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## Recent Literature

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## New Journal

**Wing Tips.** Edited by H. S. Lapham, Box 226, Lansing, New York 14882. \$10.00 per year for the first three years plus \$2.00 for Can. and other non-U.S. subscribers. (Each issue is to contain book reviews, news, behavioral observations, reviews of current research topics, and profiles of ornithological organizations. First issue includes a comparison of 1983 A.O.U. bird names with those in most major North American field guides.) MM

## Banding History and Biographies

**K**arl Bartel bands for fifty years. Anonymous. 1984. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 6(2):4. (Capsule account of career of prominent Illinois bander, a former IBBA President.) MM

## Banding Equipment and Techniques

**R**estoring the legibility of the inscriptions on abraded or corroded bird-rings. N. J. Aebischer. 1983. *Ringling & Migration* 4:275-280. (Monel or incoloy bands can be electrolyzed to make the numerals more readable. The success rate was 65% for Razorbills and Guillemots [murres] and 90% for other species.) RT

A single-session mark/recapture method of population estimation. C.R. du Feu, M. V. Hounscome, and I. M. Spencer. 1983. *Ringling & Migration* 4:227-230. (du Feu *et al.* present a method of determining the size of a stable population by comparing the number of recaptures to numbers of newly banded birds. Limitations are discussed, and a table, graph and BASIC program for estimating population sizes are given.) RT

Post-mortem changes in measurements of some waders. M. Engelmoer, K. Roselaar, G. C. Boere, and E. Nieboer. 1983. *Ringling & Migration* 4:245-248. (Wing lengths decreased 1.5-3%) RT

Storm Petrel tape lures; which sex is attracted? P. C. James. 1983. *Ringling & Migration* 4:249-253. (Wing and tail measurements can be used to determine sex of storm Petrels with an accuracy of 88.5% for males and 80% for females. Tapes of calling males more than doubled the catch rate and did not alter sex ratio of birds caught.) RT

## Identification, Molts, and Plumages

**A**ge determination of Black-caped Chickadee. J. B. Meigs, D. C. Smith, and J. Van Buskirk. 1983. *J. Field Ornithol.* 54:283-286. (HY-AHY separation is possible by retrix tip shape from fledging to Dec.) NM

Age and plumage color in female Tree Swallows. D. J. T. Hussell. 1983. *J. Field Ornithol.* 54:312-318. (SY-ASY differentiation is possible by color, with 95% accuracy.) NM

Some notes on the plumage phases of the Glossy Black-Cockatoo. L. Joseph. 1984. *Corella* 8:16-18. (Problems of age/sex differentiation are discussed in terms of both field and museum data, with a recommendation that captive-raised birds also be used in sorting out plumages.) MM

A re-appraisal of the dimensions of male Forest Ravens. S. J. S. Debus. 1984. *Corella* 8:19-20. (Mis-identified specimens of Australian corvids previously confused published dimensions for *Corvus tasmanicus boreus*, hereby corrected.) MM

Age changes in the spines of the Spiny-cheeked Honeyeaters. W. E. Boles and N. W. Longcore. 1984. *Corella* 8:21-23. (Spines change in color and structure with age, as determined by skull pneumatization and other features.) MM

Bird in the hand. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater *Acanthageays rufogularis*. W. E. Boles and N. W. Longcore. 1984. *Corella* 8:24. (Age determination is based on a combination of soft parts and plumage characteristics; sex with great accuracy by wingspan.) MM

Data exchange. Weights and measurements. Western Rosella. J. L. Long. 1984. *Corella* 8:28. (Comparison of data from 2 populations.) MM

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## North American Banding Results

**B**ird-banding at Powdermill: twenty years reviewed. R. C. Leberman and D. S. Wood. 1983. Carnegie Mus. Nat. Hist. Powdermill Nature Reserve Rept. No. 42. (History, reencounter maps and banding records 1959 through 1981.) NM

Renesting in adult and yearling Blue Grouse. L. G. Sopuck and F. C. Zwickel. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.* 61:289-291. (Radio-tagging showed that adult hens were more likely to renest than yearlings, that laying in a second nest can take place within 15 days of loss of the first nest, and that second nests are in new sites close to the first site, essentially in the same home range.) MM

Recovery and returns reported by Smith. H. Smith. 1984. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 6(1):1. (1982 Wisc. recovery of 1977 Ohio-banded Evening Grosbeak and annual 1977-1982 returns to Ohio of Carolina Chickadee.) MM

Banded Mallard shot in Nebraska. A. George. 1984. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 6(1):5. (Return, at least 8 years old.) MM

Incubation weight loss in the Mallard, R. C. Gatti. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.* 61:565-569. (Weight loss of 7.4 g per day of incubation and trends of greater weight loss in early nesters than those nesting later were indicated by weights of hens trapped at nests, and confirmed by re-weighing color-marked birds.) MM

Dispersal and site fidelity in Blue Grouse. I. Jamieson and F. C. Zwickel. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.* 61:570-573. (Ten years of data from color-banded grouse in B. C. indicate that females disperse farther than males, that male siblings settle closer together than female siblings, and that the tendency of females to return to previous nest-sites increases with age.) MM

Diurnal activity budgets of Black Ducks during their annual cycle in Prince Edward Island. T. E. Hickey and R. D. Titman. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.* 61:743-749. (Observations of marked and unmarked ducks showed differences in daily movements and activity with season, sex and, in winter, weather.) MM

Territorial feeding by Common Terns. I. C. T. Nisbet. 1983. *Colonial Waterbirds* 6:64-70. (Observations of color-marked and unmarked birds indicate that territorial terns achieve greater foraging success than intruders.) MM

Spacing and three-bird flights of Mallards breeding in pothole habitat. R. D. Titman. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.* 61:839-847. (Observations of color-marked birds showed territorial behavior of males to be most marked during the pre-laying period, when three-bird flights were also most frequent. In crowded conditions, three-bird flights became shorter, with males spending more time with their mates, apparently to chase off potential rival males.) MM

Variation of repertoire use in the Eastern Meadowlark, *Sturnella magna*. L. G. D'Agincourt and J. B. Falls. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.* 61:1086-1093. (Variation in song was examined over the nesting season in 9 color-marked males in Ont., showing highest variation within individuals during courtship and decreasing through later stages of nesting. Versatility of song in males showed no relationship to number of mates obtained.) MM

Factors affecting the return of young Blue Grouse to breeding range. F. C. Zwickel. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.* 61:1128-1132. (Recoveries and returns from 1958 juveniles marked with patagial wing tags and/or color bands from 1969 to 1976 on Vancouver Island, B.C. showed a constant and significant increase in rate of return with age of banding, 1 to 10 weeks. No significant differences were found among years of banding, between sexes, by time of hatch, by body weight at hatch, or between chicks with adult mothers and those with yearling mothers.) MM

### Correction

Our apologies to Martin K. McNicholl. His review of "Flight of the Storm Petrel" by Ronald M. Lockly, printed in NABB 9:2 was repeated in NABB 9:4.

The review of "The Peacocks of Baboquivari", a journal by Erma J. Fisk in NABB 9:4; pg. 23, was credited by McNicholl and should have been Nadia M. Mutchler.

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Nesting success of yearling and older breeders in the Semipalmated Sandpiper, *Calidris pusilla*. G. L. Gratto, F. Cooke, and R. I. G. Morrison. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.* 61:1133-1137. (Studies of color-banded birds at about 100 nests per year 1980-1982 showed that yearlings comprise 3-10% of the nesting population each year, including some hatched locally. Yearlings laid smaller eggs than adults, and in 1980 significantly fewer yearlings hatched at least one egg, a finding not repeated in 1981 or 1982. No differences were found clutch size.) MM

Differences in parental contribution among pair types in the polymorphic White-throated Sparrow. R. W. Knapton and J. B. Falls. 1983. *Can. J. Zool.* 61:1288-1292. (Studies of color-banded sparrows in Ontario showed that parental care was about equal in tan-striped (TS) male x white-striped (WS) female pairs, but in WS male x TS female pairs, males contributed less than females or the TS males mated to TS females. In WS pairs, both sexes contributed about the same as they did in mixed pairs. In some territories of WS males, secondary TS females nested and raised young unassisted by the territorial males.) MM

Annual report to banders - summary of bird banding in Canada in 1981. C. Hyslop and A. Demers. 1984. *Can. Wildl. Serv. Progress Notes* No. 145. 5 pp. (The 1981 total of 178,422 birds of 306 taxa was down 5% from 1980 and 7% from the 1972-1981 10-year average. Tables list number of birds, banders, proportion of game and non-game species, and 3 most common game and non-game species for each province and territory. Another table documents methods of capture.) MM

## Foreign Banding Results

Changes of foraging sites by nesting Little Egrets (*Egretta garzetta* L.) in relation to food supply. H. Hafner and R. H. Britten. 1983. *Colonial Waterbirds* 6:24-30. (Observations on Little Egrets radiotagged in France showed daily movements, and shifts in foraging sites with shifts in food availability.) MM

Little Tern breeding colony on artificial site at Port Botany, New South Wales. D. Larkins. 1984. *Corella* 8:1-10. (Breeding success was partially determined from fate of banded "runners" on visits from 1980-1983.) MM

## Seasonal Reports

The winter season. December 1, 1978 - February 28, 1979. D. Shuford, D. De Sante and 31 regional editors. 1979. *Amer. Birds* 33:255-318. (Although banding studies in N. Y. show Black-capped Chickadee invasions to occur normally at 2-year intervals, involving mainly immature birds, a second consecutive invasion in winter 1978-1979 included 50% returnees, i.e. adults. A Field Sparrow returned to a N. Y. station for its 5th winter, and 2 banded Carolina Wrens showed they survived 2 severe winters by returning to a KS feeder. Two family groups of color-marked Trumpeter Swans wintering at Red Rock Lakes, Mont. were from Grande Prairie, Alta. Notable owl bandings included 17 Saw-whets at a N. J. station, 23 Snowys at Duluth-Superior, and 4 Hawk, 1 Barred and 46 Great Grays in Man. Hummingbirds banded at a single La. feeder included 2 Ruby-throated, 2 Black-chinned, 1 Broad-tailed, 4 *Archilochus* sp., 11 Rufous, 3 Buff-bellied and 1 apparent hybrid! 1000 Tree Swallows were banded at Bartlesville, OK.) MM

## Correction

The abstract on the *Blue Jay* paper concerning effects of a snowstorm by M. I. Houston (NABB 8:117, 1983) should read: Nesting attempts and success in both species were reduced after an unseasonably late storm, resulting in lower banding totals. . .

MM = Martin K. McNicholl; NM = Nadia M. Mutchler; RT = Robert C. Tweet.