

Guidelines for authors: *British Columbia Birds*

Submitting manuscripts

Submissions are preferred as an electronic file from a commercial word-processing program. If a manuscript is submitted on paper, it should be typed, double- or triple-spaced in a single column.

Authors can speed up the editing process by careful proof-reading of their manuscripts *before submission*. Especially, make sure that all citations in the text are included in the list of literature cited, and vice versa, and that spellings of author names and publication dates are correct and match. Proof-reading of the list of literature should be done more than once, since you as author are the person with the cited references in hand. It is dismaying, and not very effective, to have errata published later.

Manuscripts should be sent to the editor, whose name and contact points are given in the latest volume of the journal and in the society's website (www.bcfo.ca). The editor will acknowledge manuscripts as promptly as other duties allow.

Topics for manuscripts

British Columbia Birds is the journal of record for rarities, range expansions, behaviour, life history, and general status of wild birds in B.C. Like regional journals elsewhere, it can publish new observations based on a few birds or even one bird. It can publish verifications of previous work, because such information can be valuable and might not find space in international research journals.

Suitable topics include distribution, abundance, extralimital occurrences, reviews of status, banding, identification, plumage variation, moult, behaviour, feeding, breeding, habitat, ecological relationships, reviews or history and biography of ornithology.

Process of review and publication

One member of the editorial board, one qualified outside person and the editor will review all submissions except for book reviews or reports of the Bird Records Committee. Reviewer comments will be sent to the author for consideration. The editor will accept the re-submitted manuscript if the comments have been adequately dealt with either by rebuttal or revision. The editor reserves the right to make final minor changes in format or wording but these must meet with the author's approval. The editor will assist new authors in achieving a suitable format. Papers will be available on the BCFO web site (www.bcfo.ca) soon after the print version of journal is published.

General considerations of style

Writing style should aim at direct, simple sentences. Because your work was done in the past, use the simple past tense to describe the methods and results. The simple present and future tense can be used in the Discussion. Active tense and first person are usually suitable ("The dog chased the cat" rather than "In the case of the canine, it was frequently observed to be in pursuit of the feline individual").

Technical terms should be defined clearly or avoided if simpler language will suffice. If an abbreviation or acronym is to be used, it must be defined the first time (e.g. A... the American Birding Association (ABA) which ...").

The official dictionary of the journal is *The Canadian Oxford dictionary*, second edition.

The official manual for general style and use of words is *The Globe and Mail style book*, ninth edition.

Use Canadian spelling (e.g. behaviour, colour, grey, through, etc.). The exceptions are in official names (e.g. Clay-

colored Sparrow) and in listing titles of publications that originally used U.S. spelling. Set your word-processor with “English (Canada)” as the default and document language, or failing that, “English (UK)”. Spell-checkers are of great assistance in catching certain typographic errors, but follow with your own visual proofreading before submission.

Standard sequence of sections

The journal publishes full papers, short papers and notes. Most full papers should be organized according to the classical guidelines given below, with the fonts shown. Short papers and notes would usually follow a simpler format suited to their content, and it might be appropriate to mix some parts of methods, results and discussion. The formats of book reviews and reports of the Bird Records Committee will be set by their authors.

Title: A short, catchy title is usually best. It should encourage the reader to engage with the paper. Use lower case except upper case for initial letter of the first word, and initial letters of bird names and other proper nouns.

Author(s): Full name(s), affiliation(s), with mailing and email address for at least the author designated as the contact person.

Abstract: The abstract should be short. It must be devoted to what was *discovered*, and should start with that. Normally, the abstract needs to say little or nothing about what was *done*, since that is usually clear from the findings.

Key words: Provide 8 to 10 key words; select the most appropriate ones that future researchers might use to find your paper when searching the Internet. Use specific, relevant terms with a wide range, not just a repeat of words used in the title.

Introduction: Clearly state the technical objective(s) of your work. If it is scientific investigation with a hypothesis, state the hypothesis. In order to put your work into context, provide a brief review of the previous state of knowledge.

Methods: The Methods and Results tell what you did to increase our knowledge of the topic. The description of methods should be detailed enough that someone else could replicate your work. Describe in detail the experimental or sampling design(s), the procedures and any statistical methods used. For special equipment or computer software, document the manufacturer and model.

Results: Lead the reader through your results so that s/he can understand clearly what you found. Be concise. Refer precisely to parts of the data in tables or figures; do not require the reader to search through a table to find which line of numbers supports your statement. *Explain* the findings but *do not discuss* them here; this is a fine distinction but must be maintained.

Discussion: Discuss the meaning and significance of your results and compare them with other information in the literature. Describe the patterns of agreement but also point out areas that differ from what has been previously described. This should also be the section to examine inconsistencies or novel aspects of your findings. Finally, draw your conclusions and discuss the implications and current status of knowledge resulting from your work. Extensive reviews of existing literature should be put into a separate, labelled section.

Literature cited: See **Citation formats** below.

Acknowledgments: Include your short thanks to people or organizations that provided any significant assistance to your work.

Appendix: Some papers may need this as a place to archive detailed data. Format is flexible.

Species names for birds

The title of the paper should use the full English (common) name of a bird but not the scientific (Latin) name. The scientific name, in italics, should be included in the *Abstract* and in the list of *Key words*. The text of the paper should give the full English name and scientific name of each species on first mention. Thereafter, only the English name would normally be used. All names and taxonomic order should follow the latest edition of the American Ornithologists= Union check-list of North American birds, and supplements as published in the journal *Auk*. The checklist can also be found online at <http://www.aou.org/checklist/index.php3>.

The current names and taxonomic order of the bird species reported in British Columbia by 2007 are listed in *Wildlife checklists of British Columbia. The birds of British Columbia*, a copy of which can be obtained through <http://www.wildlifebc.org>.

Full English names should be capitalized (e.g. American Tree Sparrow), but partial names should not (tree sparrow). In hyphenated species names, the second word is written in lower case (e.g., Red-eyed Vireo), except for hyphenated group names, which are both capitalized (e.g. Northern Pygmy-Owl). When two or more species are grouped under a collective name, the latter should appear in lower case (e.g., Brewer's, Red-winged and Yellow-headed blackbirds). A shortened English name may be defined and used after first mention in the text (e.g. "... Northern Rough-winged Swallow (hereafter *rough-winged swallow* ..."). If names are cumbersome or repeated frequently, an abbreviation can be defined and used, for example: A... Northern Rough-winged Swallow (hereafter *r-w swallow*) ...@. The journal does not use the upper-case, four-letter abbreviations.

Geographic abbreviations and descriptions

If abbreviations are used for provinces and states, they should be the standard geographic ones for international understanding, not the two-letter codes of the post office. For the provinces and territories, the abbreviations are: B.C., Alta., Sask., Man., Ont., Que., N.B., N.S., PEI, Nfld., Yukon, NWT and Nunavut. Periods are used if there are two initials (B.C.) but not if there are more than two (PEI). The journal uses the traditional geographic abbreviations for U.S. states: Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Colo., Conn., D.C., Del., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Kan., Ky., La., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N.H., N.J., N.M., N.Y., N.C., N.D., Okla., Ore., Pa., R.I., S.C., S.D., Tenn., Tex., Vt., Va., Wash., W.Va., Wis., Wyo. Abbreviations are not used for Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Ohio and Utah.

For directions, the journal uses *southeast*, *northwesterly*, etc. without hyphens. *Pacific Northwest* is a useful description of part of the lower 48 states in USA. It does not accurately describe the position of B.C. in North America or in Canada, and should be avoided in references to the province.

Dates and times

When dates are tabulated or listed, the large-to-small system should be used (e.g. 2007-June-02 or 2007 June 02). This follows Canadian Standard CAN Z234-4 and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO 8601:1988). If that format results in an awkward sentence, alternatives can be used ("... returning on June 3rd, I found ..."). The 24-hour clock should be used for times (18:00, not 6:00 p.m. and not 18:00 hours) and the time zone indicated at first mention (Mountain Daylight Time, Mountain Standard Time, Pacific Daylight Time or Pacific Standard Time).

Measurements

All measurements should be in metric units. Use the official Canadian and International spellings and abbreviations:

millimetre (mm), centimetre (cm), metre (m), kilometre (km), millilitre (mL), litre (L), gram (g), kilogram (kg), tonne (write in full for clarity), and year, day, hour, minute (yr, d, h, min) as defined by the Canadian Standards Association, ISO, or the useful guide at http://ess.nrcan.gc.ca/pubs/scipub/guide/system/index_e.php.

Tables and figures

Tables and figures are desirable to illustrate findings. Photographs and drawings are welcome, especially to illustrate habitats, rarities, plumage, actions or postures. Colour can be used if it clearly improves the presentation.

The captions of tables and figures should be clear and concise, but complete so that the reader understands the nature of the contained data. A table or figure should be able to stand on its own.

Tables and figures should be submitted as separate files rather than being inserted into the text. For manuscripts on paper, each table and figure should be on a separate page. The production editor will normally insert each table or figure closely after its first mention in the text.

Figures should be submitted as digital images preferably, although original artwork or photographs will be accepted.. Original drawings will be reduced in size for publication so should be large enough to permit reduction to the size they will appear in print, but in no case should they be larger than 21 × 28 cm (8.5 x 11 inches).

Create figures that are as close as possible to the size they will appear in the printed version of *British Columbia Birds*, which has a two-column format. A one-column figure should be 8.5 cm wide (3.35 in); a one and one-half column figure should be 13 cm wide (5.13 in), and a two-column figure should be 17.6 cm wide (6.93 in). Crop figures tightly so that the significant part of the image spans the width of the page or column.

All figures must be sharp, of good contrast, and of sufficient resolution so that when printed, there is no pixelation. Colour images must still be effective if converted to a greyscale image. A minimum of 300 dpi is required for photographs and 600 dpi for line art (e.g., line drawings, maps) at their printed size. Photographs are preferred in the TIFF image format although the JPEG image format will also be accepted. If submitting photographs as JPEG images do not compress them further from the original image.

Line drawings, graphs, and maps can be submitted in TIFF, EPS (Encapsulated PostScript), or WMF (Windows Meta File) format. Graphs or charts prepared from software programs such as Excel can be submitted as separate files in the format of the original software. Ensure that the type size of any text is appropriate for the scale of the figure at its printed size and try to use the same size text throughout. Preferred fonts are sans serif, such as Arial (*not* serif fonts, such as Times New Roman). Avoid using light text on dark background

Tables should be prepared using the Table option of the word processing program; tabbed columns should not be used. Normally, the only horizontal lines should be at the top and bottom of the headings and the bottom of the table; there should be no vertical lines. Columns of numbers should be aligned on the decimal. Text and numbers should be centred within the rows. The title should precede the table and each table must be numbered consecutively.

Cover illustrations

The editor invites submission of cover illustrations for consideration, and they will normally be reproduced in colour.

They should relate to an article in the issue and should represent general scientific, regional, or historical interest. A brief, informative caption is required, complete with the date and location of the image subject. Collages are possible.

Citations in the text

Authors should place their findings into the context of relevant literature. In the text, citations should take the following forms: "... Smith (1993) made no mention of singing ...", "... but no eggs were evident (Jones 1958)". Accordingly, the only information cited in the text is the name(s) of the author(s) and date of publication. An exception is when a direct quotation is included in the text, in which case the page of the quotation should be included (e.g., McNicholl *et al.* 1990b:204). The same technique can be used to identify the page number of a particular item such as a photograph, in a book or other publication. If authorship is by an organization with a long name, and it is cited several times, the name may be abbreviated, e.g. (USFWS 2005), and explained in the list of *Literature cited* in the following fashion: USFWS [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service] 2005. etc.

Cite both authors of two-author publications (Brown and Green 1976), but only the senior author of three or more (White *et al.* 1995). If there are two or more references for one statement, write them chronologically, separated by a semi-colon (Campbell 1911; Bell 1917), except that all references by a single author should be listed together at the date of the earliest publication (Fisher 1950; Edwards 1984, 1993; Davis 1985). If there are two or more references with identical authorship and date, label the dates alphabetically (Smith, 1973a,c,f) and carry those designations into the list of references (Smith, J.B. 1973a ... Smith, J.B. 1973b ...).

References to internet sites of societies or organizations may be given, for papers or other resources located on the site. Normally, citations should not be made of material on an individual author=s website.

Information from an unpublished document or a personal communication can be treated in the text as a normal citation (e.g. Smith 2007). The item should then be listed in the *Literature cited*, with plenty of detail (see examples in next section). For a personal communication, it is also acceptable to put the pertinent information in the text, without providing a reference in the Literature cited, for example (Pers. comm., Andrew C. Smith, Dawson Creek, B.C., 2007 Oct.).

Format for references

The section *Literature cited* follows the text of the paper. There you will list alphabetically, all references cited in the text and no others. Each citation must include the names of all authors, with surname and initials (e.g., Campbell, R. W., not Campbell, R. Wayne). If there are two or more references by the same author(s), list the name(s) in each reference, do not use dashes or ditto marks. For joint authorship, start with the surname and initials of the senior author, then use initials first for the co-author(s). After the name(s), a single space is followed by the date of original publication and a period. After another space, list the title with the exact words and punctuation of the original, in lower case except that upper case is used for the first letter of the title, and the first letter of species names and proper nouns. (Possible exception: initial-letter capitalization of species names should be exactly that used in the original.) If the original title of a cited article is in a divergent style (e.g. ALL CAPITALS, or First Letter of Each Word capitalized), reformat it according to the style of *British Columbia Birds* for improved readability. Errors in titles should not be corrected, but may be noted by inserting [sic] after the error or by inserting the omission within square brackets.

a. Serial publications

If the reference was published in a serial (journal, magazine or newsletter), the name of the serial is written in italics (or underlined to indicate italics). Abbreviate British Columbia in serial names (B.C.), but the practice in this journal is to write all other words in full. After another space, give without spaces the volume number, a colon and the page number(s) for start and end of the reference. Do not include the issue number unless each issue in a volume is paginated independently, as is the case in most newsletters and magazines. Most scientific journals are paginated by volume, making the issue number redundant.

Bellrose, F. C. 1959. Lead poisoning as a mortality factor in waterfowl populations. *Illinois Natural History Survey Bulletin* 27:235-288.

Grass, A. 1995. A study in scaup. *B.C. Naturalist* 33(1):25.

Griffith[s], D. E. 1973. Notes on the birds of Summit Lake Pass[,] British Columbia. *Discovery* 2:45-51.

Rappole, J. H., W. J. McShea and J. Vega-Rivera 1993. Evaluation of two survey methods in upland avian breeding communities. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 64:55-70.

b. Books or portions of books

If the reference is a full book, give author(s), date, title (in italics), then the name of the publisher and the city of publication. Province or state is not required for most major cities in Canada or USA, but if uncertain follow with the province, state or country. Total number of pages in the book can be useful guidance for readers, but is optional.

Orians, G. H. 1980. *Some adaptations of marsh[-]nesting blackbirds*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

If the title is a chapter or section in a book, follow the title of the chapter with page numbers of that chapter, then the editor(s) of the book in the following manner: p. 123-134 *in* J.B. Smith (ed.), or p. 123-134 *in* J.B. Smith and K.C. Jones (eds). Follow with italicized title of the book, the publisher and city of publication.

Tomback, D. F. 1983. Nutcrackers and pines: coevolution or coadaptation? p. 179-223 *in* M. H. Nitecki (ed.). *Coevolution*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

c. Conference papers

For papers in conference proceedings, add the name, geographic location and dates of the conference, and if given, the editor, date of publication and publisher. In general, give as much information as possible, since conferences can be difficult to track down.

Robertson, I., M. Gebauer, G. Ryder and R. Toochin 2000. Observations of two species at risk in mainland southwestern British Columbia: Hutton's Vireo and Western Screech-Owl. p. 267-273 *in* L. M. Darling (editor). Proceedings on the biology and management of species and habitats at risk, Kamloops, B.C., 1999 February 15-19. Volume 1. B.C. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, B.C., and University College of the Cariboo, Kamloops, B.C. 490 p.

d. Reprinted materials

In the unusual case that a citation was from a reprint, it is desirable to add the reprint information in parentheses after the original reference.

Bent, A. C. 1946. Life histories of North American jays, crows and titmice. *U.S. National Museum Bulletin* 191 (reprinted 1964 by Dover, New York).

e. Materials from the Internet

Normally, citations should not be made of material on an individual person's website. Indication should be given of the date that information was accessed since most websites change with time.

Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory 2005. Partners in Flight species assessment database. www.rmbo.org/pif/pifdb.html. Accessed 2006 August 8.

f. Unpublished information

For an unpublished document or personal communication, give all the useful information that is available, so that if desired, a reader could hope to find the source of information, whether it was an organization or a person.

Smith, A.C. 2007. Survey of municipal natural areas. Northwoods Ornithological Society, Dawson Creek, B.C. Unpublished report, 104 p. [Copy in Municipal Office]

Smith, A.C. 2007. Personal communication, Andrew C. Smith, Dawson Creek, B.C., 2007 Oct.

Reviews of books and audio-visual materials

Authors or publishers of books or electronic information on birds relevant to British Columbia are encouraged to send a copy for review in *British Columbia Birds*. Non-Canadian publishers should indicate on the customs form that the item is a Free review copy so that customs duties, taxes and handling fees are not incurred. The publication will be reviewed by a BCFO member who has demonstrated expertise in the topic. The review is published in the next volume of the journal. The item reviewed is normally kept by the reviewer.

The review starts with complete details of the item as shown in examples below. The nature of the text in the review is variable, as shaped by the reviewer. A picture of the cover accompanies the review.

Birds of the Churchill region: status, history, biology, by Joseph R. Jehl, Jr. Trafford Publishing, Victoria, B.C., 2004. 155 pages, illustrated. Soft cover. \$30.50. ISBN 1-4120-3107-9.

Beginners guide to B.C. bird song, by John Neville and Mel Coulson. Neville Recordings, 138 Castle Cross Rd., Saltspring Island, B.C. V8K 2G2, 2003. (<http://www.nevillerecording.com/>). Two compact discs, \$26.00 per set.

Commonly noted errors in word usage

The following is a list of wording difficulties that are sometimes encountered. Avoiding them will speed up the editing. Much additional guidance can be seen at <http://ess.nrcan.gc.ca/pubs/scipub/guide/>.

a. Meanings

Words and/or abbreviations below are italicized for clarity, and are **NOT** italicized in the journal.

Access has been a noun, but is becoming used as a verb, especially in relation to computer files.

Accidental describes a bird that has been recorded only once in the province. *Casual* refers to two to six records. The journal equates *vagrant* with *accidental*. *Rare* describes a species that occurs in low numbers, but annually. If other terms are used, they should be defined.

Affect is a verb, meaning "to influence" (Atemperature affects the speed of reaction@).

Effect is a noun ("had a major effect on ...") but is also, more rarely, a verb meaning "to cause to happen" (Athis will effect a change in the ...@).

Albinism refers to the complete absence of *all* pigment. Birds lacking some pigment are *leucistic*, not *partially albinistic*@. *Leucistic* even applies to birds that completely lack pigment in their feathers, but have pigmented eyes, feet and/or bills. *Leucistic* has had diverse and contradictory meanings, and an author using the word should explain his/her interpretation.

Birds are animals, so "birds and animals" is incorrect, and should be replaced with "birds and other animals".

The word *ecosystem* should be carefully treated. Usually the proper word is *community*@ as in *plant community*@. *Ecosystem* should be reserved to emphasize its wide meaning which includes substrate, medium, and energy, as well as primary producers, herbivores, carnivores and decomposers.

e.g. is from the Latin *exempli gratia* and means "for example".

i.e. represents Latin *id est*, and means "that is to say" (Athe bird is seldom seen, i.e. secretive@).

An *estuary* should be the tidal mouth of a large or moderate-sized river where seawater is appreciably diluted. The word should not be applied to every rivulet that runs across a beach.

Birds *hatch* from eggs (rather than being born).

Impact is usually a noun meaning powerful effect. In writing, it should not be used as a verb (except in relation to wisdom teeth); instead use *affect* or *had an effect*.

Less refers to measurable amounts (Athere is less water here@). *Fewer* means a countable number (Athere are fewer ducks here@). There cannot be 2 or 3 times fewer, or ten times less. Once the reduction gets to one times, zero has been reached. Acceptable wording would be "one-third of", "one-tenth as much" or "ten-fold less".

Percentage is a noun (A... the percentage of fertile eggs ...@). For an adjective, use *per cent* (A... the per cent fertilization was ...@). A change from 10 to 30 is a 200% increase, not 300%.

Protocol is a very fixed set of procedures, set by formal agreement of some organization. *Method* is almost always more appropriate.

Toxin is a poison that is manufactured by an organism. Often the poison is strong (e.g. the agent of paralytic shellfish poison). *Toxic* is an adjective. *Toxicant* is the proper word for poisonous chemicals in general.

If length and width and weight and wingspan and measured, they are *variables*, not parameters. The latter word has special meaning in mathematics but otherwise signifies Alimits@, Aguidelines by which one judges@, Arules@, or Astandards@. *Parameters* is a buzz-word that is almost always used wrongly in wildlife and technical circles.

Waterfowl is the English name of the Family Anatidae (ducks, geese and swans) and does not include loons, grebes, tube-noses, pelecaniform birds, herons, cranes, rallids, shorebirds, jaegers, gulls, terns, skimmers or alcids. The collective term for waterfowl with one or more of the other group(s) could be *water birds*, *waterbirds*, or *marine birds* if they are on seawater.

b. Redundancies

Since all *history* is in the past, "past history" is redundant and therefore grammatically incorrect.

Often refers to time, and therefore "oftentimes" and "often times" are redundant.

Since *unique* means "single in kind," such modifiers as "most unique" or "very unique" are redundant, and therefore grammatically incorrect.

"In the case of ...", "it is interesting that ..."it is noteworthy that ..." can usually be deleted with no loss.

c. Sentence structure

Use *between* two things but *among* three or more things. (e.g. "Keep this *between* you and me. Do not share it *among* the group members."). Time spans: A*between* then AND now@; A*from* 1900 TO 1950@; A*during* 1900-1950@ or better, "during the period 1900 TO 950" or "during the period 1900 THROUGH 1950".

Make certain that *only* modifies the word intended. For example, "some species have only been seen once" indicates that these species have been seen, but not heard or photographed, whereas the author more likely intended to say that they had been observed only once, not two or more times ("some species have been seen only once").

Strings of modifiers. Some biologists are prone to write strings of nouns turned into modifiers, ahead of the real noun.. Watch out for these and put them into English. Here is a real example: A... food availability based density/growth relationship hypothesis ...@. Hypothesis is the real noun among the six. Perhaps this means a hypothesis on the relation between amount of food and the growth or abundance of some creature?

Hyphens are related to the item above on multiple modifiers. Use hyphens when two or more words modifying a noun are essential to each other, and the absence of a hyphen could lead to misunderstanding (“rose-coloured wings”). Hyphenate all the appropriate modifiers (“the 17-year-old goose” not “the 17-year old goose”). Choose carefully, “a few more-highly-coloured birds” is different from a few more highly-coloured birds”. Be especially careful to hyphenate when two or more nouns are used as modifiers (“the food-web diversity increased ...”). The hyphens in official English names of birds are often grammatically odd but must be used.

d. Singular (and plural)

Brant (Brant). Killdeer (Killdeer). teal (teal). However, options exist for plurals of some names such as albatross(es) and shearwater(s).

alga (algae, with algal as the adjective). antenna (antennae). bacterium (bacteria). criterion (criteria). fungus (fungi). hypothesis (hypotheses). larva (larvae). nucleus (nuclei). phenomenon (phenomena). stimulus (stimuli). thesis (theses).

When using any of the three terms below, make the verbs and other relevant words agree.
“datum is...” (“data are...”); “index is...” (“indices are...”); “medium is...” (“media are...”).

e. Other

In sentences, whole numbers less than 10 are usually spelled out in words, even if the sentence also contains numerals of 10 or greater (“there were four robins, six towhees, and 12 siskins”). However, numerals are used with a decimal (“1.5 times as fast”), with units of measurement (“8 kg”) or with mathematical results (“an average of 3 per day”).

Freshwater is an adjective (“freshwater marshes”) but as a noun it is fresh water (“this species favours fresh water”). However, *seawater* is both an adjective and a noun.

The past tense of the verb *lead* is *led*, not lead.

For further information, or to clarify situations not covered in these pages, please consult the Globe and Mail style book or contact the current editor of *British Columbia Birds*, whose identity and addresses are listed in the latest volume of the journal, and also on the website www.bcfo.ca.

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