NEXT MEETING

September 9, 1997
6:30 p.m.

RED RIVER NAVIGATION POOL #5
A NEW BIRDING HOT SPOT

Paul M. Dickson

Refreshments will be available at 6:30 p.m.
Come early to visit, relax,
and enjoy fellowship.

***************
NEXT FIELD TRIPS

September 6 - Natchitoches Fish Hatchery
September 20 - Jeems Bayou WMA
September 27 - Daingerfield State Park
October 4 - Hervey Farm Hawk Count
October 11 - Caddo Detention Center
# BOARD OF DIRECTORS
1997-1998

**OFFICERS**

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<th>Position</th>
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<td>President</td>
<td>Jean Trahan</td>
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<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>Larry Raymond</td>
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<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Jeff Trahan</td>
<td>869-5217</td>
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<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Betty Mason</td>
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**MEMBERS AT LARGE**

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<tr>
<td>Mae Hardy</td>
<td>797-5338</td>
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<td>Roy Henderson</td>
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<td>Hubert Hervey</td>
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<td>Rosemary Seidler</td>
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<td>Marty Carroll</td>
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<td>Bobbe Wommack</td>
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<td>Donna Burney</td>
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<td>Judy Townes</td>
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<td>Vicki LeFevers</td>
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<td>Gay Vekovius</td>
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*Numbers in parentheses are years remaining of a 3-year term.*

**COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS**

**BIRD REPORT**
- Bobbe Wommack: 686-0369
- Will Smolenski: 865-2938
- Donna Burney: 742-6829

**BIRD HOT SPOTS**
- Larry Raymond: 929-2806
- Hubert Hervey: 925-9249
- Bill Hall: 797-1727

**FIELD TRIPS**
- Will Smolenski: 865-2938
- Jim Ingold: 797-5236
- Louretta Soule: 868-3259
- June Haynie: 868-5441
- True Mann: 903-753-3334

**FUND RAISING**
- Marty Carroll: 797-8489
- Shirley Huss: 865-5959
- Jim Ingold: 797-5236

**HISTORIAN and LIBRARIAN**
- Vicki LeFevers: 869-5088
- Jeff Trahan: 869-5217

**HOSPITALITY and SPECIAL EVENTS**
- Rosemary Seidler: 869-5231

**MEMBERSHIP**
- Newsletters: 929-2806
- Beginning Birders: 746-2235

**PHONE TREE**
- Rosemary Seidler: 869-5231

**PROGRAMS**
- Larry Raymond: 929-2806

**PUBLICITY**
- Judy Townes: 929-4106

**WWW HOME PAGE**
- Jim Ingold: 797-5236
October 4 - Hervey Farm Hawk Count. You may come early and bird the woods and fields. Hawks usually are flying by 10 a.m. Bring food and drinks to last until mid-afternoon. Hubert plans to locate a shade providing canopy that will endure a light breeze. Call 925-9249 for directions.

October 11 - Caddo Detention Center. This is our second time to bird CDC. The first trip produced good grassland and woodland species. CDC is a good natural area, medium walking is required. This half-day trip will be led by Larry Raymond. Meet at LSUS parking lot at 7:00 a.m.

More information can be obtained from the trip leaders at these numbers:

Hubert Hervey: 925-9249
Mac Hardy: 797-5338
Larry Raymond: 929-2806

CROW BEHAVIOR

by Hubert Hervey

S

ooner or later the behavior of birds becomes fascinating to most birders. On May 23, 1997, I observed an American Crow attack and kill a recently fledged Eastern Meadowlark. Apparently, Eastern Kingbirds, Red-winged Blackbirds, and Northern Mockingbirds have justification for defending their nesting territories against this marauder.

The pasture was newly mown, so cover was scarce for the meadowlarks. Somehow the young bird had survived the hay cutting operation. Scattered showers had delayed raking and baling for several days. Long stems of rye grass, lay waiting the completion of the curing process. The flattened grass afforded little in the way of protection for the young meadowlark.

I saw the crow drop to the hay meadow and pick up the young meadowlark. A crow has a bill strong enough to crack a pecan. A crippled crow can bring a blood blister to the hand of the farmer protecting his crop with a shotgun. The fragile young bird was easy for the crow to capture and subdue. It tried to fly away but its young wings had no power left. The crow tossed the little bird in the air, rather like a puppy playing with a rag. Both parent meadowlarks were flying back and forth attempting to distract the crow. One lit on the ground and resorted to the crippled wing play. The crow, one of the most intelligent of birds I think, was not to be fooled. Soon it was joined by another crow, who merely acted as an observer. A Scissor-tailed Flycatcher flew right into the middle of the confusion. I have no idea what he thought he was doing there. He quickly left.
As I walked to the scene of the attack, the crow flew off alone with its prize. As I returned to the front porch, I observed a Great-crested Flycatcher fly to her nest in the dead pine tree with a bill full of grassy building material. Next, a Chimney Swift, with two aspiring mates in chase, flew to the chimney with a short stick showing out of the corners of her mouth. Finally, just before I reached the yard, a Red-headed Woodpecker flew to a limb in the willow oak, with a bug for one of her nestlings. So the balance of nature keeps adjusting, as it has for centuries. Some lose and some win.

THE GULF COAST BIRD OBSERVATORY

By Heather Chunn

The Gulf of Mexico is extremely important to the health of North American populations of migratory songbirds, hawks and shorebirds as well as over-wintering ducks, geese and other waterbirds. Because of the need to protect this important region, the Houston Audubon Society and the Nature Conservancy of Texas united to form The Gulf Coast Bird Observatory (GCBO). Additional founding partners include Partners in Flight, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Amoco Production Company and Phillips Petroleum Company. Together the GCBO partners conduct research on neotropical migratory birds and encourage habitat conservation along the Gulf coast, from Florida to Mexico. In the near future, this network of partners will build a bird observatory and education center in High Island, Texas.

Currently we are working on two major bird monitoring projects, the Migration Monitoring Program and the Fall Hawk Watch. Working with the Southeastern Working Group of Partners in Flight, the Migration Monitoring program is an all volunteer field study designed to obtain information on songbirds during fall and spring migration seasons. The results will provide data on first landfall, area of dispersal for migrants, identify species-specific migration pathways, density comparisons at multiple sites and between years, identification of ‘hotspots’ and their motility between years and of course, habitats used for stopover and for corridors between coastal and interior breeding sites. Our goal is to have several monitored sites in each state of the region. Seasonal summaries will be provided to all participants and the database will be made available to land managers and conservation planners throughout the Americas. Volunteers are key to the success of this much needed dataset and we hope many of you will want to participate. The technique is easy and it gives us all justification for birding a couple of times a week during migration.

The 7th Annual Smith Point Hawk Watch will run from August 15 to November 15 with daily coverage provided by volunteers and from a full time counter generously sponsored by Hawkwatch International. Thousands of hawks, swallows, dragonflies and butterflies pass over the Hawk Watch tower on Smith Point each year. Every day is different and every hawk watch season is full of surprises. Visitors are always welcome and counters are needed! For directions to the Candy Absher Wildlife Management Area, site of the Hawk Watch, or to volunteer, please call the GCBO at 713-789-4226.

OLD BIRD BOOKS

By John C. LeVine

Editors note: The following article is derived from a posting Mr. LeVine made in Birdchat on 12 July 1997. He has graciously allowed us to reprint it in our newsletter.

Like many of you, I want the most recent birding book being published in my library. In fact, my order is in with Buteo Books for the imminently to be published Kimball Garrett’s and Jon Dunn’s “A Field Guide to Warblers of North America.” However, I have found that there is a lot of valuable and interesting information to be found in books published well before most of us were born. Also, I have found reading about the founders of our sport, hobby, or obsession to be rewarding. I am going to talk about several books that I have been reading over the last several weeks. Unfortunately, all but one of them is well out of print and may be impossible to find, so I offer my apologies for tantalizing you with interesting books that you may not be able to read yourself. The intention of this post is to point out to you that when you are in a used bookstore, you should check out the birding section and look at those “old” books to see what they contain. For those of you who do not live near used bookstores or ones that have only a few or no birding books, you should contact Buteo Books at 800-722-2460 for their catalog.

This is also an indirect thank you to Lynn Kaufman, (Kenn’s wife) who wrote an article for the ABA’s 25th anniversary in “Birding” extolling the virtues of the books that have gone before the new ones we are buying today, like Kenn’s “Kingbird’s Highway.”

TO BEGIN:

Quoting from one: “Our forefathers found this country teeming with wild life. So abundant was game that men believed the supply was inexhaustible. The story of its destruction and waste is too selfish and bloody to repeat. Old sportsmen who used to brag of their big kills are now ashamed to tell their children how improvident they were. People were too busy developing themselves along commercial lines to pay much heed to the really beautiful and pleasing things in nature. But the mode of life and of thinking have changed and we find today a great unsatisfied hunger and thirst for more knowledge of our birds. This is not alone confined to naturalists but is found in the small boy on the farm. It is not strange for the birds
are not alone among the loveliest creatures, but also in the economic scheme of life the birds fill a place for which no other creatures can be substituted.

This forward, from “Birds of West Virginia, Their Economic Value and Aesthetic Beauty” by I. H. Johnston, State Ornithologist, could be found in any modern book espousing birding’s popularity and concerns for the environment, but this book was published by the W. V. State Department of Agriculture in 1923.

In this book, Johnston discusses 40 species in detail, although, originally there were supposed to be 50. However, because Louis Agassiz Fuertes who painted the pictures, was under another contract and he could not complete the last ten in time to meet the publishing deadline. There is then a checklist of the birds found in West Virginia, migration early and average arrival dates, and a discussion of other bird related issues.

However, what I find so interesting is Johnston’s discussion of bird’s economic value. He talks about the huge loss ($1.5 to $2 billion in 1916 values p. 101) to man from insect damage and how birds work at controlling the insect populations. To prove how many insects a bird eats he gives the following list as examples:

“Scarlet Tanager: larvae of 630 gypsy moth caterpillars; Cedar Waxwing: 100 canker worms; flicker: 1,000 chinch bugs and 3,000 to 5,000 ants; nighthawk: 60 grasshoppers; another, 500 mosquitoes; a Maryland Yellowthroat (now Common Yellowthroat): 3,500 plant lice in 40 min. A young robin ate 165 cutworms in a day. Two martins’ stomachs contained 2,000 mosquitoes (sic) and many house flies. Cuckoo: 30 grasshoppers and 250 caterpillars (page 101).”

He talks about how people can encourage increases in bird populations by putting up bird boxes and controlling cats. For those birders who strongly object to cats, you will be cheered by Johnston, who talks about encouraging the State of West Virginia to offer a bounty on stray cats!

One thing that I would like to see in all modern bird books, that is a small section of this book, and more fully covered in the next book that I am going to discuss, is suggestion and discussion on “bird study” in schools. Johnston only gives a page to this subject, but William Rogers Lord’s 1902 “A First Book upon Birds of Oregon & Washington” subtitled “A Pocket Guide and Pupil’s Assistant in a study of the more common Land Birds and a few of the Shore and Water Birds of these States.” has 19 pages for teachers and bird-students. It begins with: “Inasmuch as this book has been chosen by the Text Book Commission of the State of Oregon to be used for “Supplementary Reading” in the Public Schools, the author feels himself called upon to make some suggestions to Principals and Teachers....” He follows with an outline beginning with the First year-Sixth Grade, telling the teacher “....should be devoted to learning to know by sight and song (emphasis added) as many as possible of the common birds about the homes of the pupils.” For each of three years of study, he makes suggestions and outlines what birds can be found in each month, along with suggestions for additional reading in poetry and prose.

Would it not be nice if our public schools were still teaching kids about the birds so our youth could identify birds as quickly as they can the latest rock-movie star. Least you think Lord’s book is a simplistic book for kids, let me quote from the introduction: “When I came to Oregon in the spring of 1899 from the North Atlantic States, I was greatly delighted at the strange and beautiful songs of some of the birds which, from the morning of my arrival, greeted my ear. Afterward, as I set about studying and naming these new songsters, I encountered an unaccustomed difficulty. There are numerous short, simple and helpful books for the eastern North America,... But I found, ...that there were none especially for this part of the United States. The only helps were in the large scientific works of Ridgway, Coues and others,...” RTP was not even born yet.

Lord takes each bird and begins with a short general description of the bird, size, and where it is found. He then follows with a discussion of the species. Using the White-crowned Sparrow as an example of his discussion of the birds: He talks about its song, frequency, and distribution. He then goes on to discuss the difference in the Nuttall’s and the Gambel’s subspecies. Emphasizing that birders in the different parts of Oregon and Washington should make sure that they can tell the differences between the two. How many of you reading this now can make this distinction? Or can you answer this question: Does the White-crowned Sparrow sing at night like the Northern Mockingbird? Going to Clive, et al.’s 1995 “Sparrows and Buntings” or Rising’s 1996 “The Sparrows of the United States and Canada” will not give you the answer. However, on page 75, of Lord’s 1902 book you read:

“...most of the summer through, from early morning till night—and even in the night—can the exquisite notes of this gentle and friendly bird be heard. ...This bird may be called “the American Nightingale” for surely its night-song has all the quiet melancholy that one’s imagination would attribute to the notes of a bird in the hours of darkness.”

The next book I want to mention is Ludlow Griscom’s 1949 “Birds of Concord” as in Concord, Massachusetts. In the first part of the book, which is just less than half of the book, Griscom discusses environmental issues and how
man has impacted bird populations in general and in particularly in Concord, MA. The second half of the book is status report of the birds found in Concord.

Among Griscom’s points is that even as we talk about the pristine environment of old, that in reality it was not pristine but had already been changed long ago by man on his arrival in the New World and that it is an on going process. It is a very thorough discussion of all of the things that have an impact on the increases/decreases of numbers and species. He talks about how survival of species is often dependent on man’s value of a species.

“The early pioneers very rapidly discovered that certain birds and mammals were useful because they were good to eat, and that others were pests or vermin and gave them a great deal of trouble (page 67).” Unfortunately, this view has not changed today, for example: The reintroduction of wolves in the lower 48.

As to Griscom’s point of view of cats he is more tolerant of them than Johnston. He actually is more concerned with the impact of the House Sparrows.

“The house cat takes its small toll of birds each year. In the nineties (1890’s) and first two decades of the present century there was quite an outbreak of stray and feral cats which did considerable damage. A great outcry was raised by bird-lovers, and a campaign of publicity and education was begun to eliminate the cats. I remember their relative abundance well, but their numbers have declined to insignificance in recent years.

A much more serious event was the introduction of the English Sparrow, its sensational success, and rapid capture of the whole continent. Its disastrous effect on the local bird-life of eastern Massachusetts has been so well written by Brewster (Birds of the Cambridge Region, pages 65-69) that only a brief summary is given here...” Griscom goes on to summarize the impact of the English (House) Sparrows. This book contains one of the best treatise on the interaction of man and the environment that I have read, especially as it impacts birds, written without becoming overly scientific.

My last book is a biography about one of the early birders and someone who was the first in many areas of birding. The book, which is still available through Buteo Books, is Harriet Kofalk’s 1989 “No Woman Tenderfoot.” It is the story of Florence Merriam Bailey, who lived from 1863 to 1948.

I first learned about Bailey and became interested in her when I stumbled on a copy of her 1923 book “Birds of New Mexico” in a used bookstore. Since then I have come to really appreciate her writings. I have since acquired her “Among the Birds in the Grand Canyon” and I am looking for her other works, especially: “Handbook of Birds of the Western United States,” “Birds Through an Opera Glass,” and “A-Birding from a Bronco.”

Who was Florence Merriam Bailey? Out of her love of birds, she actively fought to ban the use of birds and their parts in the millinery trade, she started an Audubon chapter at Smith College, she taught and lead bird groups into the field, she wrote for The Auk and Condor, she was one of the first women to be asked to join the AOU, she wrote the first major guide book of 600 pages on the western states and a state book on New Mexico’s birds. She was a women who wanted to be herself, refusing to assume a man’s nom de plume as was common in her time. As reported by Kofalk on p 51, Bailey made this point even in her writings when describing a female warbler in the book “Birds Through an Opera Glass” 1890.

“Like other ladies, the little feathered brides have to bear their husbands’ names, however inappropriate. What injustice! Here an innocent creature with an olive-green back and yellowish breast has to go about all her days known as the black-throated blue warbler, just because that happens to describe the dress of her spouse!” (page 187)

She preceded Ludlow Griscom in calling for the use of binoculars instead of shotguns when birding. In 1902, Houghton Mifflin published her “Handbook of Birds of the Western United States” which stayed in print until 1935, with eleven edition and four revisions. So if you are interested in the life of one of the early birders, who has been acknowledged by Roger Tory Peterson in his guides and happened to be also a independent woman, get hold of a copy of this book. If you are interest in the struggle of a women to be her own person in the last part of the 1800’s and the first part of this century, who happened to be also a birder, get a copy of this book.

Great birding and find that next lifer!
John (One of Birders2) (E-mail: Birders2@aol.com)

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The problem with Modern Man is he can no longer see the stars through his city lights!

A thought on a moonless night in Big Bend National Park 4/30/97

REFERENCES


IT'S 9 O'Clock:
DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR CAT'S AT?

By Hubert Hervey

If you are like a lot of rural residents, cats are part of your life. Five to six cats, in fact, if you fall into the category of “average rural residence” as found in one study of Illinois farms. Cats are a favorite pet in the country, not only for their companionship but as a way to keep mice and other rodents under control.

Not surprisingly, the downside to cat ownership is the impact on wildlife, something that is also very important to most forest stewards. It has been estimated that cats kill at least 7.8 million birds in rural Wisconsin, with some studies setting the number as high as 219 million. According to Richard E. Warner, writing in the Fall issue of The Illinois Steward, female cats range over 120 to 500 acres and males cover a territory of up to 1,200 acres. With an estimated 50 to 60 million domestic cats roaming the backyards and fields of America - and the number increasing - it presents a daunting predator situation for wildlife. Catnip newsletter (Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine) suggests that if you care about your cat, you will keep it in at night to protect it from nocturnal wildlife. But since Warner points out that cats are more effective hunters at night when ground moisture aids their sense of smell, it is a good idea to keep Tabby inside for the sake of the wildlife. Neutering is also something to consider, since neutered cats stay closer to the house and outbuildings.

Copied from The Forest Steward, The National Arbor Day Foundation, May / June, 1997

USE YOUR KROGER'S CARD!!!

Betty Mason reports that in the first quarter of use, the members of the Bird Study Group bought $2,346.74 worth of merchandise at Krogers while using their Krogers' Card. The Bird Study Group got 1% or $23.47. I know we can do better than that! It costs you nothing to use the card and the group benefits from the profits.

You may get as many cards as you need by calling the museum (797-5338) or by attending any of the monthly meetings.

THE FIRST DAY IN CLASS

By Hubert Hervey

I could claim that these recommendations all came from professors teaching their class on the first day of school, but you would all know better.

Birdwatching 101 - We don't waste time trying to change Savannah Sparrows to a different species. Learn to identify a Savannah Sparrow in a savanna (short grassland).

Canoeing 101 - We don't paddle upstream, especially not Bayou Dorcheat.

Meteorology 101 - We get our most accurate weather forecasts from farmers. Their livelihood depends upon making correct weather related decisions. Many farmers have had to declare bankruptcy lately.

Hydrology 101 - We get our word meander, from the Menderes River in Turkey. Most rivers meander but only one is named the meandering river. It is crooked as a snake.

Herpetology 101 - Don't fear snakes. They fear you. Let us form a peace commission and reach a friendly agreement with snakes. Then bash 'em.

Ichthyology 101 - Little fish are eaten by bigger fish as soon as they sight 'em, this process continues ad infinitum. If you gotta be a fish, be the biggest one, or the fastest.

Botany 101 - Don't pick poison ivy for the flowers or the berries. Pick it for the lovely red rash.

GULF COAST BIRD OBSERVATORY
SMITH POINT HAWK WATCH WEEKEND

Come spend the week-end of September 19-21 in Los Gansos Lodge on the shores of Galveston Bay just a short distance from Candy Abshire Wildlife Management Area site of the spectacular Smith Point Hawk Watch.
Workshops, field trips and evening programs focusing on hawk identification and Smith Point history will fill the weekend. The $175 fee includes two nights lodging, 5 meals, workshops, talks and field trips. For information or to sign up, contact Heather Chunn, Asst. to the Director, Gulf Coast Bird Observatory, 9800 Richmond Avenue, Suite 150, Houston, Texas 77042 (713-789-GCBQ; fax 713-778-4260)

NEXT BOARD MEETING

The next meeting of the BSG Board of Directors will be 9 September 1997, 7:00 p.m. at the Museum.

NEWS FROM THE LIBRARY

by Jim Ingold, Librarian

A copy of James D. Rising's, "A Guide to the Identification and Natural History of The Sparrows of the United States and Canada" was donated to the library. Published in 1996 by Academic Press, it has illustrations by David D. Beadle.

Color plates depict all of the sparrows, towhees, juncos, grassquits, longspurs, and true buntings that occur in the United States. Each plate has not only adult male and female but also various juvenile and winter plumages as well as plumages differences between subspecies. Included in the text portion of the book are distribution maps in color as well as abundance maps based on Breeding Bird Survey data.

The group has purchased two copies of "A Guide to Bird Education Resources." This book is intended for those who teach in elementary and secondary schools and gives information on where and how to obtain useful information on teaching about birds.

The Bird Study Group Library holdings are now online as part of our web page. This includes not only the books, but also magazines and journals, the checklist file, the Birds of North America accounts, and miscellaneous materials.

RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP NOW

Check the mailing label on this newsletter to see if you need to renew your membership. Shirley Huss will take renewals at the next meeting or mail your renewal to the museum.

DORCHEAT BAYOU CANOE TRIP - MAY 24, 1997

by Hubert Hervey

Northwestern Louisiana has some beautiful waterways for us to enjoy and Dorcheat Bayou certainly ranks up there with your particular favorite. Since it is adjacent to Bodcaw Bayou, comparisons are inevitable. Dorcheat Bayou differs in that it is free flowing, without an upstream dam. Therefore, the water level is subject to greater fluctuation. On our Bird Study Group canoe trip we noticed debris ten or twelve feet high in the trees and bushes. We also battled a stronger current going upstream than any I have experienced on Bodcaw Bayou. It was not easy to paddle against the current. The large cypress trees along the banks of both streams are similar, but perhaps Dorcheat has a more varied plant population. We noted water elm and swamp privet on Dorcheat Bayou.

Our trip was neatly tucked in between an 8:30 a.m. shower and a 12:30 p.m. shower. Making a lucky guess at the weather, Roy Henderson and I decided to shorten the trip length by paddling upstream from Dixie Inn to a gravel area for our first and only real stop. Then we returned to the parking lot from which we started. This saved time because we didn’t have to carpool upstream to put in the canoes. Most of us had returned before the rain started and those that were still on the bayou, seemed to enjoy the experience anyway.

I had a bird list of 42 species, some of which I only heard, like Yellow-breasted Chat and Yellow-throated Vireo, the chat because it likes thickets and the vireo because it likes thick foliage near the tree tops. It is difficult to bird from a canoe in a steadily flowing stream. By the time you locate the bird, the canoe has often drifted past the best location for viewing it. Because of the threatening weather, no one wanted to really linger and enjoy leisurely birding along the way. However, the scenic nature of this area made it a delightful trip. I hope the next time we can float it all the way downstream from Lorax, as we had originally planned. Thanks go to Mark Norris Canoe Outfitters for furnishing the canoes and to Roy Henderson for scouting and leading such a good trip. We had nine canoes of birders and would be birders participate.

NEW NAMES

by Mac Hardy

The 41st supplement to the American Ornithologists’ Union Check-list of North American Birds (The Auk 114(3):542-552, July, 1997) contains some changes that
apply to the species on our local check list. The changes are as follows:

Family Cathartidae has been moved from order
Falconiformes to order Ciconiiformes, following
Ciconiidae
Falconidae consists of three subfamilies (all of our species
are in the Falconinae).
The subfamily for the New World quail has been raised to
the family Odontophoridae.
The scientific name of the American Golden-Plover is
corrected from Pluvialis dominica to P. dominica.
The scientific name of the Olive-sided Flycatcher is
changed from Contopus borealis to C. cooperi.
The Cliff Swallow (pyrrhnota) and Cave Swallow
(fulva) have been moved from Hirundo to
Petrochelidon.
The Carolina Chickadee (carolinensis) has been moved
from Parus to Poecile.
The Tufted Titmouse (bicolor) has been moved from
Parus to Baeolophus.
The kinglets (Ruby-crowned Kinglet and Golden-
crowned Kinglet) have been moved from the family
Musciacidae to the family Regulidae.
The Solitary Vireo (Vireo solitarius) has been divided
into three species: V. solitarius, Blue-headed Vireo; V.
cassinii, Cassin’s Vireo; and V. plumbeus,
Plumbeous Vireo. Only the Blue-headed Vireo
occurs in our area; others are western.
The subfamilies Cardinalinae and Emberizinae have both
been raised to family level and Cardinalidae has been
moved to follow Emberizidae.
The sequence of sparrows in the genus Zonotrichia is:
White-throated Sparrow (albicollis), Harris’
Sparrow (querula), White-crowned Sparrow
(leucopsis), and Golden-crowned Sparrow
(atricapilla).

The sequence of grackles in the genus Quiscalus is:
Common Grackle (quiscalus) and Great-tailed
Grackle (mexicanus).
New sequences are: ... Laniidae, Vireonidae, Corvidae,
Bombaycillidae, etc., and Sturnidae follows Mimidae.
The subfamilies of Musicipidae and Emberizidae have
been returned to family status.

MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING
10 JUNE 1997

Speaker: Dr. Patricia Bates, LSUS, Department of English—Caroline
Dorman’s Story of Kisatchie

Business Meeting:
Treasurer’s Report: Hibernia balance –$362.83, Gift Shop – $188.16

Bird Reports: Bird report forms are available for summer use.

Bird Hot Spots: Larry Raymond reported that the committee is making
progress in compiling birding hot spots.

Field Trips: Hubert Hervey reported that Black-necked Stills were seen
on the June 7 trip to Kisatchie. They are nesting on top of round hay
bales. The trip to BAFB rookery is June 21. There are 28 nests of Least
Terns on Red River. Contact Hubert and he will take you there. The
site is in Bossier Parish near Clark’s landing. It is about 5 minutes to the
rookery. You can take a canoe.

Newsletter: Mac Hardy has gotten out his last issue of the newsletter in
June. Jim Ingold will be taking over. Please submit articles to him over
the summer.

Membership: No report.

Plan: Tree. No report.

Programs: Paul Dickson will do a program on waterfowl at the
September meeting.

New Business: New officers were listed in the last issue of the
newsletter. A Texas Coastal Birding Map is available from Texas Parks
and Wildlife. Call 1-800-792-1112, S4937. The club will purchase a
videotape from the Gulf Coast Bird Observatory.

BIRD NOTES – MAY - AUGUST
Compiled August 20 1997

Report bird records for the Newsletter to Bobbe Wommack (686-6369) or to Will Smoleniski (865-2938) by the 15th of each month. Only records not
printed since the last Newsletter are published.
Following is a list of the data in the following format: date, initials of observer, number of birds observed, initials of another observer, etc.
For example: 09/15/96 PD 3 means that on 15 September 1996 PD saw 3 birds. For the number of birds observed, a one is used both for one specimen or
for numbers not reported by the observer. All bird records reported here are the responsibility of the observer. The Bird Study Group is reporting
observations on the word of the observers, with verification where necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date and Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AlB</td>
<td>Abbie Bell</td>
<td>06/10/97 Residence: Shreveport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BillW</td>
<td>Bill Wood</td>
<td>05/27/97 Shreveport: 70th St &amp; Jimmy Davis Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date and Place</td>
</tr>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSG</td>
<td>Bird Study Group</td>
<td>05/24/97 Dorechat Bayou; 06/07/97 L49 at Powhatan exit; 06/07/97 Kisatchie National Forest, Longleaf Trail; 06/07/97 Powhatan L-49 Barrow Pits; 06/21/97 BAFF Rookery by Red Chute; 08/03/97 Shreveport of vicinity of Barnwell Center (estimate 3,200 birds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BW</td>
<td>Bobbe Wommack</td>
<td>05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/31/97 Residence: Shreveport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BW&amp;SH</td>
<td>Bobbe Wommack &amp; Shirley Huss</td>
<td>07/08/97 Cypress Lake/Black Bayou Rec Area/Hwy. 162/Crouch Rd./Linton Rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR</td>
<td>Dick Rolandt</td>
<td>05/11/97 Bayou Pierre Area, 70th St. to Inner Loop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H&amp;PH</td>
<td>Hubert &amp; Pat Hervey</td>
<td>06/06/97 Powhatan L-49 exit; 06/12/97 Hwy. 169 to Spring Ridge; 06/12/97 Longstreet to Keatchie by Par. 44 to Caddo Parish on 789; 06/12/97 Longstreet to Keatchie by Wood Spring Rd.; 06/18/97 Clark's Island - Red River; 06/19/97 Cypress Lake - upper end; 06/21/97 Powhatan exit L-49 Barrow Pits; 06/21/97 Powhatan exit L-49 Barrow Pits; 07/09/97 Wardriver; 08/10/97 Powhatan area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Hubert Hervey</td>
<td>05/05/97 Grand Bayou; 05/30/97 Cypress Lake Bayou - so of dam; 06/27/97 Powhatan exit L-49 Barrow Pits; 07/09/97 Red River - Ark. line to Dixie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB&amp;JU</td>
<td>Hubert Hervey and Jim Ingold</td>
<td>06/09/97 DeSoto Par. line 169 to Spring Ridge; 06/09/97 Longstreet to Keatchie Hwy. 5 to Cypress Bayou on Hwy. 169;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH&amp;SH</td>
<td>Hubert Hervey and Steve Hervey</td>
<td>07/10/97 Lock &amp; Dam 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH&amp;TD</td>
<td>Hubert Hervey and Terry Davis</td>
<td>08/09/97 2 - 3 miles west of Powhatan - La. Turf Farm; 08/09/97 Lock &amp; Dam 5; 08/09/97 Long Lake Rookery; 08/09/97 Powhatan exit L-49 Barrow Pits; 08/09/97 Sibley Lake; 08/09/97 U.S. Fish Hatchery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HJ</td>
<td>Helen Hood</td>
<td>05/20/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/24/97 Residence: Shreveport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JF</td>
<td>Jeff &amp; Jean Trahan</td>
<td>05/26/97 Shreveport: C. Bickham-Dickson Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ji</td>
<td>Jim Ingold</td>
<td>06/02/97 Residence: Bossier City; 07/04/97 Residence: Bossier City; 07/08/97 Residence: Bossier City; 08/03/97 Bossier City: Jct. Hamilton Rd. &amp; Martin St.; 08/14/97 Bossier City: residence; 08/19/97 Bossier City: residence; 08/05/97 Shreveport: Barnwell Center (estimate 75,000 birds); 08/19/97 Shreveport: Barnwell Center (estimate 30,000 birds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ji&amp;ML</td>
<td>Jim Ingold &amp; Marc Lukens</td>
<td>08/01/97 Shreveport: Barnwell Center (estimate 200,000 birds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>KJ,HC,ML&amp;J1</td>
<td>Keith Kimerle, H. Coates, Marc Lukens, Jim Ingold</td>
<td>07/13/97 Residence: Shreveport; 08/09/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 07/10/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shreveport; 05/21/97 Residence: Shrevepot</td>
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