

1990

## Recent Literature

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**OMISSION.....** The article, "Comparative Age and Sex Ratios in Gambel's White-Crowned Sparrows in Relation to Year and Latitude," by C.D. Barrentine, M.W. Lincoln, L.R. Mewaldt, C.E. Cochran and P.M. Walters, appearing in *North American Bird Bander*, 15(2):57-60, was Contribution No. 3 of the Coyote Creek Riparian Station. The NABB Editorial staff apologizes for this oversight.

## Books

**Sonoran Desert Summer.** John Alcock. 1990. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 187 pp. Hardcover, \$19.95.

Summer in the desert brings to mind images of furnace heat, blistering sun, and a dead landscape inhabited only by prickly cactus and dry shrubs. No animals seem to move through the hostile environment. John Alcock knows that these images are incorrect. The desert is full of life, especially in the summer. If one has a keen eye and is active in the early morning and late evening, dozens of natural history stories unfold. Alcock relates many of these stories in 38 short essays collected in this volume.

Sonoran Desert Summer, together with Alcock's earlier volume, Sonoran Desert Spring, describes moments in the natural history of many desert birds, including Common Poorwills (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*), Phainopeplas (*Phainopepla nitens*), Elf Owls (*Micrathene whitneyi*), and Black-chinned Hummingbirds (*Archilochus alexandri*). The essays are not limited to bird-related topics, however, since desert dwellers such as Gila monsters, digger wasps, and saguaro cacti are also featured. Alcock's apparent goal in these essays is to capture the mood of life in the desert. He accomplishes this goal quite successfully. In addition, he accurately describes the process by which the stories of the desert are investigated scientifically. Taken as a whole, the essays are a painless

introduction to the scientific method, the generation and testing of predictions to support a hypothesis, and the questioning with which scientists approach their studies. Bird banding projects are not mentioned explicitly, although several studies that used banded birds are included. An example of the latter is Jim Bednarz's studies of breeding in the Harris' Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*).

The essays are organized into five groups--one for each of the summer months from May through September. A short reference list at the back of the book provides an additional reading list that would allow the reader to explore one of the subjects in greater detail. The text is nicely illustrated by the drawings of Marilyn Hoff Stewart. I particularly liked the portrait of an Elf Owl being mobbed by a pair of Black-tailed Gnatcatchers (*Polioptila melanura*).

Alcock captures the subtle beauty and activity of the desert in the summer. Some potential research projects for banders are described. I suspect, however, that most banders will put this book in their banding gear, not for the research tips, but rather for pleasant reading during the quiet moments in the morning between runs to check the nets.

John B. Dunning, Jr.

## Recent Literature

### Banding Equipment and Techniques

**Experimental design and data analysis for telemetry projects.** V.J. Meretsky (Ed.). 1987. *J. Raptor Res.* 21:125-146. The following eight papers summarize the results of a workshop on telemetry, dubbed by W.W. Cochran as "super bird bands" (p. 143). Although in a raptor journal, all but two of the papers apply to birds generally, and much of the material therein applies to banding generally, and especially to color banding. Most of the papers list several references to more detailed accounts of specific aspects of each topic. Address

enquiries for purchase of the entire issue to Jim Fitzpatrick, Treasurer, Raptor Research Foundation, 12805 St. Croix Trail, Hastings, MN 55033. Abstracts of individual papers follow:

**Applications and considerations for wildlife telemetry.** M.R. Fuller. pp. 126-128. -U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Patuxent Wildl. Res. Center, Laurel, MD 20708 -(General summary of applications of telemetry, different types of attachment, and advantages and problems with each, as well as a list of suppliers and several useful references.)

**Experimental design of telemetry projects.** K. Pollock. pp. 129-131. -Dept. of Statistics, North Carolina State Univ., Box 8203, Raleigh, NC 27695-8203 -(Advantages and disadvantages of three design types, considering the technical limitations and expense of working with telemetry equipment, along with a list of important references.)

**Analysis of survival data from telemetry projects.** C.M. Bunck. pp. 132-133. -Patuxent Wildl. Res. Center, U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Laurel, MD 20708 -(Summarizes various tests that can be used to analyze survival data, depending on the nature of the data, along with assumptions on which the tests are based, reliability of these assumptions, and references to further data.)

**Basic techniques for analyzing movement and home-range data.** V.J. Meretsky. pp. 135-137. -Condor Res. Center, 2991A Portola Rd., Ventura, CA 93003 -(General discussion of circular statistics and techniques for analyzing home-range data, with particular emphasis on overcoming lack of biological reality in analyses. Information on three computer programs is tabulated.)

**Detecting and describing the structure of an animal's home range.** P.H. Geissler and M.R. Fuller. p. 138. -U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Patuxent Wildl. Res. Center, Laurel, MD 20708 -(Brief summary of longer paper by same authors in *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assoc., Stat. Computing Sect.* 378-383, 1985.)

**Telemetry in studies of predation, dispersal and demography.** R. Kenward. pp. 139-141. -Furzebrook Res. Stn., Inst. of Terrestrial Ecol., Wareham, Dorset BH20 5AS, England -(Stresses importance of careful planning of all stages of telemetry projects, with particular emphasis on application of telemetry to predation studies and investigations of sociality, range use, dispersal and demography.)

**Telemetry techniques for the study of raptor migration.** W.W. Cochran. pp. 142-143. -Ill. Nat. Hist. Survey, 607 E. Peabody Dr., Champagne, IL 68120 -(This discussion of the use of airplanes and automobiles in tracking radio-tagged migrant raptors would also apply to other large birds, such as cranes and swans.)

**Radio telemetry in the study of raptor habitat selection.** W.G. Hunt. pp. 144-146. -Biosystems Analysis Inc., 303 Potrero St., Suite 29-301, Santa Cruz, CA 94060 -(Radio telemetry studies of habitat selection are useful during breeding, migratory and wintering periods, and also help define further studies.) MKM

**A new method to selectively capture adult territorial sea-eagles.** A.L. Hertog. 1987. *J. Raptor Res.* 21:157-159. -CSIRO, Div. of Wildl. & Ecol., Tropical Ecosys-

tems Res. Centre, PMB 44 Winnellie, N.T. 5789, Australia -(Describes a manually operated, single-noose system for capturing White-bellied Sea-Eagles, and compares its success with that of three other trap types.) MKM

**A transmitter package for Eastern Bluebirds.** D.H. Allen and J.R. Sweeney. 1989. *Sialia* 11:43-47. -J.R. Sweeney, Dept. Aquaculture, Fish. & Wildl., Clemson Univ., Clemson, SC 29634-0362 -(Transmitter packages weighing 7% to 9% of body weight and attached with monofilament harness appeared to have little effect on the birds, unless the harness was installed incorrectly. Although some birds required a day to adjust to the package, mean weight of five birds recaptured 39-65 days after transmitter installment did not differ significantly from weights on first capture.) MKM

**Capture and telemetry techniques for the Lined Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur gilvicolis*).** B.C. Klein and R.O. Bierregaard. 1988. *J. Raptor Res.* 22:29. -Dept. Zool., Univ. Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611 -(Unlike the closely related Barred Forest-Falcon, Lined Forest-Falcons in Brazil could not be attracted to imitations or tape recordings of passerine distress calls. However, these falcons can be caught in mist nets when they attempt to take captured passerines, and with bal-chatri traps. They also adjust readily to transmitters.) MKM

**A floating-fish snare for capturing Bald Eagles.** S.L. Cain and J.I. Hodges. 1989. *J. Raptor Res.* 23:10-12. -U.S. Natl. Park Serv., Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225 -(A modified version of a trap designed by F.C. Robards is described with precautions to avoid damage to eagles and researchers. This snare and others similar to it have achieved about a 50% capture rate of birds that are attracted to it, and is most effective on targeted individuals that are habituated to boat traffic.) MKM

**The reliability of estimates of density from transect counts.** H.L. Bell and S. Ferrier. 1985. *Corella* 9:3-13. -Dept. of Zool., Univ. of New England, Armidale, N.S.W. 2351, Australia -(Density estimates from three transect counting methods are compared with known densities of color-banded populations of seven species, showing the degree of over-estimation or under-estimation for each species by each method. Social groupings, degree of dispersal of young, foraging habits, and calling behavior all influenced detectability, and seasonal variations in these behaviors also influenced estimates of each species.) MKM

**A universal raptor-trap.** G.R. Cam. 1985. *Corella* 9:55-58. -Dept. of Biochem., Univ. of Adelaide, G.P.O. Box 498, Adelaide, South Australia 5001, Australia -(A spring-loaded hoop design for use with live bait increased the capture rates of Black-shouldered Kites to 99% from 50% with a standard bal-chatri trap. The trap is especially

effective with species that hover above prey, and has enabled the author to capture hundreds of raptors in 12 years of operation.) MKM

#### **Identification, Molts, Plumages, Weights and Measurements**

**Aging *Catharus* thrushes by rectrix shape.** B. Collier and G.E. Wallace. 1989. *J. Field Ornithol.* 60:230-240. -Long Point Bird Observ., Box 160, Port Rowan, Ont. NOE 1MO -(Pointed rectrices indicate hatching/second-year birds; rounded rectrices indicate older individuals. 95% of rectrices can be classified as pointed or rounded.) RCT

**Supernumerary primaries and rectrices in some Eurasian and North American raptors.** W. Clark, K. Duffy, E. Gorney, M. McGrady and G. Schultz. 1988. *J. Raptor Res.* 22:53-58. -4554 Shetland Green Rd., Alexandria, VA 22312. -(Of 1216 birds of 32 diurnal raptor species banded in Israel and New Jersey, 9 individuals of 6 species had extra primaries and 8 birds of 5 species had extra rectrices. All extra feathers except one short, misshaped primary on the left wing of a Sharp-shinned Hawk, were functional, and extra primaries were accompanied by corresponding extra coverts. One Cooper's Hawk and one Sharp-shinned Hawk had extra primaries on both wings, but all other extra primaries were on the right side, as were all extra rectrices except one on the left side of the tail of a Merlin. Additional published and unpublished records of supernumerary features in raptors are also cited.) MKM

**The occurrence of melanism in an American Kestrel.** T.W. Carpenter and A.L. Carpenter. 1988. *J. Raptor Res.* 22:72. -3646 S. John Hix, Wayne, MI 48184 -(Almost completely black tail, upper tail coverts, primary coverts and alulae, and more black than usual in the rump, back and various coverts.) MKM

**Bird in the hand. Jacky Winter *Microeca leucophaea*.** W.E. Boles. 1985. *Corella* 9:66. -Div. of Vert. Zool. (Birds), Australian Mus., 6-8 College St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, Australia -(Methods of age/sex determination in a species of Old World Flycatcher; sexes are not known to differ in coloration or size.) MKM

#### **North American Banding Results**

**Ecological energetics and foraging behavior of wintering Bald Eagles.** M.V. Stalmaster. 1982. *Raptor Res.* 16:137-138. -Box 1361, Milton, WA 98354 -(Four radio-tagged eagles monitored for 38 days were found to spend 1% of a 24-hour period in flight and comprised 6% of the daily energy budget -abstract only.) MKM

**Unusual bird banding captures.** M.B. Skaggs. 1983. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 5(2):1. -3808 Daytona Dr., Youngstown, OH 44515 -(Records of unusual capture situations involving 20 species during 40 years of banding in Ohio.) MKM

**Common Grackle kills Chipping Sparrow.** G. Lasley. 1983. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 5(2):2. -5103 Turnabout Lane, Austin, TX 78731 -(Female grackle entered banding trap and preyed on sparrow.) MKM

**Calgary area bluebird trails -1982.** D. Stiles. 1983. *Blue Jay* 41:110-113. -20 Lake Wapita Rise SE, Calgary, Alta. T2J 2M9 -(136 Mountain Bluebirds and 236 Tree Swallows banded, with six swallow returns from previous years.) MKM

**Impacts of Red-winged Blackbirds on singing activities of Long-billed Marsh Wrens.** J. Picman. 1982. *Can. J. Zool.* 60:1683-1689. Dept. Biol., Univ. of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5 -(Color-banded wrens tended to stop singing when Red-winged Blackbirds of either sex approached and/or sang at lower vegetation levels, but this probably had negligible impact on total singing rates. Wrens with more frequent interactions with Red-wings showed some habituation in that they altered singing behavior only at close approach by the blackbirds, whereas wrens with less contact reacted to Red-wings at greater distances.) MKM

**Migratory Peregrine Falcons, *Falco peregrinus*, accumulate pesticides in Latin America during winter.** C.J. Henny, F.P. Ward, K.E. Riddle, and R.M. Prouty. 1982. *Can. Field-Nat.* 96:333-337. -Pacific N.W. Field Stn., 480 S.W. Airport Rd., Corvallis, OR 97333 -(Blood samples taken from migrants in Texas, some of which had been banded in the Yukon and Alta. Recoveries from Texas-banded birds occurred in Mexico, El Salvador and Argentina.) MKM

**Floaters and fliers of the prairie marsh.** J.G. Sidle. 1983. *Living Bird Quart.* 2(3):4-7. -U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, MN 55111 -(Although visits to American White Pelican colonies are often disruptive, older young can be handled safely, as exemplified at Chase Lake, ND.) MKM

**View from a hayloft aerie.** L. Johnson. 1983. *Living Bird Quart.* 2(3):18-22. (Temporary marking of Barn Swallows by Hannah Suthers showed that males relieved females both in incubating eggs and in brooding young, but females performed most of these duties.) MKM

**Survival and delayed breeding in male Blue Grouse.** R.A. Lewis and F.C. Zwickel. 1982. *Can. J. Zool.* 60:1881-1884. -Dept. of Zool., Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9 -(Survival rates of known age, color-banded grouse did not vary according to age at which territoriality, and by implication, breeding began, supporting the idea that birds without territories are better to wait until a good territory becomes vacant than to commence territoriality on an inferior site.) MKM

**Evidence that fidelity to natal breeding colony is not absolute in female Snow Geese.** J.M. Geramita and F. Cooke. 1982. *Can. J. Zool.* 60:2052-2056. -Dept. of Biol., Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6 -(Banding data over a ten-year period at La Perouse Bay, Man. have shown a high rate of fidelity by breeding females to their natal colony. In 1978, a new area of the colony was occupied; this segment contained a lower proportion of banded birds than the rest of the colony, which in total showed a higher proportion of banded birds than in preceeding or following years. These unbanded newcomers showed significant differences in demographic parameters than other birds in the colony.) MKM

**Display behavior of male Calliope Hummingbirds during the breeding season.** S. Tamm, D.P. Armstrong and Z.L. Tooze. 1989. *Condor* 91:272-279. -c/o C.L. Gass, Depts. of Zool. & Res. Ecol., Univ. British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 2A9 -(Individuals were marked with enamel and banded.) RCT

**Movements and survival of released, rehabilitated hawks.** L.L. Hamilton, P.J. Zwenk and G.H. Olsen. 1988. *J. Raptor Res.* 22:22-26. -Louisiana Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, Louisiana State Univ. Agric. Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70803 -(Fates of eight rehabilitated Red-tailed Hawks and one Red-shouldered Hawk after release were monitored by radio telemetry. One Red-tailed Hawk died, the Red-shouldered Hawk was recaptured after being shot, and contact was lost with three Red-tails shortly after release. The others survived at least two weeks and were thought to have acclimated successfully. After release, the hawks tended to stay a short distance from the release site for a few days, then wander farther. Distances moved were influenced by territorial conspecifics and possibly time of release in relation to migration periods.) MKM

**A unique encounter among a Gryfalcon, Peregrine Falcon, Prairie Falcon and American Kestrel.** T.G. Balgooyen. 1988. *J. Raptor Res.* 22:71. -Dept. Biol. Sciences, San Jose State Univ., San Jose, CA 95192-0100 -(During a series of interespecific interactions in Nov. at San Jose Internatl. Airport, apparently prompted by the capture of the kestrel in a noose carpet, the Peregrine was

killed by an airplane, providing a recovery of a bird banded as a 30-day old nestling in Alaska the same year!) MKM

**Migration, wintering range, longevity and mortality of Alberta Purple Finches as evidenced by banding data.** D. Collister. 1989. *Alta. Bird Record* 7:3-8. -3426 Lane Cresc. SW, Calgary, Alta. T3E 5X2. -(Analysis of three Alta.-banded finches recovered elsewhere and 36 finches banded elsewhere and recovered in Alta. indicates that Alta.-breeding birds winter primarily in the U.S. "mid-west" with a NW-SE migration path. The oldest bird recovered was at least nine years, one month.) MKM

**Activities and habitat use by a breeding male Cooper's Hawk in a suburban area.** R.K. Murphy, M.W. Gratson and R.N. Rosenfield. 1988. *J. Raptor Res.* 22:97-100. -Lostwood Natl. Wildl. Ref., RR2, Box 98, Kenmare, ND 58746 -(A radio transmitter on a nesting male in Wisc. allowed the authors to determine seasonal and daily home ranges and proportion of time spent engaged in different activities and habitats within the home range, especially in relation to distance from the nest and in relation to stage of nesting. The study also indicated that the bird routinely used specific flight routes and the same areas within the home range, suggesting importance of site familiarity. Prey delivery rates and daily activity patterns were also quantified.) MKM

**Home range and dispersal of Great Gray Owls in northeastern Oregon.** E.L. Bull, M.G. Henjum and R.S. Rohweder. 1988. *J. Raptor Res.* 22:101-106. -USDA Forest Serv., Forestry & Range Science Lab., La Grande, OR 97850 -(Seasonal and daily movements of 10 adult males and 13 adult females per year for up to three years, and of 32 juveniles were studied by means of radio transmitters, showing considerable wandering by these birds, but some tendency to return to previous wintering sites if snow conditions had not altered substantially. Most birds tended to move during winter to areas of less snow depth, while one juvenile and one adult female followed logging operations. Although birds were not localized, actual distances moved were small relative to those demonstrated in some other studies, apparently because the montane habitat in Oregon provided different habitats and snow depths in close proximity.) MKM

**Nesting and foraging habitat of Great Gray Owls.** E.L. Bull, M.G. Henjum and R.S. Rohweder. 1988. *J. Raptor Res.* 22:107-115. -USDA Forest Serv., Pacific Northwest Res. Stn., Forestry & Range Science Lab., La Grande, OR 97850 -(Of 18 nesting attempts by 9 pairs in Oregon in which at least one bird was radio tagged, 39% were on the same nest the next year, 39% within 1 km of the nest used the previous year, and 22% farther than 1 km away from the nest used the previous year, with mean distance between alternate nests being 1.3 km. Foraging habitat,

distances moved from the nest while foraging and roosting habitat were determined through 229 hrs. of radio tracking eight males.) MKM

**Beaverhill Bird Observatory 1987 annual report. BBO Rept. No. 5.** S. Jungkind. 1988. Beaverhill Bird Observ., Edmonton. 20 pp. -Box 4943, Edmonton, Alta. T6E 5G8 -(Members of BBO banded 1359 birds of 46 species and Edgar T. Jones banded 219 birds of 36 species, for a combined total of 1578 birds of 59 species at Beaverhill Lake, Alta. in 1987. Data are presented on returns and repeats, mist-netting effort and mist-netting success rates; and brief summaries of a variety of projects are included.) MKM

**Return rates of prairie shorebirds: sex and species differences.** M.A. Colwell and L.W. Oring. 1989. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 55:21-24. -Dept. of Biol., Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202 -(Adults and chicks of American Avocet, Killdeer, Willet, Marbled Godwit and Wilson's Phalarope were banded, color-marked and/or radio-tagged in the Last Mountain Lake area of Saskatchewan. Few chicks returned to the nesting area, while adult Willet, Marbled Godwit and Killdeer showed a much higher return rate than Wilson's Phalarope, and American Avocet varied with moisture conditions. One godwit pair and two Willet pairs were seen together in years subsequent to banding, indicating some degree of mate fidelity.) MKM

**Recent recoveries of waders.** N. Clark, J. Clark and P. Ireland. 1989. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 55:38-41. -27 Hainfield Dr., Solihull, West Midlands, B91 2PL, U.K. -(Includes four recoveries of Red Knot on Ellesmere Is., NWT, banded in Great Britain.) MKM

### Foreign Banding Results

**Turkey Vulture surveys in Cuba.** C. Wotzkow and J.W. Wiley. 1988. *J. Raptor Res.* 22:3-7. -Calle K no. 15016 e/7 y D Althabana, Ciudad de la Habana 8, Cuba -(Although not previously reported as migratory in Cuba, two birds marked with patagial color streamers in Florida have been observed near La Habana.) MKM

**Red Fox predation on fledgling Egyptian Vultures.** J.A. Donazar and O. Ceballas. 1988. *J. Raptor Res.* 22:88. -Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, J. Gutierrez Abasad 2, 28006 Madrid, Spain -(A radio transmitter enabled researchers to locate the remains of an 82-day old fledgling at a fox den after the fledgling disappeared; one of two such cases of fox predation on vultures in their early stages of flight.) MKM

**First record of the Mississippi Kite for Bolivia.** D. Shaw and T.C. Maxwell. 1988. *J. Raptor Res.* 22:90. -

Inst. of Applied Sciences, Univ. North Texas, Denton, TX 76203 -(An adult male banded at a nest in Texas in 1984 was shot in Bolivia in 1986, providing both the first record of this species in Bolivia and the first banding recovery in South America.) MKM

**Seabird islands Nos. 138-149.** Each authored by one or more of H. Battam, N.P. Brothers, A.K. Daw, C.L. Gill, S.G. Lane, I.J. Skira, and G. Towney. 1985. *Corella* 8:101-124. -Available for \$4.50 Australian from Australian Bird Study Assoc., Box A313, Sydney South, N.S.W. 2000, Australia -(One island from Queensland, 5 from Tasmania, 3 from South Australia and 3 from Western Australia comprise this installment of an ongoing series. Species banded on one or more of these islands are Wedge-tailed Shearwater, Short-tailed Shearwater, Flesh-footed Shearwater, White-faced Storm-Petrel, Eastern Reef Egret, Cape Barren Goose, Pied Oystercatcher, Sooty Oystercatcher, Silver Gull, Pacific Gull, Caspian Tern, Fairy Tern and Crested Tern. Of 599 Silver Gull chicks banded on Rabbit Is., S.A., six were later recovered there and 18 in other parts of the state, while two of 299 Crested Tern chicks banded on the same island were recovered on nearby Brothers Is. Of 28 Silver Gull chicks banded on Brothers Is., four were recovered up to 200 km. away, while 67 of 5734 chick and three adult Crested Terns banded there have been recovered, 32 as returns and 35 from four Australian states.) MKM

**Death of an old friend.** D. Brewer. 1989. *Ont. Bird Band. Assoc. Newsletter* 34(2):2. -R.R. 1, Puslinch, Ont. N0B 2J0 -(Northern Gannet banded as a nestling in Scotland in 1964, recovered 24½ years old in Ireland in 1988.) MKM

**Bird-banding and the migration of Yellow-faced and White-rumped Honeyeaters through the Australian Capital Territory.** D. Purchase. 1985. *Corella* 9:59-62. -CSIRO Div. of Wildl. & Rangelands Res., Box 84, Lynnham, A.C.T. 2602 -(21,540 Yellow-faced and 7057 White-rumped Honeyeaters were banded in the territory between 1964 and 1970, after which low recovery rates resulted in suspension of large-scale banding efforts to study migration in these species.) MKM

**Seabird islands Nos. 150-159.** All accounts by B.R. King, some co-authored with one or more of R.C. Buckley, M. Godwin, C.J. Limpus, and G. Rees. 1985. *Corella* 9:73-96. -B.R. King, Q1d. N.P.W.S., Northern Regional Centre, Pallarenda, Q1d. 4810, Australia -(All 10 accounts cover islands in Queensland's Great Barrier Reef. Banding has taken place on only two of these islands, involving chicks of Brown Booby on Davis Cay and chicks of three tern species on Michaelmas Cay.) MKM

**Wader recoveries from eastern Africa.** G. Nikolaus, J.S. Ash, G.C. Backhurst and D.J. Pearson. 1989. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 55:32-37. -Bosebuttel 4, 2859 Spicka, F.R. Germany. -(Recoveries of Black-winged Stilt, 6 plover species and 10 sandpiper species banded primarily in Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya and recovered primarily in the USSR, but also in Europe, the Indian sub-continent and elsewhere in Africa. Recoveries in eastern Africa of birds banded elsewhere are also included.) MKM

**Density of birds in eucalypt woodland near Armidale, northeastern New South Wales.** H.A. Ford, L. Bridge and S. Noske. 1985. *Corella* 9:97-107. -Dept. Zool., Univ. New England, Armidale, N.S.W. 2351, Australia. -(Color banding showed that breeding densities of some species were best determined through territory mapping of color-banded birds, while social behavior in some species made this method unsuitable for them unless each bird was monitored intensely.) MKM

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl

RCT = Robert C. Tweit

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## News, Notes, Comments

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Recently, Judith Bell, in her president's message for EBBA, made an appeal for line drawings, black and white photographs, and sketches for use in *NABB*. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the persons listed below for the line drawings and photos sent to the production manager as a response to her message. Some of the drawings have already appeared in the last three issues of *NABB*. If you would like to see your sketch, line drawing, or photograph in *NABB*, please send them to the production manager at the address on the back of the front cover.

Robert Pantle

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### Change of Address?

Please inform the **Treasurer of your association** (EBBA, IBBA, or WBBA) as soon as possible or at least six weeks in advance of a planned change of address. Delivery of the *North American Bird Bander* cannot be guaranteed unless changes of address are received promptly. The U.S. Postal Service will not forward *NABB*, since it is mailed at bulk rate. Please do not send your change of address to the production manager as this will delay your copy of *NABB* even more. Any changes received by the production manager are sent to the appropriate association.

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### NORTH AMERICAN BLUEBIRD SOCIETY RESEARCH GRANTS - 1991

The North American Bluebird Society announces the eighth annual grants in aid for ornithological research directed toward cavity-nesting species of North America with emphasis on the genus *Sialia*. Presently three grants of single or multiple awards are awarded and include:

#### Bluebird Research Grant

Available to student, professional or individual researcher for a suitable research project focused on any of the three species of bluebird of the genus *Sialia*.

#### General Research Grant

Available to student, professional or individual researcher for a suitable research project focused on a North American cavity-nesting species.

#### Student Research Grant

Available to full-time college or university students for a suitable research project focused on a North American cavity-nesting species.

Further guidelines and application materials are available upon request from:

Kevin L. Berner  
Research Committee Chairman  
College of Agriculture and Technology  
State University of New York  
Cobleskill, New York 12043

Completed applications must be received by December 1, 1990; decisions will be announced by January 15, 1991.