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Recent Literature

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Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Beaverhill Bird Observatory ten year summary report of bird banding and monitoring at Beaverhill Lake, Alberta, 1980-89. S. Jungkind. (Ed.). undated (1990). Beaverhill Bird Observ. Soc., Edmonton. 48pp. Box 4201, Edmonton, Alta. T6E 2T4. (The background and history of events leading to the founding of the observatory in 1984 are reviewed. Banding data of the BBO, Edgar T. Jones and others at Beaverhill Lake are summarized for the decade, including numbers of each species banded and various types of subsequent encounters. The report also lists species banded there before 1980, presents details of 1988 and 1989 banding results, discusses some techniques and summarizes several specific projects, some of which include banding.) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Wing length, wingspan and body length measurements of live birds at banding stations. J. Liddy. 1990. *Corella* 14:148-155. 5 Ben St., Chermide, Qld. 4032, Australia. (Using examples from an Australian banding station, Liddy reviews methods, advantages and disadvantages [especially chances of risk of injury to birds] of three measurements of wing length, one of wing span, and one of total length. Applications to sex determination are discussed.) MKM

Computerized banding records: data storage, management and analysis. B. Foreman. 1990. *Corella* 14:79-81. Arbury Park Outdoor School, Bridgewater, S.A. 5155, Australia. (Computerization of long-term data formerly housed on cards is described, and the advantages and disadvantages of two systems are discussed.) MKM

Methods for attaching patagial tags, and a description of a new method. G.F. Claridge. 1990. *Corella* 14:91-93. Box 5970, Townsville, Qld. 4812, Australia. (Methods of attaching tags to the patagium should not damage the bird's tissue and yet ensure that tags remain attached. Previous methods failed to meet both these objectives for Sacred Ibis, especially when tags are needed for both

young and adults. The solution was to use fishing line passed through the patagium inside a modified hypodermic syringe.) MKM

Tail-mounted radio transmitters for waterfowl. J.-F. Giroux, D.V. Bell, S. Percival and R.W. Summers. 1990. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 61:303-309. Dept. Zool., Univ. Glasgow, Glasgow, U.K. G12 8QQ. (Transmitters were tied to tail feathers and knots were glued.) RCT

Effects of capture, handling, banding and radio-marking on breeding Least Terns and Snowy Plovers. L.A. Hill and L.G. Talent. 1990. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 61:310-319. Zool. Dept., OSU, Stillwater, OK 74078. (No adverse effects were seen.) RCT

Use of submerged mist-nets to capture diving birds. A.M. Breault and K.L. Cheng. 1990. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 61:328-330. Dept. Zool., U.B.C., Vancouver, B.C. V6T 2A9. (Nets were weighted at the bottom and floated at the top.) RCT

Can Saw-whet Owls be sexed by external measurements? H.C. Mueller. 1990. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 61:339-346. Dept. Biol., Univ. N.C., Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3280. (Existing wing chord measurements give incorrect results. Behavioral criteria are much more useful.) RCT

Capture-recapture estimates of prebreeding survival rate for birds exhibiting delayed maturation. J.D. Nichols, J.D. Spendelov and J.E. Hines. 1990. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 61:347-354. USFWS, Patuxent Wildl. Res. Cntr., Laurel, MD 20708. (A method is presented.) RCT

Effects of nest-trapping on nesting success for *Egretta* herons. S.D. Jewell and G.T. Bancroft. 1991. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 62:78-82. Res. Dept., Natl. Aud. Soc., 115 Indian Mound Tr., Tavernier, FL 33070. (Trapping had least effect on nestlings more than four days old in early morning.) RCT

The effects of time of day on mist-net captures of passerines on spring migration.

J. V. Deslaurier and C.M. Francis. 1991. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 62:107-116. Dept. Biol., Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. (Different feeding guilds peak at different times. Careful standardization of effort is needed to estimate abundance.) RCT

Survival and reproduction of radio-marked adult

Spotted Owls. C.C. Foster, E.D. Forsman, E.C. Meslow, G.B. Miller, J.A. Read, F.F. Wagner, A.B. Carey and J.B. Lint. 1992. *Journ. Wildl. Manage.* 56:91-95. Oregon Coop. Wildl. Res., OSU, Corvallis, OR 97330. (19 gm. backpacks did not affect survival, but marked birds produced fewer young than unmarked birds.) RCT

Implanting radio transmitters in wintering Can-

vasbacks. G.H. Olsen, F.J. Dein, G.M. Haramis and D.G. Jorde. 1992. *Journ. Wildl. Manage.* 56:325-328. USFWS, Patuxent Wildl. Res. Cntr., Laurel, MD 20708. (Transmitters weighing 20 gm. were implanted in the abdomen under anesthesia. Ducks whose transmitters were removed one or two years later showed no abnormalities.) RCT

Color banding does not affect dominance status in captive flocks of wintering Dark-eyed

Juncos. D.A. Cristol, C.S. Chiu, S.M. Peckham and J.F. Stoll. 1992. *Condor* 94:537-539. Dept. Biol., IU, Bloomington, IN 47405. -RCT

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

The use of feather abrasion in moult studies.

D.I. Rogers. 1990. *Corella* 14:141-147. 340 Ninks Rd., St. Andrews North, Vic. 3761, Australia. (A four-category classification is proposed for degree of remiges, rectrices and primary and secondary coverts. Limitations of the classification and application to age determination are discussed.) MKM

The incidence of albinism and melanism in Australian birds: a review of the literature.

B.J. Lepschi. 1990. *Corella* 14:82-85. 24 Fullwood St., Weston, ACT 2611, Australia. (298 published instances of albinism in 95 species and 13 such records of melanism in ten species in Australia are tabulated by species and family. Schizochroism

and leucism are included within albinism. Beyond highlighting families of higher frequency of occurrence, analysis is left for other publications.) MKM

Morphological notes for *Accipiter* species in northern Queensland.

T. Aumann. 1990. *Corella* 14:156-160. Lot 1, Hansens Creek Rd., Hoddles Creek, Vic. 3139, Australia. (Mass and several measurements are tabulated by sex for Brown Goshawk, Collared Sparrowhawk and Grey Goshawk captured in Queensland.) MKM

Preliminary investigations into the morphology of the Crested Tern *Sterna bergii* in south-east Tasmania.

E.J. Woehler, W.C. Wakefield and M. Wakefield. 1991. *Corella* 15:37-40. Dept. of Ecol. and Evol. Biol., Univ. California, Irvine, CA 92717. (Data from 56 terns caught in Tasmania showed that total tail length and exposed culmen length can both be used to differentiate sex. Tarsus lengths overlap, limiting their value in sex determination. Comparisons with unpublished data from other parts of Australia suggest that geographical variation in this species is worthy of further study.) MKM

Bird in the hand. Noisy Friarbird *Philemon*

***cerniculateus*.** N.W. Longmore. 1990. *Corella* 14:96-97. Queensland Mus., Box 300, South Brisbane, Qld. 4104, Australia. (These honeyeaters can be separated readily into three age groups by plumage, but differences in iris color appear to be related more to stress in handling than to age. Similar plumages and overlap in several measurements prevent sex determination by the methods tested to date, although limited data suggest that total head length is longer in males, which average longer in other measurements.) MKM

Notes on sexing and plumages of the Welcome Swallow *Hirundo neoxena*.

H.J. de S. Disney. 1991. *Corella* 15:29-31. Australia Mus., 6-8 College St., Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia. (Data from banded birds in the wild, aviary birds and museum specimens were used to develop a method of age determination based on the length of the outer tail feather ("streamer"), differences between the tips of the two outermost tail feathers and amount of white spots on the tail feathers. Plumages are also described in relation to age.) MKM

Effects of laparotomy on wintering White-throated Sparrows and the usefulness of wing chord as a criterion for sexing. W.H. Piper and R.H. Wiley. 1991. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 62:40-45. Dept. Biol., Univ. N.C., Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3280. (Wing chord correctly determined the sex of 91% of the birds. Laparotomy had little or no effect.) RCT

Sexing adult and yearling American Crows by external measurement and discriminant analysis. R.G. Clark, P.C. James and J.B. Morari. 1991. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 62:132-138. Can. Wildl. Serv. Prairie and North. Wildl. Centre, 115 Perimeter Rd., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0X4. (Wing length determined sex of 87% of adult crows and left 13% undetermined in central Saskatchewan.) RCT

Ageing criteria in the Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*. T.D. Williams. 1991. *Ring. & Migr.* 12:113-117. Dept. Biol., Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. (Total length of the longest throat feather correctly determined age of 95%.) RCT

Development of talon flanges and serrations in the Barn Owl *Tyto alba*: a guide to ageing. P.N. Johnson. 1991. *Ring. & Migr.* 12:126-127. 10 Selby Rd., Askern, Doncaster DN6 OES, U.K. (A guide is given, based on examination of the third innermost talon, covering the period from 65 days to more than two years.) RCT

Timing of cranial pneumatization in the White-throated Sparrow. R.H. Wiley and W.H. Piper. 1992. *Condor* 94:336-343. Dept. Biol., Univ. N.C., Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3280. (Timing varied among individuals and years.) RCT

Sexual dimorphism in Northern Spotted Owls from northwest California. J.A. Blakesley, A.B. Franklin and R.J. Gutierrez. 1990. *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 61:320-327. Dept. Wildl., Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521. (Vocalizations provide the best predictor, but weight is also useful.) RCT

Age-specific plumage characters and annual molt schedules of Hermit Warblers and Townsend's Warblers. W.M. Jackson, C.S. Wood and S. Rohwer. 1992. *Condor* 94:490-501. Burke

Mus., DR-10, UW Seattle, WA 98195. (Aging criteria developed covered 96% of spring males at 95% accuracy.) RCT

Age and mouth colour in Common Ravens. B. Heinrich and J. Marzluff. 1992. *Condor* 94:549-550. Dept. Zool., Univ. Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405. (Mouth color does not correlate with age in hand-raised ravens.) RCT

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Beaverhill Bird Observatory 1990 annual report. L. Campbell (Ed.). 1990. Beaverhill Bird Observ. Soc., Edmonton. 28 pp. Box 4201, Edmonton, Alta. T6E2T4. (Details of 1990 bandings by BBO personnel and Edgar T. Jones, retraps of all types, sight records and special projects.) MKM

The relationship between delayed primary wing feather moult and local harvest rates of adult female Mallards in Manitoba, 1982-1984. G.S. Hochbaum and F.D. Caswell. 1991. *Can. Wildl. Serv. Progress Notes* No. 195. 3 pp. Can. Wildl. Serv., Winnipeg, Man. R3C 1B2. (Primary molt was recorded on 403 ducks banded with reward bands. Recoveries suggest that late-molting hens are killed at a higher rate than earlier molters. Since late molt is shown by more persistent nesters, this could be harmful to the Mallard population, suggesting that hunting season opening dates should be delayed to protect late nesting females.) MKM

Habitat use and selection by male Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Tympanuchus phasianellus campestris*. M.W. Gratson, J.E. Toefer and R.K. Anderson. 1990. *Can. Field-Nat.* 104:561-566. Fort Totten College, Fort Totten, ND 58335. (In Wisconsin, as determined by observations and radio-telemetry.) MKM

Competition for cavities among Great Crested Flycatchers, *Myiarchus crinitis*, Northern Flicker, *Colaptes auratus*, and Tree Swallows, *Tachycineta bicolor*. W.B. Rendall and R.J. Robertson. 1991. *Can. Field-Nat.* 105:113-114. Dept. of Biol., Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. (A pair of Tree Swallows that usurped a flicker from a nest hold had abandoned a previous nest site and partial clutch when the female was caught and color-marked during egg-laying.) MKM

Eastern Bluebird banding preliminary results. W.F. Read. 1990. *Ont. Eastern Bluebird Soc. Newsletter* fall 1990:3-5. 2-165 Green Valley Dr., Kitchener, Ont. N2P 1K3. (Movements and returns in Ontario, as demonstrated by recaptures.) MKM

Western Grebe, *Aechmophorus occidentalis*, wintering biology and contaminant accumulation in Commencement Bay, Puget Sound, Washington. C.J. Henny, L.J. Blus and R.A. Grove. 1990. *Can. Field-Nat.* 104:460-472. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Patuxent Wildl. Res. Center, 480 SW Airport Rd., Corvallis, OR 97333. (Grebes banded at Delta Marsh, Manitoba by G. Nuechterlein have been recovered wintering in B.C., Washington, Oregon and California. Remige molt data are included.) MKM

Survival, dispersal and site fidelity of wild female Ring-necked Pheasants following translocation. R.J. Wilson, R.D. Drobney and D.L. Hallet. 1992. *Journ. Wildl. Manage.* 56:79-85. Missouri Coop. Fish & Wildl., 112 Stephens Hall, Univ. Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211. (Birds were monitored by telemetry. They stayed at the site to which they were moved.) RCT

Summertime home range and habitat use of Pileated Woodpeckers in western Oregon. T.K. Mellen, E.C. Meslow and R.W. Mannan. 1992. *Journ. Wildl. Manage.* 56:96-103. Oregon Coop. Wildl. Res., Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331. (Radio telemetry was used to establish home range and habitat use.) RCT

FOREIGN BANDING RESULTS

Breeding area fidelity of the Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca* at Ammarnas, Swedish Lapland. N.E.I. Nyholm and H.E. Myrberg. 1983. *Ornis Fennica* 60:22-27. Dept. Zool., Univ. Lund, Lund, Sweden. (840 breeding males were caught while feeding young and 1260 females while incubating in nest boxes in subalpine at the edge of the species' range. Unlike the equal sex ratio among birds returning after first breeding closer to the center of the range, males returned to nest boxes in this area and initiated nesting significantly more often than females. The ratio in subsequent nestings

did not differ from that elsewhere. The study addresses nest-site fidelity rather than general breeding area fidelity, as implied by the title.) MKM

Further studies on puffinosis, a disease of the Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*). P.A. Nuttall, C.M. Perrins and K.A. Harrap. 1982. *Can. Journ. Zool.* 60:3462-3465. NERC Inst. Virology, Mansfield Rd., Oxford, OX1 3SR, U.K. (Incidence and progress of the disease was studied on banded chicks on Skomer Is., U.K., with some banded adults known to have recovered. During longer-term studies on Skokholm Is., infected chicks were not usually banded, but recovery data from two years when both adults and infected young were banded show a much reduced rate of recovery of infected chicks compared with that of healthy chicks.) MKM

Seabird islands Nos. 127-137. N.P. Brothers, B.R. King, C.J. Limpus, D.H.C. Seton, I.J. Skira and G.R. Tones. 1983. *Corella* 7:69-92. Address enquiries to Australian Bird Study Assoc., Box A313, Sydney South, NSW 2000, Australia. (Five sites from Queensland and six from Tasmania are covered, with bandings of Masked and Brown Boobies and Sooty Tern. Five Brown Boobies were recovered in Papua New Guinea, up to 1200 km. from the banding site in the Great Barrier Reef.) MKM

Survival of four species of passerines in karri forests in south-western Australia. R.J. Brown, M.N. Brown and E.M. Russell. 1990. *Corella* 14:69-78. Middlesex Field Study Centre, RMB 253, Manjimup, W.A. 6258, Australia. (Survival estimates to 1988 were calculated for Golden Whistler, White-browed Scrub-wrens, White-breasted Robins and Red-winged Fairy-wrens banded in south-western Australia between 1976 and 1986. Survival of known-aged [banded as nestlings or juveniles] birds as adults was similar to that for adults.) MKM

Land bird movements across north-east Bass Strait, autumn 1988. S.T. Garnett, P. Sutton, K. Lowe and S. Gray. 1991. *Corella* 15:1-7. Garden of St. Erth, Blackwood, Vic. 3458, Australia. (Banding was used in conjunction with observations at sites on mainland Australia and on an island in the Bass Strait to investigate movements of birds between

the mainland and Tasmania. Trap-retrap data and differences in weights of the same species at the two sites provided important evidence of migration by several species. Numerous measurements are included.) MKM

The breeding seabirds of southwestern Australia: trends in species, populations and colonies. J.N. Dunlop and R.D. Wooller. 1990. *Corella* 14:107-112. School of Biol., Curtin Univ. of Technology, Bentley, W.A. 6102, Australia. (Banding indicates a gradual move from spring to autumn breeding by Crested Terns in the Fremantle area, resulting in the merger of sub-populations.) MKM

The breeding biology of the Intermediate Egret part 2: parental behaviour and nesting investment by the male and female. N.G. Milligan. 1991. *Corella* 15:8-12. School of Applied Science, Univ. College of Southern Queensland, PO. Darling Heights, Toowoomba, Qoowoomba, Qld. 4350, Australia. (Relative contributions of specific adults were determined through unique markings obtained by propelling a missile soaked in acrylic paint on to their plumage through a blow pipe.) MKM

Sedentary Welcome Swallows *Hirundo neoxena* in the south-west of Western Australia. R.J. Brown, M.N. Brown and B. Pessotto. 1990. *Corella* 14:86-87. Middlesex Field Study Centre, RMB 253 QMS, Manjimup, W.A. 6258, Australia. (Checks of winter roosting areas showed that at least some of the nesting birds remain in the area all year, as shown by returns of birds banded while nesting and flocking.) MKM

The Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii gracilis* breeding on the northern Great Barrier Reef, Queensland. G.C. Smith. 1991. *Corella* 15:33-36. Environ. Survey and Res., NSW Natl. Parks and Wildl. Serv., Box 1967, Hurstville, N.S.W. 2220, Australia. (Banding of chicks helped determine fledging success per brood.) MKM

The breeding biology of the Intermediate Egret. Part I: the physical and behavioral development of the chick, with special reference to sibling aggression and food intake. N.G. McKilligan. 1990. *Corella* 14:162-169. School of

Applied Science, Univ. College of Southern Queensland, P.O. Darling Heights, Toowoomba, Qld. 4350, Australia. (Chicks at two nests in Queensland were marked with ink or paint until about 20 days old, then fitted with patagial tags. Growth in weight, culmen and tarsus were measured and plumage and behavioral development documented.) MKM

Breeding territories, nesting and the timing of breeding of the Double-banded Plover *Charadrius bicinctus*. P. Dann. 1991. *Corella* 15:13-18. Penguin Reserve Committee of Management, Box 403, Coues, Phillip Island, Vic. 3922, Australia. Territory size determination was based on sightings of birds banded by other researchers and new bandings by the author in a study area on South Island, New Zealand. Some diet information was obtained from seeds in the mouths of chicks caught for banding.) MKM

The Short-tailed Shearwater: a review of its biology. I. Skira. 1991. *Corella* 15:45-52. Dept. of Parks, Wildl. and Heritage, 134 Macquarie St., Hobart, Tas. 7000, Australia. (A long-term study in Tasmania, still underway 42 years after its 1947 beginning and the banding of 92,000 individuals in Australia to date have contributed substantially to making the life history of this species among the best known of birds. Because of the longevity of Short-tailed Shearwaters, it took 20 years for the percentage of banded birds in burrows at the long-term study site to stabilize. Banding has helped determine burrow site tenacity, age of first breeding, relative breeding success of birds of different ages, age-related mortality and other life history features. Life history details are known best at breeding colonies; telemetry will help expand on details elsewhere.) MKM

Banding of Maned Duck and other waterbirds on ephemeral wetlands in north-western New South Wales. W. Lawler and S.V. Briggs. 1991. *Corella* 15:65-76. Natl. Parks and Wildl. Serv. (NSW), c/o Div. of Wildl. & Ecol., CSIRO, Box 84, Lyneham, A.C.T. 2602, Australia. (Examination of trapped ducks helped determine laying periods. 597 Maned Ducks were color-banded, with 20% resighted or recaptured, only 16 returning to the same area in subsequent flood events.) MKM

Does constant effort netting estimate juvenile abundance? C. DuFeu and J. McMeeking. 1991. *Ring & Migr.* 12:118-123. 66 High St., Beckingham, Notts., NG14 7FN, U.K. (Numbers of juveniles caught and nestlings banded showed a significant relationship at one site over the years 1979-1990.) RCT

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

Editor's note: We welcome Kenneth C. Parkes to our group of abstractors. He will cover *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, and his first abstracts will appear in the next issue of *NABB*. -MKM

Significant Encounters

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Most of the following records were reported by western banders who submitted the Annual Summary reports for 1990 and 1991 to the the Western Bird Banding Association. Banders that do not contribute to this summary (including those in EBBA and IBBA) may submit records directly to this column; see *NABB* 14:14 for guidelines used to distinguish significant records.

The following records are presented to highlight interesting recoveries and recaptures that have resulted from banding projects. We hope the reports show how different banders are using the data generated through their projects. Some of the records reported here, such as the longevities, may be significant advances in our knowledge. For a listing of longevity records verified by the Bird Banding Laboratory, see the papers cited in Klimkiewicz and Fitcher (1989) *J. Field Ornithol.* 60:469-494.

NON-PASSERINES

American White Pelican 619-17162 Banded as L-U by Ronald Ryder at Riverside Reservoir CO on 8 July 1988. Found dead at Rayburn Lake TX on 24 Nov 1988.

... 619-22105 Banded as L-U by Ronald Ryder at Riverside Reservoir CO on 8 July 1988. Died entangled in fishing gear south of Laredo TX in April 1989, at least 1500 km SE of banding site.

Black-crowned Night-Heron 1467-80946 Banded as L-U by Ronald Ryder in the San Luis Valley CO on 29 June 1989. Caught by hand near Veracruz, Mexico on 20 Nov 1989, about 2300 SE of banding site.

... 1037-14486 Banded as L-U by Ronald Ryder in the San Luis Valley CO on 5 July 1980. Caught due to injury in Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico on 7 Sept 1985, about 1400 km SE of banding site.

Trumpeter Swan 619-11282 and 559-21028 Banded and marked with neck collars as L-M and L-F by Terry Doyle at Northway AK on 12 Sept 1989. Resighted at Sedro Woolley WA on 15 Dec 1990, about 2200 km SE of banding site.

Canada Goose 598-44486 Banded as HY-U by Mike Fisher at Grays Lake NWR, ID on 10 July 1974. Shot on the Paiute Reservation UT on 19 Dec 1990, 16 years old.

... 528-99709 Banded as AHY-F by staff of Medicine Lake NWR, MT on 27 July 1977. Shot at Lisco NE on 14 Dec 1990, about 500 km SE of banding site. 14 years old.

... (Aleutian race) 997-14214 and 997-14319 Banded as SY-F and ASY-F by Paul Springer at Crescent City CA on 29 Mar 1977 and 2 Apr 1978, respectively. Both resighted there on 29 Mar and 23 Mar 1989, respectively. [**New longevity record** for Aleutian race. 14214 was 13 years, 9 months old, 14319 was at least 12 years, 9 months old. Neither was resighted in 1990. See *NABB* 12:173 for description of this race's previous record and *J. Field Ornithol.* 60:474 for species as a whole.]