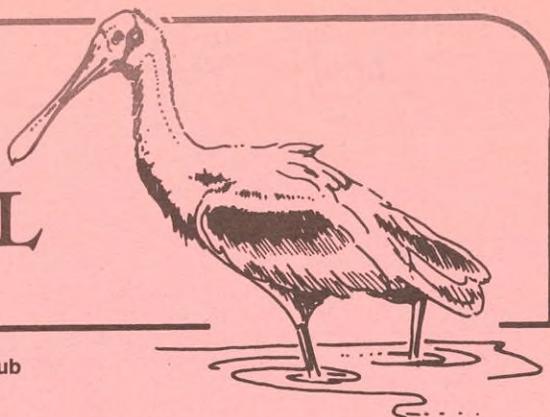


The SPOONBILL



Published by the Ornithology Group, Outdoor Nature Club
Houston, Texas B. C. Robison, *editor*

Vol. XXXIV, No. 12
December, 1985

Coming Events

Thursday, Jan. 2, 1985: Ornithological Group meeting at Bayou Manor, 4141 S. Braeswood, 7:30 PM. Tommy Michael will present the program: "Rocky Mountain Splendor." Tommy spent his summer in true wilderness, and those of us who lack his fortitude and stamina, or else the free time to do likewise, can enjoy hearing about it. Deadline for Spoonbill articles and announcements.

Friday, Jan. 3, 1985: Deadline for Clearing House reports.

Tuesday, Jan. 14: Outdoor Nature Club meeting, 7:30 PM, Garden Center, Hermann Park. The program will be "Explorer's Texas - The Lands and Waters," presented by Del Weniger of Our Lady of the Lake University in San Antonio.

Saturday, Jan. 25: Ornithology Group Field Trip: Ron Braun and Fred Collins will lead the group to Cinco Ranch and West Harris Co. mainly to see sparrows, but possibly Sandhill Cranes and Woodcock as well. Meet at 7:00 AM at the northeast corner of West Oaks Shopping Center parking lot, Westheimer and Hwy. 6. Bring lunch and be prepared for wet walking.

Thursday, Feb. 6, 1985: Ornithological Group meeting. Doug Morris, Special Agent for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will speak on federal wildlife law enforcement, from its origins in the days of overhunting of egrets for plumes to current endangered species laws and international wildlife traffic regulations. (The last item should be of special interest to those who travel abroad and like to bring back souvenirs of the wildlife you encounter.) Among the various duties of a Special Agent is involvement in sting operations, so Doug should have many fascinating stories to tell. Plan to be there.

THE EXTINCTION OF A MAGNIFICENT BIRD by Art MacKinnon

On August 8, 1985 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service declared Campephilus principalis extinct in these United States. The Ivory-billed Woodpecker was listed as endangered on March 11, 1967; no critical habitat has been designated. The lack of confirmed sightings in recent years may indicate that the Ivory-bill is extinct, and if so, it should be removed from the list of endangered and threatened wildlife. So read the Fish and Wildlife announcement.

I planned an expedition for February 15-16 and 22-23; I have canceled on the basis of facts that the Fish and Wildlife Service have presented. Let us hope the Ivory-bill has not joined the Great Auk and Passenger Pigeon. If it has we should focus on other species which need our help so as to prevent their demise.

Noel's Niche Looking Back

by Noel Pettingell

.....Ten Years Ago This Month
From December 1975 Spoonbill:

"AROUND AND ABOUT

The use of a tape recorder to call up birds is very tempting, but perhaps our use of it is lessening our birding expertise, and increasing possible harm to the birds. In BIRDING (reprinted in *The Prairie Horned Lark*), Mrs. Dickie Bogle, Portal, Arizona, cautions:

'May I respectfully request that you think twice before using a tape recording of the song of the birds you desperately want to add to your life list? My reasons follow:

1. The natural reaction of the male songster is that another male is threatening his territory---at least for territorial males. This must be disturbing to his breeding habits and perhaps even to the success of his mating. Constant recordings, often all through the day by different groups must do harm to the bird's natural patterns. One birder gave the excuse that birds like competition! Avian, yes, *Homo Sapiens*, no.

2. Good birders usually have good ears and good eyes. Let's use them. Listen for the voice, sit quietly and wait for it; or walk in the right habitat and listen. Once the voice is located, it is seldom a problem to locate the bird you want. Admittedly, a tape recording saves time and almost insures seeing the bird. Birders will argue that they use the tape for only a few minutes at most. Multiply this few minutes by dozens of birders and what is the result?"

.....Twenty Years Ago This Month
From December 1965 Spoonbill:

"Clearing House Notes

I observed 148 species in November, 258 in 31 years; 136 in last half, 143 in 1959 (peak year), 223 in 31 years.

The scarcity of the lesser scaup is one of the surprises of my birding life. A few years ago thousands could be seen from the bay shore and great clouds seen far out over the bay as they were flushed. A few years back my brother Arnold, a commercial fisherman, saw a three-day flight to the northeast, millions, more than he had ever seen of all species of ducks combined. They have not returned to Galveston Bay in mass. They may have gone to Louisiana. Why? Did the birdshot-sized snail on which they feed disappear? Or were they driven out? The year before they left Arnold observed them over thousands of acres, flushing

just ahead of his boat, then they appeared to have left but were noticed to be flushing over a mile ahead of his boat, showing they had been harassed from high speed boats with high powered rifles.

Starlings: the least in 35 or more years. Last year many who had little interest in birds were commenting on their decline. There are even fewer this winter.

Arlie K. McKay"

AS THE TINAMOU TURNS

by Randy Pinkston

Last year was episode twelve of the El Naranjo Christmas Bird Count, the longest-running continuous count south of the U.S./Mexican border. Ninety-nine percent of the count circle lies within the Mexican state of San Luis Potosi at latitude 22.3 North, or about 300 miles south of Brownsville, Texas. It was my third birding trip to north-eastern Mexico, my second El Naranjo count, and I was once again delighted by the abundance of exotic birdlife so close to home.

My long-time friends and partners in this adventure were Jerry Caraviotis and Paul McKneely. It was Jerry's first Mexican excursion and his eagerness to cross the border was apparent. Before rushing off, I phoned Frontera Audubon's tape for the latest word on valley rarities: the Fork-tailed Flycatcher near Rio Hondo and the Blue Buntings at Bentsen State Park were still being seen and, fortunately, both locations fit nicely into our planned route.

We reached the Amoco Oil Co. road north of Rio Hondo by midafternoon. Fifteen to twenty additional birders gathered and finally a pair of keen eyes distinguished a distant dark speck as the flycatcher. This misplaced inhabitant of tropical savannahs was not the bird I'd conjured it up to be out of field guide illustrations. Not only was its tail a modest seven inches, but it had a petite aspect and fluttered about daintily like a Least Tern. The Fork-tailed Flycatcher was a real thriller from the start and leaving it behind was tough.

That night we camped at Bentsen and missed Parauque (we tried too late at night, I believe) but happened upon an Eastern Screech Owl along the park loop. We were up before dawn New Year's Eve to join the multitudes hoping for a glimpse of the Blue Buntings. Here we sensed a major change in avifauna. Jerry saw his first chachalacas, and heard their ass-like clamoring, in addition to White-tipped Doves, kiskadees, Green Jays, Long-billed and Curve-billed Thrashers, Olive Sparrows and Altamira Orioles. After standing around for over an hour with no luck on the buntings, we left.

It was early afternoon when we
2 left home territory. Mexican officials

in Matamoros were courteous and relatively prompt in processing our entry. That first stretch of Tamaulipan highway is very much like south Texas both in general appearance and birdlife. The miles and miles of plowed fields eventually give way to hills and the distant Sierra Madre Oriental. Four hours after crossing the border we reached that high, narrow bridge over the Rio Corona. I passed over it so we could look back on the lush green forest flanking the river, including some spectacular cypresses that must be centuries old. Right away we spotted a pair of Red-billed Pigeons preening in the canopy.

Sundown was not far off so we made our way back across and under the bridge to set up camp and cook supper. A little later on two Mottled Owls and a tape recorder made it the craziest New Year's Eve in memory. Using a directional microphone, Jerry recorded the owls' "hoot-hootings" and immediately played them back. Interestingly, one bird gave 6-8 low "hoots," the other 4-7 high ones. The playback, particularly of the higher call, lured the owls into the cypresses just over our heads where they flew back and forth across the river. One of them engaged us in a staring match until our flashlight beam got the best of its dark eyes.

We awoke the next morning to a Blue-crowned Motmot's resonant hooting from somewhere upriver. Numerous Spot-breasted Wrens exploded in repetitious song, each giving the effect of a broken record, and a gang of Brown Jays raised hell briefly before moving on. We spotted a pair of Rose-throated Becards high in a cypress. While admiring them a half a dozen wild Muscovy Ducks passed swiftly upriver. The forest canopy was creeping with familiar Texas coast species and foraging in the understory below were roving bands of Wilson's and Golden-crowned Warblers, Spot-breasted Wrens and Olive Sparrows.

Louisiana Waterthrush and Spotted Sandpiper moved unsteadily along the river bank and enormous Ringed Kingfishers engaged in dogfights overhead at their territorial boundaries. Their clacking calls were so loud they seemed electronically amplified. In typical fashion, a female Elegant Trogon took off without warning and darted silently to a shady vine. There she sat motionless for Jerry's inspection. It was his first trogon. A male Linneated Woodpecker was the highlight for Paul, a truly tropical sight with those white eyes and that bright red "hair" standing on end.

Once again we crossed that high bridge and headed southward. Our destination was the Los Arcos Courts Motel in Ciudad Mante. Upon arriving we obtained keys to cuarto veinte siete, our home base for the remainder of the trip, and then drove into the count circle. From the switchbacks at the head of one can-

yon we looked down on a dozen or more large, green parrots in the top of a towering fig. The valley below was a checkerboard of sugar cane fields in various stages of growth. At a broad pullover south of El Naranjo, our pishing brought forth two Rufous-capped Warblers and my first Mexican Carolina Wren. It was also there that we met up with Bob Behrstock, Robert Thacker and Gloria Saylor.

That night back at the motel we were met by Ron Huffman, Steve Hawkins, Steve Hanselmann, Tyrrell Harvey and Jean Evans, all of San Antonio, who had just driven north from Oaxaca. James Kamstra and Todd Norris came in the opposite direction all the way from Ontario. The thirteen of us had dinner and sipped Mexican beers while discussing the next day's Christmas count.

The town of El Naranjo (meaning "the orange tree") lies in the valley of a large river, the rio El Salto, which flows southeastward through the eastern half of the count circle. We were to work areas along the river north of town, including two spectacular falls.

We started at the upper "dry" falls, so named since the river was diverted above them to a nearby hydroelectric plant. A limestone comb over one hundred feet high is all that remains, standing sheer over still pools that were once the site of a raging torrent. The thing I remember most about the dawn chorus there was a plaintive "wee-oo-loo" given by Thicket Tinamous up on the hillside. There were also the bold and varied phrases of Blue Mockingbirds and the human-like whistles of Rufous-browed Peppershrikes. Flocks of Green Parakeets screeched and squawked across the morning sky.

Like the Rio Corona, old Montezuma Cypresses grew along the river banks. There we watched and recorded many Red-crowned Parrots and Jerry found four Crimson-collared Grosbeaks, both males and females, that were not at all shy. A handsome little Bat Falcon perched in a nearby snag, picking apart what appeared to be a gnatcatcher.

The lush forest around us was very different, comprising many exotic plant species which are popular in Houston nurseries. In it we saw a male Fork-tailed Emerald, Smoky-brown and Golden-olive Woodpeckers, Olivaceous and Spot-crowned Woodcreepers, and myriad wintering passerines. Jerry was lucky to spot a Yellow-billed Cacique between stalks in a nearby cane field.

The lower falls are unadulterated and anyone visiting El Naranjo must see them. They roar like thunder as columns of mist billow up the steep canyon. They are also home to a hundred White-collared Swifts which gather near dusk to drink and bathe on rocks right in the midst of the torrent. They spend the

night clinging to a rock face overhanging the falls. On a forested slope between the two falls we found Squirrel Cuckoo, Brown-backed Solitaire and a treetop flock of Hooded Grosbeaks.

The Ontario duo worked south of El Naranjo along the road to El Estribo. Highlights were a Laughing Falcon and perhaps the best bird seen on the count, a male Crimson-collared Tanager. This species is not normally found north of southern Veracruz. There the next day Bob Behrstock and crew got superb looks at two Aplomado Falcons. We missed them but got long looks at our lifer Crane Hawk.

On count day Bob et al. worked the highlands around El Sabinito and saw Wedge-tailed Sabrewing, Mountain Trogon, Blue-crowned Motmot, Pale-billed Woodpecker, Fan-tailed Warbler, Rusty Sparrow, and a rare Cape May Warbler. There the next day we came upon one hallmark for the tropics, a mixed flock. In a short time we identified 24 species representing 8 families, all foraging together in one corner of a grassy field.

Ron Huffman and the party from San Antonio worked from the cornfield west of Las Abritas to Agua Zarca. Included was the count's only open water, Laguna Larga, where they got 3 Laughing Gulls and most of our ducks and waders. They did very well away from water too, reporting 14 Military Macaws, Azure-crowned Hummingbird, Barred Antshrike, Spotted Wren, Eastern Bluebird, White-throated Robin, Crescent-chested Warbler, Blue-hooded Euphonia, Flame-colored Tanager and Scott's Oriole. They identified our only Great Black-Hawk in the mountains east of El Naranjo.

To sum up our four parties tallied 191 species plus 3 additional races on count day, including 17 raptors, 14 flycatchers, 21 warblers and 8 tanagers. The count week total was 203, low compared to past years, partly due to poor weather. The cold front that brought snow to Houston hit El Naranjo in the afternoon on count day, bringing rain and gusty winds. If the official count form had the word "sucked" in the weather description, I would have circled it.

The weather had improved somewhat the next morning when we birded the Nacimientos (or "birthplace") of the Rio Mante. Around the marshy edges we counted over 500 Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks and a Northern Jacana. At one point we had four species of kingfisher in one binocular view!

Next we headed north of Mante to the Rio Sabina. A rocky road leads uphill from the river to Rancho Cielo (or "Ranch in the Sky,") where cloud forest reaches its northernmost limit. An angry band of Red-throated Ant-Tanagers surrounded and scolded us as we started. Higher up I got more than a quick glimpse of male and female Blue Buntings while Paul quietly examined a Magnifi-

cent Hummingbird. Paul also spotted a Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, perched on top of a stick in the middle of a plowed field, and together we watched it harass smaller prey birds at the forest edge. By this time old Montezuma was getting his revenge so we didn't make it all the way to the top.

On our way down I was lucky enough to see two Singing Quail, one of them very closely. Along the river we found a neat Tufted Flycatcher in the same spot I'd first seen it six years before. A crisply-plumaged adult Short-tailed Hawk sailed over too.

All in all, we tallied 203 species of birds on the trip. In terms of lifers Jerry got 64, Paul 25, and I got 10. The cost? Well, we drove my diesel Rabbit (45+ mpg) on its second El Naranjo trip. The entire week including all food, fuel, insurance, etc. plus four nights in the motel ran about \$75 each! (We got 215 pesos to the dollar before leaving.)

My main point in writing this article was to brag about our great trip. More important is the possibility that new birders or anyone not yet initiated into the tropics will now appreciate the wonders of these special places and their importance to both strange and familiar birds. They're worth all we can give toward their preservation. Plan a trip soon and see for yourself.

Send requests for OG information, checklists, maps to:
Maxine Davis, 10602 Cedarhurst
Houston 77096, 723-8559

Send bird records for Clearing House before 3rd of month to:
Ron Braun, 1302 Berrywood Ln.
Houston 77077, 496-3108

Rare Bird Alert Tape, sponsored by The Piney Woods Wildlife Society:
821-2846

Send announcements, articles, etc. for The Spoonbill to editor:
Dr. B. C. Robison
10331 Longmont, Houston 77042
(h) 974-1894

Send dues, subscriptions and changes of address to:
Peter Vennema, 2120 Tanglely
Houston 77005, 520-6803
Annual Dues: \$11.00
(ONC \$5.00, OG \$6.00)
Annual Subscriptions: \$9.00

WESTERN KINGBIRD OBSERVERS NEEDED

by Bob Honig

Volunteers are needed to help in a study of Western Kingbird distribution and nest site preference. During the summers of 1984 and 1985 I have been keeping track of Western Kingbirds in west and south Houston (you may have read about these observations in past issues of the Spoonbill.) In 1985 I observed approximately 15 nesting pairs. This represents either a recent range expansion or the discovery of a previously unobserved population of kingbirds. In addition, the kingbirds exhibited a fascinating nest site preference: nesting pairs were observed only at or immediately adjacent to HL&P substations (and never in seemingly appropriate habitat elsewhere.)

Steve Williams, who first observed the kingbirds in 1984, and I are writing a short paper about these observations for publication. We would also like to expand the investigation of Western Kingbird distribution and nest site preference (HL&P substations are widespread throughout the UTC.) To do this we will need help. If you are interested in monitoring a substation (or substations,) and other appropriate habitat if you have time, once a week during the 1986 spring migration and nesting season, please give me a call (home 776-8619, office 757-3709.) Most OG members undoubtedly live fairly close to at least one of the many HL&P substations; thus helping out should involve only a minimum of time (maybe 30-45 minutes per week) and will likely result in more publishable data.

WINGED TOUCH

by Hank Ramm

A fleeting glance for movement
which if seen may mean
the other world of life
that goes on has been seen.

To touch that other world
can mean so much
because then I know I'm not
so deeply in my world's clutch.

Besides, what joy in seeing
such unknowing order
as it moves so peacefully
through a world of no border.

But can I know the discipline
and will that brought to being
this organized freedom before me
as I look to see if I am seeing?

NEWS RELEASE

from Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge

The Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge will host another series of "open house" weekends for the general public on the first weekend of the month, December through May. (Dec. 7,8, Jan. 4,5, Feb. 1,2, Mar. 1,2, Apr. 5,6, May 3,4.) These months generally provide the greatest opportunity to view large numbers of birds. These open house dates allow area residents to familiarize themselves with the refuge coastal prairie and marsh habitats. Conservation groups, bird watchers, and nature enthusiasts are all encouraged to attend.

These "open house" weekends will provide an excellent opportunity to view coastal wildlife in their natural surroundings. Waterfowl and marsh and waterbirds should be the highlights of these tours. Portions of the refuge roads will be designated as a tour route which visitors may drive in their own vehicles. The gates to the refuge will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on viewing days. The refuge is located along the Hoskins Mound Road (CR 227) just off FM 523 between Angleton and Freeport, Texas. Refuge staff will be on hand at the refuge during the open house weekends to answer any questions.

The Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge is one of more than 425 National Wildlife Refuges administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service throughout the United States. Though the refuge is not new, (it was established in 1966) this is only the second season general public access has been made possible. Refuge habitats consist of a mixture of saline and non-saline prairies, salt/mud flat sites, fresh and salt marsh, numerous potholes, saltwater lakes, and one intermittent fresh water stream. More than 425 wildlife species, including 270 bird species, use the refuge during all or part of their life cycles. In an effort to provide quality waterfowl habitat, management practices such as cattle grazing, controlled burning and water manipulation are utilized in the wetland areas.

For further information please contact the Refuge Manager, 1216 N. Velasco, Angleton, Texas or P.O. Drawer 1088, Angleton, TX 77515, (409) 849-6062

Clearing House - November, 1985

The Clearing House is a monthly record of bird sightings made on the Upper Texas Coast. How to read the CH: Location--(how many)date,observers. Common, widely distributed species on the UTC during the reported month are listed as follows: number of reports, (lowest # - highest #; total # of individuals seen), e.g. 8 reports(1-20;82). Noteworthy sightings will be underlined, capitalized, or both, according to their status. Birds with very rare, vagrant, accidental, or no status on the Checklist at the date of sighting require details. Sightings needing details but submitted without them will not be included in the regular Clearing House. All observations affecting the species' status on the current UTC Checklist must be accepted by the Checklist Committee. Documentation is a must for consideration by the Committee.

ABBREVIATION CODES

AB = Armand Bayou	HPZ = Hermann Park Zoo
ANWR = Anahauc NWR	KW = Kingwood
BBCR = Bob's Bait Camp Rd	MD = Mercury Drive
BBSP = Brazos Bend SP	NWH = NW Houston
BC = Brazoria Co.	OH = Old House (WGI)
BF = Bolivar Flats	RP = Rollover Pass
BNWR = Brazoria NWR	SBNWR = San Bernard NWR
Bolv = Bolivar Pen	SJSP = San Jacinto SP
CC = Chambers Co.	SLP = San Luis Pass
EG = E. Galveston	SWH = SW Houston
EF/DP = Eisenhower/Deussen Pks	
FBC = Ft. Bend Co.	TCD = Texas City Dike
FVD = Friendswood	UHCL = U of H/Clear Lk
Galv = Galveston	WGI = W. Galveston Is.
GC = Galveston Co.	WH = W. Houston
GISP = Galveston Is. SP	WHC = W. Harris Co.
HC = Harris Co.	WL = Warren Lake
HI = High Island	WMP = White Memorial Pk
	WOB = White Oak Bayou

218 Species reported this month.

Loon, Common: 7 reports (1-25;43)
 Grebe, Pied-billed: 24 reports (1-80;396)
 Grebe, Horned: ANWR-(1)23,CWS; TCD-(1)24,MA;
 (1)28,LW (See notes for TCD birds, ed.)
 Grebe, Eared: 8 reports (1-40;96)
TROPICBIRD, RED-BILLED: SWH-(1)13,FC
 (Found alive by someone in SWH, died at the Houston Zoo on the 16th; specimen received by FC on the 20th; given to Texas A&M on the 24th - see notes, ed.)
 Pelican, American White: 23 reports (1-800;3514)
 Cormorant, Double-crested: 28 reports (1-150;616)
 Cormorant, Olivaceous: 12 reports (1-8;34)
 cormorant, sp.: TCD-(5)23,BH;
 FBC/BC-(12)24,HHOPW
 Anninga: SBNWR-(1)3,BEM; EP/DP-(1)8,DM;
 FBC/HC-(8)16,PWWS; FBC/BC-(4)24,HHOPW
 Bittern, American: BNWR-(4)16,CCSH;(2)24,MA
 Heron, Great Blue: 33 reports (1-35;245)
 Egret, Great: 38 reports (1-50;411)
 Egret, Snowy: 30 reports (1-40;386)
 Heron, Little Blue: 16 reports (1-8;39)
 Heron, Tricolored: 26 reports (1-15;90)
 Egret, Reddish: 14 reports (1-10;57 inc. 2 white phase individuals)

Egret, Cattle: 24 reports (1-500;2031)
 Heron, Green-backed: Dewalt-(1)6, TM;
 FBC/HC-(1)16,PWWS
 Night-Heron, Black-crowned: 16 reports (1-40;166)
 Night-Heron, Yellow-crowned: BNWR-(3 inc 2 imm)24,MA; GC-(5)24,BM
 Ibis, White: 18 reports (1-350;637)
 Ibis, White-faced: 23 reports (1-500;2646)
 Spoonbill, Roseate: 16 reports (1-200;335)
 Whistling-Duck, Fulvous: WHC-(1)9,BM; BBSP-(4)29-30,OG (See notes, ed.)
 Whistling-Duck, Black-bellied: WL-(45)16,PWWS;
 (25)17,FC;(11)24,JB; FBC/BC-(40)24,HHOPW;
 BBSP-(25)29-30,OG (Status changing, ed.)
 Goose, Greater White-fronted: 21 reports (30-15000;48320)
 Goose, Snow: 22 reports (10-30000;111730)
 (Goose, Blue): Galv-(25)3,CWS; ANWR-(3000)23,CWS;
 WL-(200)24,JB
 Goose, Ross': WL-(1)17,FC; BNWR-(2)24,MA;
 WHC-(3)30,BFC
 Goose, Canada: 13 reports (1-450;1369)
 Teal, Green-winged: 14 reports (6-25000 @ WL by FC on 17th;34280)
 Duck, Mottled: 15 reports (2-70;192)
 Mallard: 12 reports (2-5000;5241)
 Pintail, Northern: 12 reports (5-5000;10061)
 Teal, Blue-winged: 15 reports (1-800;1831)
 Teal, Cinnamon: ANWR-(2 males)3,FC;
 BBSP-(2)6,LG;(1)16,PWWS; BBSP-(3)29-30,OG;
 WHC-(4)9,BM;(3)16,PWWS
 Shoveler, Northern: 25 reports (2-3000;4973)
 Gadwall: 17 reports (2-1000;2883)
 Wigeon, American: 15 reports (2-1000;2002)
 Canvasback: ANWR-(4)3,FC; WHC-(3)9,BM;(2)9,CSH;
 FBC/HC-(35)16,PWWS; WL-(6)17,FC;(8)24,JB;
 BBSP-(2)23,DLR
 Redhead: BBSP-(2)23,DLR; GC-(1)24,BM
 Duck, Ring-necked: 10 reports (1-75;286)
 Scaup, Greater: HPZ-(1)17,BH (No notes, ed.)
 Scaup, Lesser: 12 reports (2-150;622)
 Scoter, Surf: WL-(1)16,PWWS (See notes, ed.)
 Bufflehead: TCD-(2)11,DM;(1)23,BH;(2)24,MA;
 HPZ-(1)17,BH; BNWR-(3)24,MA; GC-(4)24,BM
 Merganser, Hooded: MD-(2)28,MA; WHC-(2)30,BFC
 Merganser, Red-breasted: WGI/BC-(3)10,TE;
 TCD-(5)23,BH; GC-(10)24,BM
 Duck, Ruddy: 18 reports (1-800;1357)
 duck, sp.: WHC-(3000)9,CSH
 Vulture, Black: 18 reports (1-50;318)
 Vulture, Turkey: 22 reports (1-500;1234) inc. 1 on WGI on 3rd by TE, only his 2nd Island sighting, ed.)
 Osprey: AB-(4)5,DM;(1)28,MA; EP/DP-(4)8,DM;
 WGI-(1)9,JH; Big Slough-(1)23,MA;
 Highlands-(1)28,MA; BBSP-(1)29-30,OG
 Kite, Black-shouldered: 15 reports (1-6;41)
 Eagle, Bald: Bar-X Ranch(BC)-(1)2,MP
 Harrier, Northern: 36 reports (1-90;596)
 Hawk, Sharp-shinned: 10 reports (1-2;13)
 Hawk, Cooper's: 9 reports (1-1;9)
 Accipiter, sp.: SBNWR-(1)3,BEM; WHC-(1)9,CSH
 (Hawk, Harlan's): FBC-(1)3,BEM; WHC-(1)9,BM;
 FBC/HC-(1)16,PWWS
 Hawk, Red-shouldered: 20 reports (1-15;56)
 Hawk, Broad-winged: CC-(1)3,WKM; Bolv-(2)3,FC
 Hawk, Swainson's: WHC-(1)9,BM
 Hawk, White-tailed: Webster-(1)3,FC; SBNWR-(1)3,
 BEM; Smith Pt-(1)25,SW (See notes, ed.)
 Hawk, Red-tailed: 34 reports (1-100;496)
 (Hawk, Krider's): FBC/HC-(1)16,PWWS; ANWR-(1)23,
 CWS (See notes, ed.)
 Hawk, Ferruginous: WHC-(1)16,PWWS (See notes, ed.)
 Hawk, Rough-legged: ANWR-(1)10,KM (See notes, ed.)

Buteo, sp.: BC-(2)3, BEM
 Kestrel, American: 43 reports (1-100; 598)
 Merlin: CC-(1)10, KM (See notes, ed.); BNWR-
 (1 female) 24, MA; GC-(1)24, BM
 Falcon, Peregrine: WGI-(1)3, TVE; WHC-(1)9, BM;
 BNWR-(1)16, CCSH
FALCON, PRAIRIE: WL-(1)14, LW (See notes, ed.)
 Bobwhite, Northern: WL-(1 male) 17, FC;
 CC-(2)18, DM; BC-(1)29, HW
 Rail, Clapper: Galv-(2)3, CWS; SBNWR-(1)3, BEM;
 Freeport-(4)10, MA; BNWR-(1)16, CCSH; (1)24, MA;
 GC-(1)24, BM
 Rail, King: WHC-(1)9, BM
 Sora: ANWR-(1)10, KM; BNWR-(1)24, MA
Gallinule, Purple: ANWR-(1 imm) 3, FC (See notes)
 Moorhen, Common: 13 reports (1-400; 773)
 Coot, American: 26 reports (1-2000; 8263)
 Crane, Sandhill: 9 reports (4-150; 505)
 Plover, Black-bellied: 13 reports (1-250; 616)
GOLDEN-PLOVER, LESSER: WGI-(1)24, BM (See notes)
 Plover, Snowy: WGI-(1)3, TVE; BF-(3)3, WKM;
 (14)11, DM; GC-(1)24, BM
 Plover, Wilson's: BF-(1)3, WKM; (6)11, DM
 Plover, Semipalmated: 6 reports (1-40; 66)
 Plover, Piping: 7 reports (3-75; 122)
 Killdeer: 34 reports (1-250; 1175)
 Oystercatcher, American: BC-(5)10, TE;
 RP-(2)10, KM; BF-(2)11, DM; TCD-(2)24, MA
 Stilt, Black-necked: Galv-(6)3, CWS; GC-(8)3, FC;
 SJSP-(4)4, DM; CC-(3)10, KM; EG-(7)11, DM
 Avocet, American: 12 reports (1-750; 1983)
 Yellowlegs, Greater: 20 reports (1-15; 89)
 Yellowlegs, Lesser: 11 reports (1-35; 107)
 Willet: 14 reports (3-100; 457)
 Sandpiper, Spotted: SJSP-(1)21, SW; BNWR-(1)24, MA;
 GC-(2)24, BM
 Curlew, Long-billed: 17 reports (1-300; 466)
 Godwit, Marbled: 8 reports (1-25; 88)
 Turnstone, Ruddy: 9 reports (2-50; 150)
 Knot, Red: WGI-(2)3, TVE; BF-(1)3, WKM (See notes,
 ed.); (2)11, DM; GC-(6)3, FC
 Sanderling: 10 reports (2-500; 1385)
 Sandpiper, Semipalmated: GC-(10)3, FC
 Sandpiper, Western: 10 reports (3-150; 481)
 Sandpiper, Least: 7 reports (1-50; 131)
 Dunlin: 9 reports (1-1000; 1924)
 peep, sp.: WHC-(500)9, BM; (3)9, CSH;
 BNWR-(100)16, CCSH; GC-(12)24, BM
 Dowitcher, Short-billed: WGI-(15)3, TVE;
 BF-(13)3, WKM; (2)11, DM; GC-(100)3, FC; (4)10, KM;
 WGI/BC-(25)10, TE
 Dowitcher, Long-billed: BF-(19)3, WKM;
 GC-(40)10, KM
 dowitcher, sp.: WHC-(400)9, BM; BNWR-(75)16, CCSH;
 (15)24, MA; TCD-(20)23, BH; GC-(12)24, BM
 Snipe, Common: 11 reports (1-40; 101)
 Woodcock, American: BBSP-(1)29-30, OG
 Gull, Laughing: 15 reports (6-2500; 9683)
 Gull, Franklin's: WL-(2)10, JB; (1)17, FC
 Gull, Ring-billed: 20 reports (1-600; 2023)
 Gull, Herring: 10 reports (1-75; 296)
 gull, sp.: WHC-(1)9, CSH; TCD-(3000)23, BH
 Tern, Gull-billed: CC-(1)3, WKM; ANWR-(1)10, KM;
 BBCR-(1)11, DM; SJSP-(2)21, SW; BNWR-(1)24, MA
 Tern, Caspian: 18 reports (1-100; 417)
 Tern, Royal: 11 reports (1-500; 2211)
 Tern, Sandwich: 10 reports, all prior to 12th
 exc. 2 birds on 24th (1-50; 112)
 Tern, Common: 7 reports (2-21; 56)
 Tern, Forster's: 15 reports (3-300; 1153)
Tern, Black: ANWR-(1)3, FC; (1)10, KM (See notes)
 Skimmer, Black: 8 reports (30-500; 1990)
 Dove, Rock: 10 reports (2-300; 627)
 Turtle-Dove, Ringed: Bellaire-(2)20, SW
 Dove, White-winged: Galv-(6-8)1-30, JJH;
 WGI-(2)3, TVE
 Dove, Mourning: 29 reports (1-100; 692)
 Dove, Inca: 5 reports (1-50; 100)
 Ground-Dove, Common: WGI-(4)3, TVE; WHC-(7)9, BM
 Parakeet, Monk: WHC-(1)9, CSH; SWH-(1)21, TM
 Barn-Owl, Common: WGI-(1)3, TVE; ANWR-(1)3, FC;
 GISP-(2)4, JM; SWH-(1)13, SW; FWD-(2)15, MA
 Screech-Owl, Eastern: WH-(1)8, JM; (2)16, JM;
 NWH-(1)8, SW; BBSP-(1)28, HP; (3)29-30, OG
 Owl, Great Horned: **SLP**-(1)10, TE; FWD-(2)15, MA;
 BBSP-(4)29-30, OG
 Owl, Barred: BC-(4)3, BEM; (1)28, HP;
 BBSP-(1)16, PWWS; (4)28, HP; (15)29-30, OG
Hummingbird, Buff-bellied: Beaumont-(1)21, 24, BC
 (See notes, ed)
HUMMINGBIRD, MAGNIFICENT: Beaumont-(1)27, BC
 (No UTC records for this sp. - See notes, ed.)
 Hummingbird, Rufous: Beaumont-(1)26, BC
 hummingbird (Selaphorous) sp.: WH-(1)16, PWWS
 Kingfisher, Belted: 26 reports (1-15; 87)
 Woodpecker, Red-headed: EP/DP-(2)8, DM;
 HPZ-(1)17, BH
 Woodpecker, Red-bellied: 22 reports (1-20; 95)
 Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied: 12 reports (1-4; 22)
 Woodpecker, Downy: 15 reports (1-5; 31)
 Flicker, Northern: 19 reports (1-6; 33)
 Woodpecker, Pileated: 12 reports (1-3; 18)
 Wood-Pewee, Eastern: WGI-(1)3, TVE;
 WGI/BC-(1)10, TE
Flycatcher, Least: OH-(1)3, TVE (See notes, ed.)
Empidonax, sp.: ANWR-(1)3, FC; BBSP-(1)6, LG (No
 notes, ed.); SBNWR-(1)3, BEM (See notes, ed.)
 Phoebe, Eastern: 30 reports (1-25; 165)
 Flycatcher, Vermilion: 7 reports (1-3; 9)
Flycatcher, Ash-throated: WGI/BC-(1)10, TE
 (Photos of this bird shown at OG meeting, ed)
FLYCATCHER, BROWN-CRESTED: Galv-(1)3, CWS & TE
 (1 Accepted UTC Record - See notes, ed.)
Kingbird, Eastern: ANWR-(1)25, SW (See notes, ed.)
Flycatcher, Scissor-tailed: 6 reports (1-35; 46)
 plus ANWR-(1)18, DM (No notes, ed.)
 Lark, Horned: WHC-(1)9, BM; WGI/BC-(2)10, TE;
 BF-(20)11, DM; BNWR-(20)24, MA
 Swallow, Tree: 9 reports (2-1000; 1447)
 Swallow, Northern Rough-winged: 8 reports
 (1-4; 19)
 Swallow, Barn: WGI-(200)3, TVE; CC-(4)3, WKM;
 ANWR-(3)3, FC; (1)10, KM; BC-(5)3, BEM;
 WGI/BC-(25)10, TE; WL-(15)17, FC
 swallow, sp.: WHC-(15)9, BM; WL-(1)16, PWWS
 Jay, Blue: 18 reports (1-25; 92)
 Crow, American: 24 reports (1-150; 672)
 Chickadee, Carolina: 20 reports (1-30; 176)
 Titmouse, Tufted: 15 reports (1-20; 132)
 Nuthatch, Red-breasted: KW-(1)3, 17, JB;
 EP/DP-(2)8, DM; WHC-(2)9, BM; FWD-(2)10, 31, MA
 Nuthatch, Brown-headed: KW-(1)3, (1-2)17, JB
 Creeper, Brown: HI-(1)3, WKM; OH-(1)4, JM;
 EP/DP-(2)8, DM
 Wren, Carolina: 13 reports (1-10; 48)
 Wren, House: 14 reports (1-25; 68)
 Wren, Winter: WGI-(1)3, TVE
 Wren, Sedge: 10 reports (1-8; 35)
 Wren, Marsh: 6 reports (1-5; 14)
 Kinglet, Golden-crowned: 20 reports (1-50 @ HI by
 WKM on 3rd; 139)
 Kinglet, Ruby-crowned: 39 reports (1-200; 700)
 Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray: 13 reports (1-20; 53)
 Bluebird, Eastern: 7 reports (1-25; 58)
 Thrush, Swainson's: WGI-(1)3, TVE; ANWR-(1)3, FC
 Thrush, Hermit: 8 reports (1-2; 12)
 Robin, American: 11 reports (1-20; 43)

I ruled out Black-shouldered Kite on the basis of the flight characteristics & the absence of black markings on the dorsum of the wing. Peregrine Falcon was ruled out by the light brown color & by the black axillary markings. The bird was observed with 10X40 binoc. at a distance of 75-100 yds for 20-30 sec. The weather at the time of the sighting was overcast with light intermittent rain.

-- Larry White

(Last accepted UTC record: Arlie McKay April 4, 1964 at Cove, Texas, ed.)

Purple Gallinule: Observed at 10 yds in excellent morning light for 5 min as it preened & stretched at the edge of Shoveler Pond, Anahuac NWR. It was an immature, small rail-like gallinule. It was a buff brown wash on the underparts, becoming whitish toward the throat. The back was a parrot green found only in the female Painted Bunting among other N. American birds. The wings, flight feathers, & greater coverts are various shades of blue ranging from ultramarine to cobalt. The legs were yellowish, clear but not bright. The undertail coverts were prominently white. The bird was likely hatched late at Shoveler Pond & has not yet had the urge to migrate accounting for its almost late status.

-- Fred Collins

LESSER GOLDEN PLOVER: NO RECORDS FOR LAST WK Initially located in a short grass area adjacent to a shallow pond on Galveston Is. The bird was mainly brown & buffy with a whitish forehead, round head, & rather short, straight bill. Upperparts brown; head buffy, with whitish forehead, darker buffy-brown crown with white flecking; underparts buffy-brown to brown; throat & chest buffy-tan; belly & undertail coverts brown. The bird was flushed & flew to within 10 meters of observers giving clear side & underviews. In flight, the upperparts were uniformly brown with no white in wings or rump. Underparts appeared very uniform. Axillars same color as underwing & sides which were light brown. Bird called repeatedly giving a distinctive "too-wheet" two-syllabled whistle. Seen for ~60-100 sec in excellent light at distances of 10-40 meters by all three observers.

-- Jim Morgan

Red Knot: A solitary bird on the upper beach at Bolivar; a heavy straight billed sandpiper, with a slight supercilium, gray upperparts & black legs. We observed this bird for 5 min. at a distance of 5 meters.

-- Art MacKinnon

Black Tern: Observed feeding over Shoveler Pond in the company of Tree Swallows. It was the only tern observed at Shoveler Pond this a.m. It was observed at 75-200 yds with 10X40 binocs in good light about 10:30 am. It was mostly a white tern with a rear head spot & mainly black upperparts; the wings were black with the underwing white. Its black tail was forked. Its bill was black. It was feeding by picking at the water surface, not diving into it. It was observed for about 30 sec & I then turned my attention to other birds.

-- Fred Collins

Black Tern: A small tern feeding over Shoveler Pond at ANWR: all white underparts & forehead, neck; black cap & nape, gray upperparts & tail not deeply notched.

-- Art MacKinnon

Buff-bellied Hummingbird:

Nov. 21: First time at about 9:30 AM. Stayed no longer than 45 sec & never returned. It was a mature bird & fed on the shrimp plant & red salvia near patio doors. Throat: green; Belly: very buffy all way to the tail; Tail: very chestnut-colored; Back: chestnut colored tail blended into a buffy green with a metallic sheen all the way up the back; Head: green; Bill: the bill was buried in the flower cups & due to short viewing time I was unable to see an orange bill with black tip; Temperature: 70's, cloudy. Nov. 24: Immature bird feeding on the same shrimp plants & red salvia near patio doors. It stayed for only a few seconds but I noted it was an immature bird. I especially noted an orangey bill. Back a smudgy green & buff. Came very close to the glass door. Temperature about 75, cloudy & misty rain at times during the day. Viewed with 7X35 Bushnell Custom.

-- Bessie Cornelius

MAGNIFICENT HUMMINGBIRD: NO ACCEPTED UTC RECORDS

On Wed. Nov. 27 at 4:30 PM I noticed a large hummer at the shrimp plants & red salvia, both very close to my patio doors. I had been having a rash of rare (for my yard) hummingbirds during the past week, one of which was the Buff-bellied. But this hummer seemed larger but still I thought it was another Buff-bellied. In looking for the buffy belly of the Buff-bellied I noted the belly was quite dark & that the throat was a brilliant metallic green. The bill was decurved, long & dark. The top of the head (crown) was a rosy red (not violet as described in books). Back was green. It stayed approx. 30 min. & kept darting from the shrimp to the salvia & sometimes took a quick stab at the Impatiens. The high temp. for the day was 76. It was just before a cold front began to pass through the morning of the 28th. I did not observe the shape of the tail, nor did I hear any sound. Frantic efforts to get another birdwatcher over for a confirming look were nil as would be expected on an evening before T.G. I called Margaret Anderson to see if she ever has a Magnificent in her yard. She called Jim Morgan & he said the dark belly was diagnostic. I was happy to have especially noted the belly. It was never seen again although I have kept a close watch. Was viewed in good light, 7X35 Bushnell & 10X40 Leitz.

-- Bessie Cornelius

Least Flycatcher: This small Empidonax was captured while I banded at Old House; the 6th primary was cutout & the wing chord was 58.1 mm, making this a Least Flycatcher (female).

-- Ted Eubanks

Empidonax sp.: A small, delicate bird flycatching from low branches. Head, face, & back grayish in good light. Ill-defined whitish wing bars. Underparts grayish white. Indistinct, but visible whitish eye ring. Perhaps closest to Least Flycatcher.

-- Ron Braun

BROWN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER: 1 ACCEPTED UTC RECORD This bird, seen at Galveston Is. SP, was differentiated from other Myiarchus flycatchers by the combination of its large, solid black bill, white throat, prominent yellow belly, & brown crest. In addition, its back & tail were browner than that of the Great-crested & its

overall shape was more robust than Ash-throated. This bird was viewed for about 20 min. at distances of 20-50 ft in full sun & partial shade with 8X40 binocs. Ted Eubanks, Jr. & Charles Smith were also present.

-- Wanda Smith

(Photos taken by Ted Eubanks clearly show the shafts of the rectrices with a broad fuscous outline, thereby eliminating Great-crested Flycatcher, and lacking the expanded fuscous rectrix tips of the Ash-throated Flycatcher. Although substantiated by private communication with flycatcher expert Wesley E. Lanyon of the American Museum of Natural History, the above differences in tail pattern are well illustrated in R. T. Peterson's "A Field Guide to Mexican Birds" - Accepted UTC record is for a bird present at Cove, Texas from Dec. 30, 1965 to Jan. 18, 1966, ed.)

Eastern Kingbird: On FM 1985 east of Anahuac NWR. Black back & head, very clear white underneath, white tip to tail. Seen from about 30 yds in good light with 10X50 binocs. Very late.

-- Steve Williams

Tennessee Warbler: Feeding high in the foliage at all locations; white superciliary; olive green upperparts; no wing bars; the underparts were variably washed with yellow, with some birds showing more than others, however all birds had white undertail coverts. Very thin bills & active feeding habits eliminate all vireos. All birds observed for at least 1 min with 10X50 binocs.

-- Derek Muschalek

Northern Parula: A bluish-backed warbler with a yellow throat & breast; two wing bars; & a greenish back patch. This bird was feeding in a yaupon at Smith Oaks.

-- Art MacKinnon

Northern Parula: Generally bluish-gray upperparts, but with distinct bright olive green triangle on upper back; dark bluish-gray wings with two white wing bars; yellow chin, throat & breast; white belly & undertail coverts; bluish-gray head with split white eye-ring (or eye lids); no black on face. Seen by all 4 observers in excellent light for 30-60 sec with 8X & 10X binocs at 25-50 ft.

-- Jim Morgan

Northern Parula:

Nov. 11th: Small warbler feeding 6' from ground in dense tangle on Bob's Bait Camp Rd. Blue-gray above with distinct greenish patch on back; two white wing bars; yellow throat & breast with black & rufous chest bands (indicating male); lower underparts white. Used 10X50 binocs at 15' for 10 sec.

Nov. 18th: (female) Broken white eye-ring; blue-gray above with green on back; yellow throat & chest with faint red band; two white wing bars; foraging in canopy of live oaks at Smith Oaks Sanctuary. Watched for 3 min with 10X50 binocs at 35'.

-- Derek Muschalek

Magnolia Warbler: Outside of window at home - less than 10 ft away - dark above with white wing patch & yellow spot on rump, & white around eye. Bird was yellow below with distinct black stripes on sides & white patches on tail.

-- Jane Hamilton

Magnolia Warbler: Two very active birds seen foraging at Audubon Woods. Grayish heads; olive green upperparts; yellow rumps; yellow

underparts with faint black streaks; white undertail coverts; when seen from below the tail appeared white with a black terminal band. Observed for 5 min with 10X50 binocs.

-- Derek Muschalek

Bay-breasted Warbler: Fall plumage. Warbler was dull buff-white below, bay on sides, buff undertail coverts, 2 white wing bars. Bird was walking along tree limb above us so we could not see back.

-- Jane Hamilton

American Redstart: A black & (sic) warbler, with white on the belly & under tail coverts. The bird was in a tallow in Smith Oaks.

-- Art MacKinnon

American Redstart: Male American Redstart feeding in Hercules Club in Marrack's Woods. Black cowl, red patches in wings, tail, & on flanks noted.

-- Ted Eubanks

American Redstart: Three birds, inc. an adult male flitting through the willows at Audubon Woods. All birds displayed either orange or yellow patches on the wings & tail. Sides & flanks also orange or yellow; all resembled huge butterflies with drooping wings & spread tails. Watched for 5 min in excellent light

-- Derek Muschalek

^{OK} HOODED WARBLER: NO RECORDS FOR FIRST WK OF NOV. Large yellow warbler feeding in the leaf litter at Old House; greenish-gray hood & white outer tail feather which were frequently fanned distinguishes this species. vocalized a strong metallic chip repeatedly.

-- Ted Eubanks

^{OK} Hooded Warbler: EXCEPTIONAL DATE Black hood enclosing a yellow face & forehead; olive green upperparts; bright yellow underparts. Located by loud "chink" call in Smith Oaks Sanctuary. During 1 min observation, this bird flicked its tail open to reveal white tail spots. "Very friendly", but surprised at seeing a birder at High Island in late Nov.! Used 10X50 binocs at 20' in good light.

-- Derek Muschalek

(Accepted exceptional record for Hooded Warbler during the 3rd week of Nov. - T. Ben Feltner, Stubblefield Lake, 11/15/72 - the accepted late fall date is 10/28/65, ed.)

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: Female/immature grosbeak associated with Indigo Buntings at Old House. White eye line & breast, heavy streaking on breast & flanks distinguishes this bird from Black-headed Grosbeak. Frequently vocalized a sharp "peenk".

-- Ted Eubanks

Blue Grosbeak: Large finch, larger than nearby Indigo Bunting. Head had pointed look on top. Made sharp metallic call.

-- Wesley Cureton

CH EDITOR'S NOTES - November, 1985

Corrections: Two sighting reports which appeared at the end of last month's CH were birds that were marked on the wrong line on the report form. Please make the following corrections to your copy of last month's Clearing House:

Cuckoo, Black-billed: HI-(1)6, BB should read Cuckoo, Yellow-billed: HI-(1)6, BB

Waterthrush, Louisiana: WGI/BC-(1)20, TE should read Waterthrush, Northern: WGI/BC-(1)20, TE

The Red-billed Tropicbird Story: Thanks to Fred Collins we have the following account of a most unusual bird occurrence on the UTC:

"Carol Meyer called me this afternoon (11/14/85, ed.) to report that one of the TWRC rehabbers, Jan Beaty, has received a tropicbird with a white tail streamer & a yellow bill. The bird was discovered in the front yard of an unidentified man in Hunnington Village on the 13th. He described it as 'some kind of seabird, it has webbed feet'. He met Jan at a SW freeway intersection. She took it to the Houston Zoo. From phone conversations on the above information, Carol & I pronounced the bird to be a White-tailed Tropicbird. Joe Flannigan, Houston Zoo vet., found the bird without apparent injury; simply exhausted. Carol Meyer, with steady phone work, arranged with FWS to have the bird shipped to Puerto Rico to be released in a tropicbird area. She also got a commitment from Eastern Airlines to fly the bird for free. Meanwhile, on the 15th, Ted Eubanks, Jr., went to the Houston Zoo to photograph, measure, band, otherwise document the occurrence of the bird in Texas. The tropicbird foiled the rehabbers efforts & died on the 16th. Carol Meyer picked the specimen up from the zoo & gave it to me on the 20th. On the 21st I began researching tropicbirds & soon realized that it was a Red-billed, not a White-tail. (See description above, ed.) The specimen was given to K. A. Arnold on the 24th of November for placement in the Texas Co-

Operative Wildlife Collection, which is housed at Texas A&M University. This is the first tropicbird specimen for Texas & may prove to be the first record for this species from any of the Gulf states on the northern Gulf of Mexico region."

What a Month!: Not a bad November. Consider the following:

Two species reports new to the UTC:
Red-billed Tropicbird
Magnificent Hummingbird

Two reports of UTC vagrants:
Prairie Falcon
Brown-crested Flycatcher

Two reports for "no previous records during week observed

Lesser Golden Plover
Hooded Warbler

Reports for 18 species with very rare status.

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