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VOLUME XI No. 7  
NOVEMBER 1962

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 \* THE TASK OF THE CONSERVATIONISTS \*  
 \* "I started this report with a recitation of \*  
 \* signs of growth and vitality in our great organization. \*  
 \* While all these signs give us courage, they by no means \*  
 \* give reason for complacency. The conservation problems \*  
 \* we face also have been growing; indeed, some are \*  
 \* staggering to contemplate as shortsighted man, prideful \*  
 \* and even arrogant in his use of technology, goes about \*  
 \* changing the face of the earth and all too often for- \*  
 \* getting the realities of nature, including the nature \*  
 \* of man himself. \*  
 \* \*  
 \* The task we would assign ourselves as conserva- \*  
 \* tionists is to do our best to see to it that man does \*  
 \* not lay waste the material resources that feed his \*  
 \* body, nor destroy the esthetic resources that nourish \*  
 \* his spirits; and to help him understand that he cannot \*  
 \* pollute his environment with impunity, nor ignore the \*  
 \* laws of nature without courting his own disaster." \*  
 \* Carl W. Bucheister, President \*  
 \* PROGRAM AND GOALS OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY \*  
 \* Corpus Christi, November 10, 1962 \*  
 \* \*  
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PUBLISHED BY THE ORNITHOLOGY GROUP, OUTDOOR NATURE CLUB, HOUSTON, TEXAS

C O M I N G E V E N T S

- December 4 (Tuesday) - Audubon Wildlife Film, ONCE AROUND THE SUN by William Ferguson, 8:00 PM, Lamar High School Auditorium, 3325 Westheimer.
- December 6 (Thursday) - O.G. Meeting, 8:00 PM, Downtown Recreation Center, Sabine at Memorial Freeway. Important business plus BALD EAGLE film. Do plan to attend.
- December 29 (Saturday) - CHRISTMAS COUNT. Harvey L. Patten, coordinator, lists the following area leaders:
 

1a. Trevor Ben Feltner	4. Victor Emanuel
b. Henry Hoffman	5. Steve Williams
2. Clayton Gilman	6. Jerry Strickling
3a. ?	7. Linda Snyder
b. Harvey Patten	

Complete information will be in the December issue of the SPOONBILL.

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NOTICE - Your editors apologize for the lateness of this issue due to attendance at THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY Convention; however, the next issue must be published earlier in the month and will have a deadline of December 5.

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It was another typical tropical day for this area. We started out into the sunlight but by the time we reached High Island, the rains came.

After gathering at the parking lot at Bolivar Ferry around 9 AM, we took the ferry and then drove in a downpour to the beach. We were rewarded by the sight of a Peregrine Falcon, who obligingly sat still until all of us had a close-up view of his majestic presence through a 'scope, during a slack in the rain. We didn't linger long on the beach because of the threatening clouds overhead. We took off to the Rain Forest (Brannon's - High Island). Since it was pouring rain again, we had lunch in the cars. After a while the rain stopped and we took to the woods. Amid the showers which didn't dampen the ardent spirits of our hardy birders, a number of transient woods birds including Chuck-wills-widow, four species of vireos, Vesper Sparrow, Scarlet Tanager, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Painted Bunting, and 13 species of warblers (including such unusuals as Blackburnian, Chestnut-sided, Baybreasted, and Connecticut) were identified. Not all of these birds were seen by all of the birders, but collectively we hit the jackpot! Finally the sun came out and stayed, and enthusiastic birders Mrs. Linda Snyder (Leader), J. A. Snyder, Clint Snyder, Pat Sullivan, Katrina Thompson, Thelma Smith, Ruth Moorman, Norma Oates, Dorothy, Tom and Patsy Kister, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Morrison and Jackie Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Heinke, Edna Miner, Luta Buchanan, Mary and Phillip Beaudette, C. E. McIntire, Ella and Helen Wolfer, Karen Morse, Noel Pettingell, Mike Miller, Nancy and Jerry Strickling, Mabel and Bob Deshayes, Johnny Fay Barnette, Ralph Hunter, Irving Greenbaum, Josephine Wilkin, Richey Gallager, David Marrack, Eva and Clayton Gilman, Jim Ellis, Dave Evert, Jerry Boher, Laura Lee and Bill Grober, Mrs. J. L. Hooks, Frances Wier and Helen Via rested at the clearing near the wooded area at Brannon's and exchanged notes on what they had seen and heard and engaged in a good conversation generally.

About 3 PM we left driving north across the prairies adding geese, Eastern and Western Kingbirds and Cattle Egrets, and then headed for the piney woods near Anahuac. There we walked among the beautiful pine trees and heard a Barred Owl. Nancy Strickling answered and the big bird came near enough for us to get a good look at him. A young Red-shouldered Hawk came close and was quite a sight to behold.

Some of our birders who made the last scheduled stop at Mayes Ranch in the Trinity River bottoms were amply rewarded by the sights and sounds of a marsh at dusk. Overhead flights of ibis and spoonbills sailed in for the night. Pintails and Blue-winged Teal skitted out of their lairs in the reeds and snipe erupted practically underfoot to fly erratically against a sunset. After the sun disappeared, lightning streaked spectacularly across the sky.

Our thanks to Linda Snyder for leading us on a very interesting and enjoyable trip. The trip list comprised 118 species, a good high for an organized field trip.

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PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT

Bob Brister's statement on Brant, "To my knowledge there has never been one killed or sighted anywhere close to Texas."! Peterson's Texas Guide lists Common Brant as a "casual visitor coastwise (Oct. - April)" and gives two records of the Black Brant.

Submitted by Noel Pettingell

It is true that many hunters loosely use the term Brant for any of the dark geese. There have been "reports" of Brant, though, from the Barrow Ranch near Anahuac.

L.S.

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HERE AND THERE

Katrina Thompson reports an escaped Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa*) in her neighborhood. The bird was first seen Sept. 11, 1962, and has been seen or heard irregularly since. This Asiatic bird is supposed to eat fruit, but didn't seem as interested in Myna bird food as in Tallow berries. According to her *Birds of the World*, the Myna can survive in the wild and might even become a pest like the Starling to which it is related.

Shades of the Parakeet frequently seen in the wild traveling with the House Sparrow or Cowbird! I had a Ringed Turtle Dove around all summer, and one or two Ring-necked Pheasants (released two years ago) frequent the woods nearby. Released or escaped birds may some day be a real problem for us as to whether these are a "wild" species or not.

L.S.

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## BOOK REVIEW

Alabama Birds - by Thomas A. Imhof

Reviewed by Noel Pettingell

The first edition of Arthur H. Howell's "Birds of Alabama" was published in 1924, followed four years later by a revised edition which described some 285 species regarded by the author as valid for the State. Mr. Imhof's outstanding contribution to Alabaman ornithology contains 352 species which he considers valid - 67 more than in 1928 or an average of 2 new species for each of the 34 years since Howell's 2nd Edition was published.

Because of the nearness of Alabama to our local check-list area (i.e., 365 miles from E. Chambers County), "Alabama Birds" contains descriptions and illustrations of all but three of the species occurring regularly in the Upper Gulf Coast area of Texas (viz., Olivaceous Cormorant, White-tailed Hawk, Greater Prairie Chicken). Also included among the Alabama species is one which has not as yet been recorded in our check-list area, despite having occurred in both Orange County (E. Texas) and SE Louisiana - the Golden-crowned Sparrow. A complete summary of the contents of Mr. Imhof's monumental work follows:

- \*\*\*General descriptions of all 63 Alabama families.
- \*\*\*Accounts of all 352 species, including the following information:
  - Other names
  - Field marks and similar species
  - General range
  - General occurrence in Alabama
  - Occurrence within each of the six physiographic regions of Alabama
    - a) Migrants - Normal and extreme arrival and departure dates
    - b) Summer residents - Breeding data
    - c) Permanent residents - Abundance in Alabama
  - Nesting
  - Food
  - Banding data if available
  - Distributional maps for 101 species
  - 43 plates (mostly in color) depicting virtually every species by Richard A. Parks and David C. Hulse (plus one by Walter A. Weber)
- Note: Most of the illustrations serve as excellent field identification aids, with these exceptions:
  - Plate 6 - Ibises, etc. rather poorly proportioned.
  - Plate 9 - Shoveler bills seem oversized.
  - Plate 26 - Swallows' colors and postures not up to par.
- \*\*\*62 black-and-white photographs showing habitats, nests, etc.
- \*\*\*Maps outlining physiographic regions, ecological subdivisions and key localities of Alabama.
- \*\*\*General bird study aids (binoculars, feeders, nesting boxes, banding, migration, history of Alabama ornithology, physiography of the State, etc.).
- \*\*\*Glossary of ornithological terms used by the author.

"Alabama Birds" was undertaken by Thomas Imhof at the direction of the Department of Conservation in January 1955 and covers observations up through August 31, 1961. Mr. Imhof's personal field work extended into 64 of the State's 67 counties and William C. Holland, Jr., Chairman of the Bird Book Committee of the Alabama Department of Conservation (Game and Fish Division) gives full credit where it is due in the Foreward, in which he states (in part):

"The author has clearly demonstrated that he has done extensive research, not only in published sources, but through interviews with other ornithologists and cooperators. The time spent by the author in the field seeking and collecting data for the book is shown by the large number of arrival and departure dates of the various species he has observed. Assembling and keeping up-to-date records of Alabama's 352 species of birds was a tremendous task and required nearly as much time and effort as the actual writing of the book."

"Alabama Birds" is an excellent example of the ideal State bird guide and is certainly one of the finest books of its type to be published within the past decade. Only ten States comprise the list of those possessing guides comparable in quality and scope to Mr.

Imhof's magnificent volume - excluding all books published over ten years ago. These "Top Ten" States are as follows (along with year latest guide was published):

Alabama (1962)	Minnesota (1955)
Alaska (1959)	New Mexico (1961)
Florida (1954)	North Carolina (1960)
Georgia (1958)	Texas (1960)
Louisiana (1960)	Washington (1953)

Of course Alabama has the most up-to-date of all the State books; and it probably contains as much, if not more, useful data and illustrations as any of the others. Houstonians may borrow "Alabama Birds" from the Public Library (McKinney & Smith) for a two-week period (renewable for another two) or may purchase it for \$7.50. The book consists of 614 pages of text, maps and photographs, plus 43 plates.

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THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY CONVENTION, Corpus Christi, Texas, November 10-14, 1962  
Reported by Jim Ellis

The 58th Annual Convention of The National Audubon Society set a new record for attendance. I do not have any official figures, but the figure 1200 was mentioned by at least one speaker. This was the third time in the history of the Society that the convention was held outside of New York City. Again, the figure is not official, but I believe that the attendance at this convention was at least twice that of any previous convention. As one speaker put it, "At last, we have a truly NATIONAL Audubon Society".

We Texans will have a natural tendency to ascribe the increase in attendance to the fact that the convention was held in Texas. This undoubtedly had something to do with it. Since the convention will be in Miami, Florida, next year, we will see whether or not the abandonment of the previous provincial policy will have any real effect upon attendance.

I shall attempt a précis of some of the papers presented. Several papers were given by representatives of government agencies having to do with pest control, control of wildlife damage to crops and livestock, and a recent hunting season on Sandhill Cranes. After each paper, the government representative was questioned rather closely about the need for and desirability of government subsidy of predator and pest control. Each attack, whether real or implied, upon government subsidies was greeted with applause from the audience. A cynic might wonder which voting levers were pulled by the hands that were applauding.

CONTINENTAL BALD EAGLE PROJECT  
Alexander Sprunt IV and Richard L. Cunningham

No startling differences in the number of Bald Eagles have appeared even though coverage was better in 1962 in most areas. A total of 3807 birds were reported for the United States, exclusive of Alaska, during January, 1962. This compares with 3642 in January, 1961. The difference of 165 eagles is certainly due to the improvement in coverage and does not indicate any increase in the over-all population.

"It is not yet safe to make a statement on trends, but the figures for 1962 again emphasize the low proportion of immature birds present in the population. Last January only 24% of the eagles reported to us were in the immature plumage. This is 2% less than the 26% figure for 1961. It is as yet impossible to say whether this apparent drop is significant. We hope that it is not. (See paper by James B. DeWitt. Editor)

(For the January, 1962, census, there were 34 individuals reported from Texas. Of these, 24 were reported from our area and 14 of these were reported by one party, Henry and Louise Hoffman. Editor)

SANDHILL CRANE RESEARCH  
Erwin L. Boeker, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Denver, Colorado

This paper is confined to two races of the Sandhill Crane, *Grus canadensis tabida*, the Greater Sandhill Crane, and *Grus canadensis canadensis*, the Lesser Sandhill Crane. The best estimate of the number of Greater Cranes is 6000. The Lesser Sandhill Crane is, by far, more numerous than any of the other races of Cranes. Nearly 200,000 were recorded on the major wintering grounds and as many as 240,000 have been recorded along the Platte River in Nebraska during spring migration.

Requests for an open hunting season on Sandhills were received as far back as 1953. While the Bureau concurred that from the standpoint of numbers, the lesser race of cranes might withstand a controlled hunting season without adverse effects, it fully recognized that a problem of primary importance was to learn whether or not the Greater Sandhill Crane, a race requiring full protection, was present in the proposed hunting area. And, of course, the possible danger of hunting to the rare Whooping Crane was of paramount consideration.

By 1960, the Bureau had amassed sufficient evidence to show that neither the Whooping Crane nor the Greater Sandhill Crane would be endangered by a hunting season limited to Eastern New Mexico and West Texas, where their numbers had grown so large that their depredation to field crops had become a burden to farmers in the area. Consequently, an open season from January 1-30 was granted.

"Periodic counts made at the major roost sites within the hunting area revealed 150,410 cranes at the beginning of the season and 165,840 at the end of the season. The total harvest was estimated as 2914 birds. This season was well received by farmers and sportsmen alike. Depredation complaints in both states were greatly reduced as compared to previous years, and many of the farmers contacted voiced the opinion that legal hunting is a most acceptable method of coping with the problem inasmuch as hunters locally (italics mine) disperse crane populations."

(I didn't get a chance to ask this question, but I wonder if, since there was a net increase of 12,516 birds from the beginning until the end of the season, the dispersion of the population was only local, and one assumes that the birds did not stop eating during the season, there was a real decrease in crop depredations or were the farmers merely mollified by the sounds of shotguns being fired. From the paper, there was apparently no attempt to objectively measure the effectiveness of the hunting season on reducing crop depredations. There is the possibility that an objective measurement is impractical.)

#### THE FEDERAL PEST CONTROL REVIEW BOARD

Robert M. Paul, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Interior for Fish and Wildlife

"Shortly after taking office, President Kennedy...called for 'Consistent Federal leadership' that would end 'various conflicts' among Federal agencies, such as that of 'one agency encouraging chemical pesticides that may harm the song birds and game birds whose preservation is encouraged by another agency.'"

"As a result, the four departments concerned, (Agriculture; Defense; Interior; and HEW) established the Federal Pest Control Review Board, consisting of two members from each department, on June 22, 1961."

At the 24 ensuing meetings, all programs of the four member departments on which substantial amounts of pesticides were used were carefully reviewed.

An example of the work of this board is that the amount of Heptachlor used in the fire ant eradication program was reduced from two pounds per acre to one-quarter pound per acre.

(One speaker subsequently pointed out that this board has only review and advisory powers. It does not have the power to dictate policy to any of the member departments.)

The two following papers were presented during a panel discussion, entitled "Government Predator Programs", moderated by Dr. Clarence Cottam of Welder Wildlife Foundation. The speakers were Clifford C. Presnall, Chief, Branch of Predator and Rodent Control, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and Durward L. Allen, Professor of Wildlife Management, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

"Mr. Presnall, whose paper was entitled, "The Cooperative Control of Wildlife Damage", gave a history of the federal predator control program. "Federal participation in the program is based upon three principles: Assistance to agriculture; stewardship over the public lands; and leadership in management and conservation of wildlife."

This may be an over-simplification of Mr. Presnall's position, but I gathered that, in general, where predators are taking domestic stock, there is assumed that a problem exists and part of the solution is, necessarily killing the predators.

"To avoid...careless destruction has been a constant aim of the Bureau and this is the basis of our strict regulations, inflexible accountability for control poisons and control devices, and emphasis on professional supervision at all levels."

I do not have a copy of Mr. Allen's paper. One point which he made was that government agencies rarely, if ever, employ Ecologists to determine the over-all effect of any pest control program on the broad spectrum of flora and fauna in the affected area.

PROGRAM AND GOALS OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY  
Carl W. Buchheister, President, National Audubon Society

Education: The Audubon Junior Program enrolled 179,000 children last year. The Aullwood Children's Farm at Dayton, Ohio, was dedicated last year.

Nature Centers: Our Nature Centers Division now finds itself cooperating in more than 100 community projects, located in 25 states and including one in Canada. They have resulted in the preservation of more than 40,000 acres in natural areas.

New Sanctuaries: The beautiful Wakulla Springs Tract of 4000 acres in Northern Florida, leased to the society by the Wakulla Edgewater Company and Ten Pound Island off the coast of Maine, which was donated, have been added to the society's wildlife sanctuaries.

Legislation scorecard for 1962:

1. The Wilderness Bill foundered on the shoals of an unfriendly House Committee.
2. A bill to protect the Golden Eagle is now the law of the land.
3. Two great new seashore areas, Point Reyes and Padre Island, have been added to the National Park system. (State Senator Ragan from Nueces County, the author of the enabling legislation which must pass the Texas Legislature before the Padre Island Park can become a reality, spoke at the opening ceremonies and showed extraordinary confidence that his bill would pass the next legislature. I wonder if he has talked to Jerry Saddler lately?)
4. Legislation to curb drainage subsidies was passed, and it should save some of the vital waterfowl marshes from destruction in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Conservation goals for 1963:

1. First, the drive will be renewed for adequate safeguards for the nation's dwindling resources of wilderness in the National Forests, National Parks, and National Wildlife Refuges.
2. There will be new opportunities to add important areas to the National Park System.
3. The third and perhaps the greatest opportunity now unfolding is the chance to do something positive about the pesticides problem.

Interim Report: STUDIES ON PESTICIDE-EAGLE RELATIONSHIPS  
James B. DeWitt and John L. Buckley, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Concentrations of DDT in several tissues of 27 Bald Eagles which were found dead of unknown causes and of 14 Eagles which had been shot were measured. With few exceptions, concentrations in tissues of birds dying of unknown causes were higher than those in corresponding tissues of birds which had been shot.

Ten captive Bald Eagles were fed diets containing varying amounts of DDT until they died. The concentrations of DDT in the tissues of some of the birds which died from DDT poisoning was less than that in the tissues of some of the birds which were found dead.

As part of these investigations, analyses were made of Bald Eagle eggs from unsuccessful nests. One of these eggs, which had been incubated for 66 days, contained 1.4 mg of DDT. Two others, which had been incubated for 84 days, contained 0.58 and 3.16 mg. Two of these eggs contained partially developed embryos; the other appeared to be infertile. The relationship, if any, between the lack of success of these nests, and the concentrations of DDT in the eggs, is unknown.

Two field trips were held concurrently on Sunday, one by boat from Rockport to the Aransas Refuge and one by bus to Rockport and Welder. The Aransas trip was a success. Many of the outlanders were rewarded with a Frigate Bird, which perched serenely on a piling while the whole line of excursion boats passed, and 23 Whooping Cranes.

If there was any blot on the convention, it was the Welder trip which in attempting to cover both the Rockport area and Welder Foundation, after a late start from Corpus Christi, succeeded in doing neither very well. After a late arrival at The Rob and Bessie Welder Wildlife Foundation, the irrepressible director, Dr. Clarence Cottam, made the most of the remaining time in giving us a look at the work being done by the professional staff and the research fellows who are there doing graduate work.

On Tuesday, a caravan of 19 buses carrying over 700 people made a tour of a small part of the Santa Gertrudis Division of The King Ranch. When I say a small part of one division, I don't mean to imply that the trip was short. The entire King Ranch encompasses about 880,000 acres with more than 250,000 acres in the Santa Gertrudis Division. We were fortunate to have aboard our bus as a guide, Mr. Bobby Cavazos, the assistant foreman of the division, who gave us a knowledgeable and witting running commentary on the ranch operations as we passed through.

At noon we were regaled with a barbecue lunch in Kingsville. There was a discussion of brush control in relation to wildlife conservation led by the Wildlife Manager and the Biologist of the King Ranch. I didn't hear these talks because I was off in the brush which contained lifers and respite from the ten kegs of bubbly donated by the Lone Star Brewing Company, but from the waves of applause which rolled over the mesquite, I guess that the government subsidies took another wallop.

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OFFICERS

Chairman	Mr. Henry Hoffman
Secretary	Miss Katrina Thompson
Treasurer	Miss Ella Wolfer - 3707 Reveille
Field Trip Chairman	Miss Thelma Smith
Program Chairman	Mr. Charles McIntire
Co-Editors of the SPOONBILL	Mrs. J. A. Snyder, Box 204, LaPorte
	Mr. Clinton Snyder, Wiess College
	Rice University, Houston
	JA 9-9365

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CLEARING HOUSE CREDITS

Party "A" - O. G. Field Trip	EM - Elric McHenry
JH - Jean Harwell	NP - Noel Pettingell
BH - Bill Harwell	LS - Linda Snyder
AKM - Arlie McKay	

## CLEARING HOUSE

October, 1962

## Grebe,

Pied-billed- (3-4) 9, 12 (16) 17, (45) 22, 29 Cove AKM; (2-8) 17, 20, 21, 27  
Hous. Ngr. Dist. EM

Pelican, White (50-2000) most days, (5000) 26 Bayshore LS; (30-60) 18, 19, (7500) 22, 29  
Cove AKM (15) 18 Baytown BH, (60) 27 Sheldon BH, JH

Cormorant, D. - Cr. (4) 17, (6) 29 Cove AKM; (10) 8, (6) 20 Bayshore LS  
Olivaceous - (1) 8 Cove AKM

Anhinga - (2) 18 Cove AKM; (2) 27 Sheldon BH, JH

## Heron,

Green Heron- (1) 9 Cove AKM  
Little Blue- (4) 27 Galv. LS

Egret, Cattle-(10-60) 5, 19, 27, 30, 31, (75) 8 Cove AKM  
Reddish (2) 23 Bayshore LS; (3) 27 Galv. LS

## Heron,

Bl.-C. Night-(1-11) 9, 12, 22, 29, (15) 17 Cove AKM  
Yellow-C. Night (1-4) 9, 17, (15) 12 Cove AKM

## Bittern,

American-(3) 31 Cove AKM

Ibis, Wood - (9) 7 Bolivar, (25) 16, (1) 22, (8) 23, (2) 30 Bayshore LS; (100+) 7  
Longenbaugh BH, JH; (11) 18 Baytown Tun. BH; (21) 12 Cove AKM

White-faced- (60-65) 1, 8, (1) 5, (8) 10, (30) 13, (200) 31 Cove AKM; (1) 21 Sheldon  
EM; (4) 27 Sheldon BH, JH

White - (70) 8, (1) 11, (125) 17, 28, 31, (65) 21 Cove AKM (35) 27 Sheldon BH, JH

Roseate Spoonbill-(25) 9, (2) 12, 17, (65) 22 Cove AKM; (26) 18 Baytown BH; (15) 21  
Sheldon EM; (8) 23 Bayshore LS

Goose, White-Fronted - (1 flock) 21 Cove AKM; (20) 21 Bayshore LS

Snow - Common Cove AKM; Common Bayshore LS  
Blue

## Duck,

Mallard - (1) 17, (2) 29, (75) 31 Cove AKM

Mottled - Common Cove (14 pr with 8 mm.) 2, (1200) 31 and 11 other days AKM,  
(8) 23 Bayshore LS

Gadwall - (1-4) 8, 12, 13, 21, (150) 17, (300) 22, (500) 29, 31 Cove AKM

Pintail - (13-50) 2, 9, 12 (100) 17, (500) 22, (1000) 29, (10,000) 31 and 7 other  
days Cove AKM; (50) 23 Bayshore LS; (20) 27 Sheldon BH, JH

Green-winged Teal-(200-300) most days Cove AKM

Blue-winged Teal-(3-75) 2, 8, 21, 31, (150) 28 Cove AKM; (N.C.) 27 Galv. LS

Am. Widgeon - (100+) 27 Galv. LS; (2) 27 Sheldon BH, JH; (20-90) 12, 17, 22, (200)  
31 and 5 other days Cove AKM

Shoveler - (45) 13, (100) 31 Cove AKM; (12) 23 (50) 31 Bayshore LS

Wood Duck - (2) 31 Cove AKM

Ring-necked - (23) 17 earliest ever Cove AKM

Canvasback - (2) 29, (10) 31 Cove AKM; (10) 27 Sheldon BH, JH

Lesser Scaup - (1st flights in Bay) 22 Cove AKM

Ruddy Duck (50+) 27 Galv. LS; (17) 22, (4) 31 Cove AKM

Hooded Merganser - (2) 27 Sheldon BH, JH

## Vulture,

Black - (1-5) 1, 12, 31, (7) 28 Cove AKM; (1) 31 Bayshore LS

Hawk, Sharp-shinned - (2) 2, (1) 17, 18, 23 Cove AKM

Cooper's - (1) 9, 29, 30 Cove AKM

Red-tailed - (1) 25 Bayshore, (6) 27 Freeway Galv. LS; (3) 29, (13) 31 Cove AKM

Harris - (1) 21 first since Nov. 1946 Cove AKM

Swainson's - (1) 19 Bayshore LS, (2) 27 Galv. LS

White-tailed - (1) 27 Galv. Freeway LS

Bald Eagle - (1 imm.) 17 Cove AKM

Peregrine Falcon - (3) 13 Cove AKM; (1) 14 Bolivar "A"

Pigeon Hawk - (1) 2, 24 Bayshore LS; (1) 14 High Isl. "A"

Sandhill Crane - (10) 29 Cove AKM

King Rail - (1-2) 2, 5, 10 Cove AKM; (1) 18 S. J. Park BH

Clapper Rail - (3) 2, (1) 9 Cove AKM; (1) 5, 6, 10, 11 Bayshore LS

Purple Gallinule-(1) 27 Galv. LS <sup>Cove AKM</sup>

Am. Coot - (150) 17, (10) 21, (3000) 22, (6000) 29; (1000+) 27 Sheldon BH, JH;  
(500) 21 Sheldon EM

Plover Semipalmated - (4) 2, (1) 12, 22, (7) 13 Cove AKM; (6) 27 Galv. LS

Piping-(1) 27 Galv. LS, (1) 14 Bolivar LS

Snowy - (1) 27 Galv. LS

Ruddy Turnstone - (NC) 14 Bolivar "A" (4) 2 Cove AKM; (N.C.) 27 Galv. LS

Common Snipe - (1-8) 8, 12, 13, 18, 21, 22, 28, 31, (11) 19 Cove AKM; (6) 14 "A";  
(6) 27 Sheldon BH, JH

- Long-billed Curlew - (2-7) 2, 9, 13, 19, 22, (26) 8, (31) 12, (19) 28, (125) 31 Cove AKM;  
 (NC) 27 Galv. LS  
 Spotted Sandpiper - (1-2) most days Bayshore LS; (1-3) 2, 4, 13, 17, 31, (6) 12 Cove AKM  
 Solitary Sandpiper - (1) 1 Cove AKM  
 Greater Yellowlegs - (3-10) ten days Cove AKM; (NC) 14 "A"; (NC) 27 Galv. LS  
 Lesser Yellowlegs - (2-4) 2, 4, 17, 21, (16) 19 Cove AKM; (NC) 27 Galv. LS  
 Knot - (13) 7 Bolivar, (63) 27 Galv. LS  
 Least Sandpiper - 9 days Cove AKM; (NC) 27 Galv. LS  
 Dunlin - (3) 13, (5) 17, (1) 22 Cove AKM; (4) 14 Bolivar "A"; (10) 23 Bayshore LS  
 Dowitcher Species - (40-250) 9, 12, 22, 29, (350) 19 Cove AKM; (NC) 27 Galv. LS  
 Stilt Sandpiper - (14) 9, (3) 12 Cove AKM  
 Marbled Godwit - (1) 27 Galv. LS  
 Sanderling - (5) 2 Cove AKM; (NC) 7 Bolivar (7) 11, (8) 23 Bayshore, (NC) 27 Galv. LS  
 American Avocet - (15-35) most days Hous. Nav. Dist. EM; (8) 17 Cove AKM, (3) 18 Baytown  
 BH, (100+) 18 S. J. Park; (500) 20-23 Bayshore LS; (100) 30, (30) 31  
 Bayshore LS  
 Black-necked Stilt - (4) 18 S. J. Park BH  
 Franklin's Gull - (1) 17, (19) 27, (50) 29 Cove AKM; (10) 24 Bayshore LS  
 Tern, Gull-billed - (3) 27 Galv. LS  
 Common - (3) 21, 23 Bayshore LS  
 Sandwich - (1) 2, 17, 22 Cove AKM; (10) 27 Galv. LS  
 Black - (4) 1, (3) 4 Cove AKM; (1) 17, 23 Bayshore LS  
 Black Skimmer - (4) 27 Galv. LS  
 Ground Dove - (1) 22, (3) 29, (2) 31 Cove AKM  
 Inca Dove - (1) 1 Spring Valley JH  
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo - (2) 1, (1) 17 Cove AKM  
 Great Horned Owl - 14 days Cove AKM  
 Barred Owl - (1) 2, 18 Cove AKM; (2) 14 Hwy 61 "A"  
 Whip-poor-will - (2) 2, (1) 9, 17, 22 Cove AKM  
 Chuck-will's-widow - (2) 12, (1) 14, (4) 17 Cove AKM  
 Common Nighthawk - (3) 23, (5) 30 Houston IS  
 Chimney Swift - (36) 20 Houston NP; (NC) 2, 5, 13 Cove AKM  
 Hummingbird, Ruby-thr. - (3-8) thru 9, (1-3) thru 30 Bayshore LS; (1-8) most days  
 (10) 12 Cove AKM  
 Rufous - (1) 31 Cove AKM  
 Belted Kingfisher - (1) 3, 17, 21, 31, (2) 22 Cove AKM; (1) 4, 7, 24 Bayshore LS;  
 (3) 18 S. J. Park, (10) 27 Sheldon BH, JH; (3-4) 14 "A"  
 Pileated Woodpecker - (1) 9, (3) 28 Cove AKM; (1) 27 Deusin Park BH, JH  
 Red-headed Woodpecker - (1) 21, 22 Cove AKM  
 Yellow-b. Sapsucker - (1) 14, 19 (8) 22, (2-3) 26, 28, 29, 31 Cove AKM; (1-2) 21, 23  
 Bayshore LS  
 Eastern Kingbird - (2) 7 High Isl. IS; (NC) 14 "A"; (1) 16, 17 Cove AKM  
 Western Kingbird - (2) 7 Anahuac IS; (1) 14 Anahuac "A"; (1) 12, 18, 22, 29 Cove AKM  
 Scissor-t. Flycatcher - (10) 27 Galv. IS  
 Empidonax Flycatcher - (1-3) 1, 2, 12, 14, 17, 31 Cove AKM  
 Eastern Phoebe - (1-5) 2, 9, 17, 19, 26, 28, 29, (10) 22, (15) 31 Cove AKM; (NC) 14 High Isl.  
 "A"; (1) 17, 24, Bayshore, (3) 27 Galv. IS  
 Wood Pewee - (1-5) 1, 2, 3, 9, 14, 17, (9) 12 Cove AKM; (3) 7 High Isl. IS; (6) 14  
 High Isl. "A"  
 Olive-sided Flycatcher - (1) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Vermilion Flycatcher - (1-2) 2, 3, 8, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 31, (3) 17 Cove AKM  
 Horned Lark - (2) 7 Bolivar IS  
 Swallow, Tree - Common Bayshore LS  
 Bank - to 9 Cove AKM; thru 18 Bayshore LS  
 Rough-winged - Common Bayshore LS  
 Barn - Common Bayshore LS  
 Cliff - thru 18 Bayshore LS  
 Purple Martin - (1) 9 latest by 4 days Cove AKM  
 House Wren - (3) 7 High Isl. IS; (3) 14 High Isl. "A"; (1) 17, (2) 26, 31, (5) 29 Cove  
 AKM; (1-4) 21 on , Bayshore LS  
 Long-billed Marsh Wren - (2) 6, 15, (5) 19, (1) 22 Cove AKM  
 Catbird - (1-2) 1, 12, 14, 19, (7-8) 2, 17 Cove AKM; (1) 2, 3, 4, Bayshore, (3) 7 High  
 Isl. IS; (3) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Brown Thrasher - Common (25) 2 Bayshore LS  
 Robin - (2) 31 Cove AKM  
 Wood Thrush - (1) 17 Cove AKM; (1) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Hermit Thrush - (1) 14 High Isl. "A"; (20) 22, (1) 26, 28, (13) 31 Cove AKM  
 Swainson's Thrush - (6) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Gray-cheeked Thrush - (1, dead) 18 Cove AKM  
 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - Common  
 Golden-cr. Kinglet - (15) 22, (3) 31 Cove AKM; (5) 26 Bayshore LS

- Ruby-cr. Kinglet - Common from 2 Cove AKM; 3 Bayshore LS  
 Water Pipit - Common from 13 Cove AKM; 15 Bayshore LS  
 Sprague's Pipit - (5) 31 Cove AKM  
 Starling - Common from 10 Cove AKM; (6) 20 Bayshore LS  
 White-eyed Vireo - (1-3) thru 21 Bayshore LS; (1-2) 9, 12, 17 Cove AKM; (NC) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Solitary Vireo - (1) 14 High Isl. "A"; (1) 17 Cove AKM  
 Red-eyed Vireo - (1) 2 Cove AKM; (1) 5, 8 Bayshore LS; (NC) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Philadelphia Vireo - (1) 8, 10 Bayshore LS  
 Warbler, Black-and-w. - (1-3) 2, 9, 14, 17, 31, (5) 12 Cove AKM; (2) 7 High Isl., (1-2) 9-12, 15 Bayshore LS; (NC) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Golden-w. - (1) 7 High Isl. LS  
 Tennessee - (1-2) 2, 9, 12 Cove AKM; (2) 9, (5) 12, (1) 15, 17, 21 Bayshore LS; (NC) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Orange-cr. - (NC) 14 High Isl.; (1) 16, (3) 31 Bayshore LS; (2) 29, 31 Cove AKM  
 Nashville - (4) 2, (1) 9, (8) 12, (15) 17, (3) 22, (5) 29 Cove AKM; (1) 3, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, (7) 12 Bayshore LS; (NC) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Parula - (1) 25 Bayshore LS  
 Yellow - (1) 7, 9 Bayshore LS  
 Magnolia - (2-5) 2, 9, 12, 14, 17 Cove AKM; (2) 3, 7, (1) 8; (NC) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Black-Thr. Blue - (1) 12 Cove AKM - his second record  
 Myrtle - (1) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 B.-thr. Green-(NC) 14 High Isl. "A"; (3) 17 Cove AKM  
 Blackburnian-(NC) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Yellow-throated - (1) 11 Bayshore LS  
 Chestnut-sided - (1) 7 High Isl. LS; (1) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Bay-breasted - (1) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Pine - (NC) 7 Hwy. 61 LS; (10) not migrants 28 Cove AKM  
 Palm-(3-4) 17, 22, (20) 29, (16) 31 all in "sparrow place" Cove AKM  
 Ovenbird - (1) 11 Bayshore LS; (1) 14, 17 Cove AKM  
 Connecticut - (1) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Yellowthroat - (1-2) 2, 15, 19, (8) 24 Cove AKM; (1) 4, 11, 17, 23 Bayshore LS  
 Yellow-br. Chat- (1-2) 2, 12, 17 Cove AKM  
 Hooded Warbler - (1) 12, 17 Cove AKM  
 Wilson's - (1) 7 High Isl. LS  
 Canada - (NC) 14 High Isl. "A"; (1) 12 Cove AKM  
 American Redstart - (1) 2, 9, 22, (10) 12, 17, (8) 14 Cove AKM; (5) 7 High Isl., (1) 18, 21 Bayshore LS; (10) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Baltimore Oriole - (1) 9 Bayshore LS  
 Western Tanager - (1) 29 Cove AKM - his second record  
 Scarlet Tanager - (1) 7, 14 High Isl. LS; (1) 17 Cove AKM  
 Summer Tanager - (1-2) 7 High Isl. LS; (1) 12, 17 Cove AKM; (1-2) 14 High Isl. "A"  
 Rose-breasted Grosbeak - (1) 14 High Isl. "A"; (5) 17 Cove AKM  
 Blue Grosbeak - (1) 2, (2) 6 Cove AKM; (2) 7 High Isl. LS  
 Indigo Bunting - (1-5) 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 19, 20, 23 Bayshore LS; (10) 17, (1-4) 21, 22, 28 Cove AKM  
 Painted Bunting - (1) 17 Cove AKM  
 Rufous-sided Towhee - (2) 31 Cove AKM  
 Sparrow, Savannah - (7) 19, (1) 21, (6) 22, 29, (25) 31 Cove AKM  
 Grasshopper - (1) 29, 31 Cove AKM  
~~Song~~ - (1) 22 Cove AKM  
 Seaside - (18) 2, (17) 9, (1) 12, (3) 17, (15) 22 Cove AKM  
 Lark - (1) 2 Cove AKM  
 Chipping Sparrow - (1) 31 Cove AKM  
 Field Sparrow - (1) 24 Bayshore LS  
 White-crowned Sparrow - (1) 22, 31, (3) 29 Cove AKM  
 White-thr. - (1) 22, (2) 29, (50) 31 Cove AKM; (10) 31 Bayshore LS; (3) 31 Houston NP  
 Lincoln's - (1) 12, 29, 31, (4) 22 Cove AKM; (1) 23 Bayshore LS  
 Swamp - (1) 13, (20) 24, (4) 29, (2) 31 Cove AKM  
 Song - (1) 29 Cove AKM