



THE SPOONBILL

Volume IX No. 4
August 1960

+++++

+ PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS ON DUCK BANDS +

++ Years ago, the agency now known as the U. S. +
+ Fish and Wildlife Service was known as the Wash- +
+ ington Biological Service. +

+ So, the tags placed on ducks' legs were +
+ lettered: "Wash. Biol. Serv." +

+ One season, the biologists were flabbergasted +
+ to receive the following note from an irate duck +
+ hunter: +
+ "I did it just like the band said. I WASH- +
+ ED it, BOILED it and SERVED it. And it tasted +
+ terrible!" +

+ P.S.: The capital letters are ours ! +

+++++

PUBLISHED BY THE ORNITHOLOGY GROUP, OUTDOOR NATURE CLUB, HOUSTON, TEXAS

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- August 14 O.G. Field Trip to Freeport. Meet at 7:30 a.m. at the Weingarten's store on Almeda. Those who prefer a later start may meet the group at Lake Jackson around noon.
- October 4 Bi-monthly meeting at the Hospitality House, 3005 Kirby Drive, 8:00 p.m.
- December 1 Bi-monthly meeting at the Hospitality House, 3005 Kirby Drive, 8:00 p.m. Programs for these two meetings will be announced later.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Vic will be back from Washington the latter part of this month. All articles for the September issue of the SPOONBILL should be sent to him at 2607 Tangley. The deadline will be August 24 !!!

♂ ♀ ♂ ♀

ORNITHOLOGY GROUP FIELD TRIP

VIRGINIA PARKER

On Sunday, July 24, twenty-one hot and thirsty bird watchers (Carl Aiken, Walter Barbare, Eva and Clayton Gilman, Molly Glaser, Paul Miller, Ruth Moorman, Johnnye and Jimmy Murray, Norma Oates, Virginia Parker, Clara Radoff, Charlotte Reindl, Carolyn Simmons, Thelma Smith, Leota Stilwell, Nancy and Jerry Strickling, Katrina Thompson, Josiephine and Brahman Wilkin) met at 1 p.m. in the sunny area surrounding the Humble service station on the airport road in Galveston. After downing numerous Coca-Colas and perhaps gallons of ice water these eager birders took to the mudflats around Stewart Road where the weather was completely forgotten in the excitement of training binoculars on birds of 56 different species.

Walter Barbare led the group over a zigzag route which included a stop at a place which would make a good bird sanctuary and which led finally to a spot on West Beach near San Luis Pass where the birders enjoyed a swim and a picnic.

Willetts, Curlews and Dowitchers were much in evidence, as were plovers (particularly the Black-bellied) and Killdeer. There were a few Black-necked Stilts.

We were pleased to see a Ruddy Duck, a Lesser Scaup and three Clapper Rails.

Black Skimmers were few, as would be expected in a year following a hurricane.

Sandpipers were numerous and quite busy as usual. We saw the Least, the Semi-palmated, and the Western.

We saw all of the egrets on the check list - including several Cattle Egrets.

A Great Blue Heron, still and stately, was perhaps the most photogenic bird seen. The most photogenic person was Jerry Strickling, not exactly still and stately but certainly well gotten up in a blue ensemble of shorts and shirt with straw hat of Texas cut.

A NEW BIRD FOR THE LITTLE THICKET

On Sunday, July 31, Joe Heiser found an Inca Dove at the Little Thicket Nature Sanctuary near Evergreen, Texas. The bird was seen calling near the entrance.

The Common Ground Dove has been recorded several times in this same area; but the Inca Dove is a first for the sanctuary.

A NOTE FROM CARRIE HOLCOMB

On July 25, the first record of a Roseate Spoonbill in the Palestine region was made. The location was eight miles from Palestine in an old salt mine and the lake there is probably salt. There were also Snowy and American egrets, two Great Blue Herons, and some sandpipers in the vicinity.

The next time Carrie visited the lake, there were four spoonbills found.

NOTES FROM TREVOR B. FELTNER

- July 6 13 White-rumped Sandpipers in the Navigation District.
- July 17 15 Western Sandpipers, 23 Semipalmated Sandpipers, and 50+ Least Sandpipers in the Navigation District.
- July 23 Adult Red-tailed Hawk on Buffalo Bayou (U.S. Gypsum dock). Remained in the same tree and in relatively the same position for $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
- July 25 One Lesser Yellowlegs in the Navigation District.

REPORT FROM THE BAYSHORE AREA

CLINT & LINDA SNYDER

- July 6 Ruby-throated Hummingbirds back in the area.
- July 16 Prothonotary Warbler, Orchard Oriole, and Reddish Egret on our beach.
- July 17 Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, White-faced Ibis, and Roseate Spoonbills at the Baytown Tunnel.
- July 18 White-eyed Vireo, Black & White Warbler, Wood Thrush (singing), Wood Ibis, Roseate Spoonbill, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Semipalmated and Western Sandpiper, and King Rail (with young) at the Baytown Tunnel.
- July 19 White-eyed Vireo and Wood Thrush
- July 30 Spotted Sandpiper back at our beach, along with eight Wood Ibis and a Wood Thrush.
- August 1 Solitary Sandpipers, Buff-breasted Sandpipers (25), Pectoral Sandpipers (250), Silt Sandpipers (10), Western Sandpipers, Upland Plover (5), Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Reddish Egret, Roseate Spoonbill, Wood Ibis, White Ibis (50), White-faced Ibis (260), Yellow Warbler (2), Black & White Warbler (2), Orchard Oriole (25), Tree Swallow, Empidonax (2), Ruby-throated Hummingbird, White-eyed Vireo, and Wood Thrush were seen on Cedar Bayou.
- August 2 Red-eyed Vireo and Screech Owl.
- August 4 Two Blue-gray Gnatcatchers and the Loggerhead Shrikes are back in numbers.

NOTES FROM PAUL CORNEIL

- July 31 Eastern Kingbird nesting but few waterfowl anywhere near Longenbaugh Ranch. Four Fulvous Tree Ducks were seen, however.
- August 7 Twenty Blue-gray Gnatcatchers, one Black & White Warbler, one Barred Owl, and one Philadelphia Vireo east of Cedar Bayou on West Bay Extension Road.

TWO MORE TORRID SUMMER DAY RUNS

PAUL CORNEIL

As reported last month, the goal of 100 species or more on a summer day was reached for the first time on June 18. During July the occasion was repeated twice. Now it may finally be said that it is possible to "break 100" in the Houston-Galveston area any month of the year. This is a boast few birding areas in the United States can make but one which we have felt for a long time should be made about Region 8 of Texas.

On July 9, Mrs. J. A. Snyder, Clinton Snyder, and I followed almost the exact route covered by Steve Williams and I in June, though the July trip started and ended in Baytown. This day we actually surpassed the June 18 record by three species; also, we saw 16 birds Steve and I had not recorded. On June 18, we had seen 6 species which probably were migrants: Swainson's Hawk, Pectoral Sandpiper, Sora Rail, White-rumped Sandpiper, and Knot -- all spring lingerers -- and dowitcher (sp.) -- probably a fall migrant. On July 9, we saw 8 species which are neither summer residents nor summer visitants here: Belted Kingfisher near Sheldon Reservoir (probably an early arriving winter resident), Western Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs, Marbled Godwit (earliest ever, Steve says), Short-billed Dowitcher (by call), Semipalmated Sandpiper, Whimbrel, and Knot -- all but the last being fall migrants. These two days are good evidence that the two migrations overlap in early summer, with the result that no summer list can be free of some migrants.

The Snyders and I had pleasure in duplicating much of the work done previously in June and in adding some members to the composite list of the summer. These were Bachman's Sparrow in the woods near Sheldon Reservoir, Yellowthroat at the reservoir, Wood Ibis at Lynchburg, Ruby-throated Hummingbird near the Snyder's home, King Rail and Least Bittern at Seabrook, Barn Owl at Menard House in Galveston (a promising stake-out), Piping Plover and Horned Lark at Sweetwater Lake, Marsh Hawk off the Gulf Freeway near Ellington Air Force Base (possibly not a migrant), plus most of the migrants listed earlier, which were all on Galveston. Missed and needed: Caracara, Wood Duck, White-tailed Hawk (a stake-out), Black-crowned Night Heron, Common Loon, Black Vulture, and Yellow-throated Warbler.

Last month it was speculated that the Starlings at Buckhorn Lake might be breeding, and this trip proved it. They are nesting in a dead tree, which was formerly a woodpecker nest, standing in the shallow water near shore. Some goodies identified again were Wood Thrush, Blue Grosbeak, Acadian Flycatcher, Sandwich Tern, Inca Dove, Barn Swallow, Ruddy Duck, Lesser Scaup, Blue-winged Teal, and Brown Thrasher -- all in almost exactly the same places as before. Final total on July 9: 113 species.

On July 30, Carl Aiken, Steve Williams and I again set out from Houston hoping to surpass 113 with the help of the swelling fall migration of shorebirds. However, even though we identified 50 species by 6:50 a.m. and 100 species by 2:23 p.m. (about 1½ hours earlier than ever before this summer), we added only 9 species during the next 5 hours before sundown. A few missed woods birds in the morning plus very dry conditions west of receding, foul Sweetwater Lake on Galveston, contributed to the lower count, though it again surpassed 100. The day had its high points, such as re-finding the Bachman's Sparrow, discovering a Canvasback near the Baytown Tunnel and observing a Magnificent Frigate-bird cruising just offshore south of the Galveston airport. This was an immature model, but it proved quite big enough to live up to its name for all of us.

Other birds new for the summer day runs were Least Sandpiper and Solitary Sandpiper at Sheldon, Tree Swallow at Highlands, Greater Yellowlegs east of the Baytown Tunnel, Spotted Sandpiper at Sweetwater Lake, 1 Baird's Sandpiper at Nine-mile Road on Galveston, and Snowy Plover at San Luis Pass. There were 14 migrant species including 10 species of shorebirds; this emphasizes how many summer residents were missed. Both vultures were somewhere else, and we came within two individuals of missing Fulvous Tree Duck. The Starlings were still at Buckhorn however, and 13 more were seen between Eight- and Nine-mile roads at Galveston. The rest of the day was pretty much as usual although three old faces - Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Belted Kingfisher, and Yellowthroat - showed up in new places - Sheldon, Buckhorn, and Highlands Reservoirs, respectively.

HOW TO BE A BEACHNIK BIRDER or THE HARDCORE TAKES A BREAK

Trevor B. Feltner

Although many of us are avid birders, we find the months of June (late), July, and August, bring the accused dog days when the rewards of a hard-days birding do not warrant their initiation in the first place.

Let us consider the woodlands - a profusion of greenery, beautiful in its own right but hardly yielding a bird at this time of year. Oh! they are there all right but, brother! How diligently we must seek to find them. Perspiring profusely we burst through a thicket of some luxuriant itchy vine, blessed with a superabundance of minute barbed thorns - each one capable of adhering to your flesh with all the tenacity of a spoonful of peanut-butter in a dry mouth. Oblivious to the tortuous endeavor, we throw up our glasses and put the object of our quest to flight. The elusive avian scornfully flits over our heads and defiantly retreats into an even denser thicket.

"Well we didn't get a glimpse of the bird, it was a Hooded Warbler, No! it was a Kentucky War... Listen, let's go find that woodpecker across the creek there." Thus it goes from one hour to the next, all day. At noon we are all a bunch of cynics and at day's end there is much talk of stamp collecting and less exhausting pass-times.

The plight of the summer birder is indeed a sorry one if you reject the woods and go instead to the swamps. You will find in addition to the heat, the omnipresent mosquitoes and snake fever (induced by walking in any moist area where vegetation, water, etc., etc., preclude your seeing where you place your feet. The results are disastrous to your bird list. Chronic imagination invokes all types of exotic serpents, each one more deadly than its predecessor). Prairies and meadows are almost as bad! Miles of walking and you tally up a terrific count on grass burrs.

What then shall we do? Well, for the past three weekends, this humble ornithophile has made his way to the beach. Now the beach can be as uncomfortable a habitat as any of the above mentioned if you are not prepared with adequate protection to deter the merciless elements. So, for the readers (if any) information, I have listed the essential equipment necessary to become a beachnik birder:

- 1 large tarp (not a tent for they tend to obscure your view)
- 1 large cooler of iced drinks (low alcoholic content so as to enable us to keep our bird lists "sanitary")
- 1 bottle or tube of some commercial preparation manufactured for the prevention of sunburn
- 1 pair of binoculars
- 1 companion (who will liberally apply lotion every fifteen minutes or so)
- 1 swim suit or pair of shorts

Caution: Do not bring a radio, dog, or companion who likes to swim. Any of these three can be a deterrent factor to your getting a good list.

Thus attired and equipped, you are now ready to select a headquarters. I have found the best spot to be West Beach, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from San Luis Pass. Here you will find the beach is steep and littered with driftwood, beer cans, and other debris.

The water is generally too deep for the non-birding Phillistines who prefer to wreak havoc further to the East. The whole area is sparsely populated by fishermen with the largest concentration at San Luis Pass itself. The rubbish on the beach does not detract from the number of birds you will see. On the contrary, this affords cover for many marine and semi-marine animals on which the birds feed. Having found a desired location, you have only to pitch your sun-shelter and you are ready.

Take your binoculars and a cold drink and sit down on a camp stool, or if you prefer, the prone position on an air mattress. Do not use a beach towel unless you are prepared to cope with sand as hard as granite. Sit or lay where you can see at least 120 yards on either side of you and the complete panorama of the Gulf in front. It only remains for you to wait and watch.

The following two lists are typical of what you will see in one day with little or no effort. They represent approximately twelve hours or loafing by the water.

July 3, 1960 Time: Approximately 12 noon to 6:00 p.m.

Hot, partly cloudy, fresh southerly wind

Physical exertion: Zilch

Laughing Gull - 137

Ring-billed Gull - 3

Sanderling - 3

Magnificent Frigate-bird - 6 (All immatures and in one flock; came in from the Gulf; I watched them for about fifteen minutes as they materialized from mere specks in the sky, soaring as effortlessly as vultures; two headed for the jetties and three went back to the open Gulf; one bird went across the bay toward the mainland)

Willet - 50

Horned Lark - 2

Forster's Tern - 44

Ruddy Turnstone - 2

Piping Plover - 1

Snowy Plover - 1

Snowy Egret - 1

Reddish Egret - 1

Brown Pelican - 5

Black Skimmer - 32

Seaside Sparrow - 1

Boat-tailed Grackle - 29

Caspian Tern - 16

Gull-billed Tern - 16

Purple Martin - 1

Cormorant (species)

Least Tern - 17

Common Nighthawk - 1

Royal Tern - 20

July 16, 1960 Time: 12:34 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
 Clear, hot, and a fresh to moderate wind from the south.
 Physical exertion: practically nil.

Laughing Gull - 79
 Herring Gull - 1
 Ring-billed Gull - 1
 Piping Plover - 3
 Ruddy Turnstone - 2
 Sanderling - 11
 Willet - 120
 Barn Swallow - 1
 Common Nighthawk - 3
 Magnificent Frigate-bird - 1 immature
 Horned Lark - 1
 Eastern Meadowlark - 3
 Louisiana Heron - 2
 Snowy Egret - 2
 Brown Pelican - 63
 Black Skimmer - 8 (very low considering the large colony w.n.w.)
 Least Tern - 62
 Forester's Tern - 3
 Gull-billed Tern - 7
 Caspian Tern - 13
 Royal Tern - 8
 Black Tern - 32
 American Oystercatcher - 2 (A wonderful experience anytime)
 Black-bellied Plover - 1
 Roseate Spoonbill - 17

Writer's note: Having read what I have just written, I feel that I must add that next week I am going back to the woods to bird. Hardships notwithstanding, every habitat needs regular and adequate coverage. I do not visualize any mass exodus to the beach. Neither do I wish to convey the idea that other areas are not worthy of time and effort. They are - even negative counts are important. Remember, "they also serve who only sweat and count cardinals."

=====

BIRDING IN FLORIDA

Nancy and Jerry Strickling

Two birders - Nancy and Jerry Strickling.

Time - first two weeks of June, 1960

Locale - from Pensacola, Florida, to Key West

Our first observation is that it is much, much farther from Pensacola, to Key West, than it is from here to Tipperary - and that is a long, long way. Also, in June, there is not a great abundance of birds in either place. Quality, yes - but not quantity.

Our great and good friend, the big birder from Shreveport, Horace Jeter, inspired (brow-beat is better word) us to go to Florida, to get a few lifers that occur no-where else in the U.S. We poured through the A.O.U. check-list and found fifteen birds in Florida we needed; Jeter promised two more if we came by Shreveport, so lured on by the promises of seventeen lifers, we went.

We stopped by Shreveport, and Jeter promptly showed us the Prairie Warbler and Pine-woods Sparrow. We heard both singing! Over refreshments he carefully went over a map of Florida, telling us where we could find fifteen lifers, four recognizable sub-species, one hybrid, and a good bar. He told us what tree they would be singing in, which way they would be facing, and the time of day they would be there (I'm speaking of birds). I think he had even tied red bows on the limbs where the birds perched.

We drove, walked, used boats, waded swamps, fought mosquitoes, slew deer flies, got sunburned, lost sleep, sweated, got thirsty and dirty. Fourteen of the fifteen lifers were found, all four sub-species, the one hybrid, and we loved every minute of it.

Wakulla Springs is in its natural beauty and is the place for the Limpkin. Cork-screw Swamp, the Audubon Society's sanctuary, was one of the high points of all our travels. It is a must for anyone interested in nature and conservation.

We talked with Dr. Robert Allen and Alexander Sprunt IV and both sent their regards to all Houston birders.

Birds Seen on the Trip

Limpkin - easily seen at Wakulla Springs; it is also at Okeechobee.
 Thick-billed Kingbird - common anywhere along the coasts

Glossy Ibis - around Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades
 Smooth-billed Ani - Clewiston, Florida
 Mangrove Cuckoo - hard to see but is in mangrove swamps on Gulf side near Ft. Myer
 Dusky Seaside Sparrow - Merritt Island
 Black-whiskered Vireo - common in mangrove swamps; easy to see and hear
 Swallow-tailed Kite - now this is the bird that was the big thrill; seen in
 Corkscrew Swamp, Everglades, and on Key Largo; I'd call it uncommon
 Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow - You'll get your feet wet to see him; one of the
 rarest birds in the U.S.; found two in the Everglades.
 Great White Heron - uncommon in the Keys
 White-crowned Pigeon - common in the keys were there are trees
 Short-tailed Hawk - rare; found one on Key Largo; a beautiful dark-phased bird
 Spot-breasted Oriole - Fairchild Tropical Gardens in Miami; this bird is spreading
 and apparently filling an ecological void.
 Ringed Turtle Dove - in public park at St. Petersburg
 Prairie Warbler - common

Sub-species

White-eyed Towhee - a good bird; cheerful and common in scrub country;
 paler than the eastern form and the eye is prominent.
 Scrub Jay - a darker throat than the western bird; I believe also smaller
 Cuban Yellow Warbler - a different song; dropping note
 Bahamma Nighthawk - a different call
 Purple Grackle - it is purple and different colored from our bird; we had seen
 him before in New England.

Hybrid

Wurderman's Heron - uncommon in keys and Everglades

+++ ++

THE YELLOW-GREEN RED-EYED VIREO PROBLEM

Harvey L. Patten

During the July 4 weekend, I had the good fortune to join John O'Neill and Dr. E. P. Edwards on a trip to the "valley". While at Santa Anna Wildlife Refuge, the three of us were able to study for a long time two (a pair?) vireos which some people recently have been calling Yellow-green Vireos (Vireo flavovirides). R. T. Peterson, in his Texas field guide says, "Very similar to Red-eyed Vireo, both in behavior and in voice, but with strong yellow tones. Sides washed with greenish yellow, under tail coverts (Red-eyed, white). Head stripes less distinct." The birds I observed fitted the description of the Red-eyed Vireo rather than that of the Yellow-green Vireo. The black border above the superciliary lines were clearly discernible, the only yellow wash on the sides was located in front of the shoulders, and although the under tail coverts were not yellow, they did exhibit a very faint yellowish wash. The habits and voices of these birds were similar to those of Red-eyed Vireos.

At the present time I prefer to place these vireos as a race of the Red-eyed Vireo and below I present the viewpoints of some prominent ornithologists as a basis for my stand on the matter. These persons feel that the Yellow-green Vireo should be a race of the Red-eyed Vireo and assigned the scientific name Vireo olivaceus flavovirides rather than a full species with the name Vireo flavovirides.

Sutton, Lea, and Edwards (Bird Banding, Vol. 21, pp. 53-55) present the following arguments:

1. Adult birds have distinctly red irides. This we observed repeatedly in the incubating birds at nest five but especially in a female captured in a net and painted directly from life by Sutton on May 15.
2. Songs are so much like those of V. olivaceus that transient individuals of the nominate probably could not be identified on the basis of song alone. Flavovirides sings throughout the middle of the day in the manner of the well-known Red-eyed. Only the males sing and they may sing while incubating, though we did not actually observe this. Some of the song-phrases of flavovirides impressed us as being briefer than those of the Red-eyed.
3. Notes of alarm and protest are similar to those of the Red-eyed. On May 14, we squeaked up pairs of birds which chattered without giving the characteristic nasal quee or ye-an of the Red-eyed; but on May 15, we happened to be observing a pair of flavovirides when a squirrel cuckoo (Piaya cayana) flew into their nest tree and the vireos immediately began giving the quee or ye-an note.
4. Flavovirides squeaks up readily. Pairs are often the very first birds to respond. Their manner is identical to that of the Red-eyed at such times. They lift their crests, lower their heads, spread and lower their tails, and crouch as they move among the branches with bills slightly parted, usually keeping close together as pairs.....
5. Nests are very much like those of the Red-eyed in shape, situation, and composition. They are slightly larger and may more frequently be lined with rachilla skeletons and stems of grass than with strips of shredded bark. A series of nests should be collected

for direct comparison with nests of V. olivaceus.

6. The eggs are very similar to those of the Red-eyed.

7. The young in juvenal plumage differ from the adult just as the young Red-eyed differs from the adult, in being light brown above, especially on the crown and back. A specimen in the Sutton collection (taken July 1, 1948, along the Rio Sabinas) is in almost complete juvenal plumage.

8. Flavovirides is, at least in Tamaulipas and El Salvador, distinctly migratory."

Dr. Wetmore, who believes that flavovirides is a full species, is wholly correct in stating that there is no "indication of intergradation in a series of flavovirides. . . from Tamaulipas. Neither is there, so far as we have been able to discover, any intergradation between Florida examples of the Scrub Jay (Aphelocoma coerulescens) and examples representing the easternmost of the various western races of that species."

Although Sutton (Mexican Birds, First Impressions, 1951) states that flavovirides "has been reported from extreme southern Texas and may breed there", the A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds, 5th edition, which recognizes flavovirides as a full species, gives the distribution of this bird as "from central Sonora, central Nuevo Leon, central Tamaulipas, south in the lowlands through Central America to Columbia, eastern Equador, eastern Peru, northern Volivia, and western Brazil. Migratory in the northern part of its range." The check-list states that olivaceus breeds "to central Texas, the Gulf Coast, and central Florida." In view of this literature, it seems to me that the A.O.U. check-list does not recognize the Texas occurrences of flavovirides alluded to by Sutton and witnessed by several O.G. members. Here is a discrepancy. On the one hand, if I may use a cliché, a full species (A.O.U. Checklist) or subspecies (Sutton) ranges from central Tamaulipas northward, but migrating in the northern part of its range. On the other hand, a full species breeds along the Texas coast south to Corpus Christi. What then are the vireos that we have been seeing at Santa Anna, especially in July? It is possible that they are migrants of flavovirides that have wandered north. In either case, a revision of existing ranges is necessary.

The members of the O.G. can make a very important contribution to the field of ornithology by reporting occurrences of birds to professional ornithologists. We are in a very good position to extend known ranges of many species, but I urge us all to use caution when we report rare birds to the Spoonbill. I presently consider flavovirides a race of the Red-eyed Vireo (Vireo olivaceus) and suggest that we refer to it as the yellow-green red-eyed vireo until a thorough professional study establishes the bird, without a doubt, as a full species.

* * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS BAND RECOVERIES OF NON-GAME BIRDS IN TEXAS

Species	Where Banded	When	Where Recovered	When
Herring Gull	Cape Page, Mass.	July 11, 1957	West Beach of Galveston Island	Feb. 2, 1958
White Pelican	Old Wives Lake, Saskatchewan, Can.	July 11, 1958	Coffee Mill Lake near Honey Grove, Texas	Oct. 30, 1958
White Pelican	Old Wives Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 23, 1958	Lake Dallas	Nov. 5, 1958
White Pelican	Chase Lake, Woodworth, North Dakota	July 10, 1957	Mouth of Cedar Bayou	Nov. 16, 1957
White Pelican	Quill Lake Village Saskatchewan, Can.	July 12, 1957	Mercedes, on Rio Grande River	Dec. 1, 1957
D.-cr. Cormorant	Last Mt. Lake, Saskatchewan, Can.	July 19, 1954	Orange, Texas	Nov. 23, 1957
D.-cr. Cormorant	Redberry Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	June 30, 1958	Stigall's Lake Davilla, Texas	Nov. 30, 1958
D.-cr. Cormorant	Last Mt. Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 4, 1956	25 miles north of Laredo, Texas	March 17, 1958
D.-cr. Cormorant	Redberry Lake, Saskatchewan, Can.	July 11, 1956	Near Anahuac, Texas	Nov., 1957
D.-cr. Cormorant	Dore Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 13, 1956	Galveston, Texas	Nov. 27, 1957
D.-cr. Cormorant	Stutsman County North Dakota	July 10, 1957	Laguna Madre of Port Isabel, Tex.	Oct. 19, 1957
D.-cr. Cormorant	Stutsman County North Dakota	July 10, 1957	Lake Texoma, Tex.	Nov. 11, 1957
White Pelican	Chase Lake, Woodworth, N. Dakota	June 17, 1946	North of Brownsville, Texas	Oct. 11, 1956

White Pelican	Martin, South Dakota	July 20, 1953	Woodsboro, Texas	Aug. 15, 1956
White Pelican	Martin, South Dakota	July 20, 1953	Bryson, Texas	April 15, 1956
D.-cr. Cormorant	Little Quill Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 29, 1956	Belton Lake Belton, Texas	Nov. 4, 1956
White Pelican	Matta, Montana	June 19, 1943	Lake Texoma, Whitesboro, Tex.	Oct. 21, 1956
White Pelican	Stutsman County, North Dakota	July 16, 1956	La Porte, Texas	Nov. 16, 1956
D.-cr. Cormorant	Dore Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 13, 1956	Near Atlanta, Tex.	Nov. 2, 1956
White Pelican	Little Quill Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 29, 1956	Highlands Reservoir Highlands, Texas	Oct. 21, 1956
D.-cr. Cormorant	Lost Mt. Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 4, 1956	Teague, Texas	Nov. 11, 1956
D.-cr. Cormorant	Dore Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 13, 1956	Woodsboro, Texas	Nov. 4, 1956
D.-cr. Cormorant	Last Mt. Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 4, 1956	Galveston Island	Nov. 22, 1956
D.-cr. Cormorant	Little Quill Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 29, 1956	San Antonio, Tex.	Oct. 10, 1956
D.-cr. Cormorant	Redberry Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 11, 1956	10 miles east of Port Arthur, Tex.	Nov. 6, 1956
D.-cr. Cormorant	Last Mt. Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 4, 1956	Aransas Bay, Rockport, Texas	Nov. 24, 1956
Chimney Swift	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 10, 1954	Edinburg, Texas	April 23, 1956
Ring-billed Gull	Redberry Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 1, 1956	Lake Diversion, sw of Wichita Falls, Tex.	Nov. 3, 1956
Gannet	Bonaventure Island Quebec, Canada	Aug. 4, 1954	South of Corpus Christi Pass on Padre Island	April 5, 1959
White Pelican	Stutsman County, North Dakota	July 15, 1945	Mustang Island	Feb. 15, 1959
Slate-colored Junco	Duluth, Minn.	Sept. 27, 1958	Yellow Pine, Tex.	Dec. 26, 1958
White Pelican	Woodworth, North Dakota	July 11, 1958	McKinney, Texas	Nov. 22, 1958
White Pelican	Woodworth, North Dakota	July 17, 1949	Ransom Island in Redfish Bay, Tex.	Dec. 1, 1958
Robin	North Platt, Neb.	May 6, 1946	Taylor Co., Tex.	Jan. 12, 1949
White Pelican	Kensal, North Dak.	June 17, 1946	Baytown, Texas	Nov. 23, 1948
White Pelican	Kensal, North Dak.	July 19, 1943	Newgulf, Texas	Dec. 1, 1948
White Pelican	Kensal, North Dak.	July 19, 1948	Rio Grande City, Tex.	Dec. 15, 1948
Ring-billed Gull	Kensal, North Dak.	June 10, 1945	East Beach of Galveston, Texas	Jan. 1, 1949
Ring-billed Gull	Last Mt. Lake, Saskatchewan, Can.	July 8, 1948	East of Riveria, Texas	Dec. 1, 1948
Ring-billed Gull	Crystal Springs North Dakota	June 17, 1949	Rockport, Texas	Dec. 21, 1949
Common Egret	Palestine, Texas	May 26, 1951	Fort Bend County, Texas	Feb. 18, 1952
Herring Gull	Isaac Rock Ontario, Canada	July 5, 1946	Port Aransas, Tex.	Jan., 1948
Herring Gull	Scotch Bonnet Is. Ontario, Canada	July 21, 1949	Rockport, Texas	Feb. 7, 1950
D.-cr. Cormorant	Last Mt. Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 9, 1948	Near Seadrift, Tex.	Dec. 10, 1948
D.-cr. Cormorant	Last Mt. Lake Saskatchewan, Can.	July 14, 1956	Near Van, Texas	Nov. 10, 1956
Great Blue Heron	Boas River Northwest Terr., Can.	Aug. 2, 1953	14 miles s.w. of Houston	Dec. 23, 1954
Peregrine Falcon	Boliver Peninsula Galveston Co., Tex.	Oct. 18, 1954	Near Washington, Texas	Nov. 29, 1954

THREE INTERESTING GAME BIRD RECORDS:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Where Banded</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Where Recovered</u>	<u>Date</u>
Cinnamon Teal	Brawley, Calif.	Sept. 29, 1955	Trinity Bay, Baytown, Texas	Nov. 25, 1955
Greater Scaup	Kandahar, Saskatchewan, Can.	Aug. 3, 1954	La Porte, Texas	Dec. 18, 1954
Greater Scaup	Selawick, Alaska	Aug. 7, 1957	Baytown, Texas	Nov. 30, 1957

♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂

OFFICERS OF THE ORNITHOLOGY GROUP

Chairman - Mr. Jerry B. Strickling, 5118 W. Bellfort Blvd. (35)
 Secretary - Miss Katrina Thompson, 2039 Milford (6)
 Treasurer - Miss Ella Wolfer, 3707 Reveille Road (17)
 Field Trip Chairman - Mr. Walter Barbare, 7202 Leader (36)
 Editor of Spoonbill - Mr. Victor L. Emanuel, 2607 Tangley (5)
August Editor - Mr. Carl H. Aiken, 3767 Georgetown, (5)

/kt

12-11-60

Outdoor Nature Club
(Ornithology Group)
1532 Munger
Houston 23, Texas
Return Postage Guaranteed

