

1989

Recent Literature

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Recent Literature

Foreign Banding Results

Wader studies in the Gulf of Puck, Poland, 1983-84. WRG "Kuling." 1985. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 45:23-24. -c/o Bogdan Brewka, ul. Conrade 4, 51-847 Sopot, Poland. -(Of 6930 shorebirds of 23 species caught in two years by a Polish banding group, 58 (0.8%) had been banded elsewhere. Dunlins were the most caught (4839), with recaptures including birds previously banded in 11 other Eurasian countries. 412 Redshanks caught included recoveries of birds banded in Finland and the USSR, while 286 Curlew Sandpipers caught included birds banded in Denmark and Sweden.) MKM

Family group movements by breeding Redshanks on South Uist. A. J. Walker and D. F. Chandler. 1985. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 45:29-31. -Dept. Zool, Univ. Durham, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, U.K. -(Color-banding the chicks allowed movements of specific family groups prior to fledging to be followed. Differences in distances moved appeared to be related to rate of drying of machair habitat in this Hebrides island, families seeking wetter areas suitable for feeding. Thus, the longest movements in some families occurred soon after hatching.) MKM

Studies of Greenshanks in southern Africa. A. J. Tree. 1985. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 45:39-40. -Box 70, Bathurst, South Africa -(Greenshanks color-banded in Zimbabwe have been resighted in South Africa and France. Others color-banded in South Africa have been reported in Zambia, Cyprus and Russia.) MKM

The changing status of Little Gulls *Larus minutus* in north Merseyside, England. P. H. Smith. 1987. *Seabird* 10:12-21. -Biol. Dept., Liverpool Polytechnic, Byron St., Liverpool L3 3AF, England. -(Of 307 Little Gulls banded in the Seaforth-Merseyside area of Lancashire, England since 1977, 10 had been recovered in the same area by 1985, indicating high fidelity to a particular migration route. A Seaforth-banded bird was recovered in Ireland, while Merseyside-banded birds have been recovered in Finland and France. Banding recoveries in England have been of birds banded in Estonia, Finland, and Scotland.) MKM

Origin and mortality of Guillemots *Uria* on the Swedish west coast. M. Petrz and B. Olden. 1987. *Seabird* 10:22-27. -Snickargatan 18, S-75437, Uppsala, Sweden. -(Before 1980, only 15 banded murres had been recovered on the west coast of Sweden, while 90 were recovered from 1980 until March 1985. This increase cannot be explained by either an increase in banding effort or a change in fishing effort (fish nets being responsible for the largest proportion of recoveries), and apparently reflects a true

increase in the use of the area by wintering murres, although oil spills added to the recoveries. Most (95) birds recovered had been banded as chicks, with a mean recovery age of chick-banded birds of 1.1 year. Recoveries of birds banded as adults averaged 9.6 years, with the oldest at least 23 years old. First-winter birds comprised a higher proportion of netted (81%) than of oil-killed (56%) birds, suggesting a high vulnerability of young birds to fish nets (oil presumably affecting all ages approximately equally). Most recovered birds had been banded in Scotland, but others were from the Faroes, Norway, Murmansk and the Baltic Sea.) MKM

International wader migration studies along the East Atlantic Flyway: a progress report for spring 1986. N. C. Davidson and J. Piersma. 1986. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 46:9. -Nature Conservancy Council, Northminster House, Peterborough PE1 1UA, U.K. -(Among 600 Red Knots caught in n. Norway, were birds banded previously in the U.K., the Netherlands, and East and West Germany, as well as several previously caught at the same site. Of 40 Red Knots and 60 Ruddy Turnstones caught on Ellesmere Is., N.W.T., Canada, one knot and 4 turnstones had been banded in Britain.) MKM

WSG international project on Black-winged Stilts: first progress report. P. J. Dubois. 1986. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 46:10-11. -L.P.O., La Corderie Royale, B.P. 263, 17305 Rocheforte Cedex, France. -(Early results of a color-banding project included the demonstration of two cases of polygamy, previously unknown in this species.) MKM

Diurnal and seasonal variability in the breeding behaviour and detectability of snipe. T. M. Reed. 1986. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 46:15-17. -CSD/PPD, Nature Conservancy Council, Northminster House, Peterborough, Cambs, U.K. -(Color-marking of males by R. E. Green showed significant individual variation in frequency and duration of "chipping" calls without any obvious relationship to stage of egg-laying, incubation or hatching, whereas a reduction in drumming by color-marked birds was related to onset of egg-laying and incubation.) MKM

Sex ratio in a sample of tape-lured Storm Petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus* from Shetland, Scotland. J. A. Fowler, M. E. Hurlbert and G. Smith. 1986. *Seabird* 9:15-19. -School of Life Sci., Leicester Polytechnic, Scraptoft, Leicester LE7 9SU, England. -(The sex ratio of 49 wandering birds examined by laparoscopy was unity. Wing and tail measurements failed to distinguish sexes, but showed geographic variation in size.) MKM

Recent Literature

Banding Equipment and Techniques

Editorial. Ringing of White Storks. T. Oatley. 1987. *Safring News* 16:49-50. -Univ. Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, Cape 7700, South Africa. -(Stresses importance of using correct band size and applying band correctly and carefully in order to avoid public sentiment against banding. Various life history characteristics determined through banding are also listed.) MKM

Are Darvic coil colour bands suitable for Cape Gannets? E. Komen. 1987. *Safring News* 16:83-84. -Box 11232, Klein Windhoek, South West Africa/Namibia. -(Several Cape Gannets at colonies on 3 islands off the Namibia Coast were found with injured feet, caused by unraveling of coiled color bands. Birds with entirely atrophied right feet may also have suffered from this cause. Alternative markers, such as rivet bands, are recommended.) MKM

Comments on "potential problems in aging and sexing southern African passerines." R. A. Earle. 1987. *Safring News* 16:85-86. -Natl. Mus., Box 266, Bloemfontein, 9300, South Africa. -(Cloacal examinations and presence/absence of brood patch are not reliable in all species, while reliability of other criteria, such as tail-length may vary seasonally.) MKM

Identification, Molts, Plumages, Weights and Measurements

Ageing and sexing. Anteating Chat *Myrmecocichla formicivora*. J. J. Herholdt and R. A. Earle. 1987. *Safring News* 16:99-100. - Natl. Mus., Box 266, Bloemfontein 9300, South Africa. -(A white shoulder patch, found even in nestlings, is specific to males, while an open featherless brood patch is distinctive to adult females. Males are significantly larger than females in several measurements. Plumage and molt are helpful in determining age.) MKM

Differences in the plumage patterns of Brant breeding in High Arctic Canada. H. Boyd, L. S. Maltby and A. Reed. 1988. *Can. Wildl. Serv. Progress Notes* No. 174. 9 pp. -Can. Wildl. Serv., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H3. -(Earlier banding studies of molting birds showed plumage differences among four breeding populations of Brant in the Canadian High Arctic, each with distinctive wintering areas. Additional data collected during captures of flightless birds from 1985 through 1987 show differences among populations in necklace height, completeness of necklace and color of belly. Necklace parameters remain unchanged since 1975 studies, but geese breeding in the Peary Islands and wintering in coastal Washington appear

to show a higher proportion of lighter bellied birds in 1985-1987 than earlier.) MKM

Hybridization of Glaucous and Herring Gulls in Iceland. A. Ingolfson. 1987. *Studies in Avian Biol.* 10:131-140. - Inst. Biol, Univ. Iceland, Grensasvegur 12, 108 Reykjavik, Iceland. -(Correlations between hybrid indices and three body measurements: culmen, bill depth and tarsus are presented for each sex at various colonies in various years. Color-banding has shown high colony fidelity, with only very rare changes between colonies, and high site tenacity by both sexes. These gulls have hybridized extensively in Iceland since Herrings colonized the island in 1925-1930. Site tenacity appeared to be more important than feather patterns in mating, resulting in a lack of assortative matings. Survival of individually marked chicks showed a slight tendency of lower survival of chicks from adults of small size and high hybrid index values, both characteristics of more Herring Gull-like birds. Observations of color-marked birds indicated a mortality rate of 14.2% of nesting adults per annum, with about 85.6% of surviving gulls present at a given colony each year. Mid-score birds, i.e. those most intermediate between the two parent species, showed a higher rate of non-breeding than those closer to either parent species.) MKM

Post-mortem changes in wing-length and wing-formulae. A. Knox. 1980. *Ringling & Migration* 3:29-31. (Shrinkage in Rook wings occurred in the first 8 weeks and averaged 4 mm, with a range of 1-11 mm in 15 birds.) RCT

North American Banding Results

International wader migration studies along the East Atlantic Flyway: preliminary results from spring 1986. N. C. Davidson and T. Piersma. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 47:2-3. -c/o Nature Conservancy Council, Northminster House, Peterborough PE1 1UA, U.K. -(Red Knots continued as the key species in this co-operative project, with over 200 dye-marked in Britain, 877 dye-marked and leg-flagged in the Netherlands, over 600 color-banded in Norway, and over 40 caught on Ellesmere Is., N.W.T. Recoveries or resightings of knots included a British-marked bird on Ellesmere Is., Norwegian-marked birds in the Netherlands and Iceland, and a Netherlands-banded bird in Norway. Various other species were also marked, and British-banded Ruddy Turnstones turned up in Iceland and on Ellesmere Is.) MKM

Calgary area bluebird trails 1987. D. Stiles. 1988. *Pica* 8(1):11-17. -20 Lake Wapta Rise SW, Calgary, Alta. T2J

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2M9. -(New bandings in this part of Alta. in 1987 included 992 Tree Swallows (163 adults and 759 nestlings) and 838 Mountain Bluebirds (96 adults and 742 nestlings). The total of 49 recaptures was divided among 42 adults and 7 young, apparently of both species. A Tree Swallow captured in at least its sixth year was the oldest reported on the trails to date. A Mountain Bluebird nestling banded near Elkton, Alta. was recovered in New Mex. that fall, while another color-banded near Lethbridge, Alta. was found in Forth Worth, Tex. in Jan. 1987.) MKM

Survivorship and mortality factors in a population of Western Gulls. L. B. Spear, T. M. Penniman, J. F. Penniman, H. R. Carter and D. G. Ainley. 1987. *Studies in Avian Biol.* 10:44-56. -Point Reyes Bird Observ., Stinson Beach, Calif. 94970. -(Sex ratios and survival were examined by monitoring 231 color-banded adults between 1978 and 1986 in a nearly closed population, reducing biases associated with reliance on finding dead birds for determining survival rates. Annual survival rate of adults 4-19 years old was approximately 84% for males and 81% for females, while estimated survival rates of first, second and third-year birds were 55%, 79% and 85% respectively. Sex ratio of young at dispersal was 0.92% M/F, while that of fourth-year survivors was 0.68 M/F, showing lower survival of males. Female mortality rate became higher than that of males, however, once breeding age was attained.) MKM

Recent recoveries of waders ringed in Britain and Ireland. N. Clark and J. Clark. 1987. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 49:41-44. -Dept. Zool, Univ. Edinburgh, West Mains Rd., Edinburgh EH9 3JT, U.K. -(These regular lists of recoveries of shorebirds will be abstracted in *North Amer. Bird Bander* only when they include birds recovered in North America. This issue includes 4 Ruddy Turnstones recovered on Ellesmere Is., N.W.T. in 1986 that were banded in the British Isles in 1978, 1981 (2) and 1985.) MKM

Spring and fall migration of Tundra Swans dyed at Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon. D. G. Paullin and E. Kridler. 1988. *Murrelet* 69:1-9. -HC72 -Box 245, Princeton, OR 97721 -(Of 203 Tundra Swans banded in Oregon in 1961 and 1962, 190 were dyed yellow. Reports were received of 380 sightings in 6 U.S. states, 3 Canadian provinces, and 2 Canadian territories. Fall migration was documented southwest through n. Calif., with wintering primarily in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta area. Spring migrants were observed most frequently in n. Idaho, w. Mont., and central Alta. Dyed birds were also seen on nesting areas in w. Alaska and the Mackenzie River delta, N.W.T. Picric acid applica-

tion with a paint brush was found to be more effective than an earlier method of dipping wings and tails into the dye, but the dye changed to more orange or red colors on some birds.) MKM

Time-partioning of clutch and brood care activities in Herring Gulls: a measure of parental quality? R. D. Morris. 1987. *Studies in Avian Biol.* 10:68-74. -Dept. Biol. Sci., Brock Univ., St. Catharines, Ont. L2S 3A1. -(Studies of 31 pairs of Herring Gulls in which at least one adult was banded or otherwise individually marked showed a higher rate of success in raising young by pairs in which parents shared incubation and brood care approximately equally than in pairs in which one member of the pair was frequently absent.) MKM

Home range and habitat utilization of breeding male Merlins, *Falco columbarius*, in southeastern Montana. D. M. Becker and C. H. Sieg. 1987. *Can. Field-Nat.* 101:398-403. -USDI Bureau of Indian Affairs, Flathead Agency, Box A, Pablo, Mont. 59812. -(Three male Merlins of Richardson's race fitted with transmitters used larger home ranges than were used by this race in previous studies in Alta. The birds used Ponderosa Pine communities significantly more and grassland and agricultural communities significantly less than would be expected on the basis of the proportion of each habitat type within their home ranges.) MKM

Fledgling Gray Jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*, survives severe snow storm. W. J. Walley. 1987. *Can. Field-Nat.* 101:445-446. -137 6th Ave. NE, Dauphin, Man. R7N 0W7 -(After a severe two-day snow storm in late April, an empty Gray Jay nest in Man. appeared to indicate that the 3 young had perished. Color bands proved otherwise when one of the color-banded young was seen among a group of jays in June.) MKM

Territorial displacement in the American Coot, *Fulica americana*, in response to pond-drying. J. M. Sutherland. 1987. *Can. Field-Nat.* 101:601-603. -Dept. Biol., Univ. Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0 -(Territories of four pairs of coots on a Sask. pond were known from the behavior of neck-banded birds (4 males and 1 female). As the pond began to dry, one pair with young shifted their territory, displacing another pair into a previously unoccupied area.) MKM

Foraging patterns and prey selection by avian predators: a comparative study in two colonies of California Gulls. J. R. Jehl, Jr. and C. Chase III. 1987. *Studies in Avian Biol.* 10:91-101. -Sea World Res. Inst./Hubbs Marine Res. Cent., 1700 South Shavets Rd.,

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San Diego, Calif. 92109. -(Data from marked birds in Colo. showed that shifts within the colony in response to Great Horned Owl predation involved movements of experienced breeders from heavily predated areas, and movements into their previous breeding sites by younger, previously more peripheral nesters on to the vacated sites. The latter movements provided an illusion of higher site tenacity than was actually the case.) MKM

1983 Calgary area bluebird trail results. D. Stiles. 1984. *Pica* 5(1):14-25. -20 Lake Wapta Rise S.E., Calgary, Alta. T2J 2M9. -(In 1983, 236 Tree Swallows and 136 Mountain Bluebirds were banded, while birds banded in 1981 and 1982 returned. Most returning swallows nested near previous nest sites. Two different females were banded at first and second brood stages in one box, while two others were found to raise two broods each in the same box.

Foreign Banding Results

Clyde seabirds in 1987. B. Zonfrillo. 1987. *Seabird Group Newsletter* 50:8-9. (A Northern Fulmar banded as an adult in the Ayrshire area of the United Kingdom in 1969 was retrapped 1987, at the age of at least 28 years, and "seems to be doing well." New bandings included 91 Great Cormorant chicks and over 1000 Northern Gannets in one afternoon.) MKM

Variables influencing male mating success in the Great Snipe *Gallinago media*. J. Hogland. 1986. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 47:7. -Dept. Zool, Uppsala Univ., Box 561, S-75122, Uppsala, Sweden. -(Studies of several variables of individually marked males on 3 adjacent leks showed a negative correlation between distances from the center of the lek and number of female solicitations, implying that central males obtain more matings than peripheral ones. Abstract only.) MKM

The effect of breeding effort and success on survival and pair bond in the Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*. U. M. Safriel and M. P. Harris. 1986. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 47:8. -Dept. Zool, Hebrew Univ. of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel. Survivorship to next season was found to increase with increased breeding effort in the current season among about 200 individually marked Oystercatchers between 1963 and 1977 in Wales. Mate fidelity from one year to another was high, but the chances for divorce increased with a reduction in nesting success in the previous year. Abstract only.) MKM

Survival and breeding success in the Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* in south Sweden. P. E. Jonsson. 1986. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 47:8. -Dept.

Animal Ecol., Univ. Lund, S-223 62 Lund, Sweden. -(Return rates of color-banded adults of this European race of the Snowy Plover averaged about 85.0% for males and 79.0% for females between 1982 and 1986, but dropped substantially in 1985 to 77.7% and 61.1% respectively. Return rate after two years of young Kentish Plover banded as pulli was 44.4%.) MKM

Where in Afri(c)a do adult Black-tailed Godwits spend the summer? A. J. Beintema. 1986. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 47:10. -Rijksinstituut Natuurbeheer, Postbus 46, 3956 ZR Leersum, The Netherlands. -(Recoveries of godwits banded as chicks in the Netherlands show that adults migrate along the Atlantic coast to winter in Senegal and Guinea-Bissau, stopping in France and Morocco. Younger birds stay in Africa through their first winter, but often appear in Italy when two years old and occasionally three years old, but not older. Support for a proposed Mali wintering ground for these younger birds, with a return migration to the Netherlands through Tunisia and Italy comes with the sighting in the Netherlands of one bird dyed in Italy and 4 dyed in Tunisia.) MKM

Reports of the Middlesex Field Study Centre 1985-1987. R. Brown and M. Brown. 1987. Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union Rept. No. 29. 31 pp. -R.M.B. 253 Q.M.S., Manjimup, Western Australia 6258. -(The ninth and tenth reports of this active Australian banding station show 2110 birds banded between 1 July 1985 and 30 June 1986 and 3120 birds banded during the comparable 1986-1987 period, with a cumulative 10-year total of 33,382 birds of 66 species banded by 30 June 1987. The ninth year produced 858 retraps, with 952 in the tenth year bringing the cumulative total of retraps to 10,758. The total of birds banded includes 2212 nestlings, of which 221 were banded in the ninth year and 320 in the tenth. The reports also include totals for nests found and more detailed studies on Yellow-rumped Thornbill, Willie Wagtail, Red-winged Fairy-Wren, Fan-tailed Cuckoo, cuckoo parasitism, and White-breasted Robin, with color-bands providing such life history details as site and mate tenacity.) MKM

Ringling recoveries and migration of Greenshank between Europe and Africa. A. J. Tree. 1987. *Safring News* 16:51-66. -Chirawanoo Fram, Box 61, Dorwendale, Zimbabwe. -(Plots recoveries in Africa of 19 birds banded in Europe, 9 recoveries in Europe of birds banded in Africa, one bird recovered in Egypt after being banded in South Africa, and one bird recovered in U.S.S.R. after being banded in India. Migration routes are suggested, and age and time lapses discussed, with recommendations for future research.) MKM

Recent Literature

North American Banding Results

Studies of Thick-billed Murres on Coats Island, Northwest Territories, in 1981, 1984, 1985, and 1986. A. J. Gaston, R. D. Elliot and D. G. Noble. 1987. *Can. Wildl. Serv. Progress Notes* No. 167. 13 pp. -Can. Wildl. Serv., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0E7 -(In preparation for an intensive observational study planned for 1989 and 1990, 567 adults and 6894 chicks have been banded to date, using standard size 5 stainless-steel bands in 1981 and 1984, but specially made bands with a Nfld. address in 1985 and 1986 in an effort to improve recovery rates in an area where many wintering birds are hunted. Since 1984, all birds have also been color-banded. Resightings at the colony to date indicate that 4-yr. old birds do not breed, but at least some start in their fifth year. First-year birds appear not to visit the colony. Several external measurements of adults are presented, with significant differences found between sexes in tarsus, culmen and nostril-to-tip of bill measurements. Data collected on growth in weight and wing lengths of chicks measured at 3-day intervals in 1986 allowed the authors to use chick weight data from other years to estimate timing of breeding.) MKM

Summary of 1984 Whooping Crane studies. E. Kuyt and J. P. Goossen. 1985. *Blue Jay* 43:134-135. -Can. Wildl. Serv., #1000, 9942-108th St., Edmonton, Alta. T5K 2J5 -(Ten of 13 chicks color-banded in Wood Buffalo Natl. Park, N.W.T. were known to have reached their Texas wintering grounds, while one of the others was known to remain at Wood Buffalo until at least 11 Sept.) MKM

The Eastern Bluebird at Dauphin, Manitoba. W. J. Walley and W. L. Clark. 1985. *Blue Jay* 43:160-168. -19 Edgar Ave., Dauphin, Man. R7N 0R4 -(A banded female Eastern Bluebird found in a nest box in 1982 had been banded as a nestling in Iowa in 1979.) MKM

1984 Calgary area bluebird trail results. D. J. Stiles. 1985. *Blue Jay* 43:169-174. -20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, Alta. T2J 2M9. -(Two banders banded 223 Mountain Bluebirds and 196 Tree Swallows. Recaptures and returns in both species indicated greater site tenacity in adults, with birds banded as nestlings usually found greater distances from the box in which they were banded than birds banded as adults.) MKM

Fall migration of Bald Eagles produced in northern Saskatchewan. A. R. Harmata, J. E. Toepfer and J. M. Gerard. 1985. *Blue Jay* 43:232-237. correction inserted in front of *Blue Jay* 44(1), 1986. -Dept. Biol., Fish & Wildl. Progr., Montana State Univ., Bozeman, Mont. 59715 -(Five nestling eagles were radio-tagged at Besnard Lake, Sask. in 1983, and their dispersal from the nest, migration routes in n. Sask., and details of their flight patterns, duration and heights monitored. One disappeared or lost its transmitter before flying, and none could be located either on the winter grounds or back at Besnard L. the next spring.) MKM

Success of Osprey nest platform near Loon Lake, Saskatchewan. F. Scott and C. S. Houston. 1985 *Blue Jay* 43:238-242. -Box 90, Loon Lake, Sask. S0M 1L0 -(Platform designed in part to facilitate banding efforts. Several young were banded, 1978-1985.) MKM

Neck-banded Canada Geese. B. M. DiLabio and B. Campbell. 1987. *Trail & Landscape* 21:216-217. -62 Grange Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 0N9. -(Three neck-banded geese observed in the Ottawa area in Nov. 1985 had been banded in MD, two of the three banded together.) MKM

The Manitoba Burrowing Owl survey 1982-1984. B. D. Ratcliff. 1986. *Blue Jay* 44:31-37. -R.R. 1, Vineland Station, Ont. L0R 2E0. -(Ten adults and 253 young were banded. One young banded in July 1982 was recovered in TX in Oct. the same year. The only other banding recovery from Man. was a bird banded in July 1926 and shot in Neb. in Sept. 1927.) MKM

Foreign Banding Results

Survival rates of urban Magpies. P. Tatner. 1986. *Ring. & Migr.* 7:112-118. -Dept. Biol. Sci., Univ. Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA, U.K. -(Black-billed Magpies were banded as nestlings, and survivorship was determined from recoveries.) RCT

Herring Gull migration, J. Butterfield. 1982. *Gull Study Group Bull.* 4:28. (About 62% of Herring Gulls color-banded in winter at garbage dumps in Scotland are sighted at the same locations the following year. Most such birds are raised in Scotland, but about 20% come from Scandinavia.) MKM

Seasonal Reports

The nesting season, June 1-July 31, 1981. R. Brewer and 35 regional editors. 1981. *Amer. Birds* 35:916-981. -Dept. Biol., West. Mich. Univ., Kalamazoo, MI 49008 -(57 Upland Sandpipers banded at Kennedy Internatl. Airport, N. Y. were the most ever banded in this isolated population. Houston broke his own record for Great Horned Owls by 5 birds by banding 407 young in Sask., where his 123 Swainson's Hawks were "average," 44 Ferruginous Hawks "good," and 33 Ospreys "very good." Other notable totals included 220 Wild Turkeys in Alabama and 350 Black-crowned Night-Herons and 141 White-faced Ibis in Idaho, while 50 Pine Siskins were banded in one hour at Yakima, Wash. Population expansions were illustrated by 103 House Finches banded in 6 days at Fairfax, Va., where none nested in 1977. 3397 young Royal Terns were banded on 3 islands in Va., while recoveries on Chesapeake Bay came from Belize and Florida. An apparent Black-capped × Mountain Chickadee was banded in New Mexico.)

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