



THE SPOONBILL

VOLUME XII, No. 2
June, 1964

For many thousands of years birds have retained the habits handed down to them by their ancestors, each species according to its own particular pattern. The majority never deviate, carrying their faithfulness even to the point of deserting an area if its character changes enough to interfere with their ancient ways. Yet there are a few kinds that have taken altered conditions in their stride and availed themselves of facilities which only our human civilization has laid before them.

The Chimney Swift is a striking example of this ability to change with the times. Long before the first man-made chimney was dreamed of our swifts roosted and built their nests in hollow trees, as some still do in very remote regions. But when chimneys appeared on the scene the birds seemed to recognize their new opportunity, and today that is the customary place to find their strange, glued homes of twigs.

Robert S. Lemmon

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

COMING EVENTS

Summer is here. Time to turn on the air conditioners, get out the bird books and study. There are no activities for July. There will be an O.G. meeting in August and the plans for the September field trip are for another pelagic trip led by Commodore Strickling. Details later. P.S. No July field trip. Or August, either.

FROM THE PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

Austin, June. Warnings that individuals who catch young wildlife for pets or harm protected birds will be prosecuted, have been issued by the law enforcement division of the Parks and Wildlife Department.

"We get complaints every day that persons have been picking up young of the wild particularly fawn," says J.B. Phillips, coordinator of law enforcement for the Parks and Wildlife Department. "This is strictly against the law and wardens have been instructed to make arrests and file cases."

Every day complaints come in that fawns have been picked up, some of them when the mother deer is close by. He pointed out that the wild animal usually takes care of itself much better if left alone. Permits are required for raising wildlife in captivity and the permit must be held before the animal is captured.

Numerous arrests have resulted from pictures appearing in newspapers of persons displaying a baby animal. This is strong evidence which stands up in court when cases are filed.

Tyler, June. Many vacationing wildlife enthusiasts are including an island noted for bird-watching in their summer itinerary. Langley Island, nestling in the middle of 2,500 acre Lake Tyler in Smith County, offers a variety of feathered friends to interest visitors.

The Tyler Audubon Society was instrumental in closing the island to camping and hunting in 1950, and has improved the area with more than two miles of trails for nature study, extensive vegetative plantings, and many nesting structures for birds. More than 150 bird species have been cataloged on the islands.

LETTERS

In the last issue of the Spoonbill, Betty Williams gave a short account of her experiences in the Big Bend National Park during April of this year. I was there from May 25th through the 29th and thought perhaps your readers might be interested in some of my observations. After spending a week there, it is my opinion that the single best area for finding the most number of specialties in that area is the trail from the camp ground to the window in the basin which is about two and a quarter miles long. On Tuesday, May 26, I spent about five hours in the morning covering that trail going and coming, and will list for you the interesting birds I saw along the way and this might give you or your readers something to think about if a trip that way is planned. I will list these in the order I saw them as best I can remember. Western Pewee, Band-tailed Pigeon, Broad-tailed Hummingbird, Varied Bunting, Scott's Oriole, Blue-throated Hummingbird, Prairie Falcon, Hepatic Tanager, Gray Flycatcher, Black-eared Bushtit, Common Bushtit, Mexican Jay and Acorn Woodpecker.

As you can see, this represents a pretty good list for the Big Bend specialty and the only other really good birds I saw during my few days out there were the Crissal Thrasher, half way up the Lost Mine Trail and the Colima Warbler at Boot Springs.

Bill Graber

Last Saturday morning Mr. R.C. Frederick and I were birding on Spring Creek just outside the town of Spring when we heard a bird singing with a very vigorous warble. The singer soon perched on a dead limb and posed beautifully for us. He was the right size for a grosbeak and had a white beak just like a rose-breasted. His coloring was dark buff back and light buff breast with the head and tail much darker (almost black). He had no wing bars but did have faint vertical streaking on the wings. Across the breast were two darker smears, rather indistinct running horizontally. We are wondering if some more expert birder can identify or offer some explanation.

Conrad Deats

OBSERVATIONS ON A PELAGIC TRIP AND DURING A STORM AT GALVESTON Harvey Patten

On Monday, May 18, I had an opportunity to visit one of the offshore oil well drilling rigs currently drilling for Shell Oil Company. The rig is located 22 miles southeast of Galveston. A more specific location is available for those desiring such information. The objective of my visit was to census dead and/or live migrant passerines which might be on the rig. Two weeks earlier, I received reports of large numbers of live and dead birds on two of the rigs.

We left Galveston airport about 3:30 PM and after a 30 minute helicopter flight, arrived at the rig. A very strong southeast wind was kicking up five feet plus waves. Since no passerines were evident on the rig, I searched the seas for pelagics until 7:30 PM. when the dimming light caused a halt to observations. I had observed about a dozen birds in flight throughout the late afternoon, but all remained about a mile from the rig and were not identifiable. All birds flew to the northwest with the strong wind.

I began observations at 5:30 AM the following morning. Although the light was yet dim, I began to observe birds almost immediately. The strong winds of the previous night had abated, and calm was the order of the morning. I noted that almost all the Black Terns listed below and the probable Sooty Terns flew to the southeast, perhaps retracing their previous days flight with the strong winds.

Several Barn Swallows landed on the rig, but no other passerines arrived at the rig during the night. Birds observed from 5:35 to 8:19 AM were:

8 Barn Swallows	5 Sooty Terns (probable)	11 Terns (unidentified)
1 Common Tern	28 Black Terns	10 Shorebirds (unident.)
1 Laughing Gull	7 Terns (white, probably common)	

During the return flight back to Galveston additional terns were observed from an altitude of 400 feet. Only one dark Jaeger-like bird was observed during the flight to the drilling platform.

On April 25, I had an opportunity to observe the behavior of water-birds during a rain storm. As I drove along the sea wall headed for the jetty at the east end of Galveston Island at about 11:00 AM, a strong "norther" moved across the island. The storm front, which was only several hundred feet, at the most, above sea level was extremely turbulent. Winds gradually increased to gusts of about 50 m.p.h. It was fierce! As I arrived at the jetty the rains came down, and so did the migrants. I faced the car into the wind and opened one window so I could observe in a northerly direction.

Within seconds, the air was literally filled with swallow, mostly barn and rough-winged. Almost as suddenly, other land birds dropped out of the sky and continued flying over the water. All the migrants were coming in off the Gulf and heading northwestward toward land. Soon the air was filled with mixed flocks of land birds, swallows, terns, and a few egrets.

It was interesting to note that while most of the gulls preferred to weather the storm on the beach, almost all the terns remained in flight. Caspian, royal, and a single sandwich tern were able to make headway, but the poor least terns could barely hold their own. Across the water a reddish egret crouched low on the beach, occasionally rose and moved into the storm several feet and settled down again.

On the ground, bird behaviour was somewhat different. While birds of gull size merely faced into the storm and struggled to keep their balance, shorebirds ran in all directions. Some, like the sanderlings, found refuge behind logs and other debris on the beach. Turnstones and small peeps ran up into the sand dunes to seek haven among the salt grasses and other vegetation.

The storm passed ^{as} quickly as it had arrived. A remarkable phenomenon then took place. Every single bird on the beach that was not flying, every turnstone, sandpiper, gull, tern, egret began the long task of preening its feathers. Every single observable bird faced into the still fairly strong northwestwind and began to put into place the thousands of feathers which comprise a birds plumage.

Never before had I observed bird behaviour on as large a scale as during this storm, and it was truly a highlight in my experiences. The next time you are near the salt water and a storm begins, don't head for home or the nearest coffee bar (or any other kind for that matter), but "hit the beach" and be ready for a rewarding experience in observing bird behaviour.

MAY O. G. FIELD TRIP

Bill and Betty Wright

May 9, 8:00 AM, was a typical Saturday morning in Almeda, Texas. Most of the town's people were still asleep. Except for the chirping of birds and the sound of an occasional passing car, all was quiet in that little town... except in one little spot. A group of nature-lovers was meeting in the parking lot of the Gulf Coast National Bank. Their mission? To discover as many birds as they possibly could, especially Mountain Plover, White-rumped Sandpipers, and Hudsonian Godwits.

Who were these enthusiastic bird watchers? The group of thirty included Harvey Patten, leader, Jack and Peggy Smith, Iris and Jim O'Neill, Marian and Woodrow Erwin, Jim and Pat Ellis, Mrs. Ruby Miller, Chris Jordan, Nan Bracker, David Marrack, F. Richard Miller, John and Wanda Schmidt, Ray Jordan, Libby McMurrouch, Josiephine Wilkin, Katrina Thompson, Bill Ladwig, Thelma Smith, Helen Via, Nancy Pate, Henry and Louise Hoffman, Elaine Robinson, Betty Walden and Bill and Betty Wright.

It was a cloudy and humid morning, and when all had arrived, Mr. Patten explained the various stages of the rice fields and their relation to the type of birding we could expect in each stage.

To keep the number of cars to a minimum, the group "doubled up" in cars and started slowly toward Man el, heading toward Sandy Point. On the way, the caravan stopped frequently to get a good look at the many interesting birds, which included Pectoral Sandpipers, Fulvous Tree Ducks, White-rumped Sandpipers, Dunlin, and Hudsonian Godwits. Setting up telescopes, the group got a better view of the markings of these interesting birds. The group also stopped to see an Orchard Oriole and a beautiful Painted Bunting.

Soon it was lunchtime and the birders stopped to eat. By then, the sky was clear and the temperature quite hot.

Continuing their journey, the caravan started back up Route 288 toward Arcola and made their way to Smith-Miller Road where they happily discovered a Mississippi Kite flying gracefully above them! The birders were also delighted to find some Golden Plover. Other birds which highlighted the trip were Red-winged Blackbirds, Bobwhite, Cardinals, Carolina Chickadees, Brown-headed Cowbird, Common Crow, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Dickcissel, Mourning Dove, Dowitchers, Mottled Ducks, Cattle, Common and Snowy Egrets, Great-crested and Scissor-tailed Flycatchers, Boat-tailed and Common Grackles, Laughing and Ring-billed Gulls, Red-shouldered Hawk, Great Blue Heron, Green, Louisiana and Yellow-crowned Night Herons, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Killdeer, Eastern Kingbird, Purple Martin, Eastern Meadowlark, Mockingbird, Common Nighthawk, Eastern Wood Pewee, Wilson's Phalarope, Stilt Sandpiper, Loggerhead Shrike, House and Savannah Sparrows, Black-necked Stilts, Barn Swallows, Scarlet and Summer Tanagers, Black Terns, Tufted Titmouse, Black and Turkey Vultures, Prothonotary Warbler, Yellowthroat, Downy, Pileated and Red-bellied Woodpeckers, Carolina Wren, Lesser Yellowlegs and Purple Gallinule.

The birders returned happy to have gone on such a rewarding and enjoyable trip.

CORRECTION

Last month's (May, 1964) Spoonbill - Big Day Run - April 19, 1964. Party 7, Pat Sullivan, Leota Stilwell, Thelma Smith - Exclusive - 1 Mexican Duck. Sorry, no Mexican Duck seen, no such exclusive - too bad-- good bird. Total species for Big Day Run 200 even.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN FUND

More contributions have been received from members and forwarded to the World Wildlife Fund in Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Roberts, 230 Sunshine Dr., San Antonio, Tex.
Mrs. Marjorie Susie, 330 Knipp Rd., Houston, Texas 77027
Mrs. Carl Dodge, 5420 Pine Street, Bellaire, Texas

NEW TANAGER GENUS FROM PERU

John O'Neill, O.G. member who will begin graduate work in ornithology at L.S.U. this year, on a collecting trip to Peru last summer, brought back a tanager skin which turned out to be not only a new species but a new genus as well. It has been 34 years since a new genus or species has been discovered in the family Thraupidae. O'Neill and Dr. George Lowery of L.S.U. have named the bird Orange-throated Tanager, Wetmorethraupis sterrhopteron.

On May 21 in my own front yard I saw a Purple Gallinule. He was in the driveway when I opened the door and walked slowly to the yard next door. He didn't seem to be frightened, maybe he was just tired. I saw him from all angles at very close range and there was no doubt about the identification.

Leota Stilwell

CLEARING HOUSE May, 1964

- Eared Grebe: (1)5 Bayshore LS.
 Pied-billed Grebe: (1)14, (6 or 7)13,16,23 Cove AKM.
 White Pelican: 9 days, (200)2, (60)31 Cove AKM; (10-25)through 15 Bayshore LS.
 Anhinga: (2)6 Cove AKM.
 Green Heron: (1)4,11,13,18,22 Cove AKM; (1-3) daily Bayshore LS.
 Cattle Egret: 10 days, (26)29 Cove AKM; (7-15)13,15,18 Anahuac LS.
 Reddish Egret:(1)2 Galveston LH HH.
 Black-crowned Night Heron: (1-10) 5 days Cove AKM; most days Bayshore LS.
 Yellow-crowned Night Heron: most days Bayshore LS.
 Least Bittern: (1-2)9,11,13 Cove AKM.
 Wood Ibis: (1)29 Cove AKM.
 White-faced Ibis: (1)7 Cove AKM; (2-10) most days Bayshore LS.
 White Ibis: (1)7, (40)21 Cove AKM.
 Roseate Spoonbill: 7 days, (25)29 Cove AKM; (2-6) most days Bayshore,
 (30-50)13,15 Anahuac Refuge LS.
 Snow Goose: (1)22 Cove AKM; (4)11 Anahuac Refuge LS.
 Mallard: (5)2, (1)3,4,29,31, (2)13, (4)22 Cove AKM.
 Mottled Duck: (1-25) 23 days Cove AKM: (1-4) most days Bayshore, (10-25)
 11,13,15 Anahuac Refuge LS.
 Gadwall: (5)4, (11)13, (1)16, (3)22 Cove AKM.
 Pintail: (1)2,4, (3)22 Cove AKM.
 Green-winged Teal: (2)4, (1)22 Cove AKM.
 Blue-winged Teal: 15 days, (58)2, (3)6,22, (1)29 Cove AKM; (2)4 Bayshore,
 (9)15 Anahuac Refuge LS.
 American Widgeon: (1)2,4,22,29, (2)6 Cove AKM.
 Shoveler: (4)2, (3)6, (1)3 Cove AKM.
 Canvasback: (2)13, (3)16,23, (1)18 Cove AKM.
 Lesser Scaup: 9 days, (100)2, (15)31 Cove AKM; (4)5, (3)18 Bayshore LS.
 Ruddy Duck: (1)2, (1)6 Cove AKM.
 Black Vulture: (3)9,14,23, (22)10, (28)13, (1)18 Cove AKM.
 Sharp-shinned Hawk: (1)3 Cove AKM; (1)21 Mason Park, Houston NP.
 Red-shouldered Hawk: (1)18 Cove AKM.
 Bald Eagle: (1)24 Cove AFM.
 Marsh Hawk: (1)4 Lomax LS.
 Osprey: (1)4 Cove AKM.
 Peregrine Falcon: (1)6, (2)13 Cove AKM.
 King Rail: (2)9, (1)22 Cove AKM; (2)16 Katy-Hockley LH HH.
 Clapper Rail: (2)13 Cove AKM.
 Sora: (2)2 Galveston LH HH.
 Purple Gallinule: (1-3)4th to 16th, 9 days Cove AKM; (8)16 Katy-Hockley LH HH.
 Common Gallinule: (5-11) 4 days Cove AKM.
 American Coot: 9 days, (56)16,23 Cove AKM.
 Semipalmated Plover: (1)13,16,22 Cove AKM.
 American Golden Plover: (10)2, (1)6, (25)10 Cove AKM; (10)10 Foster LH HH.
 Black-bellied Plover: (1)4,8, (50)10, (2)13, (9)22 Cove AKM; (7)10 Foster LH HH.
 Ruddy Turnstone: (14)13, (2)19, (1)22 Cove AKM; (2)10 Foster LH HH.
 Long-billed Curlew: (4-6)11,13,15 Anahuac Refuge LS.
 Whimbrel: (1)10 Cove AKM.
 Spotted Sandpiper: (2)2, (3)4,13, (1)3,6,16,22,31 Cove AKM; (1-2) thru
 18th Bayshore LS.
 Willet: (1-10) 8 days Cove AKM.
 Greater Yellowlegs: (1)2 Cove AKM; (NC) thru 18th Bayshore LS.
 Lesser Yellowlegs: 11 days, (150)2, (2)31 Cove AKM; (NC) thru 18th Bayshore LS.
 Pectoral Sandpiper: (10)2, (2)4, (15)6, (1)13,16 Cove AKM; (8)10 Foster LH HH.
 White-rumped Sandpiper: 11 days, (10)2,10, (20)14 Cove AKM; (10)4,(15)14,
 (50)19 Bayshore, (3)13,15 Anahuac Refuge LS; (30)10 Foster LH HH.
 Baird's Sandpiper: (5)4 Bayshore, (10-15)11,13,15 Anahuac Refuge LS.
 Least Sandpiper: 8 days, (1)31 Cove AKM.
 Dunlin: 6 days Cove AKM; (25-50)4,7,13,18 Bayshore LS.
 Dowitcher species: (100)4 Bayshore LS; (15)2, (1)6 Cove AKM.
 Stilt Sandpiper: (2)2,11, (3)4, (20)6, (6)7, (10)10 Cove AKM; (200-300)4,7,
 11,12,13,14,18 Bayshore LS; (2)10 Foster LH HH.
 Semipalmated Sandpiper: 5 days Cove AKM.
 Western Sandpiper: 1 day Cove AKM.
 Buff-breasted Sandpiper: (1)10 Cove AKM; (20)10 Foster LH HH.
 Hudsonian Godwit: (2)10 Cove AKM; (10)13 Bayshore LS; (15)10 Foster LH HH.
 Sanderling: (1)10,13 Cove AKM; (1)15 Bayshore LS.
 American Avocet: (50) most days Bayshore LS.
 Black-necked Stilt: (nest, four eggs)31 Cove AKM; common Bayshore LS;
 (2)10 Foster LH HH.

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Wilson's Phalarope: (2)2 (1)31 latest ever by one day, Cove AKM; (100)
4,7,14 Bayshore LS.
Ring-billed Gull: to the tenth Cove AKM.
Common Tern: (1)15 Anahuac Refuge LS.
Caspian Tern: six days Cove AKM.
Black Tern: 14 days to the 23rd, Cove AKM; Common in Bayshore, LS; (40)10
Foster, LH HH.
Black Skimmer: five days, Cove AKM.
Yellow-billed Cuckoo: most days, Bayshore LS; (3)10 Foster, LH HH.
Black-billed Cuckoo: (1)7 Cove AKM; (3)2 Galveston LH HH.
Screech Owl: (1)18, 21 Cove AKM.
Great Horned Owl: (1)8,13 Cove AKM.
Ruby-throated Hummingbird: (1)3,7,9,14,17,27 Cove AKM; (1)1,2,4,7,21
Bayshore LS.
Pileated Woodpecker: (2)13 Cove AKM; (2)10 Memorial Park LH HH.
Red-headed Woodpecker: (1) 10 days, nest at Barrow's Point AKM; (1)3
Bayshore LS.
Eastern Kingbird: (1-7) 17 days Cove AKM; (5-8)11,13,15 Anahuac Refuge LS.
Western Kingbird: (2)2 (1)10 Cove AKM; (1)2 High Island LH HH.
Great Crested Flycatcher: (5)2 (1)29,31 Cove AKM; (1)1,2 Bayshore LS;
(2)2 High Island LH HH.
Empidonax Flycatcher: (3)2 (1)13 Cove AKM;
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: (1)12 Bayshore LS.
Eastern Wood Pewee: (2)12 (2)3 (1)29,31 Cove AKM; (1)2 Bayshore LS.
Olive-sided Flycatcher: (2)2 (1)13 (2)31 Cove AKM; (1)29 Bayshore LS;
(2)22 Fondren Rd. "A"
Horned Lark: (50-100)13,15 Anahuac Refuge LS.
Short-billed Marsh Wren: (7)3 Cove AKM.
Catbird: (25)2 (1)3 Cove AKM; (1)1 Bayshore LS; (3)2 High Island (3)10
Memorial Park LH HH.
Brown Thrasher: (1)18 Cove AKM; (1)2 Bayshore LS; (3)2 High Island LH HH.
Robin: (2)16 (1)23 Cove AKM.
Wood Thrush: (2)2 Cove AKM.
Swainson's Thrush: (5)2 Cove AKM; (1)6,7,8,12,14 Bayshore (2)13 Anahuac
Refuge (1)18 High Island LS.
Grey-cheeked Thrush: (1)2,4 Cove AKM; (1)18 High Island LS.
Veery: (1)13 Anahuac Refuge LS.
Cedar Waxwing: (5)2 (3)5 (15)6 Cove AKM; (50-100) through the 14th
Bayshore LS; (12)2 High Island LH HH.
Starling: (2)14 (1)16 (3)23 Cove AKM; (1)12 Bayshore LS.
White-eyed Vireo: (1)1 (3)2 Cove AKM; (1)2 High Island LH HH; (1)22 Fondren
Road "A".
Solitary Vireo: (1)2 Cove AKM.
Red-eyed Vireo: (1)2 High Island (1)21 yard LH HH;
Warbling Vireo: (1)5 Bayshore LS.
Black-and-white Warbler: (8)2 Cove AKM; (3)2 (1)3,5 (2)4 Bayshore LS;
(4)1 Westheimer Rd. area LH HH.
Prothonotary Warbler: (1)18 Cove AKM.
Tennessee Warbler: (50)2 Cove AKM; (3)2,3 (1)4,5 Bayshore LS; (1)1 Westheimer
Road area LH HH.
Nashville Warbler: (2) Cove AKM.
Parula Warbler: (2)13 Cove AKM.
Yellow Warbler: (2)1 Westheimer Rd. LH HH; (1)22 Fondren Rd. "A".
Magnolia Warbler: (25)2 (2)3 Cove AKM; (2)2,3,8 (1)5,7 Bayshore LS; (5)1
Westheimer Rd. LH HH; (1)22 Fondren "A".
Black-throated Blue Warbler: (1)15 Anahuac Refuge (late date) LS.
Black-throated Green Warbler: (3)2 Cove AKM; (1-2)2,3,12 Bayshore LS;
(1)1 Westheimer Rd. Area LH HH.
Blackburnian Warbler: (4)2 Cove AKM; (3)1 Westheimer Rd. Area LH HH.
Chestnut-sided Warbler: (7)2 Cove AKM; (1)3 Bayshore LS; (10)1 Westheimer
Rd. area LH HH; (1)22 Fondren "A".
Bay-breasted Warbler: (5)2, (1)13 Cove AKM; (1)2 Bayshore, (2)13 Anahuac
Refuge LS; (8)1 Westheimer Rd. area LH HH.
Blackpoll Warbler: (1)12 heard calling several times, unmistakable since NP
familiar with species' call when living in Northeast Houston NP.
Pine Warbler: (1)13 Cove AKM.
Ovenbird: (6)2, (1)13 Cove AKM; (3)2 High Island LH HH.
Northern Waterthrush: (7)2, (1)7,13 Cove AKM; (1)2 High Island LH HH.
Kentucky Warbler: (2)2 Cove AKM; (1)1 Westheimer Rd. area LH HH.
Mourning Warbler: (1)2 Cove AKM.
Yellowthroat: (10)2 Cove AKM; (1)11 Anahuac Refuge LS; (2)1 Westheimer
Rd. area LH HH.
Yellow-breasted Chat: (1)2 Westheimer Rd. area LH HH.

Hooded Warbler: (1)2 High Island, (5)10 Memorial Park LH HH.
 Canada Warbler: (15)2 Cove AKM; (1)2 Bayshore LS; (2)1 Westheimer Rd. area
 LH HH; (2)22 Fondren "A".
 American Redstart: (10)2 Cove AKM; (1-2)2,3,4 Bayshore LS; (10)1 Westheimer
 Rd. area, (4)2 High Island LH HH.
 Orchard Oriole: (20)2, (1)3,10,22 (4)13, (7)31 Cove AKM; (6-10) 11,13,15
 Anahuac Refuge LS.
 Baltimore Oriole: (15)2 Cove AKM; (1)2 High Island LH HH.
 Common Grackle: (2-6) most days Bayshore LS.
 Summer Tanager: (1)13 Cove AKM; (1)14 Bayshore LS; (2)1 Westheimer Rd. area,
 (2)2 High Island LH HH.
 Scarlet Tanager: (1)31 latest ever by 12 days Cove AKM.
 Rose-breasted Grosbeak: (2)2 Cove AKM; (1)2 Bayshore LS; (1)2 High Is. LH HH.
 Blue Grosbeak: (4)1 Westheimer Rd. area, (2)2 High Island LH HH.
 Indigo Bunting: (20)2 Cove AKM.
 Dickcissel: (2-10) most days Bayshore, (10-25)11,13,15 Anahuac Refuge LS.
 Savannah Sparrow: to the 14th Cove AKM; (50-100)11,13,15 Anahuac Refuge LS.
 Seaside Sparrow: (1)3 Cove AKM; (1-5)11,13,15 Anahuac Refuge LS.
 Lark Sparrow: (1)2 Cove AKM.
 Chipping Sparrow: (4-5)2 latest ever by 22 days Cove AKM.
 Clay-colored Sparrow: (1)2 first Spring record Cove AKM.
 Lincoln's Sparrow: (5)2 Cove AKM.

AKM Arlie K. McKay
 LS Linda Snyder
 LH Louise Hoffman
 HH Henry Hoffman
 NP Noel Pettingell

ARM Arnold F. McKay
 "A" Margaret Anderson
 Peggy Smith
 Louise Hoffman
 Henry Hoffman

NOTES FROM CLEARING HOUSE REPORTS

I recorded 156 species in May, 147 in first half, 166 in 1951, and 1960;
 89 in second half, 115 in 1952, 124 in 1963.

Ramon Eperon found a robin's nest with four young at Barbers Hill May 8th.
 The last fledgling was still in the nest May 16th. This is the first known
 robin nest in the area since the late Dr. A. R. Shearer became interested
 in collecting bird nests over eighty years ago.

Arlie K. McKay

On Saturday, May 16th, while returning from Austin, I observed about 35
 Cattle Egrets in the vicinity of Eagle Lake.

Harvey Patten.

NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

Mrs. Ivan Barry, 3340 Concord Road, Beaumont, Texas
 Mrs. J. Claud Evans, 3542 University Boulevard, Dallas, Texas 75205
 Carroll Littlefield, Route 1, Friona, Texas
 Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Orgain, 1970 Shady Lane, Beaumont, Texas
 Dr. H. Irving Schwepper, Jr., 6642 Fanfin, Houston, Texas 77025

OFFICERS

Chairman: Harvey Patten
 Secretary: Miss Katrina Thompson
 Treasurer: Miss Ella Wolfer
 Field Trip Chairman: Bob Braden
 Program Chairman: Mrs. L. W. (Margaret) Anderson
 Co-editors of the SPOONBILL: Jim & Pat Ellis, 5414 Fairdale, Houston, Tex. 77027



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