Point in 2006 suggest that these birds were captured and banded.) MKM

Population densities of Golden-winged Warbler, Blue-winged Warbler and their hybrids, in eastern Ontario. L. E. King, V. J. Emery, R. J. Robertson, R. Vallender and P. R. Martin. 2009. Ontario Birds 27:2-22. (P. R. Martin): Dept. Biol., Queen’s Univ., Kingston, ON K7L 3N6 (Color bands are helping to determine territory size and return rates of warblers in a study area in which only Golden-winged Warblers were known initially, but Blue-winged Warblers and hybrids have appeared subsequently. Within-season territorial shifts of two color-banded males in 2008 demonstrated the need for color banding in determining precise population sizes.) MKM

Saving the Eastern Loggerhead Shrike [:] fifteen years of recovery success. E. Williams and J. Steiner. 2008. Ontario Birds 26:176-188. Wildl. Preservation Canada, R.R. #5, 5420 Hwy. 6 North, Guelph, ON N1H 6J2 (Color-bands have helped document returns and breeding of captive-raised, released shrikes in an Ontario restoration program. Color-banded birds observed at Long Point, ON, and in Ohio provided the first winter band recoveries of this subspecies. Radio-telemetry is providing data on length of stay in specific areas prior to dispersal and geolocators have recently been applied to help determine migration routes and location of wintering grounds.) MKM
Hydrographic correlates of winter Dunlin abundance and distribution in a temperate estuary. J. P. Kelly. 2001. *Waterbirds* 24:309-344. Cypress Grove Res. Center, Audubon Canyon Ranch, Box 808, Marshall, CA 94940 (Observations of color-banded Dunlin in Thomales Bay Estuary, CA, indicated differential use of different portions of the bay, with local abundance correlated with cumulative seasonal rainfall both within and among years. Translocation of color-banded birds indicated that the group of Dunlin using the northern part of the bay was discrete from that using the southern portion. Most translocated birds returned to their original sites and remained there for the rest of the winter in which they were released. Other color-banded birds also remained in the portion of the bay in which they were banded.) MKM

Six years of Turkey Vulture wing-tagging. C. S. Houston, B. Terry, M. J. Stoffel, and M. Blom. 2009. *Blue Jay* 67:37-41. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8 (A table and three maps document 30 encounters of 347 Turkey Vulture nestlings fitted with patagial tags in Saskatchewan since 2003. Two reached a zoo in Venezuela two and five years after being tagged, while 18 others have been observed 25 times while still alive and four have been found dead. In addition to the two Venezuela sightings, six others have been observed outside Saskatchewan—in the two adjacent provinces [AB and MB] and closest US states [the ND, SD, and MT]. Distances of encounter sites from tagging sites, times between tagging and subsequent encounter[s] and comments on number of times each bird has been encountered are documented in the table, on the maps and/or in the text.) MKM


An analysis of possible genotoxic exposure in adult and juvenile Royal Terns in North Carolina, USA. T. J. Maness and S. D. Emslie. 2001. *Waterbirds* 24:352-360. Dept. Biol. Sci., Univ. North Carolina, Wilmington, NC 28405 (Weights and fat reserves in the interclavicular region were used to measure gross nutritional health of 50 previously banded adults recaptured in hoop or mist nets in 1999. Juveniles were also captured. Neither adult body mass nor fat reserve scores varied significantly among four study sites.) MKM


Selection of habitats by Emperor Geese during brood rearing. J. A. Schmutz. 2001. *Waterbirds* 24:394-401. U.S. Geol. Survey, Alaska Biol. Sci. Cent., 1011 East Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503 (Habitat use by 56 radio-tagged goose families was studied in Alaska, with 43% of locations documented in *Ramsenskii* meadows and saline habitats favored strongly. Differences were demonstrated from habitats used by Cackling and Greater White-fronted geese in the same area.) MKM
First documented nest records of Ross’s Goose in Ontario. G. Coady, D. A. Sutherland, C. D. Jones, M. K. Peck, and G. Binsfield. 2007. Ontario Birds 25:16-25. 604 — 60 Mountview Ave., Toronto, ON M6P 2L4 (A male caught during banding at the mouth of the Brant River in 1975 with three goslings and an apparent hybrid Ross’s x Lesser Snow Goose female provided the first nesting record in Ontario. Several Ross’s Geese have been caught subsequently during Snow Goose banding operations in the Cape Henrietta Maria area.)

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl

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**Eastern Regional News**

**Eastern Bird Banding Association**

**Founded 1923**

**A Memorial - Barbara Ross**

On December 22, 2008, our mentor and very good friend, Barbara Ross, passed away at Roland Park Place in Baltimore. Barbara was born July 20, 1928, to Dr. and Mrs. Oscar J. Mink of Hastings-on-Hudson, New York. She had been a resident of Baltimore since 1964 and is survived by her husband, Dr. Alan Ross, three children, and several grandchildren, nieces, and nephews. She and Alan have been members of the Maryland Ornithological Society and the Baltimore Bird Club since 1968.

Barbara was an expert at banding birds and dedicated to her field of study. She started banding activities with Gladys Cole, Marion Glass, and Dotty Mendinhall in the mid 1970s. From there, she ran a very successful banding station at Fort Howard Park with Jim Stasz, until vandalism led to moving the operation to St. Timothy’s School (Irvine Natural Science Center) in 1979. She also banded at Cylburn Arboretum weekly during migration around this time. At St. Timothy’s, she ran approximately 36 nets through a variety of habitats that were very productive—catching many Black-throated Blue Warblers, Gray-cheeked Thrushes, and even a few Connecticut Warblers each fall. She focused on recognizable patterns in molt limits, particularly with breeding local birds, since they presented some of the greatest challenges and were relatively common. In the 1990s, she had ceased most of the banding activities at St.