



THE SPOONBILL

Volume XXX, No. 1
May, 1981

COMING EVENTS

- Saturday
May 23 Henslow Sparrow Banding. Meet at 7:30 a.m. Dr. Arnold needs help in conducting a census of the sparrows on this date. If you intend to make it out only once with Dr. Arnold to help out, make it May 23. You will see and hear Henslow Sparrows.
- Monday
May 25 Deadline for THE SPOONBILL announcements, articles, etc. Those of you who have material ready at the last minute please call (667-1334) to see if an extension on the deadline is possible. This holds for every month. Also, feel free to drop your material off at my residence (5447 Kuldell, Houston) at any time. There is a mail slot in the front door.
- Wednesday
June 3 Clearing House deadline for observations for May. Please send early to Wes Cureton, 6623 Grovewood 77008
- Saturday
June 13 ONC Summer Workshop. Theme is "Nature at your doorstep" There will be about 20 workshops of which each participant should choose 6. Topics of interest to birders, plant lovers, hikers/walkers, shell enthusiasts, etc. Cost \$5.00. There will also be workshops for children (ages 6-12) of adult participants. Additional details in upcoming Nature Notes.
- Henslow Sparrow Banding. Meet at 7:00 a.m.
- Saturday
June 20 Henslow Sparrow Banding. Meet at 7:00 a.m.

THE APRIL FALL-OUT APRIL 23-26, 1981

by T. Ben Feltner

The month long warbler drought broke on Galveston at 4:00 p.m. C.S.T. April 23, 1981. Birders had suffered through the most boring migration within memory on the U.T.C. My personal recollection, spanning back to 1950, encompassed no similar dry spell during April's past. When the havoc-wreaking thunderstorms reached Houston at 10:00 a.m. Thursday, a universal sigh of relief went up from the binoculared fraternity, Birds at last! Accompanied by Linda Roach I decided to follow the storm to the coast by way of Compton's Woods in Seabrook. We checked that area at 1:20 p.m. and found nothing down but a solitary Hooded Warbler. Undoubtedly too early in the afternoon! Our next stop was Kempner Park in Galveston where we encountered Margaret Anderson and Virginia Courtney. They had just come from West Galveston and reported very few warblers down despite the rain. Kempner itself was not exactly overwhelming. There was an Ovenbird, an American Redstart and little else.

Linda and I drove on to the "Old House Grove" and reached there at 4:00 p.m. The small motte of live oaks held a single Magnolia Warbler an Ovenbird, a Hooded Warbler and a Philadelphia Vireo. It was drizzling rain and very dark. A spectacular thunderstorm raged about one and a half miles offshore. Within a few minutes of our arrival came the warblers. The familiar pattern of 6 to 12 birds coming in from the Gulf and working around to the lee side of the grove evoked old

memories. All around us we could hear a sound that stirs the heart of every birder, the soft lisps and chips of incoming warblers. By 4:20 p.m. we had identified 19 species of them in that tiny grove, exactly the same number we had encountered in three whole days of incessant searching the weekend before. What a difference a rain makes. Black-and-White Warblers, Ovenbirds, and Northern Waterthrushes predominated, with over 100 of each tallied for the day. Chestnut-sided and Bay-breasted were also in good numbers. Fifty-five Black-throated Green, 20 Magnolia, 10 Blackburnian rounded out the larger counts. Worm-eating, Golden-winged, Blue-winged, Tennessee, Parula, Yellow, Blackpoll, Kentucky, Yellowthroat and American Redstart were all represented by more modest numbers. This fall-out being Linda's first, she was beside herself trying to keep up with everything that was going on. Each few seconds was punctuated by gleeful exclamations and pronounced identifications. The Christmas morning syndrome had taken another victim.

After 45 minutes at "Old House" grove we opted to drive to the Salt Cedar stand on West Galveston (see THE SPOONBILL, Vol. XXIII, No. 3, July 1974, page 1). As we got out of the car the extent of the "Fall-out" was immediately visible, for sitting in the grass adjacent to the Salt Cedars were a Western Kingbird, two male Blue Grosbeaks, 3 Baltimore Orioles, two Redstarts and a Red-eyed Vireo. The hedgerows themselves were loaded with visible birds as bright as Christmas tree ornaments. Taking the eastern leg of the thickets, Linda and I walked north one on either side of the hedge. At the end of the row a three minute flight of birds erupted. We estimated about 4500 passerines. Surprisingly almost 3/4 of them continued to fly northeast across the fields into the wind, the remainder returned to the next thicket. The fleeing birds were a dazzling array of orioles, tanagers, thrushes and warblers. Although I have witnessed sights like this many times in the past, it is always awesome. As the light faded we drove east to Lafittes Grove, where we simply enjoyed the warblers there until dark. The last scene of the day was a group of Yellow, Bay-breasted and Blackburnian Warblers glowing in the fading light.

On Friday 24 April we birded High Island joining a growing number of birders many of whom were experiencing their first fall-out. Warblers were down in good numbers in both major woods. We concentrated in Boy Scout Woods simply because the traffic was lighter. Twenty-three species of warblers, over 600 individuals were present in that grove. Ovenbirds and Tennessee Warblers were by far the commonest but the sought after prizes were Golden-wings, Blackpoll and Cerulean Warblers. Unlike the previous weekend, birders did not outnumber the birds. The migrant traps continued to take on more birds through the day as the east wind held steady, but the numbers of warblers was already decreasing. Thrush counts for the day: 500 Swainsons, 150 Wood, 60 Gray-cheeked, and 40 Veeries were impressive, and six Bobolinks present at the High Island roadside park remained for the next three days.

The morning of 25 April showed that migrants were still around in fair numbers but thinning out. Population totals were changing too, evidence that birds were moving through. Tennessee Warblers were still the most numerous the days total estimate being over 1500. At Sun Oil Co. property, Dr. Hinderstein caught nine at once in two mist nets. Banding operations both there and at Johnson's Grove were the best of the year. Thrush numbers had changed radically from the day before. Swainson's were down to 120 Veeries to 15, but Gray-cheeked and Wood Thrushes were up to around 1500 each. A late evening check of Sabine Woods revealed most of the warblers there had gone.

By the morning of the 26th the wave was dying-out. At Johnson's grove and High Island only a few migrants remained - numbers had dropped dramatically. Tony Gallucci was banding there and his numbers reflected the diminishing phenomenon. From a high of 35 Northern Waterthrushes alone on the 25th, Tony was down to banding a few Catbirds and other lingerers.

It was a good wave after a long dry spell, and undoubtedly it will be well remembered by the many birders who were fortunate enough to enjoy it. In the past two weeks at least 2000 birders have visited High Island, during the weekend of April 17-19 they outnumbered the migrant birds about 12 to 1. The price of fame has finally caught up with the U.T.C.

SOUTH CAROLINA PROFESSOR WAITS AT AIRPORT FOR ARRIVAL OF BIRDS *

Thousands of songbirds flying from the Yucatan Peninsula, South America and the Caribbean Islands stop to rest in Lake Charles during their migration to Canadian and Alaskan breeding grounds.

At Lake Charles Municipal Airport, a South Carolina college professor is awaiting their arrival in a mobile lab especially developed for migration study.

Dr. Sidney Gauthreaux Jr. has labeled his brainchild the "AVIAN Migration Mobile Research Lab." It's the only one of its kind in the world.

Gauthreaux, a zoology professor at Clemson University, developed the lab with the help of a research grant from the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, California.

The institute is funded by over 300 utility companies throughout the U.S. to conduct research in various fields linked to electric power.

Institute officials approached Gauthreaux last year and asked him if he would be interested in developing a mobile unit that could help utility companies determine areas containing bird routes with heavy traffic.

That information would make it easier for utility companies to set up transmission lines to avoid large numbers of bird-line collisions.

Howard Mack with Gulf States Utilities in Lake Charles said GSU has some problems with birds and transmission lines in this area.

"Migrating woodpeckers are constantly building nests inside our wooden poles. This weakens them considerably, so we have to cover them with a wire screen from top to about 10 feet above the ground," he said.

Mack said GSU hasn't had many problems with songbirds colliding with power lines, but at times the small birds will nest inside large transformers. The nesting gets into the wiring and can short out circuits.

The AVIAN Migration Mobile Research Lab cost over \$45,000. From the outside, it looks like a small mobile home except for the small radar dish on top. Inside, it looks like something in a science-fiction movie. The lab contains a shipboard radar scope, closed-circuit television, movie cameras, a video tape recorder and other equipment powered by an onboard generator.

Dr. Gauthreaux's lab also serves as his home and office, with kitchen and sleeping facilities. From it, he can monitor bird movements day and night, and record the movements on video tape.

The date and time the tape is made can be seen at the top of the television screen. Gauthreaux can check his log book--which contains times and dates for large amounts of bird traffic--and call up a specific tape to study. The night radar consists of a bright spotlight which projects a beam straight up. The spotlight is connected to a closed-circuit television camera and an image intensifier.

This, in turn, is connected to a television set which Gauthreaux watches inside the lab. "When I first developed this, it worked fine. But a small problem came up. There was no way I could determine the birds' exact altitude as they passed over the light beam. I set up a parabolic radar dish next to the light. The dish would shoot a rad-

ar beam parallel with the light beam. When a bird passes over, it breaks both beams at the same time," he said.

On the television screen, Gauthreaux can actually see the birds as they pass over. Along the left side of the screen, there is a white line which represents the radar beam. This is marked with notches that represent a tenth of a mile. The scope can spot birds as high as 8,000 feet, but most birds fly under 2,000. As a bird passes over, a "blip" shows up on the white line, telling the observer exactly how high the bird is. During the day, Gauthreaux uses a telephoto lens instead of a light beam.

"Birds aren't the only things I've seen on the television monitor at night," he said. "I've spotted satellites, weather balloons and planes."

In June, Gauthreaux will send an evaluation report on his AVIAN Migration Mobile Research Lab activities to Electric Power Research Institute officials. He plans to take his unique mobile lab to California, Oregon, Delaware, and Florida over the next two years, and he hopes his brainchild will help not only utility companies but anyone interested in the complex cycle of bird migration.

*This article is part of a larger article by Hector San Miguel which appeared in the March 29th issue of Lake Charles American Press. Thanks to Wes Cureton for submitting this one.

AROUND AND ABOUT

TRAFFIC (Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce) needs financial support. What's TRAFFIC? It's an effort to monitor the import and export of animals, plants, and their products through America's ports of entry. Their latest report claims that 100 bird species (particularly macaws) are now threatened with extinction primarily as a result of illegal trade, not to mention many other vertebrates and plants. The effort is funded entirely through contributions. A gift of \$15, \$50, \$100 or more would be greatly appreciated. Make checks payable to: World Wildlife Fund--U.S., 1601 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Around May 15, the Post Office will be putting out a booklet of two panes of ten stamps picturing the most spectacular animals of the 50 states. Scheduled for June 26 is a Wildlife Habitats block of four stamps depicting wetlands, grasslands, woodlands, and mountains. A Rachel Carson Stamp (date unknown) is forthcoming. Look for it! If you would like to buy and use these stamps, ask in advance at the Post Office so they will order them.

Backyard birding can be quite profitable during spring migration. Bessie Cornelius (Beaumont) wrote on April 11th: Watching Untamed World on Channel 8 that is showing the antics of a European Dipper in Plilvicka National Park, Yugoslavia, and at the same time trying to see which warblers are bouncing in and out of the bird bath in my own back yard has got to be birdwatcher's heaven. The birds in the yard won out for who could resist Hooded, Kentucky and Yellow-breasted Chat all competing for a dip. It was a little before dusk. I keep a dripping hose going during migration and it is a rewarding endeavor. Also at the water today were a couple of full-plumaged Yellow-rumps, one with a good yellow throat, making it Audubon's. Then a Lincoln's Sparrow darted in and out very cautiously. I keep a little wilderness of vines and plants around the water and this is an effective method of drawing in the migrants. Also they find the high hedge of bamboo a safe roosting place. When Bill Graber discovered the Lincoln's at the bath a few days ago it brought the yard list up to 113. The siskins have gradually diminished and seemed to go as their plumage became brighter. The 15 still left are quite dull. Do the males go to the breeding grounds earlier? Mary Seewald of Beaumont has had a Black-headed Grosbeak coming to her feeder for

the past couple of weeks. Some of our best birds have been found in someone's backyard. Create an inviting habitat of water, food and cover and you may have a surprising reward. Also, Irving and Laura Greenbaum (Houston) wrote with this interesting story:

On April 12th, I saw the largest hummingbird I've ever seen. Early that Sunday morning an Orchard Oriole came to my hummingbird feeder. This male in full plumage went from one perch to another until he found one that gave him the nectar. He fed for about five minutes and then flew off. About mid-afternoon, he came back but this time he landed on the larger hummingbird feeder. Again he stayed for about five minutes, feeding from one perch to another and then flew off. This must be some kind of spring--an Orchard Oriole one week and then a Rose-breasted Grosbeak. In the ten years that we have lived here, it is the second time I've seen a Rose-breasted Grosbeak and the first time for the oriole.

Spring is the time when migrants should move northward. However at least one rarity, Roger Tory Peterson, made a reverse migration from his home in Connecticut southward to the UTC. You may have crossed paths with him had you been birding Saturday, April 25th, from Silsbee south to High Island and westward to Bolivar Flats. He and Victor Emanuel were doing a "Big Day". I found them in a marsh along Bob's Bait Camp Road (this road has been a profitable stop this spring--Swallow-tailed Kites on the 18th and then this). Peterson autographed my new eastern guide and the three of us watched a White-rumped Sandpiper. Added to this chance meeting was a day of terrific birding (highlighted by 23 warbler species in High Island). All ranks of birders know the UTC can't be beat in late April/early May. -Ed.

Three and eight tenths acres of "Boy Scout Woods" at High Island have been offered for sale. These woods include some of the largest trees in the grove. The remainder of the woods is a bird sanctuary managed by Lamar University. Acquisition would protect the sanctuary from encroachment. \$30,000 must be raised by June 1. HAS and the ONC are considering a possible joint purchase, but contributions are needed.

The annual colonial waterbird count will occur during the last week in May and the first week in June. Persons interested in counting colonial nesting birds in the Galveston-Houston area should contact Fred Collins (493-5409).

The TOS Bird Records Committee is in the process of revising the Check-list of the Birds of Texas. Unusual records will not be considered unless an official TOS documentation form is sent to the committee. Forms are available from Dr. Arnold (committee chairman), Department of Wildlife & Fisheries Sciences, TAMU, College Station 77843, or from Randy Pinkston, 5447 Kuldell, Houston 77096.

THE SILENT KILLERS: DISEASES OF BIRDS by B. C. Robison, D.V.M.

Part 4: PSITTACOSIS/ORNITHOSIS/CHLAMYDIOSIS -- "PARROT FEVER"

Thus far in the Silent Killer series (sounds like a Saturday morning cartoon) I have discussed bird diseases whose infectious agents were restricted to the appropriate avian species. Not all animal diseases, however, are safely exclusive to the non-human realm: tuberculosis in primates, brucellosis in cattle, rabies, anthrax in sheep, salmonellosis (food poisoning) in turtles, are among the numerous diseases--known as "zoonoses" -- that are transmissible from animals to man.

The best-known zoonosis of bird origin is this month's topic -- chlamydiosis, or "Parrot fever." This is the notorious infection of a wide spectrum of bird species caused by the bacteria Chlamydia psittaci. As you may have inferred from this month's title, there has been some discussion among the authorities as to the disease's proper name.

Formerly, "psittacosis" was used in reference to infection in the psittacine species (parrots, parakeets, macaws, etc.), while "ornithosis" referred to all other bird species. When humans contracted it, regardless of source, it was called "psittacosis" or the picturesque but now obsolete "parrot fever." Since the etiologic agent has been shown to be the same for all these varieties, the term "chlamydiosis" (pronounce "clam-") is used for all species.

Chlamydia psittaci is an equal opportunity micro-organism, infecting hosts with little regard for color, creed, or species: cats (pneumonitis), cattle (encephalomyelitis), hamsters and goats (conjunctivitis), as well as humans and feral and domestic birds, can all be naturally infected. Ninety-eight bird species (57 psittacine) encompassing 9 orders and 20 families are known to carry C. psittaci. In addition to the parrot and parakeet, the other common caged psittacines such as cockatoos, cockatiels, lovebirds, lorikeets, and conures, are potential reservoirs, as are pigeons, ducks, geese, herons, egrets, and gulls.

Despite this wide range of susceptible species, there are three sources from which C. psittaci exerts its greatest economic and public health significance: the commercial turkey industry (chickens being relatively resistant), the urban feral pigeon (Columba livia), and pet birds, especially parrots (Amazona and Psittacis spp.) and parakeets (Melopsittacus sp.).

In many cases, infection with C. psittaci are latent, at least under non-stress conditions. As is the case with many chronic, non-symptomatic infections, latent chlamydiosis will erupt into an active clinical syndrome when the animal undergoes the stress of mating, egg-production, rearing of young, or capture and transport. This phenomenon was observed in the burgeoning pet bird trade that began in the U.S. after World War II. The increased incidence of human chlamydiosis in relation to the handling of psittacine birds led to extensive medical research and eventually to import regulations concerning exotic psittacines. Current restrictions, established in 1971, call for health certificates from the country of origin, and a thirty day quarantine period during which prophylactic antibiotic therapy (chlorotetracycline) is given. (I have a better idea: outlaw the wild bird trade.)

Avian chlamydiosis is a septicemic disease. Infection occurs by inhalation of the germs from dried excrement (which can contaminate premises for months) or from nasal discharges of infected birds. Skin parasites, such as lice or mites, can carry the organism and introduce it into a skin wound. Once C. psittaci enters the body, it is engulfed by a specialized blood cell called a phagocyte. The first target organs are the air sacs, lungs, and pericardium, the tough membrane covering the heart. There the germ proliferates, and spreads later to the kidneys, spleen, and liver. The chest cavity fills with dark fluid, and the heart becomes enlarged and covered with crusty exudate. In fatal cases, death results from the extensive damage done to the heart and lungs.

The course of clinical infection can last up to three weeks, and display a wide variety of symptoms. Ruffled feathers, poor appetite, profuse diarrhea, and weight loss characterize the early stage; as the disease progresses, yellow-green gelatinous feces develop, along with sneezing, nasal discharge, and severe dehydration and emaciation.

Not every infected bird, however, will die. The great threat of C. psittaci lies in the tremendous range of virulence that it can display, as well as in the number of wild and domestic birds and mammals it can inhabit. A highly virulent germ will kill most of its victims; the infection will be self-limiting. When a micro-organism like C. psittaci achieves a state of equilibrium with its hosts, in this case pigeons and psittacines, it can be maintained in the environment.

Importation regulations, large-scale antibiotic therapy, and an increased awareness of chlamydiosis throughout the pet bird industry has greatly reduced the incidence of psittacine-origin infection in this country. Consequently, the most common and consistent source of the organism is the familiar Rock Dove.

Since this common bird nests and roosts in lofts as well as in city buildings and overpasses, it presents a threat to rural poultry operations in addition to the human population. Fortunately, most of the organisms isolated from these feral pigeons are of low virulence, and have been shown to be responsible for inapparent infections in people working with these birds. It is hypothesized that the adult doves pass the mild infection to the nestlings through regurgitation feeding; the young that survive to adulthood will then be chronic carriers, and so on.

Avian chlamydiosis is not a danger to the general human population. People coming in direct contact with affected birds -- turkey flock tenders, pet store owners, poultry processors, laboratory technicians, veterinarians, winos in the park -- are the ones considered "at risk" (as the epidemiologists like to say). Symptoms of human infection include sore throat, chills, fever, nausea, and vomiting. Fatalities have been recorded, but the advent of antibiotic therapy (chlortetracycline is the drug of choice) has greatly reduced the severity of both human and bird infections.

Chlamydiosis is not the public and economic threat that it was thirty years, but because of the tremendous pathologic versatility of C. psittaci and the huge pet and commercial bird population in addition to the ever-present pigeons, its control demands public awareness and constant vigilance.

FROM THE EDITOR

No doubt you've noticed there were a few problems with the March Clearing House. First of all, noteworthy species appear to have been capitalized and underlined in random fashion. Secondly, California Gull, Anna's Hummingbird, and Bell's Vireo sightings should have been treated as Special Reports (i.e. the notes should have been withheld pending acceptance by the Checklist Committee). These reports are not yet accepted records. Lastly, notes on the Black Brant at Sabine Pass were submitted but did not appear in THE SPOONBILL.

The blame falls on me and I apologize. Hopefully it didn't cause anyone too much confusion. The brant notes appear in the CH this issue.

Randy Pinkston

CLEARING HOUSE, April 1981

The Clearing House is a monthly record of bird sightings made on the Upper Texas Coast. How to read the CH: Species: Location--(how many) date, observers. Those common species which can be easily identified and are widely distributed in the UTC will also be listed, followed by the number of reports, with the lowest and highest number of individuals seen in parenthesis, i.e. (1-40). Noteworthy sightings will be underlined, capitalized, or both, according to their status. Observations affecting the checklist will be published under the "Special Report" heading pending their acceptance by the checklist committee.

Loon, Common: Galveston--(1)22,H
 Grebe, Eared: 6 reports (1-200)
 Grebe, Pied-billed: 14 reports (1-16)
 STORM-PETREL, WILSON'S: Gulf, south of Freeport--(1)12,E....see notes
 Pelican, White: 17 reports (1-100)
 Gannet, Northern: Galveston--(1)6,AW
 Cormorant, Double-crested: 17 reports (1-75)
 Cormorant, Olivaceous: 14 reports (1-20)
 Anhinga: 4 reports (1)
 Heron, Great Blue: 21 reports (1-15)
 Heron, Green: W. Galv.--(450)23,F; 32 other reports (1-80)

Heron, Little Blue: 20 reports (1-12)
 Egret, Cattle: 24 reports (1-200)
 Egret, Reddish: 19 reports (1-20)
 Egret, Great: 24 reports (1-150)
 Egret, Snowy: 21 reports (1-50)
 Heron, Louisiana: 18 reports (1-20)
 Night Heron, Black-crowned: 12 reports (1-18)
 Night Heron, Yellow-crowned: 18 reports (1-15)
 Bittern, Least: Anahuac NWR--(1)24,B; (1)24,F; Galveston--(1)29,MAU; (1)30,P; (1)19,L; (1)29,A; High Island--(1)9,AW; (2)27,J&BH; Freeport--(1)30,A; Bolivar--(1)25,RM
 Bittern, American: Chambers Co.--(1)22,WC; High Island--(2)11,A; Bolivar--(1)26,R&AD
 Ibis, White-faced: 24 reports (1-175)
 Ibis, White: 21 reports (1-25)
 Spoonbill, Roseate: 25 reports (1-125)
 BRANT, BLACK: Sabine Pass--(1)9,AW; (1)12,C; Bolivar Flats--(1)17,Becky Lasley, Rhea Copening.....see notes
 Goose, White-fronted: Warren Lake--(8)26,M
 Goose, Snow: Warren Lake--(36)26,M
 Whistling Duck, Black-bellied: W.Harris Co--(7)26,M; Bolivar--(1)12,C; Ft. Bend Co--(2)30,A
 Duck, Fulvous Whistling: Chambers Co--(2)22,WC; (1)26,F; W.Harris Co--(24)26,M; High Island--(25)11,A
 Mallard: Galveston--(5)19,P; (3)19,S
 Duck, Mottled: 17 reports (2-30)
 Gadwall: 8 reports (1-10)
 Pintail, Common: 2 reports (3)
 Teal, Green-winged: 7 reports (1-15)
 Teal, Blue-winged: 21 reports (2-200)
 Wigeon, American: 2 reports (1,2)
 Shoveler, Northern: 8 reports (2-30)
 Duck, Wood: Lake Charlotte--(2)12,MAU
 Scaup, Lesser: Galveston--(1)11,RP; Freeport--(4)4,L&MB
 BUFFLEHEAD: Freeport--(4)30,A...needs notes
 Scoter, Surf: High Island--(2)9,AW
 Merganser, Red-breasted: Galveston--(6)30,P; Bolivar--(1)19,F; (1)25,RP; Anahuac NWR--(2)26,F
 Vulture, Turkey: 7 reports (1-25)
 Vulture, Black: 4 reports (1-15)
 Kite, White-tailed: 11 reports (1-2)
 Kite, Swallow-tailed: Bolivar--(2)18,JC&RP; (1)18,J&JH; (1)19,F
 Kite, Mississippi: Armand Bayou--(10)20,RP; Houston--(4)28,WC; W.Harris Co--(2)1,D&VE
 Hawk, Cooper's: Webster--(1)20,MAU
 Hawk, Red-tailed: Galveston--(1)30,P; E.Harris Co--(1)19,MAU; W.Harris Co--(1)4,D&VE
 Hawk, Red-shouldered: 10 reports (1-8)
 Hawk, Broad-winged: Armand Bayou--(3)19,MAU; Friendswood--(5)27,MAU; Galveston--(2)18,Q; Galveston Co--(10)18,KW
 Hawk, Swainson's: Ft. Bend Co--(1)17,RP&JC; (2)30,A; E.Harris Co--(2)19,MAU; Armand Bayou--(2)20,RP
 Hawk, Marsh: 27 reports (1-6)
 Osprey: Armand Bayou--(1)6,RP; (1)19,MAU; (1)25,S; Friendswood--(1)27,MAU; Bolivar--(1)19,F; (1)29,RP; Lake Charlotte--(1)27,J&BH; Freeport--(1)13,E; (1)25,BC; High Island--(1)25,F
 Merlin: High Island--(1)11,AW
 Kestrel, American: 5 reports (1-4)
 Prairie Chicken, Greater (Attwater's): Spaceland Airport--(5)8,BF
 Bobwhite: 7 reports (1-4)
 Pheasant, Ring-necked: Anahuac--(2)2,MAU
 Rail, King: 10 reports (1-10)
 Rail, Clapper: 6 reports (1-6)
 Rail, Virginia: Galveston--(1)30,P; Freeport--(1)4,L&MB; Anahuac--(1)17,24,F
 Sora: 16 reports (1-3)
 Rail, Yellow: Anahuac NWR--(1)17,24,F
 Gallinule, Purple: Galveston--(1)15,25,MAU; (3)30,P; (2)11,RP&WP; (1)15,Q; Fort Bend Co--(2)17,JC&RP; (8)30,A; High Island--(3)9,AW; Brazoria Co.--(1)30,A; Anahuac--(2)17,26,F
 Gallinule, Common: 15 reports (1-8)
 Coot, American: 13 reports (1-150)
 Oyster-catcher, American: Galveston--(1)1,MAU; Freeport--(1)30,A; Bolivar Flats--(1)26,F

Plover, Semipalmated: 16 reports (1-35)
 Plover, Piping: 10 reports (1-26)
 Plover, Snowy: Galveston--(2)5,AD&PB; Bolivar Flats--(2)17,F
 Plover, Wilson's: 9 reports (2-10)
 Killdeer: 18 reports (1-30)
 Plover, American Golden: Anahuac--(500)26,F; 13 other reports (1-40)
 Plover, Black-bellied: 17 reports (2-50)
 Turnstone, Ruddy: 18 reports (1-30)
 Snipe, Common: Bolivar--(2)25,F; 14 other reports (1-4)
 Curlew, Long-billed: 16 reports (1-20)
 Whimbrel: Galveston--(7)15,(1)29,MAU; (1-2)19,30,P; (3)11,RP; (3)18,J&BH; (6)29,A;
 (1)10,Q; (1)15,O; Brazoria Co--(2)9,(1)13,L&MB; Bolivar--(1)25,RP; Sabine Rd--(6)
 18,F; High Island--(2)25,F
 Sandpiper, Upland: 8 reports (1-20)
 Sandpiper, Spotted: 6 reports (1-3)
 Sandpiper, Solitary: 11 reports (1-4)
 Willet: 20 reports (2-50)
 Yellowlegs, Greater: 12 reports (1-30)
 Yellowlegs, Lesser: 19 reports (1-2,000)
 Knot, Red: 14 reports (2-248)
 Sandpiper, Pectoral: Anahuac--(150)26,F; 9 other reports (1-30)
 Sandpiper, White-rumped: W.Harris Co--(2)26,M; Bolivar--(2)25,RP; High Island--(3)
 27,J&BH; Anahuac--(3)11,AW; (6)26,F
 Sandpiper, Baird's: Wallisville--(1)22,MAU; Bolivar--(2)23,BB; Texas City--(1)7,AW;
 Anahuac--(1)26,F
 Sandpiper, Least: 8 reports (2-105)
 Dunlin: 19 reports (1-500)
 Dowitcher, Short-billed: 5 reports (10-250)
 Dowitcher, Long-billed: Anahuac--(2800)26,F; 11 other reports (1-100)
 Dowitcher species: 3 reports (5-200)
 Sandpiper, Stilt: High Island--(6)11,A; Freeport--(10)30,A; (1)22,L&MB; Chambers Co
 (6)17,B; (3)18,WC; (45)26,F
 Sandpiper, Semipalmated: 9 reports (4-40)
 Sandpiper, Western: 7 reports (1-100)
 Sandpiper, Buff-breasted: Chambers Co--(12)17,F; (4)22,MAU; W.Harris Co--(32)26,M;
 Ft. Bend Co--(4)30,A
 Godwit, Marbled: 8 reports (2-26)
 Godwit, Hudsonian: Chambers Co--(20)22,MAU; (6)27,J&BH; (1)17,(36)26,F; W.Harris Co
 (1)26,M; Freeport--(6)30,A
RUFF/REEVE: Galveston--(1 reeve)1,MAU; High Island--(1 ruff)11,AW.....see notes
Sanderling: 11 reports (6-200)
 Avocet, American: 11 reports (20-3000)
 Stilt, Black-necked: 25 reports (1-45)
 Phalarope, Wilson's: Galveston--(1)4,L; Freeport--(70)30,A; Brazoria Co.--(1)26,W;
 Anahuac--(3)26,F
JAEGER, POMARINE: High Island--(1 ad., 1 imm.)9,AW; South of Freeport--(1)12,E;...
 see notes
Gull, Glaucous: Bolivar--(1)4,A&RD; (1)25,27,RP, J&BH.....see notes
 Gull, Herring: 17 reports (1-100)
 Gull, Ring-billed: 15 reports (1-150)
 Gull, Laughing: 22 reports (25-4000)
 Gull, Franklin's: Mont Belvieu--(1)22,MAU; Friendswood--(3)24,MAU
 Gull, Bonaparte's: Bolivar--(1)4,A&RD; (2)11,A; (1)27,K; Sabine--(1)18,F
 Tern, Gull-billed: Bolivar--(4)4,(2)26,R&AD; Galveston--(3)15,(1)29,MAU; (1)19,P;
 Freeport--(5)12,E
 Tern, Forster's: 22 reports (2-250)
 Tern, Common: 8 reports (1-50)
 Tern, Least: 14 reports (2-200)
 Tern, Royal: 16 reports (1-1000)
 Tern, Sandwich: 8 reports (2-100)
 Tern, Caspian: 8 reports (1-15)
 Tern, Black: Bolivar--(1)11,MAU; (1)17,BB,BF; (4)29,A; (2)26,R&AD; Freeport--(1)12,
 E; Anahuac--(1)17,F; Sabine--(1)18,F
 Skimmer, Black: 15 reports (1-300)
 Dove, Rock: 10 reports (4-100)
 Dove, White-winged: Galveston--(1)24,H; (3),all month, J&JH; Sabine Pass--(1)26,
 R&AD; Sun Oil Co--(2)25,F
 Dove, Mourning: 20 reports (1-40)
 Dove, Ringed turtle: Bellaire--(4-6) all month, J
 Dove, Ground: Freeport--(1)25,BC
 Dove, Inca: 16 reports (2-60)
 Cuckoo, Yellow-billed: Friendswood--(2)18,MAU; Galveston--(2)25,(2)29,MAU; (1)30,P;
 (2)25,K; (2)29,A; (4)24,(3)30,H; (6)23,F; Houston--(1)13-30,J; Brazoria Co--(2)30,

- (3)26,W; Sabine Pass--(1)26,R&AD; W.Harris Co--(1-3)17-30,D&VE; Bolivar--(1)25,RM;
 (1)26,F; High Island--(1)24,F; Sun Oil Co--(25)25,F
- Cuckoo, Black-billed: Galveston--(1)25,MAU; High Island--(1)25,RP; (1)24,F; Sun Oil
 Co--(5)25,F; Bolivar--(1)25,C
- Ani, Groove-billed: Galveston--(1)16,J&JH; (1)25,G
- Owl, Barn: Bolivar--(1)4,A&RD; (2)19,P; (1)17,F; Galveston--(1)30,A; (1)7,15,J&JH;
 Houston--(3)30,A; Sabine--(2)18,F
- Owl, Screech: Houston--(1)all month,J&BH; Alcoa--(1)all month,DW; High Island--(1)
 25,F; Sabine--(1)25,F
- Owl, Great Horned: Port Arthur--(1)26,R&AD
- Owl, Barred: Friendswood--(2)18,MAU; W.Harris Co--(1)26,M; (2-4)all month,D&VE;
 Armand Bayou--(5)6,(3)30,RP
- Owl, Short-eared: Anahuac--(1)24,F
- Chuck-will's-widow: Houston--(1)16,RP; (1)18,WC; (1)20,J; (1)27,BB; Sun Oil Co--(1)
 25,F; Brazoria Co--(1)24,L&MB
- Whip-poor-will: W.Harris Co--(1)4,D&VE
- Nighthawk, Common: Houston--(1)16,JC&RP; (1)16,WC; (2)26,PDA; Galveston--(1)15,MAU;
 (1)20,P; (5)25,RP; (2)24,(4)30,H; (2)24,F; Friendswood--(1)20,MAU; W.Harris Co--
 (4)26,M; High Island--(10)25,RP; Armand Bayou--(1)25,S; Brazoria Co--(1)22,L&MB;
 Bolivar--(4)26,R&AD; (1)17,19,F; Anahuac--(2)24,F
- Nighthawk, Lesser: Bryan Beach--(1)4,L&MB....needs notes; Old House--(1)23,F
- Swift, Chimney: 19 reports (1-150)
- Hummingbird, Ruby-throated: 30 reports (1-150)
- Hummingbird, Rufous: Houston--(1)1-5,GC
- Kingfisher, Belted: 18 reports (1-15)
- Flicker, Common (Yellow-shafted): 5 reports (1-3)
- Woodpecker, Pileated: 5 reports (1-2)
- Woodpecker, Red-bellied: 13 reports (1-5)
- Woodpecker, Red-headed: Bear Creek Park--(1)26,M; Houston--(1)27,WC; (1)7-30,J&BH;
 (2)26,HAS; Chambers Co--(2)11,A; Galveston--(2)6,AW; (2)29,A
- Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied: 8 reports (1-3)
- Woodpecker, Hairy: Lake Charlotte--(1)11,MAU; W.Harris Co--(1)4,6,D&VE
- Woodpecker, Downy: 9 reports (1-2)
- Kingbird, Eastern: W. Galveston--(20)23,F; 25 other reports (1-50)
- Kingbird, Western: W. Galveston--(2)23,F; (2)24,H; (1)25,MAU
- Flycatcher, Scissor-tailed: 33 reports (1-50)
- Flycatcher, Great Crested: 14 reports (1-5)
- Phoebe, Eastern: UTC--(1)4,R; Galveston--(1)30,P
- Flycatcher, Acadian: High Island--(4)8,AW; (2)24,(1)25,F; Bear Creek Park--(1)26,M;
 Houston--(1)16,JC&RP
- Flycatcher, Willow: High Island--(2)25,F
- Empidonax species: High Island--(1)12,(10)25,RP; Galveston--(8)24,(4)30,H; (1)15,O;
 Freeport--(1)22,L&MB
- Peewee, Eastern: High Island--(1)18,(10)25,RP; (1)26,R&AD; (20)24,(10)25,(2)26,F;
 Galveston--(3)25,(1)29,MAU; (4)24,(2)30,H; (10)23,F; Bolivar--(1)19,F; Bear Creek
 Park--(1)26,M; Houston--(1)16,N; Freeport--(2)22,L&MB
- Lark, Horned: 3 reports (1-4)
- Swallow, Tree: 13 reports (2-500)
- Swallow, Bank: Galveston--(1)29,MAU; Sun Oil Co--(2)25,F; High Island--(1)25,RP;
 Lake Charlotte--(2)27,J&BH; Freeport--(12)22,L&MB
- Swallow, Rough-winged: Bolivar--(4)4,A&RD; (10)25,F; Galveston--(12)1,(1)15,MAU;
 (3)23,P; (6)25,EM; (2)29,A; (6)24,H; (10)23,F; Chambers Co--(2)11,A; (10)24,F;
 Freeport--(7)4,L&MB; Sabine Pass--(2)26,R&AD; UTC--(20)18,F
- Swallow, Barn: 24 reports (1-500)
- Swallow, Cliff: Bolivar--(1)25,RP; Oyster Creek--(36)30,A
- Martin, Purple: 21 reports (2-200)
- Jay, Blue: 19 reports (1-20)
- Crow, Common: 8 reports (1-25)
- Crow, Fish: W. Galveston--(1)25,MAU; (2)30,H; (2)17,J&JH;....see notes; Galveston
 Co--(3)18,KW
- Chickadee, Carolina: 8 reports (1-20)
- Titmouse, Tufted: 6 reports (1-12)
- Wren, House: Galveston--(3)1,MAU; Wallisville--(1)11,MAU; High Island--(2)19,F;
 White Oak Bayou--(1)26,WC
- Wren, Carolina: 13 reports (1-10)
- Wren, Marsh: Galveston--(5)29,MAU; Anahuac--(6)17,(10)24,F
- Wren, Sedge: Galveston--(3)1,(7)15,MAU; Anahuac NWR--(12)11,MAU; (4)17,15,F; Armand
 Bayou--(1)20,RP
- Mockingbird, Northern: 24 reports (2-40)
- Catbird, Gray: Freeport--(10)24,L&MB; (8)26,W; Galveston--(1)15,(5)29,MAU; (1)23,P;
 (5)25,EM; (6)22,(5)24,H; (1)18,Q; (10)23; High Island--(4)18,(1)19,F; (20)26,R&
 AD; (25)24,F; Sun Oil Co--(150)25,F; Houston--(1)18,WC; (1)25,J; (1)26,HAS; Bol-
 ivar--(2)12,(3)18,(500)25,(100)27,RP

- Thrasher, Brown: 31 reports (1-25)
 Robin, American: 8 reports (1-6)
 Thrush, Wood: High Island--(300)25,RP; Bolivar--(150)24,F; Sun Oil--(750)25,F; Sabine--(750)25,F; 18 other reports (1-15)
 Thrush, Hermit: Armand Bayou--(10)6,RP; Houston--(1)9,HAS; Galveston--(1)2,J&JH
 Thrush, Swainson's: High Island--(5)22,MAU; (2)18,(100)25,RP; Bolivar--(500)24,F; Sabine Pass--(4)26,R&AD; Galveston--(5)25,EM; (2)22,(10)24,H; (25)23,F; Sabine--(60)25,F; Freeport--(16)25,BC; Armand Bayou--(1)25,S; Houston--(1)23,WC; (1)27-30 J; (1)26,HAS; Sun Oil--(60)25,F
 Thrush, Gray-cheeked: Anahuac NWR--(1)24,B; Galveston--(4)25,MAU,EM; (2)30,H; (1)23,F; High Island--(100)25,RP; (4)26,R&AD; Sun Oil Co--(750)25,F; Sabine--(750)25,F; Houston--(1)14-23,J; (1)25,WC; Bolivar--(1)25,RP; (60)24,F; Armand Bayou--(1)25,S; Freeport--(1)25,BC
 Veery: Galveston--(2)23,P; (4)25,G,EM; (6)24,(3)30,H; Sun Oil Co--(7)25,F; Sabine--(7)25,F; (7)26,R&AD; High Island--(75)25,RP; Bolivar--(40)24,F; Freeport--(7)25,BC; Bear Creek Park--(1)26,M; Houston--(1)25,WC
 Bluebird, Eastern: W.Harris Co--(1)3,14,D&VE
 Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray: 11 reports (1-15)
 Kinglet, Golden-crowned: High Island--(1)19,F.....needs notes
 Kinglet, Ruby-crowned: 10 reports (1-11)
 Pipit, Water: 4 reports (1-6)
 Waxwing, Cedar: 15 reports (2-25)
 Shrike, Loggerhead: 22 reports (1-50)
 Starling: 15 reports (1-250)
 Vireo, White-eyed: 27 reports (1-25)
 Vireo, Yellow-throated: Galveston--(1)1,25,MAU,EM; (1)30,P; E. Harris Co--(2)12,M; Brazos River--(1)17,RP; High Island--(2)25,RP,F; Galveston--(3)25,C; (1)22,H; Freeport--(1)24,L&MB
 Vireo, Solitary: 9 reports (1-2)
 Vireo, Red-eyed: UTC--(1)4,R; Armand Bayou--(4)12,M; (1)6,(8)20,RP; E. Harris Co--(1)19,MAU; W.Harris Co--(1)17,D&VE; (1)26,M; Galveston--(1)25,29,MAU; (2)25,EM; (1)22,30,H; (1)7,J&JH; (10)23,F; High Island--(20)25,RP; (4)26,R&AD; (10)24,(15)25,F; Houston--(1)24,WC; (2)26,HAS; Freeport--(1)24,L&MB; Dickinson--(2)24,EM; Sabine--(3)18,F
 Vireo, Philadelphia: Galveston--(1)25,EM; (1)22,H; (6)23,F; High Island--(2)25,RP; K; (10)24,(2)25,F; Freeport--(1)24,L&MB
 Vireo, Warbling: High Island--(4)22,MAU; (2)25,RP; (3)24,F; Galveston--(1)25,MAU; (1)22,H; (2)23,F; Lake Charlotte--(1)27,J&BH
 Warbler, Black-and-white: W. Galveston--(150)23,F; Bolivar--(400)24,F; 35 other reports (1-80)
 Warbler, Prothonotary: Houston--(1)11,26,WC; Armand Bayou--(1)6,RP; High Island--(1)11,(5)18,RP; (2)27,J&BH; (3)17,(2)19,F; Lake Charlotte--(1)27,J&BH; Galveston--(1)18,Q; (3)25,F; Sabine Pass--(1)26,R&AD; Dickinson--(1)24,HM; Sabine--(2)18,F; Bolivar--(1)24,F
 Warbler, Swainson's: Lake Charlotte--(3)11,MAU; Houston--(1)16,WC; High Island--(1)22,MAU; (1)25,RP; Bolivar--(2)24,F; Bear Creek Park--(3)25,MAU; Galveston--(1)25,C; (1)25,F
 Warbler, Worm-eating: Armand Bayou--(1)6,RP; High Island--(5)18,(3)25,RP; (1)27,J&BH; (1)26,R&AD; (3)17,19,F; Houston--(1)8,J&BH; (1)17,18,WC; Galveston--(1)25,C; (4)22,H; (1)2,J&JH; (1)18,Q; (2)23,(1)25,F; Freeport--(4)5,(1)24,L&MB; Dickinson--(1)15,EM; Sabine--(1)18,F; Bolivar--(2)24,F
 Warbler, Golden-winged: High Island--(1)11,MAU; (1)25,RP; (2)26,R&AD; (1)17,F; Galveston--(2)25,G; (4)25,K; (1)22,H; (4)23,(2)25,F; Bolivar--(14)24,F; Freeport--(4)5,(5)22,L&MB; (3)25,BC; Dickinson--(1)24,EM
 Warbler, Blue-winged: Houston--(1)11,12,WC; (2)25,LG; (2)26,HAS; (1)13,S; E.Harris Co--(1)19,MAU; Galveston--(1)25,EM; (2)23,(1)25,F; Bolivar--(32)24,F; High Island--(3)18,(30)25,RP; (1)11,A; (5)26,R&AD; (1)17,F; Freeport--(1)4,(2)5,(7)24,L&MB; (3)25,BC
 Warbler, Tennessee: Bolivar--(200)24,F; Galveston Co.--(1500)25,F; 29 other reports (1-100)
 Warbler, Orange-crowned: 4 reports (1-2)
 Warbler, Nashville: High Island--(1)22,MAU; Houston--(1)25,26,WC; (1)26,HAS; Freeport--(1)24,L&MB
 Parula, Northern: 21 reports (1-6)
 Warbler, Yellow: Galveston--(3)23,P; (5)25,(1)29,MAU,EM; (1)24,30,H; (4)23,F; (60)24,F; Freeport--(1)22,L&MB; W.Harris Co--(1)8,D&VE; (6)26,M; Bolivar--(2)25,RP; (32)24,F; High Island--(2)25,RP; (1)27,J&BH; (1)17,F; Sabine--(2)18,F
 Warbler, Magnolia: Galveston--(1)23,P; (8)25,C; (3)29,A; (5)24,(3)30,H; (20)23,(20)25,(2)26,F; Dickinson--(1)24,EM; Freeport--(5)24,L&MB; (5)25,BC; Houston--(1)24,LG; Bolivar--(3)29,A; (100)24,F; High Island--(60)25,RP; (1)27,J&BH; (10)26,R&AD; Sabine--(4)18,F
 Warbler, Cape May: Old House--(1)15,MAU; W.Galveston--(1)22,H; High Island--(1)18,F
 Warbler, Black-throated Blue: Sabine Pass--(1)26,R&AD

- Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Myrtle): 19 reports (1-80)
 Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Audubon's): Dickinson--(1)15,EM
 Warbler, Black-throated Gray: White Oak Bayou--(1)25,WC
 Warbler, Black-throated Green: Galveston--(24)23,P; (7)25,MAU; (2)29,A; (4)22,(6)24,
 (2)30,H; (55)23,(170)25,F; High Island--(1)22,MAU; (40)25,RP; (13)26,R&AD; Bolli-
 var--(12)24,F; Sabine--(1)18,F; Freeport--(8)24,L&MB; (3)25,BC; Bear Creek Park--
 (4)26,M
 Warbler, Cerulean: High Island--(1)22,MAU; (2)25,RP; Mrs. Johnson's--(1)24,F; Gal-
 veston--(1)25,MAU,C; (2)25,(1)26,F; Freeport--(1)13,L&MB; Houston--(1)25,WC
 Warbler, Blackburnian: Houston--(1)24,LG; (3)26,HAS; Bolivar--(4)29,A; (20)24,F;
 Freeport--(1)13,(5)24,L&MB; (1)25,BC; Galveston--(2)25,K; (1)29,A; (1)22,(4)24,H;
 (10)23,(4)25,F; High Island--(3)25,RP; (1)27,J&BH; (2)26,R&AD
 Warbler, Yellow-throated: Galveston--(1)5,AD; (2)2,J&JH; High Island--(1)26,R&AD
 Warbler, Chestnut-sided: High Island--(1)22,MAU; (50)25,RP; Freeport--(3)13,(4)24,
 L&MB; (4)25,BC; Galveston--(5)25,(1)29,MAU,EM; (4)22,(3)24,H; (75)23,(10)25,F;
 Dickinson--(3)24,EM; Houston--(1)25,WC; (2)25,LG; (2)28,HAS
 Warbler, Bay-breasted: Galveston--(3)23,P; (2)25,MAU,EM; (3)29,A; (30)23,(60)25,
 (3)26,F; Freeport--(2)24,L&MB; (1)25,BC; (1)26,W; High Island--(60)25,RP; (17)26,
 R&AD; Bolivar--(82)24,F
 Warbler, Blackpoll: Galveston--(1)15,25,MAU; (1)29,A; (1)18,Q; (6)23,(4)25,F; Free-
 port(1)25,BC; High Island--(1)25,RP; Bolivar--(2)18,Q; (1)19,F; (2)24,F
 Warbler, Prairie: Bolivar--(1 fem.)23,BB
 Warbler, Palm: Galveston--(1)1,MAU; High Island--(1)11,AW
 Ovenbird: Armand Bayou--(3)12,M; High Island--(2)22,WC; (200)25,RP; (1)27,J&BH;
 Bolivar--(600)24,F; Sabine--(1)18,F; Galveston--(2)29,A; (3)25,EM; (1)11,RP; (2)22,
 (6)24,H; (100)23,(80)25,(1)25,BC; Freeport--(1)22,24,L&MB; (1)25,BC; W.Harris Co--
 (1)26,M
 Waterthrush, Northern: Bolivar--(90)24,F; High Island--(1)4,A&RD; (3)25,RP; (1)27,
 J&BH; (2)26,R&AD; Freeport--(1)9,22,L&MB; (1)25,BC; Galveston--(1)15,MAU; (1)25,
 EM; (10)24,H; (200)23,(10)25,(1)26,F; Sabine--(3)18,F; Houston--(1)24,S; (1)25,
 26,SC
 Waterthrush, Louisiana: High Island--(1)25,RP; Galveston--(2)24,H; (1)26,F
 Warbler, Kentucky: Galveston--(3)25,MAU,EM; (2)24,H; (1)7,J&JH; (12)23,(20)25,F;
 High Island--(2)22,WC; (30)25,RP; (2)27,J&BH; Bolivar--(40)24,F; Dickinson--(1)24,
 EM; E.Harris Co--(1)12,MAU; Lake Charlotte--(1)11,MAU; Bear Creek Park--(2)26,M;
 Sabine--(1)12,FC; Freeport--(1)24,L&MB
 Warbler, Mourning: Bryan Beach--(1)4,L&MB
 Yellowthroat, Common: 27 reports (1-100)
 Chat, Yellow-breasted: Houston--(1)6,WC; (1)19,20,J; (1)21,26,28,HAS; Galveston--
 (1)29,MAU; (2)30,P; (1)25,G; Freeport--(1)23,L&MB; High Island--(1)18,F
 Warbler, Hooded: High Island: (150)25,RP; 33 other reports (1-50)
 Warbler, Wilson's: Galveston--(3)22,H; Freeport--(4)4,(1)24,L&MB; Bolivar--(1)18,Q
 Warbler, Canada: Houston--(1)16,17,WC; Galveston--(2)30,P; Freeport--(1)1...needs
 notes; Bolivar--(1)24,F
 Redstart, American: High Island--(8)18,(35)25,RP; (1)27,J&BH; (1)17,F; Galveston--
 (6)24,H; (2)25,K; (2)25,29,MAU,EM; (4)23,(5)25,F; Sabine--(2)26,K&AD; Bolivar--
 (3)29,A; (40)24,F; Houston--(1)26,WC; (3)26,(2)28,HAS; Freeport--(1)22,L&MB; (2)
 25,BC; (1)26,W; Dickinson--(1)24,EM; Sabine--(1)18,F
 Sparrow, House: 11 reports (1-100)
 Bobolink: High Island--(6)24,F; (1)25,K; Galveston--(50)29,A; (75)30,H
 Meadowlark, Eastern: 24 reports (1-100)
 Blackbird, Yellow-headed: Anahuac NWR--(1)M)24,B; Bryan Beach--(1)25,BC
 Blackbird, Red-winged: 20 reports (1-700)
 Oriole, Orchard: Galveston--(220)23,(200)25,F; 26 other reports (1-100)
 Oriole, Northern (Baltimore: Houston--(1-6)12-30,J; (1)17,WC; (1)26,HAS; Friends-
 wood--(1)21,MAU; High Island--(6)22,MAU; (2)18,RP; Sabine--(3)26,R&AD; (2)18,F;
 Galveston--(6)29,MAU; (25)25,EM; (20)22,(50)24,(12)30,H; (650)23,(300)25,F; Bra-
 zoria Co--(18)22,(30)24,L&MB; (1)25,BC; W.Harris Co--(2)26,M; Bolivar--(40)25,RP
 Grackle, Boat-tailed: 10 reports (2-25)
 Grackle, Great-tailed: 11 reports (10-200)
 Grackle, Common: 11 reports (3-100)
 Cowbird, Brown-headed: 16 reports (1-20)
 Cowbird, Bronzed: W. Galveston--(3)18,RP&WP
 Tanager, Scarlet: Sabine Pass--(1)12,FC; Houston--(1)16,WC; Friendswood--(1)18,MAU;
 High Island--(2)22,MAU; (1)18,(15)25,RP; (12)27,J&BH; (12)26,R&AD; (1)17,F; (6)24,
 F; Freeport--(2)25,BC; (2)26,W; Galveston--(2)25,G,EM; (6)22,(10)24,(6)30,H; (2)
 17,(1)18,Q; (1)23,F; Sabine--(1)18,F
 Tanager, Summer: 28 reports (1-50)
 Cardinal: 26 reports (1-50)
 Grosbeak, Rose-breasted: High Island--(12)22,MAU; (5)18,(15)25,RP; (30)26,R&AD;
 (1)17,F; (50)24,F; Sabine--(10)18,F; Galveston--(2)23,P; (10)25(4)29,MAU; (6)22,
 (50)24,(8)30,H; (1)17,J&JH; (4)23,F; Bolivar--(1)18,Q; (2)25,RP; (1)19,F; W.Har-
 ris Co--(5)26,M; Freeport--(5)22,L&MB; (12)25,BC; (15)26,W; Houston--(1)23,WC;

(4-8)25-29,J; (2)26,HAS; Dickinson--(2)24,EM
 Grossbeak, Black-headed: Crystal Beach--(6)25,RM; Sabine--(4)18,F
 Grossbeak, Blue: Lake Charlotte--(1)11,MAU; Houston--(1)11,WC; Galveston--(1)15,
 (4)25,MAU; (1)23,P; (8)25,EM; (10)22,(20)24,(10)30,H; (1)10,Q; (18)23,F; Bolivar--
 (4)25,C; High Island--(1)22,MAU; (2)18,(6)25,C; (1)17,F; (50)24,F; Brazoria Co--
 (1)4,(2)22,(4)26,Brz; Sabine--(8)26,R&AD; (25)18,F
 Bunting, Indigo: Galveston--(1)4,A&RD; (800)23,(1500)25,F; High Island--(700)24,F;
 31 other reports (1-200)
 Bunting, Painted: Armand Bayou--(12)20,RP; E.Harris Co--(4)19,MAU; Galveston--(3)
 29,MAU; (4)22,H; (4)23,(40)25,F; Freeport--(1)5,(3)25,(5)26,Brz; High Island--(3)
 22,MAU; (1)18,(25)25,RP; (4)24,F; W.Harris Co--(3)26,M; Houston--(1)25,J; Sabine--
 (10)12,RP; (4)26,R&AD; (8)18,F
 Dickcissel: Chambers Co--(1)22,WC; Galveston--(15)25,EM; (100)22,(50)24,(1)30,H;
 (150)23,(3)25,F; Sabine--(10)26,R&AD; Fort Bend Co.--(1)17,N; High Island--(2)18,
 RP; (4)24,F; Bryan Beach--(1)26,W; Armand Bayou--(1)20,RP
 Siskin, Pine: Houston--(1-20)4-29,J; (10)1,RP; (2)21,HAS; (3)11,12,WC; Armand
 Bayou--(1)20,RP
 Goldfinch, American: Houston--(2-25)4-24,J
 Towhee, Eastern: Smith Woods--(1)11,RP; Bolivar--(1)18,Q; (1)24,F
 Sparrow, Savannah: 17 reports (1-28)
 Sparrow, LeConte's: Anahuac--(2)11,MAU; (2)17,24,F
 Sparrow, Sharp-tailed: Bolivar--(2)29,A
 Sparrow, Seaside: 4 reports (1-20)
 Sparrow, Vesper: Galveston Is. State Park--(1)25,MAU
 Sparrow, Lark: W. Galveston--(1)7,J&JH
 Sparrow, Chipping: W.Harris Co--(10-35)1-8,D&VE
 Sparrow, White-crowned: E.Harris Co--(1)19,MAU; Bolivar--(1)18,Q; Sabine Pass--
 (1)26,R&AD; Anahuac--(1)24,F
 Sparrow, White-throated: 13 reports (1-50)
 Sparrow, Lincoln's: 10 reports (1-20)
 Sparrow, Swamp: 7 reports (1-2)
 Sparrow, Song: 1 report (1)

Clearing House Contributors, April 1981: A-Ann & Ray Booth, Bill & Jean Harwell;
 AD&PB-Arch Dillard & Prince Beach; AW-Alan Wormington of Pt. Pelee Nat'l Park, On-
 tario; B-Bob Behrstock, June Lechforth, Ron Hoffman; BB-Bob Behrstock; BC-Brazos-
 port College birding class; BF-Ben Feltner; C-Randy Pinkston, Fred Collins, Walter
 Piper; DW-Diane Wise; D&VE-Dick & Vesta Eshbaugh; E-Larry & Martha Ballard, Austin
 Evans, Tom Morris, Les Chamness; EM-Eiric McHenry; F-Ben Feltner, Bob Behrstock,
 Linda Roach; FC-Fred Collins; G-Linda Graetz; Candy Cook; GC-Glenn Cureton; H-John
 & Jane Hamilton, Faye Humphrey, Carolyn Killian; HAS-Houston Audubon Society at
 Arboretum; HM-Heath McHenry; J-Paul & Margaret Jones; J&BH-Jean & Bill Harwell;
 J&JH-John & Jane Hamilton; KW-Kris Wilson; L-Bob Behrstock, Linda Walsh, Emory Froe-
 lich; LBR-Lucille Brooks; LC-Les Chamness; LG-Linda Graetz; L&MB-Larry & Martha Bal-
 lard; M-Mike Austin, Nick Escott; MAU-Mike Austin; N-Randy Pinkston & Jerry Cara-
 viotis; O-Jane Hamilton, Martha Micks, Fay Humphrey, Fran & Paul Bauer; P-P.D. Hulce,
 Steve Schulz; Q-John & Jane Hamilton, Pat Warner; R-Don & Lee Richardson, Gil &
 Linda Douglas; R&AD-Ruth & Arch Dillard; RM-Mr. & Mrs. Richard Miller; RP-Randy
 Pinkston; S-John Bargman, Ena Spalding; W-Larry & Martha Ballard, Ann Adkins, Shir-
 ley Wright; WC-Wesley Cureton.

Fieldnotes, April 1981:

WILSON'S STORM-PETREL: Observed April 12, 1981, about 2:00 PM approx. 60-70 miles
 south of Freeport, Tex. by Les Chamness, Martha Ballard, Austin Evans and Tom Morris.
 Dark brown bird with white in wings and in rump. Size of a ground dove. Dove
 shaped body and head - very long legs. This bird was seen in full daylight for 30-
 60 seconds. Held wings in a "V" shape when gliding. Danced and skimmed along the
 surface of Gulf with wings held up.

---Les Chamness---

BLACK BRANT: A party consisting of the following birders and bird banders were at
 Bolivar Flats on the morning of April 17 conducting shorebird banding operations.
 Ted Eubanks Jr., Ron Braun, Marcia Braun, Tony Gallucci, Kelly Bryan, Greg Lasley,
 Becky Lasley, Dave Ferry, Rhea Copening.

At 0730 Becky and Rhea decided to take a walk along the beach to observe some of
 the birds. At 0745 Becky informed the rest of the group that they had found a Brant
 in the surf several hundred yards down the beach. The above observers quickly went
 to the area and found the bird loafing on the beach with a small group of Laughing
 and Herring Gulls.

The bird was a small goose appearing to be between the size of Ring-billed and
 Herring Gull by direct comparison. The head and neck were black. A distinct white
 neck mark was clearly seen on the side of the neck, just below the head. The back

and upper surface of wings appeared to be dark brown, with the margins of the feathers paler. Wing tips appeared blackish. Rump and tail were black, tail coverts white. In flight, this white color produced a broad white band at the base of the tail. The belly was a slaty-brown showing little or no contrast with the breast. Sides were a brownish-grey color. The bird was a "Black Brant" which was formerly considered a separate species from the Brant. Legs appeared dark.

Bryan, Ferry, and Lasley drove to within 40 meters of the bird and obtained numerous photos. As the photos were being taken, the bird continued to watch the photographers, and walk away from them. After about three minutes the bird took flight and flew in a SW direction for about 1000 meters, then landed again, well out on the tidal flats. The bird was kept in view off and on until about 1300 on the same day, and was seen by numerous other observers. After 1300 the bird could not be relocated. On several occasions the bird was seen swimming in the surf.

At 0900 on 18 April, Lasley, Bryan, and Gallucci saw a small, dark, lone, goose flying north across highway 87, about 2 miles NE of the previous sighting. We identified this bird as the Brant.

It is possible that this is the same bird that was seen off and on for several weeks in the Sabine ship channel, near Sabine Pass.

---Greg W. Lasley---

POMARINE JAEGER: Observed April 12, 1981, at 10:50 AM, approx. 52 miles south of Freeport, Tex., from Party Boat, "Captain Casey" by Larry Ballard, Martha Ballard, Les Chamness, Austin Evans, and Tom Morris. Heavy Jaeger with powerful wingbeats. Appeared to be about the size of a Ring-billed Gull; Rounded and pointed central tail feathers - very dark breast band - brown crown - yellow neck band - white underneath and on throat. This bird was seen by the observers in sunlight at a range of about 30 yards. He was seen for approx. 50 seconds. Optical equipment 7x35, 8x50, 8x50, 8x40, and 10x50 binocs.

---Larry Ballard---

Glaucous Gull: 6:00 PM - 25 April, 1981 - Bolivar Flats - In a group of 1000+ larid-types (mostly Laughing Gulls, Royal Terns) adjacent to marsh vegetation 80 meters from the shoreline; Disturbance caused everything to take flight and I immediately noticed the bird, a second-winter individual: plumage entirely bright, frosty white, but remiges/rectrices very tattered, worn (still clean, though); it flew 20 meters or less from me and I viewed it with 10X binocs; it was very slightly larger than nearby Herring Gulls in flight with it; it lit on shoreline and I then viewed it from 30 meters with a 30X scope for 10 minutes: bill fleshy-pink with bulb of tip black; feet fleshy-pink; pupil distinct against iris of dark greenish-tinted yellow (this iris color was very dark, appearing as a dark eye at quick glance); motorcyclists once again scared everything up, this bird flew out of sight SW across the bay (once again, I noticed the worn flight feathers).

---Randy Pinkston---

Notes on WHITE GULL seen on Bolivar Flats, April 25, 1981:

Gull was seen at 1:45 PM, and was observed sitting, standing, and flying, at approx. 100 yds. for about 15 minutes, with 7x50 and 10x50 binoculars, and with 30X and 20X Baiscopes. It was seen in the company of several immature Herring Gulls. The bird was all white, some grayish on the belly, possibly dirt. The legs were flesh-colored; the bill was flesh-colored, but the outer third abruptly and finitely changed to black (in other words, it had a black tip). The bill length was at least half that of the head, perhaps longer. The eyes appeared dark. The gull had a large-headed, bulky-bodied appearance as compared with the Herring Gulls. When standing, it was clearly larger than the adjacent Herrings, although not as large as most Great Black-backed gulls are. Unfortunately, since the bird was facing us, we could not distinguish whether or not the wingtips extended beyond the tail.

In flight, the bird had a heavy-bodied look. The wing length did not seem as long as certain individuals we have seen in Massachusetts, but clearly did not seem short-winged, as Icelands do (Peterson, A Field Guide to the Birds, 1980, revised edition, p. 90, not withstanding). The bird flew with a faster wing-beat than the accompanying Herring Gulls.

Conclusion: Glaucous Gull

---Oliver and Nicholas Komar
Newton Highlands, Massachusetts---

Fish Crow: April 17 - Two Fish Crows seen flying in area of Eckert's Bayou and Nottingham Rd. - birds seemed smaller than common crow. The sound they made was not the clear caw of the common crow but a short nasal sound. Birds were seen later in same area by Allen Mueller, Dr. Arch Dillard, & Dr. Eric Hall. All agreed they were Fish Crows.

---Jane Hamilton---

SPECIAL REPORTS TO THE CLEARING HOUSE

PLOVER, MOUNTAIN: (1)15, Nottingham Ranch Rd., Paul Bauer

Seen at 20 to 30 yds., Small plover, wide bold eye stripe (not white), light tan, uniform buffy (light) breast, belly & throat, uniform back without splotches that are on Golden Plover. The bird had dark wing tips when folded, legs gray-greenish (not yellow), dark on top of head. Got bird to fly three times: dark band at trailing edge of wing, light line between dark band and rest of wing was light tan (not white). Smaller than other plovers.

CURLEW, ESKIMO: (2)12, Nottingham Ranch Rd., Arch & Ruth Dillard

Bill - not as long as nearby Whimbrels (well known birds to us) and with less curve. Down-curve did not begin at midpoint as in Whimbrels but curved nearer the distal end.

Head - Darker brown crown, no apparent center stripe or superciliary stripe. More muted contrast between crown and cheek.

Back - Mottled or speckled dark brown - similar to Whimbrel but not as gray as Whimbrel.

Breast & Belly - Finely streaked buffy brown. Not as gray as the two Whimbrels nearby.

Legs - Dark grayish brown, relatively about same proportion to body and height as Whimbrel.

Used both 8X binocs and Swift 60X scope.

These two Curlews appeared small, slender, and with less striped appearance on heads and this attracted our attention but did not at first convince us. Suddenly Ruth called my attention to two Whimbrels a short distance to the right and only slightly more distant. "Look how much larger the Whimbrels are," she said. Indeed they were obviously larger and greyer, and their head striping was striking compared to the more muted line between the buffy sides of head and darker brown crowns of the first two birds. Also, the beaks of the Whimbrels were longer, larger, and more curved. The Golden Plover walking behind the small Curlews was about the same size except for the long curved beak on the Curlews which made them longer. The Curlews were slender and had a more horizontal posture as they walked. Ruth said it all when she said, "What other small, browner Curlew is there?" I couldn't believe my eyes, but there they were and you have to call 'em like you see 'em.

We dashed for a nearby phone because there was only about one hour of daylight remaining and we wanted to get confirmation by others if possible. I returned in ten minutes only to see a fire truck racing by and when I got there the birds had flown except for one Whimbrel. In about 20 minutes Allen Mueller and Dr. Eric Hall et al arrived and we searched the pasture without success. We were very sorry not to be able to show them to others and not to have seen the flight pattern of the under-wing.

I have been watching for this bird for 11 Springs here on Galveston Island, and this identification seems unmistakable to both of us. I'm putting it on my life list!

---Archer Dillard---

GULL, THAYER'S: (1)6, (2)7, Bolivar Flats, Alan Wormington

---Incorrectly identified (tentatively) on April 6 as Iceland Gull due to a poor observation of a flying bird after sunset. (Also because this -and the second bird April 7- were sun-bleached.)

April 7th: Two identically-plumaged immature gulls but only one spotted at first. Both were very evenly-colored whitish-brown all over (appearing all white at a distance) typically "white-winged" gull-like in appearance. Because of bleached plumage these birds created difficulty in identification but were not Iceland Gulls for the following reasons: overall smaller head profile than Herring, but shape was like Herring, ie. angular look to back of head (Iceland has pronounced round-headed look with more "dove-like" appearance); Bill was also Herring-like in shape except noticeably slightly smaller in length and thickness (whereas Iceland has a short-looking bill with a subdued angle of gonys); the tail (also very sun-bleached) still retained a noticeable (but pale) tail band; and finally, although almost washed-out, a darkish "bar" could be seen on the rear edge of the inner wing, a mark which is bold (or at least present) in normal-plumaged Herring/Thayer's Gull (see centre photograph of Thayer's Gull on page 204 of Birding Dec. 1980) but lacking on Iceland. The bills of these birds were all black, with perhaps the slightest amount of flesh color at the base. (Virtually all immature Herring Gulls at this time show considerable paleness at the base of the bill and even on the bill tip to some degree.) I believe that the all-dark bills were perhaps the best mark for separating these birds from the possibility of a very bleached-out Herring Gull (I remember clearly the "Iceland" Gull at the Freeport Jetty in Feb., 1977 which I had no difficulty in identifying as an albino or sunbleached Herring Gull; the Bolivar Flats birds were distinctly different.)

---Alan Wormington---

Final note on Thayer's Gull: These birds were shown to David Wolf et. al. on April 7 who were at the scene.

---Alan Wormington---

VIREO, BELL'S: (1)5, Boy Scout Woods, Jerry & Nancy Strickling

5 April '81 - We saw a Vireo that was bearing all the marks of a Bells at Boy Scout Woods on High Island at 4:30 PM. It was grayish on the head and upper parts with yellow flanks and crissum. It had spectacles with no trace of yellow and had noticeable but faint wing bars. We compared it directly with White-eyed Vireo and there were Ruby-crowned Kinglets some 30-40 feet away. It did not call. We are reasonably sure it was a Bell's. We are somewhat acquainted with this bird as a nesting species from the seven years we lived in St. Louis, Mo.

---Nancy & Jerry Strickling---

VIREO, BLACK-WHISKERED: (1)30, Nottingham Ranch Rd., P.D. Hulce, Steve Schultz....
.....notes to be printed next month.

ATTENTION ALL OG MEMBERS.....

The 1981-1982 OG Roster will be compiled this summer in order to be mailed to you before our first meeting in August. Please do me a favor and check your listing in the 1980-1981 Roster. Is everything correct, or would you like to make any change in the way you are listed? If so, now is your chance.

New members - I would like to hear from you, too. Miss, Mrs., or Ms??? Do you want your telephone number listed? Do you have children who might want their own listing?

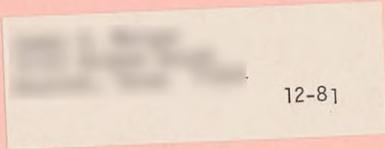
The Roster is typed from our Treasurer's card file, so please report any change by writing Linda Walsh, 702 Marshall, Houston, Texas, 77006. Or you can call me, Barbara Darr, at 771-5417.

Thank you for your help in up-dating our files and making the new Roster serve you better. I would also welcome any volunteers to help with the typing and proof-reading in late June or early July.

---Barbara Darr---

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Send material for THE SPOONBILL by 25th of month to: <u>Randy Pinkston</u> , 5447 Kuldell, Houston 77096	667-1334
Send bird records for Clearing House before 3rd of month to: <u>Wesley Cureton</u> , 6623 Grovewood, Houston 77008	862-5255
Send requests for OG information, checklists, maps to: <u>Maxine Davis</u> , 10602 Cedarhurst, Houston 77096	723-8559