

2007

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Recommended Citation

McNicholl, Martin K. (2007) "Recent Literature," *North American Bird Bander*. Vol. 32 : Iss. 2 , Article 9.
Available at: <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/nabb/vol32/iss2/9>

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LITERATURE CITED

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- Dobson, A. 1990. Survival rates and their relationships to life history traits in some common British birds. *Current Ornithol.* 7:115-146.

- Mulvihill, R. S. and R. C. Leberman. 1997. Factors affecting the survival of Ovenbirds wintering in the Northeast. *Wilson's Bull.* 109:161-166.
- Swanson, D.L. 1992. Seasonal population dynamics of Dark-Eyed Juncos from western Oregon. *J. Field Ornithol* 63: 268-275.

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Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

Peter Rohloff (1963-2003). L. J. Bunning. 2003. *Afring News* 32:71. no mailing address indicated. (Brief biographical note on South African bander, who started to assist the author at the age of 15 and was murdered at the age of 40 for no apparent reason.) MKM

Blake Stillings – 1912 to 1991. B. Ritchie. 1999. *Pica* 19(1):27. 4524-42 St. NW, AB T2A 0N2 (Brief biography of one of prominent members of Don Stiles' team of Calgary area bluebird trail operators, often featured in Stiles' reports of banding recoveries.) MKM

Obituary. Eugene Wilfred Marais. G. Verdoorn. 2004. *Afring News* 33:34. no address indicated. (Brief biography of bander, who was killed in a traffic accident. His most recent efforts were devoted to translocation of Red-billed Oxpeckers.) MKM

A tribute to Eugene Marais. K. Webster. 2004. *Afring News* 33:35. no address indicated. (Brief memoir of mist-netting efforts at one of Marais' study areas.) MKM

In memory of Eugene Wilfred Marais. B. D. Pretorius. 2004. *Afring News* 33:35. no address indicated. (Brief tribute from bander whose participation in banding was inspired by Marais.) MKM

Jack Park—a giant among volunteers. L. Carbyn. 2005. *Edmonton Nature News* 2(3):7. 137 Wolf Willow Cresc., Edmonton, AB T5T 1T1 (Brief

biography of long-term Alberta co-ordinator of Breeding Bird Survey and Edmonton area bluebird nest trail operator/bander.) MKM

People profiles Ray Cromie "Owler 1." G. Romanchuk. *Edmonton Nature News* 2(3):10-12. address not indicated (Biographical account of bander of about 4,200 Alberta raptors, Beaverhills Bird Observatory participant and owl nest-box project operator. Some notable band recoveries are included.) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

To band or not to band? That is the question. S. Petersen and P. Whittington. 2004. *Afring News* 32:32-33. Birdlife South Africa, Univ. of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7701, Cape Town, South Africa (Discussion of possible negative effects of flipper bands on swimming abilities of penguins vs helpfulness of such bands in demonstrating effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts on oil-contaminated birds and obtaining data on various aspects of penguin biology.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Bill size in relation to position in the colony in the Chinstrap Penguin. E. Minguez, J. Belliure, and M. Ferrer. 2001. *Waterbirds* 24:34-38. Dept. Evol. Ecol., Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales-CSIS, J. Gutiérrez Abascal 2, E-28006 Madrid, Spain (Includes data on mass, bill lengths, bill depths and flipper lengths of males and females on Deception Is., Antarctica.) MKM

Rapid recovery. A. McMaster. 2007. *Blue Jay* 65:53. Box 40, Rosendale, MB R0H 1C0 (Notes on re-growth of Blue Jay tail after loss.) MKM

Sex does not affect early growth or survival in chicks of the Roseate Tern. I. C. T. Nisbet and P. Szczys. 2003. *Waterbirds* 24:45-49. I. C. T. Nisbet & Co., 150 Alder Lane, North Falmouth, MA 02125 (Growth in body mass to three days of age measured on 327 chicks that were sexed at hatching was found not to differ significantly between sexes in either the alpha-hatched or beta-hatched chicks at Bird Is., MA.)

MKM

An analysis of biometric data of the Malachite Sunbird *Nectarinia fumosa* from five regions in South Africa. D. H. de Swart, C. T. Symes, C. T. Downs and M. McFarlane. 2003. *Afring News* 33:10-14. Dept. Ornithol., Natl. Mus., Box 268, Blomfontein 9390, South Africa (Culmen, wing length, tail length and body mass were obtained from 886 males and 503 females during banding operations. Means, standard deviations, ranges and sample sizes are tabulated by gender and region, and differences, if any, between genders and among regions discussed.) MKM

A pipit identification lesson. M. Ford. 2003. *Afring News* 33:15-16. 18, Amber Ave., Vermont, Onrusriver, 7201, South Africa (Brief review of identification features of several southern African pipit species in response to the capture of a mystery pipit identified tentatively as Longtailed [*Anthus longicaudatus*]). MKM

A note on citrils. S. Lane. 2003. *Afring News* 33:17. Box 51147, Limbe, Malawi (Plumage variation in 261 citrils captured in southern Malawi, including 52 recaptures of 37 individuals, suggests that at least some of the differences used to delineate four allospecies may be intraspecific.) MKM

Variation and hybridization in the Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*) and Striated Heron (*Butorides striata*) in Trinidad and Tobago, with comments on species limits. F. E. Hayes. 2006. *Journ. Caribbean Ornithol.* 19:12-20. Dept. Biol., Pacific Union College, Angwin, CA 94508 (An examination of museum specimens and live

individuals in the field indicated that hybrids between the rufous-necked Green Heron and gray-necked Striated Heron in an area of overlap suggested that hybrids were infrequent, supporting their current classification as two species. Striated Herons are predominant on Trinidad, whereas Green Herons predominate on Tobago, even though the islands are only 36 km apart.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

1998 bluebird trail banding highlights. D. Stiles. 1999. *Pica* 19(1):21-26. 20 Lake Wapta Rise S.E., Calgary, AB T2J 2M9 (An increase of second broods in Calgary area Mountain Bluebird trail nests in 1998 resulted in a total of 2478 banded that year [146 adults and 2332 young], whereas the total 2129 Tree Swallows banded was a slight decrease from the 2331 banded in 1997. A Tree Swallow captured twice in 1999 was the second in the Calgary area documented to reach at least nine years of age. Two Mountain Bluebirds were recaptured in the same boxes at which they were banded several years previously. A Mountain Bluebird fledgling banded in June 1998 was found dead 89 km northwest of its banding site that August, while others were found 66 and 47 km from their banding sites. The longest distances moved between banding and recovery sites in Tree Swallows were 82, 80 and 39 km. Several other intra-province recoveries of both species are documented, as are several instances of both species being recaptured in the same boxes at which they were banded in previous years or in a box in close proximity to the one at which they had been banded.) MKM

Great Horned Owl longevity record for Saskatchewan. G. W. Beyersbergen. 2006. *Blue Jay* 64:236. Can. Wildl. Serv., Edmonton, AB (Owl banded as a young near Saskatoon, SK, in Jun 1977 was found injured near Saskatoon in Sep 2000, when about 23 yr, 4 mo old, exceeding the previous Saskatchewan oldest of 20 yr 8 mo. This is apparently second only to a 28 yr, 7 mo or older bird.) MKM

Ms. Cooper goes to Cawston. A. Stewart. 2007. *B.C. Birding* 17(1):1 & 20-21. 3932 Telegraph Bay Rd., Victoria, BC V8N 4H7 (Color bands on a female Cooper's Hawk in the Similkameen Valley of interior

BC revealed that she was a bird that had fallen from a nest on southern Vancouver Island and been placed in another nest for adoption the previous year. In addition to showing that such birds can survive beyond dispersal, this bird was unusual in this population in that most band recoveries from it to date have come from the southern area of the BC coastal mainland or areas directly south of there in WA, OR or CA.) MKM

Starlings banded on wintering grounds and recovered in Saskatchewan. C. S. Houston. 2007. *Blue Jay* 65:34-36. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8 (Of 52 starlings recovered in Saskatchewan, one was banded in BC in 1977, one in North Dakota in 1938 and 50 in eight western US states between 1960 and 1970. Banding locations are tabulated by jurisdiction and "how found" information is included.) MKM

Downy Woodpecker mate: quality of male, territory considered. J. S. Kellam. 2000. *Bluebird* 23(3):20-21. Dept. Biol. Sci., Purdue Univ., 1392 Lilly Hall of Life Sci., West Lafayette, IN 47907 (Observations of radio-tagged and banded woodpeckers suggest that territories are defended less consistently than in passerines and that pre-breeding intrasexual conflicts can be prolonged until individuals area paired.) MKM

Establishment of a breeding population of Canada Geese in southern Quebec. J.-F. Giroux, J. Lefebvre, L. Bélanger, J. Rodrigue and S. Lapointe. 2001. *Can. Field-Nat.* 115:75-81. Can. Wildl. Serv., 1141, route de L'église, C.P. 10,000, 9e étage, Ste.-Foy, QC G1V 4H5 (Reading of bands and neck collars of two geese in a population that recently colonized islands in the St. Lawrence River showed that nine had been banded in New York or Michigan. A table indicates means and standard deviations of culmens, tarsal lengths and skull lengths of an unspecified number of geese banded when flightless in July 1999.) MKM

Unusual Harlequin Duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus*, nest site discovered in central Labrador. T. E. Chubb, B. Mactavish, K. Oram, P. G. Trimper, K. Knox and R. I. Goudie. 2001. *Can. Field-Nat.* 115:177-179. Dept. Natl. Defence, 5 Wing Goose Bay, Box 7002, Postal Stn. A, Happy

Valley-Goose Bay, Labrador, NF A0P 1S0 (Radio telemetry of a female led researchers to her nest 108 m from Fig River, Labrador. As most previously documented nests of Harlequin Ducks have been within 5 m of water, the site of this nest, the third documented in Labrador, would not likely have been within the search area of the researchers without telemetry.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Satellite tracking of the Pink-footed Shearwater in Chile. D. Guicking, D. Riston, P. H. Becker, R. Schlatter, P. Berthold and U. Querner. 2001. *Waterbirds* 24:8-15. Inst. für Vogelforschung "Vogelwarte Helgoland," An der Vogelwarte 21, Wilhelmshaven, Germany (Movements of three shearwaters fitted with transmitters on Isla Chica, Chile were tracked during a breeding period. A breeding bird and a bird of unknown breeding status went on foraging flights from which they returned to the colony after two weeks. A "prospector" traveled north for four weeks. All three birds moved later during the night than during the day. The transmitters revealed a major foraging zone near the Chilean mainland about 250-300 km north of Isla Mocha.) MKM

Southern Greyheaded Sparrows *Passer diffusus* range expansion in the Western Cape. V. L. Ward, H. D. Oschadleus and L. Upfold. 2004. Avian Demogr. Unit, Univ. of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7701, South Africa (Details of six banding records are outlined and mass and wing length of each tabulated. Another table lists other extralimital records in the area.) MKM

Análisis de las recuperaciones de ejemplares anillados de garzas y cocos (*Ciconiiformes*) en el periodo de 1913 a 1998. D. Denis Avila and H. M. Salvat Torres. 2006. *J. Carib. Ornithol.* 19:36-41. Facultad de Biol., Univ. de la Habana, Calle 25 entre J e I, Vedado, Ciudad Habana, Cuba (Between 1913 and 1998, 273 long-legged waders of eight species banded in North America were recovered in Cuba. A table lists the totals and span of years for each species, with Black-crowned Night-Herons predominating [76 recoveries], followed by Glossy Ibis [38] and Great Egret [36]. Numbers of recoveries per decade increased until

the 1980s, then declined. All months were represented in the recoveries, with winter months predominating. Recoveries were of birds banded

in 23 U.S. states and three Canadian provinces, led by New Jersey [53], Virginia, South Carolina and Michigan [30 each].) MKM

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl

Books

RAPTORS OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA. By Brian K. Wheeler. 2003. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ. 456 pp. \$45.00.

Raptors of Eastern North America is a thorough guide for identifying hawks, eagles, and falcons. The guide includes many high quality photos that can aid in the identification of difficult-to-identify species. There is a wide selection of effective and useful photos of bird profiles and birds in flight for each species. There is also a comprehensive selection of photos showing the color variations found in the species covered, along with photos showing comparisons of juvenile and adult plumages. The book includes maps which provide sightings and illustrate ranges. These are useful in eliminating or establishing the possibility of a particular species.

This book is an excellent resource for hawk watchers and others interested in identifying hawks, including banders. The text is well written and the information is presented in a manner which is easy to understand and follow. Species accounts are comprehensive and thorough, including detailed biology of all species covered. The text includes flight and voice descriptions. The subspecies accounts are very detailed. These can also be somewhat confusing at times, especially for beginners. On the other hand, the book is dedicated to diurnal raptors and does not confuse the issue by including owls or accidental migrants, either of which could add to beginner confusion. There are some minor errors in the occurrence of species, with Cooper's Hawk listed as uncommon and Bald Eagle listed as common.

The author's primary sources include an extensive bibliography. He has drawn on a wide range of expertise in the field and has undertaken comprehensive research of available information. The book was written for advanced and beginner raptor watchers and banders. The book is more

useful for watchers than banders, but does provide additional material for raptor banding identification, especially when dealing with color morphs.

The book is structured with the first seven chapters dedicated to understanding the species accounts, including keys to maps and extensive glossaries, followed by the species accounts. The species accounts are orderly and logical, beginning with vultures and progressing through the hawks, falcons, and then eagles. The book delivers what it promises and is interesting and enjoyable to read.

In summary, I recommend this book at all levels. It should be part of every hawk-watching station in eastern North America.

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BIRDS OF MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA. Written and illustrated by Ber van Perlo. 2006. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ and Oxford, UK. 336 pp. \$29.95.

In a compact form, this book provides color illustrations and brief descriptions of all bird species occurring in Mexico and Central America: more than 1,500 species on 98 color plates. In a separate section at the back of the book are range maps for each species, each easily linked with the appropriate illustration through a unique numbering system. Excellent indices of scientific, English and Spanish names are provided.

This book would be of interest primarily to ornithologists or "birders" in that it is the only field guide that covers all species likely to be encountered in Mexico and Central America. I would have been delighted to have had this guide