



THE SPOONBILL

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HOUSTON, TEXAS Randy Pinkston, Editor

COMING EVENTS

Sunday June 6 The OG Spring Picnic will be held at the beach house of George and Jane Clayton. To reach the Claytons', go south on I-45 to the 61st St. exit (West Beach) in Galveston. Proceed right onto 61st St. until you hit Seawall Blvd. Turn right on Seawall Blvd. and drive west until you reach Sea Isle (15-17 mi.; you will pass Galveston Island St. Pk. and Jamaica Beach). Turn right into Sea Isle and right again at the stop sign. Head toward the bay. The house is the 2nd house from the end on the left, 3722 Concho Key (enclosed by fence). Bring eating utensils, a dish to share (for 6-8 people), and your own beverages. There are no planned AM activities.

SOUTHEAST ARIZONA BIRDING TRIP -- Steve Williams will lead a birding trip to Southeast Arizona to leave Houston on May 27 and return May 31 or later if desired. Southeast Arizona is one of the best birding areas in the United States for species different than those around Houston! Call Steve Williams' answering service number 661-0726 for details.

H.A.S. SUMMER DAY CAMP -- Each Day Camp consists of one week of morning activities (8:30 - 11:30 AM). Session I runs June 7-11. Session II runs June 14-18. The topic of this year's Camp will be Living Off the Land. Our historical setting leads us to capitalize on the history of our surroundings and hopefully learn from our frugal ancestors. Crafts and outdoor experiences will be geared toward nurturing an attitude of conservation. Like our predecessors we are already approaching an era when frugality is a desirable attribute. Kids will learn how simple solar energy can be harnessed, how our native plant environment can supply us with dyes as well as nourishment and how wildlife and man must try to co-exist on our planet. Cost: \$35 per session. Contact Houston Audubon Society, 440 Wilchester, Houston 77079, ph.932-1392.

THE APRIL 9th, 10th, 11th WAVE, THREE VIEWS:

Galveston

by Ben Feltner

All day Saturday April 10, I watched the cold rain fall, knowing it was bringing another fabulous fall-out of birds to the UTC. Dawn of the 11th was clear and cool with a nice NW breeze wafting away the humidity. Linda Roach and I decided that Galveston would receive our attention this day instead of High Island, an area I am convinced is now more than adequately birded.

Our first stop was Kempner Park and adjacent Hutchins' House. There we found our first migrant bird, a Swainson's Warbler, not lurking in the shrubbery as usual, but hopping about on the lawn. Swainson's Warbler is a true harbinger of spring here on the UTC and is always a great delight to find. As we walked around the house we found Ovenbirds, Kentucky Warblers and a rather pugnacious Worm-eating Warbler that succeeded in robbing and putting to flight a second Swainson's, which had been about to dine on caterpillar au naturel. Not an overwhelming start, but definitely encouraging. At 33rd and Ursaline a few more

species were evident including Wood Thrush and Yellow-throated Vireo. Linda found a crisply plumaged Cerulean Warbler closely inspecting a live oak for edibles. Here we also saw a few more Worm-eating Warblers and quite a number of Ovenbirds. Things continued to look up! By late morning we had worked our way westward to Sportsman Rd. where we met Jan and Will Risser. They had camped overnight in Galveston State Park and had witnessed incoming migrants on the 10th, citing particularly three Yellow-throated Warblers at the Clayton Place. Their discovery of two more Swainson's Warblers feeding in Old House Grove spurred our desire to move on to other migrant traps.

Just before noon we entered the Mitchell Grove and there we found our personal high-tide of the weekend fall-out. Hundreds of migrants had gravitated to that point. The mulberry trees and meadows were alive with color as Scarlet Tanagers, Summer Tanagers, Blue Grosbeaks, Painted and Indigo Buntings were scattered about like spattered paint. In the woods, we were able to find twenty-one species of warblers. Huge numbers of Kentuckys (252) and Ovenbirds (240) set the tone and everywhere one looked several of each could be seen tip-toeing through rain-battered ladies bedstraw. Two more Swainson's Warblers were here carefully tunneling through leaf-litter. Feeding in the low trees good numbers of Black-and-white (100), Worm-eating (103) and Tennessee (110) were evident. The accumulation and bustle of warblers was all about us. Tiny blue, yellow and white Parulas agitated the outer foliage of the trees in search of their food; redstarts butterflied beneath the canopies and large numbers of Hooded Warblers (214) semaphored white tail flashes from the dark places they frequent. We counted one hundred golden Prothonotary Warblers on the day most of them here in Mitchell Woods. In some places they were so totally unafraid that we were able to walk within a few feet of birds feeding in the grass. Throughout the area the mood bespoke intense activity. The only songs heard were a few desultory attempts by Parulas and the occasional half-crazed arias of a Yellow-breasted Chat. Migrant birds do not come to the UTC to sing, they stop solely to bathe and feed, making a brief sojourn in the migrant traps only if weather dictates.

We birded for about 2½ hours at Mitchell Grove and watched the flow of migrants all around us. There were no rarities, but the hoardes of birds justified the label "great day". Later in the afternoon we stopped by "Old House Grove" and found it alive with tanagers, orioles and grosbeaks. Inside on the ground were the Risser's two Swainson's Warblers quietly turning over leaves with a newly arrived third. This made our daily total eight individuals, quite a high number for that species.

The trends of the fall-out indicated to us that Kentuckys and Ovenbirds were the most common warblers and that Prothonotary, Worm-eating and Tennessee were strongly represented. As usual, Indigo Buntings were abundant with 2000 estimated on Galveston with just enough Painted Buntings (105) to break the blue monopoly. By mid-afternoon we had seen over 120 species of birds on Galveston without ever going to the jetties or the beach. We wondered if others had fared as well.

Johnson's Grove

by Tony Gallucci

Greg Lasley and I have been banding at Johnson's Grove (for the third season through the generosity of Mr. Andrew Johnson and family) on Bolivar Peninsula since Monday, April 5. We had suffered through a slow week punctuated only by a minor wave on Wednesday. Greg left about noon on Friday, the 9th, things still being slow. But that afternoon activity increased significantly; I banded 84 birds from noon to dark. The bulk were 27 Indigo Buntings (a species still coming through in numbers) but we also had 12 Orchard Orioles, 12 Northern Waterthrushes and 5 Green Herons. We had watched a large flight of Green Herons, maybe 50-60 birds, drop in late that afternoon.

Over the week we had realized it was going to be a good spring for the "early" migrant warblers, but the best was yet to come. By the afternoon of the 9th we had 19 Worm-eatings banded for the week and we caught 2 Swainson's Warblers near dusk.

The morning of the 10th dawned bright, but the woods were full of

birds. So were the nets almost as soon as we could open them. Following Ben Feltner's timetable of migration the rains that hit morning and evening were perfectly timed. We then got the passerine fall-out hoped for. It was the earliest I had ever witnessed. The waves of birds are best delineated using the banding data. We banded 384 birds of 41 species that day (our previous high this year was 155 individuals of 33 species). Interesting birds or numbers banded include 1 ad. Red-headed Woodpecker, 4 Belted Kingfishers, 4 Scarlet Tanagers, 5 Swainson's Warblers, 8 Acadian Flycatchers (first of the season), 2 Warbling Vireos (very rare and early - Greg had seen one on the 5th and 6th but it was not banded), our first Eastern Wood Pewees-2, our first each of American Redstart, Gray-cheeked Thrush, ad. Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 25 White-eyed Vireos, 47 Kentucky Warblers, 50 Hooded Warblers, 2 N. Parulas, 21 Worm-eating Warblers, 69 Indigo Buntings, 23 Wood Thrushes, 7 Summer Tanagers, 17 Black-and-white Warblers, 1 Black-throated Green Warbler, 1 Eastern Kingbird, 1 Yellow-throated Vireo, 2 male Cerulean Warblers, 17 Orchard Orioles, 5 Tennessee Warblers, 11 Red-eyed Vireos, 23 Painted Buntings, and 7 Ovenbirds.

By Sunday the 11th, things were drying out and the birds were more active. We banded 2 individuals of 3 species but that is not really indicative of the day, since we were recapturing many of Saturday's birds. As always there were some changes - some species experienced a significant drop in numbers and others a rise. Some of the more interesting things caught were 3 Louisiana Waterthrushes, 23 Kentucky Warblers, 4 Prothonotary Warblers, a drop to 9 Hooded Warblers, 9 Worm-eating Warblers, 51 Indigo Buntings, 26 Wood Thrushes (up), 2 more male Cerulean Warblers, up on Ovenbird to 20, 3 Scarlet Tanagers, 4 Swainson's Warblers, down to 1 Acadian Flycatcher, a White-crowned Sparrow and a return of a female Red-winged Blackbird banded last April.

It is interesting to note that we have caught several Cardinals, 1 Swamp Sparrow, 3 Lincoln's Sparrows, 1 red-wing and 1 House Wren all banded here in April 1981. The wren and sparrows had been north to nest and returned. In addition an adult White-crowned Sparrow with a band has been seen by many and is possibly a bird banded here last April or may be a foreign bird.

By Monday things had quietly subsided.

High Island

by Randy Pinkston

Rain hadn't begun to fall on the 10th as I prepared for a day of banding in High Island, aided by my friend Paul McKneely and my brother Matt. The promise of rain, however, was all around us. Skyward there lurked a threatening blanket of dark clouds and, without sleeves, the air imparted a discomfiting chill.

We had little choice as to specific locations for banding in town. Swarms of mosquitos threatened at "Smith Woods" and crowds of birders threatened at "Scout Woods". Nevertheless, we centered our activity on the Amoco property behind "Scout Woods". I was immediately impressed by what must have been a couple of hundred buntings, Orchard Orioles and Blue Grosbeaks in the fields west and south of the woods. The buntings were mostly Indigo with only an occasional Painted. This is where we set up the first mist net.

Our eagerness to set up additional nets was hampered by a torrential downpour which occurred just before noon, followed by a persistent drizzle most of the afternoon. In spite of it all we hung in there, eventually manning 3 nets in hopes of capitalizing on the masses of Orchard Orioles and Indigo Buntings. Our effort of 18 net-hours produced 56 banded birds of 16 species. Because of net placement half of those were Orchard Orioles (60 % were males; of those males, 70 % were in adult plumage). We banded 8 Indigo Buntings.

The woods revealed a typical early migration fall-out with notable numbers of some warblers. Prothonotary and Hooded each totaled over 50 individuals for the day. Worm-eatings were not far behind with an estimated 40. An unusually high number of Swainson's Warblers was evidenced by the ease with which they could be located. Paul and I took a break from banding at one point for the sole purpose of finding a Swainson's Warbler. We crossed paths with Bob Behrstock at about

that time and he directed us to the woods' dark back side where he'd found a couple earlier in the day. We parted, walked about ten feet, glanced to the ground on our right and there were two turning over bits of litter along an old trail remnant.

In addition, we noted (totals for the day in parentheses) Blue-gray Gnatcatchers (10), Black-and-white (15), Blue-winged (20), Tennessee (8), N. Parula (10) and Kentucky Warblers (10), Ovenbird (5), and lesser numbers of others including Cerulean and Yellow-throated Warblers. Since I spent most of the day in open areas by my nets, the numbers presented may be grossly conservative in this and the preceding paragraphs.

Tanagers, mostly males, were evident in nearly every tree all day long in an approximate ratio of 3:1 Summer to Scarlet. Often heard but seldom seen were White-eyed Vireos, making a numbers estimate difficult. That species' daily total must have been at least ten-fold over our other three vireos, Yellow-throated (2), Solitary (2), and Red-eyed (5). Thrushes were not easily found though we managed a few Wood and Swainson's.

All in all it was a better day for birding than for banding. The risk of losing netted birds to exposure in the rain and cool temperature is just too great (even in April!). Surprisingly we had no casualties.

APRIL'S SECOND BIG MIGRANT PUSH

by Jim Morgan

One fairly large early migrant wave was noted in late March, associated with inclement weather. In April, the month's first notable grounding of migrants was observed on April 10-11, also associated with inclement weather (see article this issue). The second major grounding of landbird migrants occurred during April 21-25 and will be briefly described below.

Bad weather was building along the leading edge of a cold front on April 20. Heavy thunderstorms were noted in northeast and east Texas but none had yet hit the UTC. With a 70% chance of rain forecast for April 21 Ben Feltner and I planned to bird the coast that day. At 2:45 AM on the 21st a heavy line of thunderstorms passed through Houston moving towards the coast. We drove through rain to Galveston and arrived at John and Jane Hamilton's house just about 15 minutes before the rain ended in Galveston at 7:30 AM.

We expected this rain would produce a reasonable fall-out but we found the woods on Galveston Island only full of Catbirds and a reasonable number of Indigo Buntings. This was a similar disappointment to that of Saturday April 17 when an early morning thunderstorm at High Island produced nothing (even though some observers at Galveston noted a pretty fair grounding of migrants that day from the same storm).

Proceeding on to Bolivar Peninsula, Ben and I stopped and talked to Tony Gallucci who experienced what we had. Tony said the Catbirds had not been there the day before in any numbers. But Bolivar Peninsula was also light on other migrants, particularly the warblers. As the day wore on Ben and I noticed a slight pick up of activity as a rain storm was building to the north of us. It began to rain at about 2:00 PM and we noticed an immediate increase in activity. We watched birds come across the marsh and drop into the woods. This is a very exciting phenomenon, no matter how many times one has seen it before. Within 30 minutes the number of birds in our small patch of woods increased five-fold at least.

By the end of the day (the 21st) we had seen 22 species of warblers but only 187 individuals. Most of the latter were counted during and after the one hour rain shower. We also observed 110 Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, the White-necked Raven (found by Rick Creitcher), 500 Gray Catbirds, 80 thrushes of four species, 50 Blue Grosbeaks and 200 Indigo Buntings, adding up to only a "so-so" day.

Rain storms continued developing both on and off shore the UTC the evening and night of the 21st and into the morning of the 22nd. Ted

Eubanks, Jr. joined Ben and I the following day and we birded salt cedars and several other migrant traps along the coast. The cold front had passed, the temperature had plummeted into the low 50's, and a 25 knot NE wind was blowing. Intermittent light rain continued all day on the 22nd. It was a very cold and damp day for so late in April! We thought the weather was conducive to a "great" fall-out but the exceptionally strong wind, possible weather factors to the south, and maybe even some species "running late", or other factors, prevented this. However, an excellent day and a significant grounding of migrants took place with this weather. By the end of the day we had seen the White-necked Raven again, 245 Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, 870 Catbirds, 106 thrushes of four species (one of the complex of species possibly a little late), 24 species of warblers totalling 1,197 individuals including 450 Tennessees, 130 Common Yellowthroats, and 143 Hooded Warblers. Also, tanager numbers increased from only 10 individuals on the 21st to 103 individuals on the 22nd. Similarly, oriole numbers more than doubled, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak numbers had increased almost 3-fold. Blue Grosbeaks found on the 22nd totaled 160 individuals and Indigo Buntings had increased to be the dominant bird of the day - 1,095 were carefully counted. To finish the day off we stopped at Kemper Park to see the MacGillivray's Warbler Margaret Anderson had found, and the Arctic Loon at Offat's Bayou. Though a "great" fall-out did not materialize, it was a day of birding that is hard to beat anywhere else in April in North America!

Related to this weather system and it's subsequent grounding of migrants is some information I received from a good friend who was in the Rio Grande Valley. Remembering the strong NE winds on the UTC this information I believe is pertinent to the above described events. John Eyre called me on Friday, April 23, after the cold front had passed through lower Texas. Birding with a group from England at Laguna Atascosa that day they observed landbird migrants everywhere - on the beach and in all the vegetation. The birds were obviously stressed and they watched many die. Some fell from limbs and expired on the ground. Even the very strong flying Cliff Swallows were dying in many groups of 10 or more on the beachfront. John photographed an empidonax flycatcher which hopped upon his knee, oblivious to the fact that nature would not induce his feathered body to do that under normal circumstances. John, who had seen our last real good spring(1979) while he lived on the UTC, knows something about trans-Gulf of Mexico migration and he described the phenomenon he witnessed as "birds everywhere - fantastic and unbelievable!"

On the UTC, Friday the 23rd was the "lull" day - continued but lighter NE winds and no rain. Early morning Saturday, the 24th (the day of the "Spring Round-Up"), it began to rain. Light to moderate rain persisted most of the day with only a 2½ hour break on Galveston Island between 1:00 and 3:30 PM. I, along with Ted and Virginia Eubanks, Jr., spent the rainy morning at the Corps of Engineers' Eckerd's Bayou hearing in Galveston. At the conclusion of the hearing we met Jane Hamilton and birded west Galveston until the rain resumed. Since the birding time was so short I will not try to quantify what was happening, but some trends were obvious. There was no major warbler fall-out, but there was a significant increase in numbers of cuckoos, thrushes, and tanagers from what was noted on Thursday, the 22nd.

After the rain ended the night of the 24th, Ted Eubanks, Jr. and I birded all day on Sunday the 25th. Except for a quick stop in the woods near upper Trinity Bay we covered the same path we and Ben had traversed on Thursday, the 22nd. What we saw on this last day of what turned out to be a five day event confirmed what we qualitatively detected on Saturday. The warbler grounding, while producing superb variety, was not overwhelming, and even lighter than that on Thursday the 22nd. Ted and I saw 26 species of warblers on Sunday (including Pine Warblers in Chambers Co.), 25 species on the coast plus a Lawrence's Warbler that Ted found, a beautiful bird we both enjoyed watching for more than five minutes.

The table below adequately quantifies what went on during April 21-25. All numbers were obtained by combining separate counts or estimates made immediately after leaving each migrant trap covered:

	<u>April 21</u>	<u>April 22</u>	<u>April 25</u>
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	4	10	120
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	110	245	80
Eastern Kingbird	40	40	350
Gray Catbird	500	870	525
All Migrant Thrushes	80	106	814
All <u>Coastal</u> Migrant Warblers	187	1,197	916
Orchard Oriole	50	125	225
Baltimore Oriole	20	55	80
All Tanagers	10	103	305
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	30	80	150
Blue Grosbeak	50	160	55
Indigo Bunting	200	1,095	600

The above events, related to one weather system (a strong cold front tied to a rather low latitude low pressure cell, and immediately followed by an "override" effect) shows what can happen during Gulf Coast migrations. Clearly, it is not always good for the birds but it is eventful, intriguing and exciting for the observer. Let's only hope we can preserve enough habitat in the nesting, wintering, and critical migrant stopover points to allow observers to witness this magnificent phenomenon many years into the future. You can help by contributing your money and time to related conservation efforts.

BIRDING IN THE FOUR WORLDS OF PERU

by Bessie Cornelius

Part 1: The Verdant Quarter

It is one of those sights you can never forget! The lofty, craggy ramparts of the Peruvian Andes. That scene will not soon meld and mold into dim memories. We were enroute from Lima to Cuzco on one of Victor Emanuel's well-organized birding safaris to the jungle world of the Amazon Basin. We were not far out of Lima when we first encountered those snowy peaks, so high they bow only to the Himalayas. Now in our sealed cabin we were almost in the midst of this vast forbidding realm of jagged peaks broken only by sapphire blue lakes and scattered wispy clouds. Arrival at Cuzco, old mountain capitol of the Incas before the Spaniards, came all too soon. We changed planes here for Puerto Maldonado still to the south and east in this vast land. The Andean Lapwings, common birds of the puna, were quietly feeding along the runways, probably no more disturbed by man's modern machinery than they were by the arrival of Pizarro's armored soldiers and pawing steeds.

After leaving Cuzco the snow-capped peaks of the eastern Andes began to march out across the horizon and brown foreboding out-croppings took their place, seemingly lifeless. But, according to ornithological experts on Peruvian birds like John O'Neil and Ted Parker, who were two of the six experts on the trip, there are over 1700 species recorded for Peru in its four distinct quarters. Along the coast there is the desert with its wind-patterned sand dunes and trackless wastes, making it seem lifeless as the moon, yet supporting priceless desert species. The desert fades into coastal marshes with Greenish Pipit, Least Seedsnipe and Peruvian Stone Curlew. Then the rich seas boiling with fish for the exotic pelagics of the Humboldt Current where close sightings can be had of Humboldt Penguins, storm petrels, diving petrels and the guano birds. Then there is the mountain world we were crossing and soon the green world of rivers with its many species of

antbirds, tanagers, and parrots. This verdant quarter of Peru, according to our birding tour literature is so rich in avifauna that well over five hundred species have been recorded within one mile of Explorer's Inn, our ultimate destination in the jungle. Puerto Maldonado is a true steaming frontier town of the jungle in the Department of Madre de Dios. After landing we were soon transported to the hotel on the Tambopata River where we would wait for our boat to transport us up the river to Explorer's Inn. Here we had time to quench our immediate thirst with cool beer and lunch. From the shaded verandah, as we were sipping cool liquids, we saw our first life bird of the jungle-- a Yellow-browed Sparrow. The five-hour trip, with almost unbroken jungle on each side seemed very short as new birds were always crossing the bow of the boat, resting on sandbars or in the trees along the banks. We sat on benches that lined each side of the boat and all could see very well as the leaders called out the birds. The boat had a tin roof to protect us from the sun or rain. This primitive mode of conveyance I thought had some resemblance to the African Queen. Our luggage had gone on in a smaller boat. We soon began seeing such exciting birds as the Greater Yellow-headed Vulture, Pearl Kite, Black-headed Caracara and Large-billed Terns, which were probably life birds for most of the group. Sand-colored Nighthawks were resting on the sandbars but barely noticeable until John Rowlett, an excellent spotter, called them to our attention. They became common birds thereafter as were the White-winged and White-banded Swallows passing back and forth over the water. John Rowlett was to be one of our leaders throughout the entire tour in Peru, from Explorer's Inn to Paracas. Explorer's Inn was the main segment of the tour with it's workshop but there were extensions to the Urubamba River Valley, Abra Malaga, Machu-Picchu and Paracas. Travel by river was the only way to reach the Inn, this jungle outpost in the Tambopata Natural Wildlife Preserve. Other birds seen on the river trip were Pied Lapwing, Pied and Collared Plover, Scarlet Macaws, Olive and Russett-backed Oropendulas. Victor had the boat stopped for a flock of Violaceous Jays on a nearby tree on the bank. About thirty-one species were recorded for the river trip. We arrived at the Inn after dark but even after dark first impressions did not leave one to expect a Jungle Inn Hilton for our quarters. However, our thatched roof cottages, divided into separate rooms, were comfortable and the meals better than one would expect. Lights were out at nine. Candles and flashlights were used thereafter. Meals and meetings were held in the main lodge, as well as workshop sessions conducted by John O'Neil, Ted Parker and Paul Donahue. Celia, the tame tapir, was the official greeter. She was a friendly 450 pound baby who loved to follow the birders on the trails. Tapirs are vegetable eaters and have a snout that might remind one of an anteater or a relative of the elephant. It is the horse, however, that is the ancestral relative of this strange and interesting creature. The 29 people on the tour were divided into five groups with a new leader each day. The first day John O'Neil, Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, was assigned to our group. He had spent 21 summers in the Peruvian jungles and his knowledge of the birds and forest seemed fantastic and astounding. The clearing surrounding the cottages and lodge always produced good birds such as the Yellow-rumped Cacique, Blue-throated Piping Guan, Black-fronted Nunbirds, Magpie Tanager, three species of tanagers, Collared Trogon, King Vulture, Yellow-tufted, Lineated and Crimson-Crested Woodpeckers. The soft clear whistle of the Undulated Tinamou could be heard very early each morning. For many the porch was a favorite birding place.

There was a wealth of antbirds on the trails and although many were seen most of the time we called them the B.V.D.'s--Better View Desired. Much has been written about this famous place and the Reserve consisting of 5,000 hectares of almost virgin forest. Therefore, I will just skim the surface. Foresightedly it has been set aside by the Peruvian government as a sanctuary and the Lodge and facilities were the brainchild of several Peruvian businessmen. Our stay in the jungle was from May 31st through June 10 and unfortunately we had many days of rain. A week or two later, with the dry season really setting in, might have been better. The Tyrannidae were probably the most numerous, even exceeding the numerous antbirds, with 72 species on the checklist. I saw or heard 29 species. We saw five species of Cotingas, including Plum-throated and Purple-throated Fruitcrow. The call of the Spectacled Owl kept us in suspense, as we thought the weather would never be just right to see it. But what a sight this huge owl presents! John Rowlett, a master at calling this owl up with apparent

ease, soon had it so close to us it seemed we were in the tree with it. One or two of the best birds for me were seen on the main trail one rainless bright morning with John O'Neil who found the Curl-crested Aracari and the Golden-collared Toucanet. The latter has a two-toned bill of reddish brown and black, brilliant green back and wings, orange flanks and chestnut thighs. I am not making this up. What a spectacular bird of the jungle forest. The Curl-crested Aracari's plumage is also almost unbelievable with enamel like shiny feathers curled about the head and the throat and cheeks were yellowish white, shiny stiff and black-tipped. Mantle and rump were crimson; wings, tail and back dull green, breast yellow stained with scarlet and the belly yellow crossed by a crimson cummerbund. Magnificent! When the sun shone, however briefly, our spirits rose and the birds came out to feed in the wonderful Cecropia trees, which must be the Tree of Life to the bird-world of the jungle. These fruiting trees and others also attracted such beauties as the Green and Gold, Paradise, Turquoise, White-shouldered, Flame-crested and Plum-capped Tanagers. The web of life in the jungle is complicated and mysterious. John O'Neil broke open the trunk of a young Cecropia tree and it was full of ants. One of the most enjoyable days at the Lodge was a day's trip to Tres Chambatis. We went out on the lake in canoes--two lashed together for stability and the progress was slow enough to see all the birds well. Derek Scott, a British ornithologist of note, was in charge of the trip and there was not a bird that escaped his sharp and perceptive eye nor a habitat overlooked. All birders were eager to see the two Horned Screamers that inhabited the lagoon and we did as they were perched in the tops of palms. They are said to fly to great heights and then sail in wide circles. They were lazy this lovely morning and preferred to fly short distances but enough for us to see their wide wingspan and ungainly landing. Another desired bird and inhabitant of the tree-lined lagoon was the Hoatzin. We saw them by the score but did not seem to tire of looking at these strange, almost prehistoric appearing creatures in the low trees and bushes. They are a bird of the quiet forested streams in the Amazon Basin. We were close enough to see the bright blue bare face and red eye. They have an untidy, fan-shaped crest that seems in need of combing, not unlike some of the fashionable hair-does of the times. This crest and breast were a soft buff blending into the deep chestnut underparts. The upperparts are bronzy olive brown. They are about 24 inches from frowzy hairdo to the tip of the broad tail and a stranger creature would be hard to find, from looks to peculiar habits, which include that of the young clambering over the bushes and inevitably falling into the water. They are excellent swimmers and pull themselves out with the help of their clawed wings; but this ability to swim and the claws are both lost after two or three weeks, leaving them thereafter to awkwardly climb about over the limbs and fly around which they do very poorly, the weak wings being used mostly for gliding. Derek Scott also found White-browed and Plumbeous Antbirds to be seen better than ever before. The lagoon itself was a sight to behold, even without a bird. River otters were playing on the banks not too far away and the banks were lined with colorful flowers and shrubs, most of them unknown to us. Black-capped Mockingthrushes were quite prevalent and seen well in the reeds, being a habitue of riparian swampy scrub and marshes. One of the rare birds in the area was the Pale-eyed Blackbird, only recently discovered here. Another outstanding Icteridae was the Troupial, the orange and yellow being very bright and vivid. It is a shy bird and only perched for a few seconds on the reeds in front of the canoes. Red-headed Cardinals were perched on shrubbery with red flowers. Ladder-backed Nightjars were still out along the low-hanging branches over the water and we saw the Masked Yellowthroats a number of times. Derek found a flock of Double-collared Seedeaters and a Lesser Kiskadee, which I had mistaken for the Greater Kiskadee until set straight by Derek. Turquoise and Black Butterflies were drifting about us and one fruiting tree yielded five species of tanagers and a rare bird for me to see was the Rufescent Herons at about 10 AM at the far end of the lake. We reluctantly returned to the landing and were replaced by the second group. It was hard to leave paradise but the walk back through the woods was quiet and thoughtful. There were trees as tall as cathedrals and in this place one could truly understand the Druids fascination and worship of

trees. The Silk Cotton tree was interesting and spectacular, some growing over 200 feet high. Their great trunks were buttressed as if to keep them from tumbling over, which indeed they might have with the great load atop. Paul Donahue, another noted ornithologist and talented artist, identified a freshly dropped tinamou egg, which one of our group saw laid along the path literally before her eyes. Some of the good birds seen along the path to the river in this deciduous forest were Thrush-like Wren, Dull-capped Attila, Masked Crimson Tanager, Gray Ant-wren, Red-necked Woodpecker, Barred Woodcreeper and Lettered Aracari at the forest's edge. Our last day was spent with Paul at the Torre River area where we saw the Band-tailed Manakin, an orange and black sprite of the deep woods, the tiny Wedge-billed Woodcreeper, Spix's Woodcreeper, as well as the Black-tailed Leaf-scraper and Chestnut-winged Foliage Gleaner.

We left the jungle on June 11th, the last couple of days had been practically rain-free and the boat trip down the river was lovely. We had little time for bird-watching as there is only one plane out of Puerto Maldonado for Cuzco. We did see, in the early dawn, however, the Green Ibis and Capped Heron, two good birds that had been missed by some of us previously. We had to disembark very quickly and again board the tin-roofed truck for the rough and ready ride to the airport.

SPRING ROUND-UP

by David Matson

It rained most of Round-Up day (24 April) this year. Although the rain was generally not hard, it was constant with a few short periods of only light mist. Wind was virtually nonexistent. I remember drying out my pants at least four times. A big problem was keeping the binoculars dry.

Twenty-four parties containing 59 observers submitted their observations. The county-by-county efforts of these observers are tabulated below:

<u>Round-Up Reports by County</u>		
<u>Area</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>No. of Species</u>
Upper Texas Coast	Risser, Risser, Risser *	170
Jefferson County	Sylvester, Heffer, deJesus	33
Harris County	Gjedde	22
	Meadours	105
	Prejean, Hollis	22
	Sylvester, Heffer, deJesus	4
Chambers County	Feltner, Roach, Mark, Rothstein	138
	Richardson, Richardson, Honig,	
	Douglas	83
	Sylvester, Heffer, deJesus	22
	Vennema	21
Brazoria County	Wilson, Wilson, Wilson	83
	Ballard, Ballard, Norman, Atkins	46
	Bashaw, Bashaw	108
	Chamness, Borchers, Morris	40
	Hardwick, Hardwick	71
	Pinkston	127
Galveston County	Willman, Willman	23
	Ballard, Ballard, Norman, Atkins	131
	Bauer, Bauer, Smith, Smith	51
	Bolton, Bolton	64
	Braun, Braun	133
	Chamness, Borchers, Morris	124
	Feltner, Roach, Mark, Rothstein	54
	Gallucci, Schulenberg, Schulenberg,	
	Ferry	83
	Harvey, Harvey	64
	Harwell, Harwell	102

(continued next page)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>No. of Species</u>
Galveston County	Miller	26
	Morgan, Eubanks, Eubanks, Hamilton	100
	Pinkston	100
	Richardson, Richardson, Douglas, Honig	93
	Sylvester, Heffer, deJesus	42
	Thatcher	76
	Vennema	86

* no county-by-county breakdown of sightings was received

Birding Effort by County

<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Parties/Obs.</u>	<u>Party Hrs. Foot/Car/Total</u>	<u>Party Miles Foot/Car/Total</u>	<u>No. of Sp./Inds.</u>
Jefferson	1/3	0/4/4	0/114/114	33/4780
Harris	4/7	8 ⁺ /2.17/10.17	5.5/59.5/65	107/1215
Chambers	5/15	11 [#] /10.5/21.5	6.5/363/369.5	165/6289
Brazoria	6/14	9 ^{\$} /4/21.5/30.9	8.5/370/378.5	163/9549
Galveston	16/42	76/52.5/128.5	46/1125/1171	202/34761
UTC Total	24/59	109/95/204	69/2182/2251	240/61220

+ one party at feeder

one party did not report this information

\$ two parties did not report this information

Galveston County was the most heavily birded. In part this was due to the important Mitchell hearing that day. Only one report came from Jefferson County. Altogether, over 200 hours and over 2200 miles of walking and driving were devoted to counting birds. Because no limits were set on coverage of areas, some of the 61000 individual birds doubtlessly were counted twice. Many observers birded more than one county.

The two parties counting the highest number of species were Feltner, Roach, Mark, Rothstein and Risser, Risser, Risser, each with 170. On the other hand many parties had well over 100 species in one county. The highest number of individuals was found by those who drove the most miles.

Every regularly occurring wader except the Wood Stork was seen. Eleven species of "hawk" included nestling White-tailed Kites and two sightings of Merlin. The only "shorebird" missed was the Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Four species of *Empidonax* flycatcher were spotted, although only Tony Gallucci reported details. All of the swallows expected were reported, including 4000 Tree Swallows by the one party from Jefferson County. Six vireo species and 32 warbler species were found; the only expected or possible warblers missed were Cape May, Black-throated Blue, Prairie, and Mourning. To my surprise, eight sparrow species were scared up.

Several common species were missed. Among these were Mexican Duck, Grey Hawk, Gambel's Quail, Band-tailed Pigeon, Lucifer Hummingbird, Northern Beardless Flycatcher, Verdin, MacGillivray's Warbler (Where were you, Tony?), and Sage Sparrow! Actually, only Mississippi Kite, Swallow-tailed Kite (in this banner year), Greater Prairie Chicken, Ring-necked Pheasant, Virginia Rail, Ground Dove, Whip-poor-will, Western Kingbird, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Fish Crow, Brown-headed Nuthatch, Sharp-tailed Sparrow, and Seaside Sparrow were species that I expected. Maybe next year people will chase down some of these.

Some unusual reports were received. Three of these, a Hairy Woodpecker from Galveston County, an unspecified number of Violet-green Swallows from Galveston County, and several House Finch from Harris County, were rejected because no accompanying details were provided. Unusual reports with details included a Lazuli Bunting and a Sutton's Warbler (=Yellow-throated X Northern Parula) by Sylvester, Heffer, deJesus at High Island. Other unusual or noteworthy reports were of an Arctic Loon at Offat's Bayou by Pinkston; two Greater White-fronted Geese in Chambers County by Richardson, Richardson, Douglas, Honig; Black-bellied Whistling-Duck in Brazoria County by Hardwick, Hardwick (who also had Black Rail); Greater Scaup by Risser, Risser, Risser (new late record?); Peregrine Falcon by three parties; a White-winged Dove on Bolivar Peninsula by Gallucci, Schulenberg, Schulenberg, Ferry; Lesser Nighthawks in both Galveston and Brazoria Counties by Chamness, Borchert, Morris; a Sprague's Pipit in Chambers County by Wilson, Wilson, Wilson, a lingering Rusty Blackbird in Harris County by Meadows; and two reports of Palm Warbler. "Count period" birds included the missing Virginia Rail, Swallow-tailed Kite, Lark Sparrow, Bronzed Cowbird, Yellow-headed Blackbird, and Black Scoter.

There were large numbers of Blackpoll Warblers, 27 by seven parties, and of Bobolinks, 236 by 13 parties. I think Tony Gallucci, Greg Lasley, and David Ferry would agree with me that this was an Indigo Bunting Spring: a total of 2038 Indigo Buntings were counted on 25 reports.

Frankly, I am amazed by the number of birds and the enthusiasm of UTC birders for this type of activity. In all, 21 people showed for the count-down dinner (after waiting 45 minutes in line; next year we will find a different spot). Hopefully, next year we will have better weather, more birds, no conflicts with important meetings, and more people out enjoying the peak of Spring migration.

PAID EAGLES PRODUCE 16 YOUNG IN TEXAS

Texas Parks and Wildlife biologists have counted 16 young Bald Eagles produced this year -- double that of last year. This nesting year has been the best for Texas' Bald Eagles since the department began researching eagle populations in 1971 and probably as far back as 1950, John Smith (biologist at Rockport) said. Symbolically, this year, dubbed "year of the eagle," celebrates the 200th anniversary of the Bald Eagle being selected for the national seal.

Smith counted the eagles on an aerial survey of the 16 known aeries located in the Coastal Bend and in Northeast Texas. He listed production in Victoria, Goliad, Calhoun, Refugio, Colorado, Brazoria, Matagorda and Fort Bend Counties along the Coastal Bend.

Four of the known sites failed to produce young this year and one failed to produce for the sixth straight year. Unproductive nests were reported in Goliad and Brazoria Counties along the Coastal Bend and Red River County in Northeast Texas.

(from Texas Parks and Wildlife News, May 5, 1982, issue).

THE WINTER SEASON - SAVED BY A CUCKOO!

by the Checklist Committee (T. Ben Feltner, Jim Morgan and Noel Pettingell)

The 1981-1982 winter season on the UTC will be remembered for its paucity of birds. In fact, the lack of birds this past winter will be its hallmark. Even the general populace often asked, "Where are the birds?" The question generated newspaper articles and was the subject of at least one local TV show. The question will most likely remain unanswered.

By late fall signs of a bird-poor winter were already evident. As mentioned in the fall summary (The Spoonbill, Feb. 1982) there were

irruptions of irregular wintering species, but there were no signs of a geographical west-to-east shift of birds. The mild weather led many UTC observers to believe that wintering species were merely late. The fact is, they never came at all!

Robins, waxwings, goldfinches, siskins, Golden-crowned Kinglets, and Myrtle Warblers were all conspicuously not present, or in unprecedented low numbers by late December. Area CB counts showed species totals off by about 10 per cent; the individual totals verified the dearth of wintering birds here. The tallies clearly indicated a lack of the normally expected Christmas Count rarities which are a drawing card for participants. The below average state of affairs of the CBCs continued throughout the winter season.

The Winter was saved only by the appearance of two rare birds - one on the UTC, the other just north of us. The UTC bird, the Mangrove Cuckoo, was discovered independently by both Eugene Armstrong of Booneville, Iowa, and a birding group from Arkansas. It was found on December 30 near the Bolivar Ferry landing on the peninsula. The other bird, a Black-headed Gull, was discovered by Kelly Bryan and Tony Gallucci on the Lake Livingston CBC.

These two birds generated the only excitement in the middle of an otherwise undistinguished winter of birding. Much of January was occupied by seeing, trying to see, or speculating about these two rarities. The cuckoo represented a second UTC record and the first documentation (by photographs) for the state. The gull was the first ever for the state and it too was documented by photographs.

It is not often that the winter season on the UTC leaves so many birders disappointed! February found most of them eagerly awaiting the arrival of a potentially exciting spring migration.

On January 11, Houston recorded an overnight low of 12°, lowest in 31 years. Ice storms persisted until January 13. It was not surprising that the cuckoo was not recorded after that date. Some of the more interesting observations are mentioned below.

A Red-throated Loon seen throughout February may have been the same bird seen on the Galveston CBC at the Texas City Dike. We are perplexed at the sighting of a Least Grebe in the surf off Sea Rim State Park on 2/20 - totally out of habitat! Gannets and Masked Boobies were noted in February along the coast and offshore before the unprecedented flight that occurred in early spring. Whistling Swans were found in Jefferson County, east of Winnie, in early January. Goose numbers were normal or even above average on the UTC prairies, but ducks were way down. Waterfowl experts attributed the low numbers to two successive poor nesting seasons on the prairies due to drought conditions. Exceptions were noted even in this "down" year for ducks. A flock of 125 Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks in Brazoria County provided a first for this species on the Freeport CBC, and may be a signal for the future. This handsome duck is rapidly expanding northeastward from its stronghold in the Valley and Mexico. One, and possibly a second, Oldsquaw was found in February off the Bolivar Peninsula near High Island. All three scoter species were seen in fair-to-good numbers this winter with the Black Scoter predominating. Two Ferruginous Hawks were noted throughout the winter in west Harris County. The very rare Golden Eagle was reported only once, near Warren Lake on 1/11. Up to 35 Stilt Sandpipers could be found in west Harris County during December. Apparently a few remained to overwinter on the UTC. A Purple Sandpiper, found on the Freeport CBC, on the Quintana Jetties remained at least a few days in December. A Glaucous Gull was seen on East Beach in Galveston in late February and a Great Black-backed Gull appeared in Kemah/Seabrook in mid-January, most likely the same individual from the previous winter.

Two Black-legged Kittiwakes, found on the Freeport CBC, were seen three days following the count. A Long-eared Owl was found in south-east Houston on February 12, and subsequently succumbed to its injuries. It was the 8th UTC record. A Chaetura swift was seen in December on the Houston CBC. The possibility of a Vaux's Swift can never be ruled out. A Northern Waterthrush at Maner Lake on 1/23 supports the supposition that this species overwinters. A Yellow-headed Blackbird in W. Harris County on the 7th of February also raises the question about the pos-

sible overwintering of this species on the UTC in very rare instances. An Orchard Oriole was seen on 2/20 in Clear Lake City. A Western Tanager remained throughout January on Galveston. The Green-tailed Towhee seen on the Houston CBC was not reported thereafter, because of its remote location. A belatedly reported Black-throated Sparrow will be the second UTC record if accepted.

In summary it is easy to say that there have been much more exciting and bird-rich winter seasons on the UTC, but this is one of the reasons why birding is so compelling.

MINUTES OF THE OG MEETING, May 6, 1982

Ron Braun opened the meeting and welcomed everyone. The minutes of April's meeting were approved, and Linda Walsh reported a balance of \$4,036 in the treasury.

We were reminded that the OG picnic is coming up on Sunday, June 6, at the beach house of George and Jane Clayton (see Coming Events this issue.)

The Pineywoods Wildlife Society Rare Bird Alert number is 821-2846. If you make a report to the alert, (at the tone after the message), be sure to leave very specific details on the location of your rare bird(s). You might also leave your name and any other information on the bird such as the time of day when seen, behaviors, etc. All members present approved a \$50 contribution to the Pineywoods Wildlife Society for the rare bird alert.

Ron presented Certificates of Appreciation to all who contributed their time to the OG last year.

Tony Gallucci announced that the Spring Round-up had been a big success (Dave Watson was unable to attend the meeting.) Dave evidently got the message out statewide and he received reports from as far away as Big Bend. Tony also announced that the Texas Ornithological Society is holding its annual spring meeting in Van Horn May 20-22. Call Kelly Bryan in Conroe for details, 1-856-2769.

Our speaker was Dr. Stephen Fretwell, ornithologist from Kansas State University. Dr. Fretwell has done extensive research on population trends of the Dickcissel (see Am. Birds, Sept. '77). He presented to us the idea of bird observatories. He plans to create one in the Corpus area, similar to those along the east coast and in California.

--Randy Pinkston for Ellen Red, Secretary

CLEARING HOUSE April 1982

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 parentheses, i.e. (1-40). Noteworthy sightings will be underlined, capitalized, or both, according to their status. All observations reported below must be accepted by the Checklist Committee (Ben Feltner, Jim Morgan, and Noel Pettingell) before they are considered valid and included in the next checklist.

Loon, Common: 11 reports (1-50), mostly from Offat's Bayou in Galv
 LOON, ARCTIC: Galv--(1-2)21-30, many observers...see notes
 Grebe, Eared: 10 reports (1-10)
 Grebe, Least: Galv--(1)17, D...needs notes
 Grebe, Pied-billed: 20 reports (1-5)
 Pelican, White: 16 reports (4-200)
 Gannet, Northern: Galv--(105)3, EM; La Porte (1)23, SM
 Cormorant, Double-crested: 18 reports (3-80)

Cormorant, Olivaceous: 9 reports (1-25)
 Anhinga: Old & Lost River--(2)10, L; Galv--(11)25, R; Battleground--(1)23, A;
 Bolivar--(11)25, B; Lake Charlotte--(1)24, LR; Harris Co.--(8)24, SM
Frigatebird, Magnificent: Bolivar--(2)18, Bettye Vernon...see notes; (1)19, TG
 Heron, Great Blue: 22 reports (1-15)
 Heron, Green: 24 reports (1-20)
 Heron, Little Blue: 16 reports (1-25)
 Egret, Cattle: 22 reports (2-200)
 Egret, Reddish: Galv--(3 white phase)25, P; 11 other reports (1-7)
 Egret, Great: 22 reports (4-100)
 Egret, Snowy: 21 reports (1-75)
 Heron, Louisiana: 22 reports (1-25)
 Night Heron, Black-crowned: 20 reports (1-8)
 Night Heron, Yellow-crowned: 20 reports (1-25)
 Bittern, Least: 16 reports (1-4)
 Bittern, American: Galv--(1)25, EM; Anahuac-Bolivar--(3)24, 25, B, LR;
 Brazoria Co.--(2)24, T; 5 other reports (1-3)
WOOD STORK: High Island--(1)18, N...see notes
IBIS, GLOSSY: Anahuac NWR--(1)30, BS...see notes
 Ibis, White-faced: 21 reports (1-400)
 Ibis, White: 21 reports (3-150)
 Spoonbill, Roseate: 13 reports (3-50)
Goose, Canada: Warren Lake--(3)29, PV...notes needed
 Goose, White-fronted: Warren Lake--(11)29, PV; Bolivar--(2)24, R; Anahuac
 NWR--(1)21, S
 Goose, Snow: Anahuac NWR--(2)19, JE
 Whistling-Duck, Black-bellied: Brazoria Co.--(2)24, T; W. Harris Co.--(5)18, JE
 Whistling-Duck, Fulvous: Houston--(50 overhead), GC; Mercury Drive--(8)7, WC;
 W. Harris Co.--(25)29, FV; Jefferson Co.--(13)22, G; (2)24, BS; Chambers Co.
 (17)24, R, B; (300)11, L; Battleground--(25)23, A; Anahuac NWR--(5)10, L;
 (25)21, S; (90)24, FV
 Mallard: Anahuac NWR--(1)21, S; Galv--(3)24, LR; Seabrook--(4)24, SM
 Duck, Mottled: 20 reports (2-150)
 Gadwall: 8 reports (2-10)
 Pintail, Common: Warren Lake--(1)29, FV
 Teal, Green-winged: 4 reports (2-15)
 Teal, Blue-winged: 18 reports (3-350)
 Wigeon, American: 4 reports (2-60)
 Shoveler, Northern: 16 reports (3-25)
 Duck, Wood: Houston--(3)6, JM; Chambers Co.--(1)6, 24, WC, KW; (4)25, J;
 (14)24, R, LR
Redhead: Galv--(2)24, BL...needs notes.
 Duck, Ring-necked: High Island--(2)17, JM
 Canvasback: Anahuac NWR--(5)10, L; (2)19, JE; (1)24, R
SCAUP, GREATER: Bolivar--(1)24, R...needs notes
 Scaup, Lesser: 21 reports (1-40)
Scoter, White-winged: W. Galv--(28)9, DL...needs notes
Scoter, Black: Bolivar Flats--(1)23, R...needs notes
 Duck, Ruddy: 6 reports (2-200)
 Merganser, Red-breasted: Galv--(1)25, MAU; Bolivar--(3)10, R; (1)18, S
 Vulture, Turkey: 17 reports (1-25)
 Vulture, Black: 7 reports (1-3)
 Kite, White-tailed: 11 reports (1-3)
 Kite, Swallow-tailed: Dickinson--(1)March 22, EM; Anahuac NWR--(1)3, 10, L;
 Bolivar--(1)18, TG; Galv--(1)25, EM
 Kite, Mississippi: Houston--(2)1, (8)3, BS; (10)7, BB; (9)4, (1)5, BF; High
 Island--(1)21, 22, S, G
 Hawk, Sharp-shinned: Galv--(1)21, MAU; (1)17, DL; (1)24; Mercury Drive--
 (1)23, A; High Island--(1)23, B; (1)10, 17, S; Bolivar--(1)17-29, TG; White
 Oak Bayou--(1)10, 21, WC
 Hawk, Cooper's: Double Bayou Park--(1)24, KW; Roark Rd.--(1)1, S; Jacintoport--
 (1)2, CB; Galv--(1)24, Mo
 Hawk, Red-tailed: Bolivar--(1)11, H; Brazoria Co.--(1)24, T; Bellaire--(1)17, DM;
 Armand Bayou--(1)24, SM
 Hawk, Red-shouldered: 8 reports (1-3)
 Hawk, Broad-winged: W. Harris Co.--(4)3, (1)8, E; Galv--(1)21, F; (3)24, Mo; High
 Island--(1)23, B; (2)17, RP; Houston--(17)1, 7, 17, (1)8, RP; Bellaire--(1)3,
 (20)2, (16)3, (3)30, DM; Chambers Co.--(1)9, RP; Jefferson Co.--(2)6, WC

Hawk, Swainson's: Chambers Co.--(1)24, KW; (1)9, RF; (1)21, S; W. Harris Co.--(1)29, FV; (3)18, JE; Friendswood--(1)5, MAU; Dickinson--(1)25, EN;
 Mercury Drive--(2)23, A; Galena Park--(1)12, CB
 Hawk, Marsh: 17 reports (1-5)
 Osprey: High Island--(2)24, KW, B, LR; (1)10, L; Bolivar--(1)21, 24; (1)3, R; (1)11, L; (1)24, 25, TG; Galv--(1)25, EM; (3)24, DL, P, Mo, DM, Ri; Armand Bayou--(1)15, RF; (2)24, SM; Brazoria Co.--(1)24, RF
 Falcon, Peregrine: W. Harris Co.--(1)29, FV; Bolivar ferry--(1)24, DL; Mercury Drive--(1)23, A; Armand Bayou--(1)15, RF; Galv--(1)24, Mo, Bl; Anahuac NWR--(1 ad. M)24, LR
 Merlin: Galv--(1)25, EM; (2)24, Mo, Bl, Ha; High Island--(1)24, B; Anahuac NWR--(1)10, L; Sun Oil--(1)11, L; W. Harris Co.--(1)25, RF
 Kestrel, American: Galv--(2)21, F; (1)27, D; (1)24, A; (1)22, P; 7 earlier reports (1-10)
 Bobwhite: 14 reports (1-40)
 Rail, King: 14 reports (1-10)
 Rail, Clapper: 18 reports (1-8)
 Rail, Virginia: Anahuac NWR--(1)24, KW; (1)10, L; (1)21, S; Brazoria Co.--(1)24, Ba; Bolivar--(1)25, J
 Sora: 17 reports (1-6), mostly from Anahuac NWR
 Rail, Yellow: Anahuac NWR--(4)5, PM; (3)3, R; (3)24, B; (6)17, D; (3)10, L; (1)21, S...all presumably from buggy; High Island oil fields--(1)18, N...see notes
 Rail, Black: Brazoria Co.--(1)24, T...how identified?
 Gallinule, Purple: W. Galv--(2)26, P; Brazoria Co.--(5)24, T, Ba; Anahuac NWR--8 reports (1-8)
 Gallinule, Common: 19 reports (1-35)
 Coot, American: 19 reports (4-100)
 Oystercatcher, American: Bolivar--(1)10, R; (1)17, S; (1)24, LR
 Plover, Semipalmated: 12 reports (1-30)
 Plover, Piping: 9 reports (1-50), all from Bolivar
 Plover, Snowy: Bolivar--(2)17, 25, JM, J; (1)9, (3)11, L; (1)18, S; (1)24, LR; Jefferson Co.--(2)24, BS
 Plover, Wilson's: 11 reports (1-10), one from Sabine, others from Bolivar
 Killdeer: 22 reports (3-50)
 Flower, American Golden: Galv--(2)25, EM; (10)21, F; (30)17, D; (8)24, A; (4)3, 22, (2)5, 26, P; (15)18, S; (4)11, BF; Winnie--(50)11, L; Bolivar--(2)17, D; Brazoria Co.--(2)24, T; W. Harris Co.--(65)29, FV; Anahuac NWR--(2)10, L; UTC--(3)24, LR
 Plover, Black-bellied: 18 reports (1-75)
 Turnstone, Ruddy: Bolivar--(50)11, L; 9 other reports (1-30)
 Snipe, Common: 7 reports (1-10)
 Curlew, Long-billed: 13 reports (1-20)
 Whimbrel: Galv--(9)21, MAU, F; (3)25, EM; (1)10, D; (12)24, A; (1)5, (2)17-26, P; (2)18, S; (3)29, TG; (10)11, BF; Bolivar--(1)17, JM; (1)3, (2)10, R; (2)25, B; Jefferson Co.--(1)22, G; Chambers Co.--(1)17, D; Brazoria Co.--(2)24, RF; UTC--(12)24, LR
 Sandpiper, Upland: Bolivar--(1)8, BS; (2)25, J; (1)17, S; Chambers Co.--(7)14, O; (2)3, 10, R; (1)21, S; Jefferson Co.--(1)22, G; W. Galv--(1)22, (4)26, P; (1)11, BF; Roark Rd.--(1)1, RF; Anahuac NWR--(2)24, LR
 Sandpiper, Spotted: 15 reports (1-15)
 Sandpiper, Solitary: Galv--(4)3, EM; (1)21, MAU, F; (1)25, EM; (2)5, F; (2)11, BF; Bolivar--(2)8, BS; (6)25, J; (1)24, D; W. Harris Co.--(2)29, FV; Jefferson Co.--(13)22, G; High Island--(3)23, B; (1)9, 10, L; Anahuac NWR--(3)9, RP; (2)24, LR; Brazoria Co.--(25)24, Ba, RF
 Willet: 21 reports (2-100)
 Yellowlegs, Greater: 18 reports (1-40)
 Yellowlegs, Lesser: 24 reports (1-300)
 Knot, Red: Bolivar--(75)17, JM; (1)25, J; (50)9, 11, L; (5)18, S; (45)24, LR, Ri
 Sandpiper, Pectoral: Galv--(11)3, (12)25, EM; (3)17, (8)24, DL; (15)18, S; Jefferson, Co.--(12)22, G; Mercury Dr.--(20)23, A; Chambers Co.--(1)10, R; W. Harris Co.--(22)29, FV; Bolivar--(4)25, J, B; (30)21, F; (1)16, G; Brazoria Co.--(10)24, RF; Anahuac NWR--(3)10, (2)11, L; (7)9, RP; (35)24, LR
 Sandpiper, White-rumped: Galv--(3)25, EM; Bolivar--(1)25, J; Winnie--(2)23, (8)25, B; Brazoria Co.--(4)24, RF; Chambers Co.--(1)24, Ri
 Sandpiper, Baird's: Chambers Co.--(1)14, O; (1)24, Ri; Bolivar--(1)28, TG
 Sandpiper, Least: 14 reports (1-100)
 Dunlin: 16 reports (1-2000)
 Dowitcher, Short-billed: 14 reports (2-500)

Dowitcher, Long-billed: 16 reports (2-500)
Dowitcher species: 8 reports (2-1500)
Sandpiper, Stilt: Galv--(5)3, (13)25, EM; (1)21, 25, M; Bolivar--(3)8, BS;
(1)16, C; High Island--(20)17, JM; (10)24, R; Jefferson Co.--(5)25, J;
Winnie-High Island--(50)23-25, B; (3)11, L; Chambers Co.--(30)17, D; (50)10, L
(85)24, LR, R; Mercury Dr.--(100)7, WC
Sandpiper, Semipalmated: High Island--(1)17, JM; Galv--(12)17, DL, F; (3)3, RP;
Mercury Dr.--(4)23, A; Bolivar--(8)25, B; (20)9, L; (5)24, LR; Anahuac
NWR--(2)21, S; (50)10, L; Brazoria--(40)24, RP
Sandpiper, Western: 18 reports (1-300)
Sandpiper, Buff-breasted: Anahuac NWR--(2)10, L; Winnie--(6)11, L; W. Harris Co.
(35)29, PV
Godwit, Marbled: 15 reports (1-40)
Godwit, Hudsonian: Galv--(26)17, PV; High Island--(15)24, B; Bolivar--(1)18, DM;
(1)28, TG; Anahuac NWR--(3)21, S; (20)24, LR; Chambers Co.--(5)25, RP
RUFF/REEVE: Mercury Dr.--(1)7, MA...see notes; Bolivar--(1)18, DM...needs notes
Sanderling: 17 reports (1-200)
Avocet, American: Bolivar--(3000)9, 11, L; Galv--(3000)11, BF; UTC--(4008)24, LR;
12 other reports, (1-1000)
Stilt, Black-necked: 21 reports (1-75)
Phalarope, Wilson's: Galv--(2)21, (3)25, MA; Mercury Dr.--(3)7, WC; (60)23, A;
Bolivar--(2)25, B; (1)18, DM; (1)28, TG; Brazoria Co.--(3)24, RP;
W. Harris Co.--(1)29, PV; Chambers Co.--(1)24, R
Gull, Glaucous: East Beach, Galv--(1)all month, many observers... previously
described
GULL, GREATER BLACK-BACKED: Kemah-Seabrook--(1)1-28, many observers, previously
described
Gull, Herring: 14 reports (3-50)
Gull, Ring-billed: 18 reports (1-100)
Gull, Laughing: 24 reports (3-2000)
Gull, Franklin's: Anahuac NWR--(2)10, L; Brazoria Co.--(4)24, T; W. Harris
Co.--(20)19, JE
Gull, Bonaparte's: Bolivar--(150)10, L; 10 other reports (1-20)
Tern, Gull-billed: Bolivar--(1)25, J; (6)24, R; Jefferson--(1)22, G; Galv--
(4)17, D, F; (5)26, F;
Tern, Forster's: 21 reports (1-750)
Tern, Common: Jefferson Co.--(2)22, G; (1)24, BS; Brazoria Co.--(10)24, RP;
Bolivar--(200)24, LR; 8 other reports (1-50)
Tern, Least: 14 reports (2-500)
Tern, Royal: 15 reports (1-300)
Tern, Sandwich: 4 reports (1-10)
Tern, Caspian: 14 reports (1-10)
Tern, Black: Bolivar--(50)25, J; (1)21, F; (5)22, G; (5)25, B; (1)24, LR;
(1)22, TG...notes submitted; Battleground--(25)23, A; Brazoria Co.--(50)24, RP
Skimmer, Black: 14 reports (1-200)
Dove, Rock: 20 reports (1-50)
Dove, White-winged: Jefferson Co.--(1)22, G; Scout Woods--(1)18, K; Bolivar--
8 reports (1-4); Galv-- 3 reports (1-5); Brazoria Co.--(1)24, Ba
Dove, Mourning: 23 reports (3-150)
Dove, Ground: Bolivar--(2)21, F; (1)22, G; (1)21, TG
Dove, Inca: 17 reports (1-30)
Cuckoo, Yellow-billed: Sabine to Bolivar--(120)25, J; Manvel--(3)25-30, KW;
Houston--(7)27, PV; (1)25, FM; (1)1, RP; Galv--(50)25, MAU, EM; (25)17, 24, DL
(1)3, 22, (4)26, F; (2)3, RP; (6)11, BF; High Island--(5)25, M; (1)16, C;
(1)19, L; (1)17, S; Bellaire--(1)3, 17, DM; Bolivar--(4)21, F; (1)24, D;
(30)23-25, B; (2)16, C; (1)11, L; High Island to Bolivar--(7)24, PV;
UTC--(10)22, G; (3)18, DM; Brazoria Co.--(22)24, T, Ba, RP
Cuckoo, Black-billed: Galv--(1)25, EM; (3)24, A, Mo; (2)23, F; Sabine-Bolivar
(4)25, J, B; (2)22, G; Bolivar--(1)21, F; (1)19, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, (2)29, TG;
High Island--(1)23, B; (1)18, S; (1)24, LR; Brazoria Co.--(15)24, Ba
Ani, Groove-billed: W. Galv--(1)23, P; (6)11, BF
Owl, Barn: Manvel--(1)21, KW; W. Harris Co.--(1)29, PV; Bolivar--(1)17, JM;
(2)25, J; (2)21, F; (1)17, S; Galv--(1)10, DL; (1)11, BF; Chambers Co.--
(2) ad., 2 hatchlings, 5 eggs)21, S; Bayport channel--(2)24, SM
Owl, Screech: Lake Charlotte--(1)24, LR; Manvel--(2)all month, KW; Algoa--
(1)all month, DW; Friendswood--(1)25, MAU; Bellaire--(1 ad., 2 juv.)3 DM;
La Porte--(1)24, SM
Owl, Great Horned: Dickinson-Bayou--(1)9, DL; Roark Rd.--(1)1, RP

Owl, Barred: W. Harris Co.--(1-4)all month, E; E. Harris Co.--(1)20, MAU;
 Lake Charlotte--(2)24, 25, J, LR; Dickinson--(1)18, DL; Armand Bayou--
 (1)15, RP; (1)24, SM; Bellaire--(1)6, DM
 Chuck-will's-widow: Galv--(1)25, EM; (2)21, F; (1)24, A; Bolivar--(1)17, JM;
 (1-2)26-29, TG; Brazoria Co.--(1)24, RP; High Island--(1)10, L; Bellaire--
 (1)7, 22, 26, (2)27, DM; W. Harris Co.--(1)29, PV; Houston--(1)26, RP; (1)28, S;
 (1)8, 9, 23, (2), 21, 22, 25, 26, WC
 Nighthawk, Common: Houston--(1)14, BS; (10)28, S; (2)19, WC; Anahuac NWR--
 (9)24, PV; W. Harris Co.--(1)27, E; (2)29, PV; UTC--(75)25, J; Galv--(4)21, MAU;
 (6)25, M, EM; (1)9, DL; (10)24, D, Mo; (25)24, A; (1)17, (20)26, P; (2)11, BF;
 Jefferson Co.--(1)22, G; High Island--(50)25, M; (20)17, M, S; (1)24, R;
 (2)16-18, BB; (5)21, S; Sabine--(1)10, L; Bolivar--(15)17, JM; (2)21, F;
 (20)25, B; (1)9, L; Brazoria Co.--(40)24, Ba, Bl, RP
 Nighthawk, Lesser: Bolivar--(1)10, TG...needs notes
 Swift, Chimney: 32 reports (1-300)
 Hummingbird, Ruby-throated: Jefferson Co.--(245)22, G; Bolivar--(150)21, TG;
 22 other reports (1-110)
 Kingfisher, Belted: 24 reports (1-15)
 Flicker, Common (Yellow-shafted): Manvel--(1)28, KW; Brazoria Co.--(2)24, T;
 Houston--(1)all month, WC
 Woodpecker, Pileated: 13 reports (1-3)
 Woodpecker, Red-bellied: 18 reports (1-5)
 Woodpecker, Red-headed: Chambers Co.--(5)24, KW; (4)25, J; (2)24, R, LR;
 W. Harris Co.--(12)27, PV; Battleground--(1)23, A; Galv--(1)24, A; (1)26, P;
 Smith Woods--(1)23, B; Bolivar--(1)7, 10, TG; Bay Area Park--(1)24, SM;
 White Oak Bayou--(1)21-27, WC
 Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied: 9 reports (1-2)
 Woodpecker, Hairy: Bellaire--(1)all month, DM;
 Woodpecker, Downy: 14 reports (1-10)
 Kingbird, Eastern: Sabine to Bolivar--(350)25, J; 32 other reports (1-100)
 Flycatcher, Scissor-tailed: W. Harris Co.--(100)29, PV; 26 other reports (1-20)
 Flycatcher, Great-Crested: High Island--(1)6, WC; (1)11, H; (2)3, 10, R; (3)10, S;
 Galv--(2)11, BF; (1)24, Bl; Brazoria Co.--(1)24, RF; W. Harris Co.--(1)27, PV;
 Jefferson Co.--(1)25, J; (1)22, G; Chambers Co.--(1)25, RP; Houston--
 (1)28, RP; (1-2)11-30, WC
 Phoebe, Eastern: Chambers Co.--(3)24, KW; W. Harris Co.--(1)29, PV; W. Galv--
 (1)17, DL; (1)22, F; Armand Bayou--(2)24, SM
 Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied: W. Galv--(1)25, (2)26, P...how identified?; (1)24, Mo,
 notes submitted
 Flycatcher, Acadian: Sabine to Bolivar--(25)25, J; Galv--(2)21, F; (1)24, A, Mo;
 (6)11, BF; Jefferson Co.--(6)22, G; High Island--(2)25, B; (1)10, 18, (3)21, S;
 (1)24, LR; Brazoria Co.--(5)24, RF; Bolivar--(40)26, TG; (6)25-26, BH;...how
 were all these identified?
 Flycatcher, Willow/Alder: Galv--(1)17, DL; (1 Traill's type)24, Mo, Bl;...how iden-
 tified?
 Flycatcher, Least: Jefferson Co.--(8)22, G; High Island--(1)25, RP...how identi-
 fied?
 Empidonax species: Galv--(2)17, DL; White Oak Bayou--(1)22, 21, 24, WC; W. Harris
 Co.--(1)27, (10), 29, PV; High Island--(1)25, M
 Peewee, Eastern: Galv--(2)25, EM, P; (8)21, F; (2)17, 26, DL; (2)24, A, Mo;
 (5)11, BF; Brazoria--(12)24, Ba, RP; Bolivar--(5)17, JM; Armand Bayou--
 (1)24, SM; Houston--(1)27, PV; (1)27, FM; (1-2)21-30, WC; Mercury Dr.--
 (1)7, WC; W. Harris Co.--(2)29, PV; High Island--(5)25, M, RP; (2)11, H;
 (2)10, 24, R; (3)16, C; (8)17, (2)18, (5)21, S; (1)6, WC; Sabine to Bolivar--
 (50)25, J; (15)22, G; (15)24, B
 Flycatcher, Olive-sided: Bolivar--(1)28, TG
 Flycatcher, Vermilion: High Island--(1)21, S; (1)24, PV; Galv--(5)24, Bl
 Lark, Horned: 11 reports (1-30)
 Swallow, Tree: Chambers Co.--(1000)17, JM; UTC--(1000)25, J; (1300)10, R;
 Jefferson--(3000)24, BS; 22 other reports (2-1250)
 Swallow, Bank: Anahuac NWR--(5)24, KW; (3)21, S; Bolivar--(17)21, F, TG; (10)17, 1
 (100)25-26, BH; Jefferson Co.--(1)22, G; Mercury Dr.--(1)23, A; High Island
 (1)23, B; Brazoria Co.--(1)24, RP; Galv--(1)24, Mo.
 Swallow, Rough-winged: Galv--(10)17, JM; (10)5, P; (5)24, Mo; Jefferson--
 (40)22, G; Bolivar--(5)25, J; (3)21, F; UTC--(25)24, R; (25)10, L;
 Mercury Dr.--(10)23, A; Anahuac NWR--(3)17, D; Brazoria Co.--(25)24, T, Ba, RP;
 E. Harris Co.--(20)24, SM.
 Swallow, Barn: Brazoria Co.--(1000)24, RF; 29 other reports (3-500)

Swallow, Cliff: Mercury Dr.--(1)7, WC; Galv--(3)21, MAU, F; (2)24, BL;
 Brazoria Co.--(1)24, Ba; Lake Charlotte--(4)24, LR
 Martin, Purple: 31 reports (1-150)
 Jay, Blue: 22 reports (2-20)
 RAVEN, WHITE*NECKED: Bolivar--(1)21-22, many observers...see notes
 Crow, Common: 24 reports (1-20)
 Crow, Fish: Jefferson Co.--(2)22,25, G, J;
 Chickadee, Carolina: 16 reports (1-24)
 Titmouse, Tufted: 13 reports (1-10)
 Wren, Northern House: Jefferson Co.--(1)25, J...notes submitted. 9 other reports
 (1-3). T only Gallucci banded one on Bolivar that he had banded there in April, 1981
 Wren, Carolina: 21 reports (1-10)
 Wren, Marsh: W. Galv--(1)17, D; (1)15, P; High Island--(2)25, B; Anahuac
 NWR--(2)9, RF; (10)24, R; Brazoria Co.--(3)24, RF
 Wren, Sedge: Anahuac NWR--(75 from buggy)3, R; (50)17; 14 other reports (1-40)
 Mockingbird, Northern: 21 reports (1-30)
 Catbird, Gray: Sabine to Bolivar--(525)25, J; (7)10, L; Galv--(2)3, (4)11, EM;
 (65)25, M, EM; (5)17, JM; (500)21, F; (150)24, A, Mo; (20)22,26, (15)23, P;
 (35)18, S; High Island to Bolivar--(70)24, FV; Bolivar--(1)20, FV; (870)22, G;
 (4)11, L; (1000)27, TG; (2)25-26, BH; W. Harris Co.--(3)29, FV; Manvel--(1)25, KW
 High Island--(15)25, M; (3)11, H; (20)24, R, LR; (20)17, D, S; (3)9, L;
 E. Harris Co.--(15)24, SM; La Porte--(2)24, CG; Houston--(1)27-29, PM; (3)28, S;
 (1-4)20-30, WC; Brazoria Co.--(150)24, T, Ba, RF
 Thrasher, Brown: 19 reports (1-10)
 Robin, American: Manvel--(5)3, KW; Galv--(1)21, MAU; (1)24, R; (4)11, BF;
 Hermann Park--(3)11, RF; Bolivar--(1)5-7, TG
 Thrush, Wood: E. Harris Co.--(2)24, SM; Galv--(30)11, BF; (4)25, M, EM; (15)21, F;
 (35)24, A; (1)1,15, (2)22, P; La Porte--(1)24, CG; W. Harris Co.--(1)29, E;
 High Island--(30)25, M, RF; (6)11, H; (1)3, (5)10, R; (10)24, LR; (4)16, (5)17, BB;
 (2)9, L; (4)18, (20)21, S; (1)6, WC; Sabine to Bolivar--(52)25, J; (36)22, G;
 (10)10, L; Bolivar--(8)24, DL; (25)25, B; (4)18, K; (50)11, L; (450)27, TG;
 Brazoria Co.--(10)24, T, Ba, RF; Houston--(1)28, S; (2)all month, WC; Chambers
 Co.--(2)25, RF; High Island to Bolivar--(9)24, FV
 Thrush, Hermit: High Island--(1)25, M; (1)10, R; Bolivar--(1)6, TG; Armand
 Bayou--(1)24, SM
 Thrush, Swainson's: Galv--(2)3, EM; (1)21, MAU; (32)25, M, EM; (50)24, A; (3)22,
 (2)23,26, F; (5)11, BF; La Porte--(1)24, SM; Houston--(6)27, FV; (2)20, S;
 (1-3)21-30, WC; W. Harris Co.--(1)29, FV; Manvel--(1)25,26, KW; High Island--
 (75)25, M, RF; (2)17, PM, S; (2)10, R; (13)24, LR; (1)18, (3)21, S; Coast--
 (100)23-25, B; (2)10, L; Bolivar--(4)17, JM; (25)21, F; (18)24, DL; (2)18, K;
 (2)10, L; (100)28, TG; (10)25-26, BH; Sabine to Bolivar--(255)25, J; (38)22, G;
 Chambers Co.--(2)25, RF; Brazoria Co.--(10)24, T, Ba
 Thrush, Gray-cheeked: Bolivar--(1)20, FV; (1)17, JM; (25)21, F; (4)24, DL; (1)10,
 (100)24,27,28, TG; (15)25-26, BH; Galv--(10)25, M, EM; (40)24, A; (2)22, P;
 High Island to Bolivar--(16)24, FV; Sabine to Bolivar--(107)25, J, B; (12)22, G;
 High Island--(12)25, M, RF; (15)18, (2)21, S; (2)24, LR; La Porte--(1)24, M;
 Brazoria Co.--(3)24, T, Ba, RF; Houston--(1)22, WC; (1 in yard)28, WC
 Veery: Manvel--(1)25, KW; W. Harris Co.--(4)29, FV; Bolivar--(15)21, F;
 (3)24, DL; (1)18, K; (200)26, TG; (2)25-26, BH; Galv--(3)25, M, F; (5)24, A, Mo;
 (2)22, (1)23, P; High Island to Bolivar--(21)24, FV; Sabine to Bolivar--
 (400)25, J, B; (20)22, G; High Island--(25)25, M, RF; (1)10, (10)24, R; (2)10, L;
 (2)21, RF; Houston--(1)25-29, PM; (1)28, RF; (1)22,26, WC; Brazoria Co.--(2)24, T, Ba, I
 Bluebird, Eastern: Brazoria Co.--(1)17, MAU; (1)24, RF; Lake Charlotte--(2)24, LR
 Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray: 23 reports (1-50)
 Kinglet, Ruby-crowned: 19 reports (1-10)
 Pipit, Water: Anahuac NWR--(1)24, KW; Texas City--(3)9, DL; Galv--(3)11, BF
 Pipit, Sprague's: Anahuac NWR--(2)24, KW
 Waxwing, Cedar: 11 reports (1-15)
 Shrike, Loggerhead: 22 reports (2-35)
 Starling: 28 reports (1-300)
 Vireo, White-eyed: Galv--(200)11, BF; 27 other reports (1-53)
 Vireo, Yellow-throated: Galv--(1)3, EM; (1)10, DL; (10)24, A, Mo; (4)1, (2)25, F;
 (50)11, BF; Sabine to Bolivar--(10)25, J; High Island--(5)25, J, B; (5)11, D;
 (1)10, R; (2)16, C; (4)10, (3)11, L; (1)21, S; (6)24, LE; Jefferson Co.--(8)22, G;
 (2)24, BS; Bolivar--(1)17, D; (6)28, TG; Brazoria Co.--(2)24, Ba
 Vireo, Solitary: Dickinson--(1)11, EM; High Island--(1-4)7-25; Bolivar--(1-2)5-26, TG
 VIREO, BLACK-WHISKERED: Bolivar--(1)10, Doris Falkenhelmer...see notes
 Vireo, Red-eyed: Dickinson--(15)3,11, EM; Galv--(25)3, EM; (14)25, M, EM; (12)17, DL;

- (20)24, A, Mo; (1)1,15, (2)22,26, F; (150)11, BF; Houston--(6)27, BB; (1)1, RF; (2)25, (1)27, WC; W. Harris Co.--(1)29, PV; High Island to Bolivar--(4)24, PV; High Island--(10)25, M, S; (4)10, R; (2)16, C; (3)9, (8)10, L; (3)17,21, (8)24, LR; (1)6, WC; Bolivar--(8)17, JM; (1)21, F; (8)11, L; (20)26-27, TG; (6)25-26, BH; Brazoria--(30)24, RF; Sabine to Bolivar--(55)25, J; (40)22, G; Chambers Co.--(10)25, RF
- Vireo, Philadelphia: High Island--(3)25, J, B; (15)11, H; (5)23, B; Bolivar--(17)21, F; (1)22,24, (4)26, (3)27, TG; Brazoria Co.--(1)24, Ba, RF; Jefferson-Galv Co.--(18)22, G
- Vireo, Warbling: Bolivar--(2)17, JM; (7)25, J; (1)5,6, (2)17,26,27, (4)25, TG; Galv--(1)24, A; (1)11, BF; High Island--(1)25, RF
- Warbler, Black-and-white: Dickinson--(2)3, (3)11, EM; Galv--(1)3, EM; (5)25, M, EM; (20)10,17,24, DL; (1)1,19,23,26, (2)5,22, F; (100)11, BF; High Island to Bolivar--(30)24, PV; Sabine to Bolivar--(120)25, J; (77)22, G; (15)10, L; Bolivar--(2)20, PV; (3)17, JM; (5)21, F; (1)16, C; (6)9, (25)11, L; (1)3, RF; (2)25-26, BH; Houston--(1)27, BB; (1)30, WC; W. Harris Co.--(9)29, PV; Chambers Co.--(3)24, KW; (2)25, RP; Brazoria Co.--(6)24, Ba, RF; High Island--(6)25, M; (20)11, H; (6)3, (3)10, R; (6)17, (3)18, (10)21, S; (8)25, RP; (8)24, LR; (1)6, WC; E. Harris Co.--(2)24, SM; Warbler, Prothonotary: Galv--(1)3,25, EM; (60)10,17,24, DL; (6)1, (1)15, (3)22, P; (100)11, BF; Bouble Bayou Park--(1)24, KW; Manvel--(1)25, KW; Lake Charlotte--(2)14, D; (3)25, J; Sabine to Bolivar--(9)25, J; (12)22, G; (20)10, L; Bolivar--(3)21, F; (4)25, B; (12)9, (10)11, L; High Island to Bolivar--(18)4, FV; High Island--(2)17, FM; (30)10, (2)24, R; (5)23, (4)25, B; (1)17, D; (3)12, (1)21, S; Brazoria Co.--(4)24, Ba, RF
- Warbler, Swainson's: Galv--(3)11, (1)25, EM; High Island--(1)24, R; (1)25, B; (1)17, D; (4)10, L; (8)11, BF; Lake Charlotte--(2)14, O; (2)25, J; Sabine to Bolivar (3)25, J; Bolivar--(2)21, F; (3)18, K; Jefferson Co.--(1)22, G; High Island to Bolivar--(13)24, PV;
- Warbler, Worm-eating: Galv--(1)3, EM; (3)25, M, EM; (40)17, DL; (5)24, A; (3)1, (2)23, P; (110)11, BF; Brazoria Co.--(1)24, RF; Friendswood--(1)10, MAU; High Island--(6)25, M, RF; (15)11, H; (4)3, (40)10, R; (1)16, C; (2)18,21, S; (10)24, LR; (1)6, WC; High Island to Bolivar--(8)24, FV; Bolivar--(3)17, HM; (1)21, F; (6)9, (8)11, L; (30)10, TG; (1)25-26, BH; Sabine to Bolivar--(13)25, J; (30)22, G; (15)10, L; White Oak Bayou--(1)7,28, WC
- Warbler, Golden-winged: Galv--(1)23, DL; (1)18,26, F; (3)24, Mo; (3)11, BF; Bolivar--(2)24,27, TG; W. Harris Co.--(1)29, PV; Sabine to Bolivar--(4)25, J; High Island--(1)23, B; (1)10, L; (3)17, S; (1)24, LR; Armand Bayou--(1)24, SM; White Oak Bayou--(1m)22-23, WC
- Warbler, Blue-winged: Dickinson--(3)3, (4)11, EM; Chambers Co.--(2)24, KW; (1)9, RF; Friendswood--(1)10, MAU; High Island--(7)25, M; (1)17, FM; (6)11, H; (2)3, (15)10, (5)24, R; (4)18, K, RF; (2)21, S; (1)6, WC; Brazoria Co.--(5)24, Ba, RF; Galv--(1)25, EM; (1)18, DL; (3)24, A, Mo; (1)15, F; (80)11, BF; E. Harris Co.--(2)24, SM; Sabine to Bolivar--(39)25, J; (19)22, G; Bolivar--(4)17, JM; (4)21, F; (4)9, L; (1)25-26, BH; White Oak Bayou--(1)17-23, WC;
- WARBLER, SUTTON'S (HYBRID): High Island--(1)24, BS...see notes
- Warbler, Brewster's: Bolivar--(1)19, TG;
- WARBLER, LAWRENCE'S: Jefferson--(1)25, J; Galv--(1)24, Bruce Holstead...see notes
- Warbler, Tennessee: Dickinson--(10)11, EM; Houston--(7)28, FV; W. Harris Co.--(4)29, PV; Friendswood--(1)19, MAU; Galv--(75)25, M; (75)24, A, Mo; (10)19, (3)22, (6)23, (4)26, F; (150)11, BF; Chambers-Galv Co.--(200)23-25, B; High Island--(20)25, M; (75)17, FM, RP; (10)11, H; (10)3, (5)10, R; (6)16, (35)18, BB, S; (50)21, SM; (75)24, LR; E. Harris Co.--(50)24, SM; Bolivar--(45)17, JM; (35)21, F; (4)9, (12)11, L; (24)25-26, BH; Chambers Co.--(150)25, J; Sabine to Bolivar--(210)25, J; (450)22, G; (15)10, L; Houston--(4)25, (6)27, FM; (10)27, BB; (1)22-27, WC; Brazoria Co.--(25, 24, T, Ba, RF
- Warbler, Orange-crowned: Roark Rd.--(1)1, RF; Galv--(1)24, Mo; (1)11, BF; Bolivar (1)9, TG; White Oak Bayou--(1)8, WC
- Warbler, Nashville: Houston--(2)25,27, FM; (1)21,25,28, WC; High Island--(1)23, B; (1)16,17, BB; Bolivar--(2)25, B, TG; (1)14, TG; Galv--(1)11, BF; (2)24, BL
- Parula, Northern: Houston--(5)1, RF; Dickinson--(2)11, EM; Galv--(4)3, SM; (3)10, DL; (2)24, Mo; (75)11, BF; Brazoria Co.--(3)24, RF; Chambers Co.--(12)25, RP; High Island--(2)25, M; (2)11, H; (3)3, (11)10, R; (1)16, (2)18, BB; (3)17, (2)21, S; (10)24, LR; (3)6, WC; Sabine to Bolivar--(4)25, J; (7)22, G; (10)10, L; Bolivar--(2)21, F; (6)9, (3)11, L; Armand Bayou--(2)24, SM
- Warbler, Yellow: High Island--(1)11, H; (1)3,10, R; (3)17, (4)18, (5)21, S; (2)24, LR; E. Harris Co.--(1)24, SM; Pearland--(1)23, W; W. Harris Co.--(1)29, PV; Galv--(3)25, M, EM; (14)17, 23, D; (1)22,26, F; (4)24, Mo; Brazoria Co. (10)24, Ba, BL, RF; Bolivar--(5)17, JM; (20)21, F; (2)11, L; (2)25-26, BH;

- Sabine to Bolivar--(45)25, J; (50)22, G; (2)10, L; Lake Charlotte--(1)25, J, RP; Houston--(2)27, PM;
- Warbler, Magnolia: Galv--(2)25, M, P; (9)17, 23, DL; (8)24, A, Mo; (1)26, F; White Oak Bayou--(1)30, WC; Battleground--(2)23, A; High Island--(6)25, M, RP; (1)18, (10)21, S; (4)24, LR; Brazoria Co.--(5)24, Ba, RP; W. Harris Co.--(2)29, PV; Sabine to Bolivar--(20)25, J; (50)22, G; Bolivar--(2)21, F; (10)24-28, TG;
- Warbler, Cape May: Bolivar--(1)21, F;
- Warbler, Yellow-rumped(Myrtle): Lake Charlotte--(2)25, RP; 11 other reports (1-20)
- WARBLER, TOWNSEND'S: High Island--(2)3, R...see notes
- Warbler, Black-throated Green: Friendswood--(1)26, MAU; Dickinson--(1)11, EM; W. Harris Co.--(5)29, F; Galv--(2)25, M, EM, P; (5)24, 17, DL; (2)22, 26, F; (1)11, BF; Brazoria Co.--(6)24, RP; Sabine to Bolivar--(4)25, J; (4)22, G; (3)11, L; High Island--(3)11, H; (1)10, R; (5)23, B; (2)16, C; (3)24, LR; (1)17, WC; Houston--(1)27, PM; (1)27, BB; (1)21, 27, (2)25; Bolivar--(4)17, JM; (2)21, F; (4)25, B; E. Harris Co.--(4)24, SM; Battleground--(1)23, A
- Warbler, Cerulean: Dickinson--(2)11, EM; Houston--(1)2, BS; (2)18, WC; Bolivar--(1)20, PV; (9)21, F, TG; (1)24, DL; High Island--(4)25, M; (2)22, G; (2)11, H; (1)10, R; (5)23, B; (2)17, S; High Island to Bolivar--(6)24, LR; Sabine to Bolivar--(6)25, P; (3)10, L; Galv--(2)22, P; (3)11, BF
- Warbler, Blackburnian: Dickinson--(1)11, EM; W. Harris Co.--(1)29, PV; High Island--(1)25, M; (2)24, R; (1)23, B; (2)10, L; (4)17, S; White Oak Bayou--(1)22, 27, WC; Galv--(1)23, DL; (5)24, A; Bolivar--(2)17, JM; (1)21, F; (1)25, B; (1)21, 23, 25, 30, (2)26, 27, (3)22, (4)28, TG; Brazoria Co.--(2)24, Ba; White Park--(1)25, J; Sabine to Bolivar--(8)25, J; (4)22, G
- Warbler, Yellow-throated: Dickinson--(1)3, (2)11, EM; Galv--(1)3, EM; (1)17, DL; (1)1, (2)15, P; (2)11, BF; Sabine to Bolivar--(2)25, J; High Island--(1)11, H; (2)10, 24, R; Bolivar--(1)11, L; Lake Charlotte--(2)24, LR
- Warbler, Chestnut-sided: Galv--(1)25, M; (1)22, 36, F; Houston--(1)27, BB; High Island--(10)25, M, S; (10)24, R; (5)17, (3)21, S; Brazoria Co.--(2)24, Ba, RP; W. Harris Co.--(8)29, PV; Bolivar--(5)17, JM; (1)25, 26, BH; Sabine to Bolivar--(2)25, J;
- Warbler, Bay-breasted: High Island--(1)25, M; (1)23, B; (1)21, S; (1)24, LR; High Island to Bolivar--(1)24, PV; Bolivar--(2)21, F; (1)25, B; Galv--(1)23, DL; (1)24, A; (2)25, (1)26, P; W. Harris Co.--(6)29, PV; Sabine to Bolivar--(3)25, J; Jefferson Co.--(1)22, G;
- Warbler, Blackpoll: High Island--(1)17, Robert Thacker; (2)24, R; (1)23, B; (1)10, C; (3)17, (1)25, S; Bolivar--(2)20, PV; (3)17, 21, JM, F; (2)19, TG; Galv--(1)25, M, EM, P; (1)24, BL; Sabine to Bolivar--(23)25, J; (1)24, B; Jefferson Co.--(4)22, G; Brazoria Co.--(6)24, RP
- Warbler, Pine: White Park--(1 feeding fledgling)25, RP; 8 other reports (1-15)
- Warbler, Prairie: Bolivar--(1)20, TG; Galv--(1)25, R;
- Warbler, Palm: Galv--(1)11, BF; (1)3, RP; Bolivar--(1)7, TG; (1 banded)25-26, BH
- Ovenbird: Dickinson--(1)3, EM; Galv--(3)3, EM; (1)21, MAU; (4)25, M, EM, P; (25)24, A; (2)22, (3)23, P; (240)11, BF; High Island--(15)25, M, RP; (5)11, H; (16)10, R; (1)17, C; (1)9, L; (10)21, S; (12)24, LR; Bolivar--(1)17, JM; (5)21, F; (10)24, DL; (1)18, K; (10)11, L; (80)27, TG; (1)25-26, BH; Sabine to Bolivar--(75)25, J; (79)22, G; (15)10, L; Brazoria Co.--(8)24, T, Ba, RP
- Waterthrush, Northern: Galv--(2)25, M, EM; (3)24, A; (1)22, P; (4)3, RF; (5)11, BF; Brazoria Co.--(12)24, Ba, RP; Sabine to Bolivar--(40)25, J; (44)22, G; (4)10, L; Bolivar--(1)20, PV; (8)17, JM; (20)21, F; (6)24, DL; (20)18, K; (8)11, L; (3)25-26, BH; High Island--(2)25, M; (1)11, H; (2)10, 24, R; High Island to Bolivar--(12)24, PV; Chambers Co.--(1)25, RP; Houston--(2)28, RP; (1)22, 26-27, 30, WC
- Waterthrush, Louisiana: Galv--(1)3, 11, EM; (1)4, DM; (2)24, BL; Bolivar--(1)10, DL; (1)9, 11, L; (1)6, 8, 13, 28, (3)11, TG; High Island--(2)10, R; (1)23, B; Sabine--(4)10, L; Bellaire--(1)17, DM
- Warbler, Kentucky: Galv--(1)3, (4)25, EM; (8)17, (10)24, DL; (1)8, 15, 22, 25, P; (250)11, BF; Coast--(25)11, L; Bolivar--(3)20, PV; (1)17, JM; (2)21, F; (1)18, (80)10, TG; (1)25-26, BH; Brazoria Co.--(5)24, Ba, RP; High Island--(5)25, M; (10)11, H; (21)10, R; (1)16, C; (1)9, L; (1)18, (2)21, S; (8)24, LR; Sabine to Bolivar--(26)25, G; Houston--(2)28, RP; (1)8, 23-30, WC; High Island to Bolivar--(6)24, PV
- WARBLER, CONNECTICUT: High Island--(1 ad. m)20, JE...notes pending
- WARBLER, MACGILLIVRAY'S: Bolivar--(1)15, TG; Kempner Park--(1)21-22, MA...see notes
- Yellowthroat, Common: 32 reports (1-150)
- Chat, Yellow-breasted: Dickinson--(1)11, EM; Houston--(2)28, PV; (1)14, 20-28, (2)18, WC; Brazoria Co.--(1)24, RP; Galv--(4)25, EM; (1)22, DL; (3)11, BF; Bellaire--

(1)16,18,25, DM; Lake Charlotte--(1)25, J, RP; Bolivar--(3)17, JM; (3)21, F;
 (1)18, K; (1)25-26, BH; La Porte--(7)24, CG, SM; Sabine to Bolivar--(3)25, J;
 High Island--(1)22, G; (1)24,25, B; (2)10, (1)21, S

Warbler, Hooded: Chambers Co.--(4)25, J, S; Dickinson--(2)3,11, EM; Galv--
 (5)3,25, EM; (4)10,17,24, D; (5)5, (6)15, (2)19,26, (10)22,23, (8)25, F;
 (2)14,11, BF; Sabine to Bolivar--((14)3)22, G; (9)25, J; Bolivar--(4)28, PV;
 (5)17, JM; (20)21, F; (2)16, C; (20)9, L; (8)10, TG; (5)25-26, BH; Manvel--
 (1)25, KW; W. Harris Co.--(1)29, PV; Alcoa--(1)11, DW; High Island--(20)25, M;
 (3)17, PM, S; (25)11, H; (8)3, (50)10, (10)24, R; (3)18, (25)21, S; (8)6, WC;
 Coast--(50)11, L; Houston--(1)25, PM; (1)10,17,21, WC; Brazoria Co.--(10)24, Ba, RP;
 E. Harris Co.--(1)24, SM; Mercury Dr.--(1)7, WC

Warbler, Wilson's: High Island--(1)24, KW; Bolivar--(1)22, TG; Galv--(1)24, B1

Warbler, Canada: Bolivar--(1)13,24, (3)25, (5)26, TG; High Island--(2)25, M, RF;
 Sabine to Bolivar--(7)25, J;

Redstart, American: Galv--(2)25, M, EM; (4)22-24, DL; (25)11, BF; Brazoria Co--
 (1)24, RP; Bolivar--(1)20, FV; (12)21, F; High Island--(4)25, M, B; (3)11, H;
 (2)10,24, R; (5)23, B; (1)16, BB; (1)9, L; (4)17, (1)18, (3)21, S; Sabine to
 Bolivar--(21)25, J; (16)22, G;

Sparrow, House: 22 reports (2-100)

Bobolink: High Island--(18)24, KW, B; Jefferson Co.--(8)25, J; Galv--(50)25, EM, P;
 (1)21, F; (60)27, D1; (10)26, P; (57)24, P, B1, H; Bolivar--(4)25, B, BH;
 Brazoria Co.--(34)24, Ba, B1, RF;

Meadowlark, Eastern: 23 reports (2-40)

Meadowlark, Western: Bolivar--(1)17, N...by voice

Blackbird, Yellow-headed: Galv Island State Park--(1m)25, EM; Bolivar--(Bob's
 Bait Camp Rd.)--(2)18, S;

Blackbird, Red-winged: 25 reports (3-1000)

Oriole, Orchard: Galv--(9)3, EM; (4)25, M, EM; (50)21, F; (40)10,17,24, D1;
 (1)15, (2)16,25, (6)19, (4)22,26, F; (150)11, BF; W. Harris Co.--(1)24, E;
 (1)27, FV; Bolivar--(25)17, JM; (25)9, L; Brazoria Co.--((10)24, Ba, RP; Sabine
 to Bolivar--(225)25, J; (125)22, G; (60)10, L; High Island--(50)17, S, PM;
 (5)11, H; (5)3, (10)24, R; (250)10, (15)18,21, (10)25, S; Coast--(30)11, L;
 E. Harris Co.--(1)24, SM

Oriole, Northern (Baltimore): Galv--(2)3, (15)11, EM; (20)25, M, EM; (20)21, F, MAM;
 (40)10,17,24, D1; (1)5, (6)22, (3)23,26, F; Manvel--(5)25, KW; W. Harris Co.--
 (4)24, FV; Double Bayou Park--(1)24, KW; Bolivar--(2)17, JM; (2)25-26, BH;
 High Island to Bolivar--(3)24, FV; Sabine to Bolivar--(80)25, J; (55)22, G;
 Houston--(2)27, PM; (1)27, BB; (1)18, WC; High Island--(10)11, H; (4)10, R;
 (2)17, D; (20)17, (2)18, (8)21, (25)25, S; (8)24, LR; Battleground--(12)23, A;
 Brazoria Co.--(20)24, T, Ba, RF

Oriole, Northern (Bullock's): Bolivar--(1 banded)21, TG

Blackbird, Rusty: E. Harris Co.--(4)24, SM...needs notes

Blackbird, Brewer's: Chambers Co.--(1)24, R;

Grackle, Boat-tailed: 17 reports (1-50)

Grackle, Great-tailed: 27 reports (1-200)

Grackle, Common: Bolivar--(1-2)25-28, TG; 22 other reports (1-200)

Cowbird, Brown-headed: 18 reports (1-200)

Cowbird, Bronzed: Galv--(2)11, BF; (1)25, R1

Tanager, Scarlet: Dickinson--(3)11, EM; Galv--(28)25, M, EM; (2)21, F; (30)10,17,24, D1
 (2)19, (10)22, (4)23, (15)26, F; (180)11, BF; Chambers Co.--(10)24, KW; (2)25, RP;
 High Island--(50)25, M, S; (3)17, PM; (8)11, H; (31)10, (10)24, R; (3)16, C;
 (2)9, L; (1)18, (8)21, S; Bolivar--(6)17, JM; (5)11, L; Jefferson: (2)24, BS;
 Sabine to Bolivar--(220)25, J; (63)22, G; (20)10, L; Battleground--(2)23, A;
 Brazoria Co.--(10)24, T, Ba, RF; High Island to Bolivar--(20)24, PV; E. Harris Co.
 (3)24, SM; White Oak Bayou--(1fm)30, WC

Tanager, Summer: Battleground--(1)23, A; Dickinson--(2)11, EM; Galv--(12)25, M, EM;
 (8)21, F; (30)10,17,24, D1; (1)3,5, (3)17,19, (15)22, (8)23, (20)26, P; (150)11, BF;
 Houston--(2)27, PM; Chambers Co.--(40)24, KW; (1)25, M; Brazoria Co.--(10)24, T, Ba, W, R;
 W. Harris Co.--(2)29, PM; Pearland--(4)24, W; High Island--(20)25, M, S;
 (2)17, PM; (15)11, H; (10)3, (5)24, R; (50)10 (2)18, (8)21, S; E. Harris Co.--
 (2)24, SM; Bolivar--(6)17, JM; (6)9, (10)11, L; (2)25-26, BH; Sabine to Bolivar--
 (85)25, J; (40)22, G; (15)10, L;

Cardinal: 31 reports (1-30)

Grosbeak, Rose-breasted: Galv--(15)25, M; EM; (30)21, F; (60)10,17,24, D1;
 (2)18, (8)22, (10)26, F; (30)11, BF; Battleground--(3)23, A; Manvel--(2)25, KW;
 Houston--(2)20, FV; (3)26, PM; (1-4)18-30 WC; Double Bayou Park--(2)24, KW;
 High Island--(75)25, M, RF; (15)17, PM; (2)11, H; (20)24, R; (1)10, L; (4)18
 (12)21, S; Brazoria Co.--(60)24, T, Ba, B1, RF; Bolivar--(12)17, JM; (1)16,

(10)18, BB; (1)9, (6)11, L; (40)27, TG; (5)25-26, BH; Sabine to Bolivar--
 (150)25, J; (80)22, G; La Porte--(4)24, CG; Armand Bayou--(2)24, SM
 Grosbeak, Black-headed: Bolivar--(1m)26, (1 fm)29, TG...banded
 Grosbeak, Blue: Galv--(155)11, BF; (15)25, M, EM; (50)21, F; (10)17, DL;
 (11)24, A, Mo; (1)15, (2)17,19,23, (4)18,22,26, P; High Island--(1)24, KW,R;
 (2)11, H; (5)23, (10)25, B, RP; (5)17, (12,18, (1)21, S; Bolivar--(1)20, PV;
 (1)17, JM; (4)18, K; (1)9, L; (2)25-26, BH; Sabine to Bolivar--(55)25, J;
 (160)22, G; (3)10, L; Houston--(2)28, S; Brazoria Co.--(75)24, T,Ba,BI,RP;
 High Island to Bolivar--(3)24, PV; E. Harris Co.--(2)24, SM;
 Bunting, Indigo: Dickinson--(20)11, EM; Galv--(3)3, RP,P; (65)25, M, EM;
 (200)21, G; (300)24, A, Mo; (2)16, (10)17, (50)18,23, (30)22, (100)26, P;
 (2000)11, BF; Pearland--(3)24, (1)25, W; Chambers Co.--(35)24, KW; (100)10, L;
 (2)9,(50)25, RP; E. Harris Co.--(30)23, A; (60)24, SM; Bolivar--(16)20, PV;
 (75)17, JM; (4)18, K; (100)9, L; (500)23, TG; (2)25-26, BH; W. Harris Co.--
 (5)27, (22)29, PV; Houston--(5)27, PV; (10)27, PM; (25)28, RP; (1-4)10-27, WC;
 Sabine to Bolivar--(600)25, J; (1095)22, G; High Island--(225)17, PM, S;
 (200)11, H; (30)3, (110)10, (50)24, R; (100)18, (250)21, (150)25, S; Armand
 Bayou--(7)15, RP; Brazoria Co.--(300)24, T, Ba, BI;
 BUNTING,LAZULI: High Island--(1)24, BS...see notes
 Bunting, Painted: Galv--(20)24, Mo; (1)25, M; (50)21, F; (7)27, DL; (2)17,23,
 (1)19, (4)22, P; (105)11, BF; Bolivar--(4)20, PV; (20)17, JM; (10)16, (4)18,BB;
 (8)9, L; (40)22, TG; Houston--(2)27, PM; (1)5, RP; (10)25-26, BH; Sabine to
 Bolivar--(40)25, J; (65)22, G; (12)10, L; High Island--(8)17, PM; (25)11, H;
 (35)10, (3)24, R; (5)23, B; (4)21, (20)25, RP; Chambers Co.--(1)9, RP;
 Brazoria Co.--(2)24, Ba, RP; High Island--(9)24, PV; E. Harris Co.--(1)24, SM
 Dickcissel: Manvel--(60)25, KW; Anahuac NWR--(1)14, O; (15)24, R, B, LR;
 Galv--(4)25, EM; (15)21, F; (2)15, (4)17,22, (20)18, (15)23, P; (1)24, Mo;
 Bolivar--(400)17, JM; (7)16, (2)18, BB; (5)21, TG; Sabine to Bolivar--(20)25, J;
 (1)10, L; Mercury Dr.--(6)23, A; Chambers Co.--(15)21, S; Houston--(5)28, S;
 Brazoria Co.--(21)24, T, Ba, RP; E. Harris Co.--(2)24, SM
 Siskin, Pine: Kingwood--(50)10, L; Teas Nursery: (1)9, WC; Irvington Blvd.--(1)10,C
 Goldfinch, American: Bolivar--(1)30, TG; 8 other reports (1-3)
 Towhee, Eastern: White Oak Bayou--(1 fm)14, WC; Bayport channel--(1)24, SM
 Sparrow, Savannah: 25 reports (1-50)
 Sparrow, Le Conte's: Bolivar--(1)20, PV; Anahuac NWR--(2)24, B, LR, Ri; Galv--
 (1)11, BF
 Sparrow, Sharp-tailed: Bolivar Flats--(1)18, S;
 Sparrow, Seaside: 5 reports (2-10)
 Sparrow, Vesper: Galv--(1)11, BF;
 Sparrow, Lark: Galv--(2)25, EM; (1)11, BF; Bolivar--(2)25, J
 Sparrow, Chipping: W. Harris Co.--(2-7)1-16, E; Alcoa--(3-4)2-6, DW; Galv--
 (1)25-26, EM, P; (4)11, BF; Bolivar--(3)17, JM; (1)10, R; (1)19, TG; Jefferson Co.
 (2)22, G; E. Harris Co.--(2)24, SM
 Sparrow, Field: Alcoa--(1)13-14, DW; Bolivar--(1)17, JM; (1)3, R...notes
 submitted
 Sparrow, White-crowned: Anahuac NWR--(4)17, D; Bolivar--(2)25-26, TG...renetted
 one banded April, 1981
 Sparrow, White-throated: 14 reports (1-15)
 Sparrow, Lincoln's: 18 reports (1-6)
 Sparrow, Swamp: 17 reports (1-10); Tony Gallucci renetted one banded in April,1981
 Sparrow, Song: Rosenberg-- (1)18, KW; Manvel--(1)26, KW; Anahuac--(1)5, PM;
 (1)17, D; (2)24, Ri

Clearing House Contributors - April, 1982: A--Ben Feltner, Linda Roach, Dave Mark,
 Polly, Rothstein; B--Bob Behrstock, Carol Sloan, Bob Harris, Pat Smith, Linda Graetz,
 Ann Carlisle, Carol Sauer; Ba--Ken; Susan, & R. Niles Bashaw; Bl--Larry & Martha
 Ballard, Joyce Norman, Anne Atkins; BF--Ben Feltner, Linda Roach; BH--Barry
 Hinderstein, Jim Massey; BS--Bobby Sylvester, Bobby Heffer, John de Jesus; C--Bob
 Behrstock, Jane Stuckey, Les & Carol Gormley, Phil Robertson, CG--Mrs. Charles W.
 Gjilde; D--Bob Behrstock, Jane Stuckey, Les & Carol Gormley; Phil Robertson, Bob
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 DW--Diane Wise; E--Dick & Vesta Eshbaugh; EM--Elric McHenry; F--Ben Feltner, Jim
 Morgan; G--Ben Feltner, Jim Morgan, Ted Eubanks; GC--Glenn Cureton; H--Gil &
 Linda Douglas; Ha--Bill & Jean Harwell; Hv--Tyreel & Michael Harvey; J--Jim
 Morgan, Ted Eubanks; JE--John Eyre; JM--Jim Morgan; K--Bob Behrstock, Les & Carol
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 Wilson; L--Bob Behrstock, Charles E. Lyon; Ellen Ostrom, Carol Sloan, Mary Ann

Chapman, Emory Froelich, Sandy Komito; LR--Linda Roach, Ben Feltner, David Mark, Polly Rothstein; M--Mike Austin, Nick Escott, Basil & Sylvia Morson, Bill & Esther Gourley; Mo--Jim Morgan, Ted & Virginia Eubanks, Jane Hamilton; MA--Margaret Anderson; Mau--Mike Austin; N--Hazel Nichols, Duncan & Liz Boeckman; O--Mike Austin, D.M. Oldershaw; P--John & Jane Hamilton, Ellen Red, Martha Micks, Barbara Darr, Allen Mueller, Faye Humphrey; PB--Charles & Priscilla Bauer, Larry & Charleen Smith; PM--Peggy Milstead; PV--Peter Vennema; R--Don & Lee Richardson, Gil & Linda Douglas; Ri--Will, Jan, & Amanda Risser; RM--Mrs. E. Richard Miller; RP--Randy Pinkston; S--Randy & Matt Pinkston, Paul & David Mc Kneely, Jerry Caraviotis, Scott Thornton; SM--Stennie Meadours; T--Warren & Gail Hardwick; TG--Tony Gallucci; W--Bob & Edith Willman; WC--Wesley Cureton

Field Notes - April, 1982:

ARCTIC LOON: two birds in a group of approx. 20 common loons. Changing from winter to summer plumage. Smaller than Commons. Forehead more sloping. Obvious grayish head. Back dark with white flecks. Fewer white spots than Commons, giving a browner appearance to the back. No ring on neck as on Commons. Patchy dark on throat. Bill smaller & more slender than on Commons. Good comparison because birds were only 50-75 ft. away and in close grouping with Commons.

Jane Hamilton, Ellen Red, Faye Humphrey

Magnificent Frigatebird: seen flying offshore from High Island beach near Shorty's Longest Pier on April 18 ca. 5 PM. Recognized by large size; long, narrow, angled wings; long tail; and graceful, agile flight. Both had light chests. All members of our group of 10 from Dallas and North Texas studied the birds for ca. 4 minutes.

Bettye Vernon

WOOD STORK: unmistakable. Flew up with several White-faced Ibises. White with black primaries and secondaries and tail. Flew the other way, so we did not see the head.

Hazel Nichols

GLOSSY IBIS: seen at 10:30 AM at Anahuac Rfg., 2 mi. south of registration area. Seen for one minute at 75-100 ft. Definitely an ibis because of large size and decurved bill. Head, neck, and breast dark brown and chestnut color. Back and rest of bird slightly darker. Bill bluish-gray or gray. Did not see eye or skin color about the face. There was no white on face. This is my first sighting of a Glossy Ibis.

Bobby Sylvester

Yellow Rail: reported to us by Bettye Vernon and others from Dallas-Sherman, who had seen it well. We saw it at the first pond on the right. at the end of the road toward Intracoastal Canal. Small, buffy, heavily streaked back, blunt bill, broad buff stripe above eye. Ran along rim of pond and entered sedges at end.

Hazel Nichols

RUFF/REEVE: medium-sized shorebird. Body size between that of both yellowlegs, but legs shorter than either. Bill thick at base, tapering to the end. Bill yellowish at base, and halfway out it became black. There was a faint eyestripe. In flight it showed white oval patches on either side of rump. It was quite tame. We observed the bird at 50 ft. on mud flat with both scope and binoculars. This is the farthest inland I have ever seen a ruff on the Texas coast.

Margaret Anderson, Virginia Courtney

WHITE*NECKED RAVEN: first located by Rick Krenzer, who told us of a crow he had seen on the highway near the dump, saying he had seen only 3 or 4 before on Bolivar. He had seen white feathers on the neck when the wind blew. It fed on a dead armadillo. Like crow but with massive bill. Little scope between forehead and base of bill. Elongated bristles covering nostrils. Bases of neck feathers bright white. Common ravens have off-white to very light gray bases to neck feathers. Common crows have medium gray bases to their feathers. In flight, exhibited slightly wedge-shaped tail.

Tony Gallucci

BLACK*WHISKERED VIREO: in a live oak at Johnson's on Bolivar. The Houston Museum of Natural History had a group present, including John and Gloria Tveten. There were a great many Red-eyed Vireos present. This bird appeared the same size and general coloration, but had a dark or dusky streak in the malar region below each eye. I was about 20 ft. from the bird, and observed for about 30 seconds with 7X35 binoculars

It was perched on a limb and did not vocalize. There was poor light, so the slight coloration difference between it and the red-eyes was not apparent. I did not tell the group immediately about my spotting as I was not immediately certain of identification and wanted to do some research first.

Doris Falkenheimer

WARBLING VIREO : observed ca. 11 AM foraging in outer branches of live oak ca. 8-10 ft. from ground. About size of white-eyed vireo. Typical vireo bill. Uniform grayish-olive coloration on upperparts, including wings. No wingbars. Ventral side mostly white, but washed with a very light yellow on sides of breast and flanks. Head and face were same grayish-olive as the back. Legs not noted. A white superciliary line passed through the grayish-olive face. The line was distinct but not sharply outlined on the face. Lores were white, with no dark coloration of any kind forward of the eye. The grayish-olive coloration, white superciliary line, and white lores distinguish the bird from the Philadelphia Vireo, which typically is much brighter yellow on the underparts. The bird did have a more yellowish color on the sides of the breast and flanks than the typical Warbling Vireo, but this is fairly common on some individuals. I have observed this species often during migration through Texas and have seen it on breeding territory in Colorado and New Mexico. I have also examined both Philadelphia and Warbling Vireos in the hand during banding.

Greg Lasley.

LAWRENCE'S WARBLER: seen in live oak grove on Mitchell's property ca. 11 AM. Obviously a warbler because of small size, slim pointed bill, and nervous flitting around the branches. Yellow crown, black throat and ear patch. Bright yellow between throat and ear patch and on breast, belly, and sides. White wingbars on dark gray-green wings and white undertail coverts. Eye, bill, and legs dark. Seen at 25 ft. for 30-40 seconds, and again for 20-30 seconds.

Bruce Halstead

LAWRENCE'S WARBLER: observed for 5-10 minutes at noon at 15-40 ft. in a salt cedar-hackberry-oak complex. Size of blue-winged warbler. Yellow-olive back. Bluish-gray wings with two distinct white wingbars. Bright yellow underparts to lower belly. White crissum. Distinct black bib and cheek behind (and widening) eye. Yellow forehead and crown. Both observers have seen this hybrid before. A blue-wing type song was heard by Eubanks.

Jim Morgan, Ted Eubanks

SUTTON'S WARBLER (hybrid): seen with naked eye at Boy Scout Woods at 3 PM at 10-15 feet. On fence in front of garden feeding on honeysuckle. Back like that of parula: olive green patch on back. Rest of upper parts bluish-gray. Throat a washed-out yellow. Black streaking near side of throat extending to undertail coverts. Streaking on sides like that of yellow-throated warbler. Bird associated with parula. Yellow of throat extended to upper breast.

Bobby Sylvester

TOWNSEND'S WARBLER: seen at 11:45 AM at Boy Scout Woods. At first one male was seen at SE end of wet spot at entrance. Very soon it moved into the canopy of oaks. I located a possible second bird, and they moved more into the center of the woods. Both males (if there were two) in vivid breeding plumage. One had a coal black crown, while the crown of the second seemed a bit lighter, but still was very black. Some variance in the light may have caused to be mistaken. Throats were coal black, and the coal black cheeks were surrounded with yellow. Underside was black from base of bill to base of throat. Breast was yellow and heavily streaked on the sides with black. Belly and undertail coverts were white. Wings had two white wingbars. Seen sometimes as close as 4 meters. Weather was clear and sunny, with variable winds approximately 5-15 miles per hour. Observed for well over an hour.

Also seen by Lee Richardson, Lisa & Jim Simek, Mike Stewart, Carolyn Dill, Bob Behrstock, Linda Walsh, and Linda Douglas.

Don Richardson

MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER: netted at Johnson's on Bolivar at 11:20 AM in front of oleander hedge, ca. 1/3 meter off the ground, under open oak canopy. Thin overcast, hazy to partly cloudy, warm, humid. Maybe slightly larger than fm. hooded warbler. Hood slate gray, complete to mid-chest. Lower chest slightly darker, tending toward black, with some whitish feather edgings. Partial white ring above and below eye. Black lore. Small grayish white streaks on throat. Wing, back, and tail olive-green.

Belly and undertail coverts bright yellow. Feathers new. Described while in the hand. Banded, released. Also seen by Tom Pincelli.

Tony Gallucci

MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER: male at Kempner Park. Brownish back. Yellow underparts extending well back on undertail coverts. Good gray hood with black scallops on breast. Large broken white eye ring was very distinct. No wingbars. Seen in shrubbery, often in a yew tree, hopping on concrete flower edging, and in iron fence. Seen in fair light as close as 4 ft., also at greater distances with binoculars. Seen by at least 32 people during two days, including Jim Morgan, Ben feltner, Jane Hamilton, and Allen Mueller. This could not have been the same bird banded by Tony Gallucci on Bolivar because this one had no band.

Margaret Anderson

LAZULI BUNTING: seen at Boy Scout Woods at 2:30 PM from 50 ft. with 10X40 binoculars. Bird seen from side. Perched on fence near grassy area. Bluish back and head. Red band across upper breast. Rest of underparts white. Did not notice any wingbars. Could not see bill. Seen for about 10 minutes. My first sighting of this species.

Bobby Sylvester

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Randy Pinkston, 5447 Kuldell, Houston 77096 667-1334

Send bird records for Clearing House before 3rd of month to:
Wesley Cureton, 6623 Grovewood, Houston 77008 862-5255

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