

The
Journal
of

LOUISIANA
ORNITHOLOGY

VOLUME 3, NO. 1
SUMMER 1995

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The *Journal of Louisiana Ornithology* is mailed free to members of the Louisiana Ornithological Society. Subscription rate for non-members is \$10.00 domestic, \$11.00 foreign. Single issue cost is \$6.00.

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Journal of Louisiana Ornithology

Volume 3 Number 1, Summer 1995

**This issue is dedicated to the memory of
Theodore A. Parker III**

Published by

THE LOUISIANA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

In Memory of Theodore A. Parker III
April 1, 1953 - August 3, 1993

This issue is dedicated to the memory of Ted Parker, who died in a plane crash in Ecuador while conducting a low-level reconnaissance of tropical forest for Conservation International. Parker's remarkable achievements in the world of ornithology and of birding are being chronicled in the scientific and birding press. Certainly there was no one like him. After having mastered the field identification of North American birds before he was twenty, he took on the greatest ornithological challenge there is, the study of the birds of the new world tropics. He became the world's leading authority on their identification, vocalizations, ecology, and behavior. Even before his terrible death his exploits had become legendary. Among the small group of ornithologists and birders who really understood the difficulties of the new world tropics he had achieved a mythical stature.

He will be forever identified with the birds of South America, but here it is appropriate to commemorate his place as one of us, a member of the LOS who loved to bird in Louisiana. Despite the time he spent in tropical America, and despite the trips he had been asked to join all over the world, he still found the extraordinary spectacle of spring migration on the Cameron coast to be an experience that reaffirmed and validated his life's commitment to the study and protection of birds. On the Louisiana coast he revelled in witnessing the return of the birds of his youth, the birds of the eastern forests, from their other life in the tropics he knew so well. Whatever he was doing, and wherever he was, he tried to get back to Cameron every year, and he often joined us at the Spring meeting.

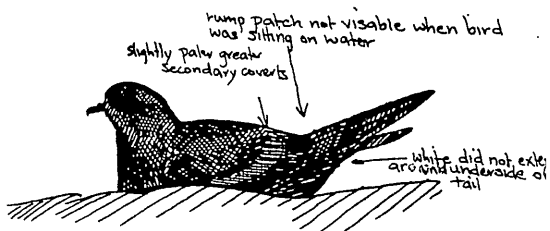
It was there, at the spring meeting in 1991 that I last saw him. I remember vividly standing with him in the sanctuary at Peveto, near the pond, and listening as he quietly spoke to a group of birders. They were trying to get a look at a yellowish warbler foraging in a hanging tangle of vines and dead leaves. Though he could see it no better than they, he told them it was a Blue-winged Warbler, and why it had to be a Blue-winged Warbler because of where and how it was feeding. The bird eventually flew into the open, and of course it was a Blue-winged Warbler. That group didn't know Ted, didn't know that the person helping them was the world's greatest birder. But they, and I, learned a great deal in those few minutes, as did virtually everyone who ever spent time in the field with him.

The tragedy of Ted's death has been experienced on different levels here in his sometime adopted home of Louisiana. To those of us in the L.S.U. community who counted him a dear friend, it has been almost unbearable. For some of us, Ted was that dream tour leader who led a dream trip to Peru. Others of us only got to dream about that trip, and will never make it now. Many of us never got to meet him, or didn't know that the quiet birder among us at East Jetty was the great Ted Parker. But it was our privilege that he birded with us in Louisiana. Ted Parker was sacrificed in the cause of conserving the world's rich biological diversity; he died because he was struggling at some personal risk to save what he could from the chainsaws and the bulldozers. We owe it to him, and to Louisiana, and to the birds that we love, to resolve to do our part to help in the cause for which he died.

David P. Muth

BAND-RUMPED STORM-PETREL (*Oceanodroma castro*)

16 July 1985



JOURNAL OF LOUISIANA ORNITHOLOGY

Volume 3, Number 1

Spring 1995

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IN MEMORY OF THEODORE A. PARKER III David P. Muth	i
A REVIEW: <i>Florida Bird Species: An Annotated List - IMPLICATIONS FOR LOUISIANA'S AVIFAUNA</i> David P. Muth	1
OBSERVATIONS OF AN EASTERN PHOEBE (<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>) FLYCATCHING INSECTS FROM A WHITE-TAILED DEER Paul M. McKenzie and Robert E. Noble	8
DIURNAL ROADSIDE HUNTING BY BARRED OWLS Jerome A Jackson and Randall White	13
SEVENTH REPORT OF THE LOUISIANA BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE Donna L. Dittmann	16

Opposite: Band-rumped Storm-Petrel. Illustration based on field notes submitted for Louisiana Bird Records Committee record 86-16 by Donna L. Dittmann. (See page 32.)

A REVIEW: *Florida Bird Species: An Annotated List*— IMPLICATIONS FOR LOUISIANA'S AVIFAUNA

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Florida Bird Species: An Annotated List. William B. Robertson, Jr. and Glen E. Woolfenden. 1992. Special Publication No. 6, Florida Ornithological Society, Gainesville, Florida. Order from: F.O.S.'s Editor of Special Publications, Glen E. Woolfenden, Archbold Biological Station, Venus, Florida, 33960. Price: \$17.95 (soft-cover); \$22.95 (hard-cover); Shipping add \$2.00. Make checks payable to the Florida Ornithological Society.

Review and Discussion

The only southeastern state with a more diverse avifauna than Louisiana is Florida. This volume contains a listing for every species reported "in standard sources to have occurred in Florida in historical time through 31 December 1991". Those interested in Louisiana birds will find this fine work on Florida's birds fascinating reading, as much for what can be learned about Florida's birdlife as for what it tells them about potential additions to Louisiana's avifauna. This is only, however, an annotated list, with limited distributional information. There is nothing here about identification, habitat, behavior, or migration.

The birds of Florida are divided among four lists. The main list is of "Verified Species", those whose inclusion is supported by a specimen, photograph, or voice recording of known provenance. This list includes 461 species, of which 450 are native (including four extinct or extirpated

species), and 11 (!) are considered to be established exotics. Each account includes a brief discussion of temporal and spatial patterns of occurrence in Florida, and, for the rarer species, a citation for a specimen, photograph, or tape recording. In cases of *seasonal* rarity, especially of neotropical migrants in winter, verifying citations are included as well.

The rest of the species are divided among three appendices. Seventy-five species of "Unverified Stragglers" are included in Appendix A. This is a hodgepodge list, including specimens with questionable labels, plausible but undocumented historical sight records, verified records of unknown provenance, well-described sight records, plausible sight records, dubious sight records, rumored sightings, conjectural occurrences, a possible hoax, and even a *lapsus calami* in the published record. It might have been more helpful to divide this appendix into more meaningful categories. Appendix B includes a fright-

ening 16 species of "Probably Unestablished Exotics". Finally, Appendix C includes an appalling 119 species of "Unestablished Exotics".

As in any such attempt at categorization, the authors have been forced to make judgments with which others might disagree. On the whole, these judgments seem to have been admirably conservative and well-reasoned. Interesting, and perhaps somewhat controversial, is their decision to include Band-tailed Gull in the main list. The inclusion of an April 1990 European Turtle-Dove from the Upper Keys in the main list as "likely to have been a natural vagrant, possibly ship assisted, rather than a local escapee" is unexpected. The most dubious inclusion on the main list is Scarlet Ibis, which surely has not occurred as a natural vagrant to North America in historical times. (But also see the American Ornithologists' Union's 1983 *Check-list of North American Birds*, 6th edition, and supplements).

Robertson and Woolfenden were forced to relegate Red-necked Grebe and Rough-legged Hawk to Appendix A because there are no specimens or photographs, this despite numerous sightings and the inclusion of these species on most previous Florida lists. Two birds are relegated to Appendix A despite what I consider to be verifiable evidence. One is Allen's Hummingbird, although a photograph of an adult male exists, on the excessively cautious grounds that the bird may be the (probably mythical) "green-backed morph" of Rufous

Hummingbird, or a hybrid. The other is Western Wood-Pewee (*contra* the Florida Ornithological Society's Records Committee), despite the existence of a photograph and *voice recording*, in the mistaken belief that this species is only separable from Eastern Wood-Pewee by examination of a specimen. Indeed, a good recording is the *best* evidence, because the separation of many specimens involves both art and science. Readers of *American Birds* will find interesting discussions on some of the more unusual reports that have emanated from Florida in recent years, including Common Black-Hawk, Mew Gull, Western Gull, California Gull, Couch's Kingbird, and Caribbean Elaenia, none of which, for various reasons, made the main list.

In the treatment of exotics their most controversial decision, as they acknowledge, was the inclusion of Muscovy Duck in the main list as an established exotic, despite the near absence of individuals in wild-type plumage. (What's next, white Mallards?) Finally, rabid listers will be disappointed to note the authors' relegation of Black Francolin, Blue-gray Tanager, and Java Sparrow to the "probably unestablished" list because their once seemingly thriving populations have collapsed. Alas, Red-whiskered Bulbul, Spot-breasted Oriole, and too many of those nasty parrots remain on the main list (but hope springs eternal that they will exhibit eventual declines after their initial burst of expansion, as Black Franco-

lin has apparently done in Louisiana).

Comparison of Louisiana and Florida

A comparison of naturally occurring species yields 497 species combined for the two states, with 450 in Florida and 436 in Louisiana. The Louisiana number is calculated by taking the present official state total of 430 and adding ten species based upon the assumption that recent well-documented records will lead to their acceptance by the Louisiana Bird Records Committee onto the state list: Cory's Shearwater, King Eider, Black-tailed Godwit, Broad-billed Hummingbird, Blue-throated Hummingbird, Red-naped Sapsucker, Cordilleran Flycatcher, Pacific-Slope Flycatcher, Yellow-green Vireo, and Connecticut Warbler, for a total of 440. From this the four established exotics—Rock Dove, Eurasian Starling, House Sparrow, and House Finch—are subtracted, leaving 436. Of these, 389 species have been officially recorded in both states. This means that 61 species have been recorded in Florida but not Louisiana, and 47 species have been recorded in Louisiana but not Florida.

The species known from Louisiana but not Florida include three not recorded in Louisiana in this century: Trumpeter Swan, Greater Prairie Chicken, and Eskimo Curlew. In former times of abundance both the swan and the curlew presumably occurred in Florida, but no proof now

remains. Four others are southwestern species whose range barely extends into Louisiana: Neotropic Cormorant, Inca Dove, Greater Roadrunner, and Great-tailed Grackle.

The remaining 38 species are accidental visitors not yet proven to have strayed to Florida. Four of these are species with more northerly ranges that are very rare stragglers to Louisiana: Red-necked Grebe, Rough-legged Hawk, Snowy Owl, and American Tree Sparrow. One vagrant to Louisiana, Mongolian Plover, had a probable palearctic origin. Nine vagrants to Louisiana, but not to Florida, probably originated in northeastern Mexico or south Texas: White-tailed Hawk, Zone-tailed Hawk, Great Kiskadee, Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher, Couch's Kingbird, Tropical Kingbird, Tropical Parula, Blue Bunting, and Hooded Oriole. The remaining 26 exclusive to Louisiana are, as one might expect, western vagrants: California Gull, Ancient Murrelet, Vaux's Swift, Broad-billed Hummingbird, Blue-throated Hummingbird, Broad-tailed Hummingbird, Allen's Hummingbird, Red-naped Sapsucker, Williamson's Sapsucker, Western Wood-Pewee, Hammond's Flycatcher, Cordilleran Flycatcher, Pacific-Slope Flycatcher, Mountain Bluebird, Virginia's Warbler, Lucy's Warbler, Hermit Warbler, MacGillivray's Warbler, Red-faced Warbler, Painted Redstart, Hepatic Tanager, Brewer's Sparrow, Smith's Longspur, McCown's Longspur, Scott's Oriole, and Lesser Goldfinch.

Some 20 of these species have been reported for Florida, and perhaps a dozen seem credible, but are relegated to the "unverified stragglers" list in the present volume. A significant number of these species will eventually be added to the Florida list, especially the northern and western vagrants. Also likely to eventually be proven for Florida are species that have strayed to Louisiana presumably from northeastern Mexico, but whose range is widespread in the tropics, such as Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher (there are already *Myiodynastes* sight records) and Tropical Kingbird (there are also sight records of unidentified "Tropical-type" kingbirds).

Of the 61 species known for Florida, but not Louisiana, seven are resident there: Snail Kite, Short-tailed Hawk, Limpkin, White-crowned Pigeon, Mangrove Cuckoo, Smooth-billed Ani, and Scrub Jay. Another species, Roseate Tern, nests regularly in the Keys. Florida's position on the Atlantic means that it has recorded a number of species that have not made it to Louisiana. Five are pelagic species from the Caribbean or South Atlantic: White-tailed Tropicbird, Red-billed Tropicbird, Black-capped Petrel, Band-rumped Storm-Petrel, and Sooty Shearwater. Eight species are more common in the North Atlantic but stray as far south as Florida: Manx Shearwater, Great Cormorant, Common Eider, Harlequin Duck, Iceland Gull, Dovekie, Razorbill, and Atlantic Puffin. Another northern species, Snow Bunting, regularly strays south

along the Atlantic littoral and has reached Florida but not Louisiana. An additional species has a migratory path that regularly takes it through Florida but not Louisiana: Kirtland's Warbler. The world population of this species is so small as to make it an unlikely stray to Louisiana.

The remaining 38 species are extralimital strays to Florida from various regions. Four are vagrants from the palearctic, and might be more expected in Florida because of its position on the Atlantic: Bar-tailed Godwit, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Common Black-headed Gull, and the enigmatic European Turtle-Dove. One is northeastern Asiatic in origin, a Marbled Murrelet of the race *perdix*. As might be expected, the most common source of vagrants to Florida but not Louisiana is the Caribbean, origin of twenty species: Greater Flamingo, White-cheeked Pintail, Scaly-naped Pigeon, Zenaida Dove, Key West Quail-Dove, Ruddy Quail-Dove, Black Noddy, Antillean Palm-Swift, Bahama Swallow, Bahama Woodstar, LaSagra's Flycatcher, Loggerhead Kingbird, Cuban Martin, Bahama Mockingbird, Thick-billed Vireo, Bananaquit, Stripe-headed Tanager, Yellow-faced Grassquit, Black-faced Grassquit, and Tawny-shouldered Blackbird.

Another source of vagrancy to Florida is tropical South America. Florida's lead over Louisiana in this category of vagrants is not surprising, because that continent is entirely east of Louisiana, and austral migrants are far more commonly recorded along

the Atlantic coast than the Gulf coast. The list includes five: the dubious Scarlet Ibis and the problematic Band-tailed Gull, as well as Variegated Flycatcher, Fork-tailed Flycatcher, and Southern Martin. A White-collared Swift, recorded from the panhandle, probably originated in Middle America. The remaining seven species are vagrants from the west which had to pass through or near Louisiana to reach Florida: Pacific Loon, Mountain Plover, Surfbird, Golden-fronted Woodpecker, Black Phoebe, Golden-cheeked Warbler, and Black-throated Sparrow.

Implications for Vagrancy to Louisiana

As keen students of Louisiana's birdlife will know, there are credible but unverifiable records of at least 10 of these 60 species, which would certainly be included in an "unverified straggler" list, if such existed for the state. Any analysis of probable additions to the Louisiana list would have to conclude that all seven of the western vagrants are possible, and five are likely to occur.

Mountain Plover would make anybody's list of long-overdue birds. Pacific Loon and Black-throated Sparrow have been reported by reliable observers, but these remain unverified sight records. Surfbirds migrate very long distances, and thus might be considered potential fall vagrants. An off-course southbound individual remaining for the winter might be the

explanation for Florida's February record. However, the other two records, and several Texas records, are from spring, suggesting the possibility that these birds wintered along South America's Pacific coast and crossed either the Isthmus of Panama into the Caribbean or the Isthmus of Tehuantepec into the Gulf of Mexico on their northward return. In any case, Surfbirds should be looked for on the Louisiana coast. Black Phoebe is not highly migratory, and is certainly not a species that routinely strays eastward, but there are four reports from Florida, which means it is a prime candidate for the Louisiana list. The two strays from central Texas, Golden-fronted Woodpecker and Golden-cheeked Warbler, are more surprising. The woodpecker is not a highly migratory species, and the world population of the warbler is quite small. Nevertheless, they are clearly potential vagrants to Louisiana.

The tropics are another good potential source of vagrancy. Austral migrants from South America and wide-ranging species from Middle America that have reached Florida may eventually be found in Louisiana. Indeed, there is already a credible sight record of White-collared Swift, and both Variegated Flycatcher and Fork-tailed Flycatcher have been recorded elsewhere in the Gulf South. Southern Martin is clearly the most unexpected of this group, there being but one August 1890 record for Florida and the United States. However, its

similarity to Purple Martin may mean that it is more regular, but has been overlooked. Certainly one should look more than casually at September martins, and any martin seen between October 1 and January 15 should be critically examined. One might be tempted to dismiss Band-tailed Gull out of hand, but the presence in Louisiana of apparent Kelp Gulls dictates caution in doing so.

Caribbean strays to Florida are much less likely to reach Louisiana, not only because of the greater distances involved, but also because few Caribbean species are long-distance migrants, and only Florida's proximity to Cuba and the Bahamas need be invoked to explain why some occasionally stray there. Greater Flamingos nest across the Gulf on the Yucatan peninsula, and there is an old Cameron sight record, but Florida is much closer than is Louisiana to their range. LaSagra's Flycatcher has reached Alabama. Although one might assign a fairly low probability for the occurrence of most of the other species, the fact that Louisiana has hosted an Antillean Nighthawk (not to mention numerous Gray Kingbirds and Black-whiskered Vireos) indicates that other Caribbean species are clearly possible, especially those that migrate to South America or occur in the western Caribbean.

Most of the missing pelagics do enter the Gulf of Mexico; indeed, there are convincing Louisiana offshore reports of White-tailed Tropicbird and Band-rumped Storm-Petrel, and docu-

mentation of these species may soon be forthcoming. Sooty Shearwater has been reported from not far outside Louisiana's territorial waters. Even Black-capped Petrel has been recorded in the Gulf off of Florida after tropical storms. Species from the colder North Atlantic waters have made it to the eastern gulf more often than one might expect. There is a specimen of Manx Shearwater from near Pensacola. There are numerous reports of Great Cormorant for the eastern Gulf, and one specimen from near Tallahassee. Harlequin Duck has been recorded on the Florida Gulf coast and, of course, there is an old Audubon report for Louisiana. There are specimens of both Dovekie and Razorbill for the panhandle of Florida. All of these must be considered potential vagrants to Louisiana.

Given the propensity of large gulls to wander, Iceland Gull should eventually be proven to have strayed to Louisiana (though it might be lumped with Thayer's Gull before that is accomplished). Black-headed Gull has been recorded in all three of the states that border Louisiana, and is, frankly, long overdue. Despite an unlabeled specimen supposedly from Louisiana, the likelihood of Snow Bunting vagrancy remains difficult to predict, but given its irruptive nature and the existence of records from neighboring states, it should eventually turn up. The last category for potential resonance between the two lists is from among the Florida residents. Short-tailed Hawk, Limpkin,

and Smooth-billed Ani must all be considered potential strays to Louisiana, because of their propensity to stray northward on the peninsula (or, in the case of the ani, to stray overwater to the Dry Tortugas). (There was a specimen, now lost, of a reputed Smooth-billed Ani for Louisiana.) Mangrove Cuckoo might stray, but perhaps it would be more likely to do so from Mexico.

Conclusion

Based on this analysis, the Florida lists points to perhaps 20 species which ought to be considered likely vagrants to Louisiana. Since the publication of this book in 1992 Cory's Shearwater, King Eider, Black-tailed Godwit, and Connecticut Warbler have been moved from the "Florida only" list to the list of species shared by both states. (Undoubtedly Florida has added species

to their list which appear here in the "Louisiana only" list. The combined list will also be expanded by such species as Thick-billed Murre and Greater Antillean Pewee, which have now been reported for Florida.) These circumstances point to the value of Robertson and Woolfenden's list as a harbinger of species yet to be added to Louisiana's list.

For those of you who set out in the field each time with the hope of finding an extralimital bird, this fine volume will hold the same fascination it held for me. I also recommend it for the many Louisianans who vacation and bird in Florida.

Acknowledgments

I thank Van Remsen, Peter Yaukey, and the late Al Smalley for valuable suggestions on earlier drafts of this manuscript. ■

OBSERVATIONS OF AN EASTERN PHOEBE (*Sayornis phoebe*) FLYCATCHING INSECTS FROM A WHITE-TAILED DEER

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Records of birds feeding on insects made available as a result of the movements or foraging behavior of mammals have been well documented. Such observations include Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*) and cattle (Dawn 1959, Heatwole 1965, Skead 1966, Siegfried 1971, Dinsmore 1973), Grove-billed Anis (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*) and cattle (Rand 1953, Smith 1971), Smooth-billed Anis (*Crotophaga ani*) and cattle (Smith 1971), European Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and cattle (Murphy 1981), Palewinged Starlings (*Onychognathus nabouroup*) and mountain zebra (*Equus zebra*) (Penzhorn 1981), Bee-eaters (*Merops* spp.) and ungulates (Grimwood 1964, Boswall 1970, Van Someren 1970, Dean and MacDonald 1981, Harwin 1982), Drongos (*Dicrurus* spp.) and ungulates (Rice 1963, Benson 1964), and Pratincoles (*Glareola* spp.) and cattle (Van

Someren 1970). Notes on African birds feeding in association with mammals have been well reviewed by Dean and MacDonald (1981).

There are several published observations of birds foraging on insects and ectoparasites covering or swarming the bodies of mammals. Records of birds removing ectoparasites from mammals include Fish Crows (*Corvus ossifragus*) and cattle (Bent 1964:279, Rice and Mockford 1954), Cattle Egret and ungulates (Hamling 1943, Skead 1963, Skead 1966, Heatwole 1965, Siegfried 1971), African Jacana (*Actophilornis africana*) and hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) (Pooley 1967), Natal Robin (*Cossypha natalensis*) and bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*) (Oatley 1959), Redwinged Starlings (*Onychognathus morio*) and Klipspringers (*Oreotragus oreotragus*) (Gargett 1975), Palewinged Starlings

and Klipspringers (Tilson 1977), Oxpeckers (*Buphagus* spp.) and several, large African mammals (Moreau 1933, Attwell 1966), Indian Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) and ungulates (Page and Oatley 1979), Pied Crow (*Corvus albus*) and domestic livestock (James 1951), and White-necked Raven (*Corvus albicollis*) and cattle (James 1951). Examples of birds foraging on insects surrounding mammals include Cattle Egret removing flies from cattle (Dawn 1959), and Cape Wagtail (*Motacilla capensis*) taking flies from lechwe (*Kobus leche*) (Dowsett and DeVos 1965).

On 1 December 1991, while hunting white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) near Natchez, Mississippi, we observed an immature Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) attempt to forage on mosquitoes and flies that were attracted to an immature male white-tailed deer. Although the Eastern Phoebe usually perched on vegetation adjacent to the deer, on three separate occasions we observed the bird perch on the deer's back. The bird would sally out in pursuit of a mosquito or fly and then return to the deer's back or adjacent perch. In approximately 15 minutes we recorded 12 separate foraging attempts (i.e., four attempts on mosquitoes and eight attempts on flies).

The phoebe was successful on all four occasions in capturing a mosquito, but was apparently successful in only two attempts in catching a fly. The deer did not appear to be disturbed by the phoebe's presence,

even when the bird was perched on its back. Mild and wet weather in late November was probably responsible for the availability of these insects at this date. Brimley (1934) reported a similar incident involving an Eastern Phoebe and himself during a deer hunt on a warm 27 November, 1934 day in Onslow County, North Carolina. He observed a phoebe perch on his gun, hands, coat sleeves, and hunting cap and flycatch mosquitoes for several minutes from his clothes, and even his exposed skin.

Similar observations of North American birds foraging on ectoparasites or insects attracted to white-tailed, mule (*Odocoileus hemionus*), or black-tailed (*O. hemionus columbianus*) deer are not unprecedented. Cattle Egrets have been observed foraging on flies attracted to an open wound on a white-tailed deer (Halley and Lord 1978). Scrub Jays (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) have been noted to remove ectoparasites from mule deer (Dixon 1944) and from black-tailed deer in California (Isenhardt and DeSante 1985).

Some have suggested that such interactions may represent examples of proto-cooperation (Isenhardt and DeSante 1985), mutualism (Halley and Lord 1978), or commensalism (Margulis 1987). While such symbiotic relationships may exist for certain African birds that have evolved with several species of ungulates (see review of Dean and MacDonald 1981), we believe that in the present case the phoebe's behavior was indicative of

this species' opportunistic feeding habits. The observed behavior may be especially prevalent during the winter months when the bird must search for a wider array of food items. The Eastern Phoebe feeds on both animal prey and vegetable matter (Beal 1912, Bent 1964).

Acknowledgments

We thank J. Brabander for reviewing an earlier draft of this manuscript, and J.V. Remsen, Jr. for his helpful suggestions and assistance. These observations were supported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Louisiana State University School of Forestry, Wildlife, and Fisheries.

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DIURNAL ROADSIDE HUNTING BY BARRED OWLS

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On 1 March 1986, we stopped to examine a road-killed Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) along Louisiana highway 28 approximately 3 km west of Alexandria, Rapides Parish. The location of the owl seemed unusual because the nearest trees were approximately 1.2 km to the south and 1.6 km to the north. The surrounding habitat was open agricultural fields and roadside ditches with some standing water. The only nearby structure was a wire fence about 35 m away, parallel to the highway. Due to the raised roadbed, the top of the fence only approached the level of the highway surface.

Clutched tightly in the owl's talons was a freshly killed Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), and in the shrike's beak was a freshly killed red-legged grasshopper (*Melanoplus femur-rubrum*). The chain of events seems obvious: the shrike flew to the highway to capture the grasshopper and the owl flew there to capture the shrike, whereupon the owl was struck by a vehicle.

In addition to the unusually documented "food chain," this appears to be the first record of Barred Owl pre-

ation on a Loggerhead Shrike. Because of the level of the fence and lack of other perches in the vicinity, it seems likely that the owl was in flight at the time it observed the shrike. The observation also seems to document diurnal or crepuscular foraging by the owl in an unusually open habitat, although Bent (1938:191) noted that "There is plenty of evidence that Barred Owls do much of their hunting in broad daylight." Among the avian prey known for Barred Owls are other predators: the Eastern Screech-Owl (*Otus asio*) and other small owl species (Forbush 1927, Sutton 1928). Errington (1932) listed several species of "shrike-sized" birds as Barred Owl prey.

On 27 Sept. 1992, Jackson observed a Barred Owl hunting from a utility wire adjacent to Louisiana highway 28, 0.5 km west of the junction with U.S. highway 84 in Concordia Parish. He watched the owl from 11:30-12:00 noon. The weather was warm and partly cloudy. Although the area adjacent to the utility line was low deciduous forest, the owl was in full sun much of the time. The owl was intent on scanning nearby herba-

ceous vegetation, his head frequently moving rapidly, apparently to focus on perceived motion in the vegetation. The bird seemed oblivious to Jackson's approach in an automobile to within 10 m. Twice within 30 minutes the owl flew from its perch (horizontal distances of 8 and 11 m) to grab what appeared to be long-horned grasshoppers or katydids (Tettigoniidae) from 1.5 m tall Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*) adjacent to the road. The owl seemed to ignore traffic passing within 2-4 m. On both occasions the owl grabbed the insect from within 0.5 m of the top of the Johnson grass, including pieces of grass stem and leaves in the grasp of one foot, hovering only briefly about 1 m above ground before flying back to its perch. Once perched, it held the insect in one foot and pulled it apart with its beak, dropping pieces of the Johnson grass in the process.

These observations are similar to those of Devine et al. (1985), although the owl they observed was hunting at night and captured insects that were within 1-2 m of its perch. Errington and McDonald (1937) noted that large insects became increasingly prevalent in Barred Owl diets during summer months in Iowa, and Aughey (cited in Henderson 1927) reported them "catching insects on the wing." [Whether the insects, the owl, or both were on the wing is not clear!]

Previous observers have reported Barred Owls hunting during the day (e.g. Caldwell 1972), but most studies of food habits have been done using

prey remains dissected from regurgitated pellets. The time of day and circumstances of predation can only be surmised from such data. The observations reported here provide firm evidence of diurnal hunting and details of prey capture and consumption. Previous authors have reported grasses retrieved from owl pellets as if they were deliberately consumed; these observations make clear how they can be a simple accompaniment to prey capture.

Lowery (1974:382) reported that the diet of Barred Owls is "made up largely of rats and mice and only in rare circumstances includes poultry" — a generalization that obscures its varied diet. Oberholser (1938:340) and Imhof (1976:235) described a diet that included large insects, small birds, crayfish, frogs, and snakes, as well as a variety of small mammals, but neither author suggested that his information came from the state about which he was writing (Louisiana and Alabama). In general, what we know of this species' diet comes to us from a few pellet analyses done in the early part of the century in the north central United States and from anecdotal accounts of "unusual" prey. It seems that recent quantitative studies of the diet of this species are lacking, and the lack of information for the southeastern United States is particularly evident.

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(possibly same bird offshore 8 Oct 89
Rutherford Beach)

LBBG. ② Jetty 7 Oct. 89 6¹⁵ - 6³⁰

p/cloudy NW wind

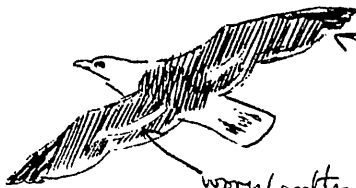
found by SWC in large flock of gulls, terns at EJ.

large LBBG; approx same size as 2yr old HG, which it was standing next to; mantle color dark grey, same shade or slightly darker than LGs; much taller than ady LGs $\frac{1}{2}$ -
bigger

In flight worn/mottling ^{gr.} secondary coverts form pale border in front of secondaries. Primaries in molt outer 3-4 or so old, inner growing in forming a "break" in the line of flight feathers; outer primaries blackish, no white tips observed.

bill large, long w/ large red spot on otherwise yellow bill, tarsi bright ~~orange~~ yellowish-flesh. iris color not seen but iris looked outlined by a darker eyering, some darker area of feathers noted in front of eye

(SWC) tail mostly white with blackish edges to "sides" of tail feathers, other feathers appeared white - could not tell if tail was "in molt"



molt in progress



head with bill proportions dark eyering and smudging in front of eye.

3rd sum
→ 4th winter

seen as close as 150m w/ 8x40/
8x50 binos.

written 8³⁰ AM 10/6/89 DLD

Lesser Black-backed Gull (90-2), field notes on scratch paper by Donna L. Dittmann, 8 Oct. 1989.

SEVENTH REPORT OF THE LOUISIANA BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

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The Louisiana Bird Records Committee (henceforth LBRC or Committee) was established in 1979 to evaluate and archive records of unusual species that occur in Louisiana. All records submitted to the LBRC are housed at the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science (LSUMNS). Following submission (in the form of observers' written reports, copies of field notes, photographs, tape recordings, or specimens), each record is subjected to critical evaluation by each of the seven elected LBRC Members (in accordance with LBRC Bylaws LOS News No. 87; Bylaws updated March 1990) in an objective effort to determine their acceptability and, thereby, aid in the understanding of patterns of occurrence of rarities in the state.

The review process begins with the receipt of a record. The record is assigned a LBRC number, indicating the year of receipt and an identification number. The Secretary groups records into "Rounds," usually containing 10-15 individual records. If multiple observers are involved, a particular record may not begin circulation until approximately

one year after receipt, to ensure that as much documentation as possible has been received prior to beginning evaluation. Each record in a Round is first voted upon by the Secretary and then the Round is "circulated" to each of the other members (usually by mail) for their votes and comments. Voting categories include: acceptable; unacceptable on the basis of questionable identification; and unacceptable on the basis of questionable origin. Members must provide comments that explain "unacceptable" votes. Each Member has one month in which to review and vote on a Round of records. Therefore, a Round may take up to 6-7 months to complete its first "circulation," even if there are no delays during the review process.

A record is accepted or not accepted after one circulation if the vote is unanimous. A record that does not receive a unanimous vote on the first circulation is re-circulated, along with the votes and any comments of the members. Consultation between members about individual records is not allowed for first circulation records but is allowed on subsequent circulations. Members must provide ex-

planatory comments for all votes on re-circulating records. After a second circulation, a record is considered accepted if it receives no more than one "unacceptable" vote and is considered not accepted if it receives four or more "unacceptable" votes. Any other combination of votes requires re-circulation of the record and cumulative members' comments. If, after a third circulation, a deciding vote has not been reached, then the issue must be decided at a meeting of the full Committee; the record is considered accepted if it receives no more than one "unacceptable" vote. Such records (requiring the equivalent of four circulations), may be in circulation for a minimum of 2-3 years. Inquiries regarding the progress of particular records may be directed to the Secretary.

There are no set criteria for evaluation of records by LBRC Members. Members evaluate reports based upon what they feel is sufficient documentation to support a particular record. Members evaluate records conservatively, taking into consideration that, if there is some question about the identification or origin of the reported species, then it is better not to accept potentially "good" records than to endorse potentially incorrect records. All records, whether accepted or not accepted, are retained in the LBRC archives, where they can be accessed by individuals who may wish to draw their own conclusions, or re-evaluated in the future (see Roseate Tern account in this report). Of

the records reported herein, 79 percent were accepted, a relatively high percentage (see Lasley 1991 - Texas Rare Bird Committee acceptance rate of only 56 percent). The average acceptance rate for LBRC records is approximately 79 percent (Dittmann 1990, Schulenberg 1988).

The Committee periodically updates a "Review List" of species that qualify for submission to the LBRC (see end of report) and solicits information for species on this list or species not on the official Louisiana State List. Generally, as in the past, species qualifying for the Review List average four or fewer occurrences annually over the past ten-year period, or pose a significant identification problem. Due to the volume of records submitted, and the lengthy review process, out-of-season records of species that are otherwise not unusual have not been considered, although the LBRC will review specific records if requested. The Review List currently includes 120 species, or 28 percent of the 431 species currently on the State List. Species are removed from the Review List when the frequency of records exceeds Review List criteria. The LBRC provides standardized reporting forms to aid in writing reports; forms may be obtained from the Secretary. Submission of additional supporting documentation, including photographs and tape recordings, is strongly encouraged. Guidelines for submission of documentation to the Louisiana Bird Records Committee are discussed in Dittmann & Cardiff

(1990). Dittmann and Lasley (1992) provided a more thorough discussion of how to provide documentation for rarities.

One hundred and sixteen records are included in the seventh report of the Committee. Records are grouped under subheadings: **Accepted Records; Unaccepted Records (Identification Questionable); and Unaccepted Records (Identification Accepted but Origin Questionable)**. The species accounts follow the taxonomic sequence of *Check-list of North American Birds* (AOU 1983, and supplements). Within each species account, records are arranged chronologically, and include the age and sex (if known), number of individuals, LBRC record number, date(s) of observation, locality (parish names in italics), and observers. Observers who contributed reports are listed by their full names. If multiple observers are listed, boldfaced names or initials indicate the original identifier or finder (if unequivocally mentioned on Report Forms or known to the Secretary). Other persons mentioned in reports as observers, but who did not themselves submit a report, are listed only by their initials (this will be the last report of the Committee to list individuals mentioned in reports that did not themselves submit documentation; this change will streamline future LBRC reports, and hopefully encourage more observers to submit their own reports so that they can be recognized for their contributions). Observer's names or initials are not

included for records not accepted. If photographs were submitted, these are denoted by "(ph)" following the name or initials of the photographer. An "ABF" following a name or initials indicates that a 3" X 5" observation card (used to report sightings to the LSUMNS/*American Birds* Central Southern Region files) was used as supporting documentation. All specimens are deposited at LSUMNS (formerly Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology) and are indicated by "LSUMZ" and the specimen catalogue number. Records appearing in *American Birds* Central Southern Regional Reports and Louisiana Christmas Bird Counts are referred to by volume, number, and page number (e. g., "AB 31(4):431" refers to *American Birds* Vol. 31, Number 4, page 431).

Records in this report have been reviewed by all or some of the following former or current LBRC Members: Steven W. Cardiff, D. Bruce Crider, Donna L. Dittmann, Joseph P. Kleiman, Horace H. Jeter, Charles E. Lyon, Paul M. McKenzie, Robert D. Purrington, David P. Muth, B. Mac Myers III, J. V. Remsen, Jr., Thomas S. Schulenberg, Alfred E. Smalley, and James Stewart. Cardiff, Dittmann (Secretary), Kleiman, Lyon, Muth (Chair), Smalley, and Ronald J. Stein are the current Members (as of Mar. 1994).

This report includes the first state records of Cave Swallow, Red-faced Warbler, and Shiny Cowbird. Other notable records include the sec-

ond state record of Lucy's Warbler, the third state records of Eurasian Wigeon and Curlew Sandpiper, and the third and fourth state records of Arctic Tern. Roseate Tern is officially removed from the State List.

Since the Sixth Report (Dittmann 1990), several species have been added or deleted from the Review List. On the basis of decreasing frequency in the state, Crested Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) and Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*) were added on 18 May 1991. Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Cyananthus latirostris*) and Red-naped Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*) are provisionally added pending acceptance of records currently under review. Two species have been removed from the Review List: Ross' Goose and House Finch. Both these species now average many more than four records per year.

Accepted Records

Wilson's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*)

Four (85-29) on 29 Jun. 1985, Gulf of Mexico: 62 nautical mi. south of Raccoon Point; B. Mac Myers III (AB 39(5):921).

Although coverage of offshore waters is still limited, and there are still relatively few records of this species for the state, the Committee believed that available information suggests that this species is a regular visitor to Louisiana waters, prompting its removal from the Review List on 25 Apr. 1986. The Committee

requests documentation for unreviewed records from prior to this date. All sightings should be reported to LSUMNS.

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*)

Six (89-137) on 10 Feb. 1988, *Cameron*: Lacassine N.W.R.; David P. Muth, GS, CK (ducks reported to observers by BB (AB 42(2):275).

Nine (88-17) on 7 May 1988, *Cameron*: 2nd Bayou field, north of Holly Beach; Norton Nelkin, Robert D. Purrington (erroneously reported as 6 May in AB 42(3):445).

Ten to twelve individuals (89-126) on 28 Apr. 1989, *Cameron*: Lacassine N.W.R.; Paul McKenzie, DM, DBC, NLN, SN, JM; David P. Muth, BMM, RJ. Seventy individuals were reported in AB 43(3):492.

Two (89-125) on 3 Jun. 1989, *Cameron*: Lacassine N.W.R.; Alfred E. Smalley.

This species was removed from the Review List on 31 Mar. 1990. Identification is relatively straightforward, and the species now averages more than four records per year, even breeding occasionally in southwestern Louisiana (Stephen R. Emmons pers. comm.(ph)). Please submit sightings of this species to LSUMNS on 3" X 5" cards, especially those pertaining to breeding.

Ross' Goose (*Chen rossii*)

Eleven adults (89-76) on 4 Mar. 1989, *Caddo*: near Dixie; Charles E. Lyon, JM, HJ, LR (AB 43: 3(495).

Ross' Goose was removed from the Review List on 31 Mar. 1990. Although identification, especially at long distances and for inexperienced observers, is not a trivial matter, and Ross's X Snow goose hybrids are known (Trauger et al. 1971), heavier coverage of the rice-growing areas of southwestern Louisiana indicates that modest numbers of this species are regularly present in winter in large flocks of Snow Geese. Observations away from southwestern Louisiana or from other seasons should still be documented and submitted to LSUMNS.

Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*)

One adult male (90-4) on 9 Jan.-4 Feb. 1990, *Lafourche*: Port Fourchon, on Theriot Road; (on 9 Jan.) **Gay Gomez**, RG, (on 13 Jan.) Joseph P. Kleiman, JH, JHo, (on 14 Jan.) Al & Gwen Smalley (ph), John Sevenair, (on 21 Jan.) Curtis A. Marantz, CLC, (on 4 Feb.) Norton Nelkin, RDP, BMM (*AB* 44(2):280). This represents the third state record.

White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*)

One (82-25) on 15-17 Oct. 1982, *Pointe Coupee*: Blanks; Neil Smith III (*AB* 37(2):190). Three original black and white photo prints were submitted as documentation for this record. The observer did not include a description of the bird in addition to the photographs. The Round that contained the photographs was lost in the mail during the record's first circulation. Only two members had the op-

portunity to review the prints before they were lost. Duplicate photographs were requested from the observer, but never received. The photographs were photocopied prior to the record's circulation, but the photocopy reproductions were of very poor quality. Nonetheless, the acceptance of this record was based on the photocopies, and reinforced by the comments of the two members that were able to see the original prints. Both members stated that the photos were "unmistakable" and "leave no doubt" as to the correct identification of this species. The loss of these photographs precipitated the LBRC's policy of photographically duplicating all photographic material prior to a record's circulation.

One or two (89-43) on 17 Dec. 1988, *Cameron*: along Hwy. 27, from vicinity of west ferry landing at Calcasieu River, to Holly Beach; Charles A. Butterworth, BF, B. Mac Myers III (ABF), David Hunter (ABF), BT, FMB (ph). Kites were observed by three different parties on the Sabine N.W.R. CBC in the vicinity of the W. Calcasieu ferry landing and Holly Beach. Although three or more kites may have been involved, the reports did not adequately address the possibility of fewer individuals moving over a wide area. Three individuals are reported in *AB* 43(4):98.

The White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) is once again considered a valid species (AOU, in press) after spending a decade as a subspecies of the Old World Black-shouldered Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*). This species was

removed from the Review List on 11 Mar. 1989, after the number of records began to consistently exceed the four per year average.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)

One first year light morph (87-19) on 7 Feb. 1987, *Plaquemines*: U.S. Coast Guard station, 1 mi. south of Venice; **Donna L. Dittmann** & **Steven W. Cardiff** (ph), DPM (AB 41(2):292).

One immature light morph (89-133) on 10 Dec. 1987, *Lafayette*: junction of Hwys. 720 and 95; **Donna L. Dittmann**, SWC (AB 42(2):276).

Swainson's Hawk was removed from the Review List on 29 Apr. 1988. It is an uncommon but regular spring migrant in southwestern Louisiana, with recent evidence of breeding there (AB 46(5):1144); it is a rare spring and fall migrant elsewhere in Louisiana. There are relatively few acceptable winter records of this species from anywhere in North America. All sightings should be reported to LSUMNS on 3" X 5" cards with supporting documentation.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

One immature (89-68) on 26 Nov. 1986, *Jefferson Davis*: 6 mi. south of Welsh on Hwy. 99. The bird was found injured by William Evans, brought to LSUMNS, and then transferred to the Raptor Rehabilitation Unit (RRU) at the LSU School of Veterinary Medicine. The bird was rehabilitated and released by Donna L. Dittmann, Mike Flynn, and other

RRU staff on 1 May 1987 at Lacassine NWR. Photographs of the bird were published in the *State Times*, *Morning Advocate Sunday Magazine*, and television spots were carried in Baton Rouge and Lake Charles.

One immature (89-50) on 4 Oct. 1988, *Cameron*: Willow Island, 7 mi. E Cameron; **Donna L. Dittmann** & **Steven W. Cardiff** (AB 43(1):117).

Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*)

Five (89-34) on 19 Nov. 1988, *Jefferson Davis*, 6 mi. north of Roanoke, at junction of Hwys. 395 and 102; **Gwen & Al Smalley**, **John P. Sevenair**.

Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*)

Two singing males (89-103) on 24 Apr. 1982, *Cameron*: 0.5 mi. NNE Creole; **Steven W. Cardiff** (one collected, LSUMZ #104011), **MBR**, **GHR** (AB 42(5):862).

The status of this species in Louisiana is still poorly understood.

Purple Sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*)

One in basic plumage (89-42) on 17 Dec. 1988, *Cameron*: west jetty, 1/2 mi. south of mouth Calcasieu Pass; **Donna L. Dittmann** (ph); **JS** (AB 43(4):599,987). What was most likely the same individual was present on the east jetty at mouth Calcasieu Pass on 28 Feb. 1989 (**Stephan J. Schoech**; erroneously reported as 28 Jan. in AB 43(2):326), 30 Mar./1 Apr. 1989 (**Janice Nicholls**, **T&AMM**), and 2

Apr. 1989 (Steve P. Gary; *AB* 43(3):493).

One in basic plumage (89-39) on 18 Dec. 1988, *Cameron*: 2 mi. west of Holly Beach; **Phillip Wallace, Cecil Kersting**, Curtis A. Marantz, CS, SWC (ph), DLD, DPM, KVR, GHR, PES, A. & G. Smalley (ph), (*AB* 43(2):326).

These records are the third and fourth for Louisiana.

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*)

One (female or first year bird) in alternate plumage (90-38) on 4-5 May 1990, *Vermilion*: Vincent Refuge, approximately 4 mi. north of Kaplan on Hwy. 35 (*AB* 44(3):441); (on 4 May) **Kenneth V. Rosenberg** (ph); (on 5 May) Curtis Marantz, Donna L. Dittmann & Steven W. Cardiff, JVR, DPM, RDP, MMS, JPK, DPa, HDP, DH.

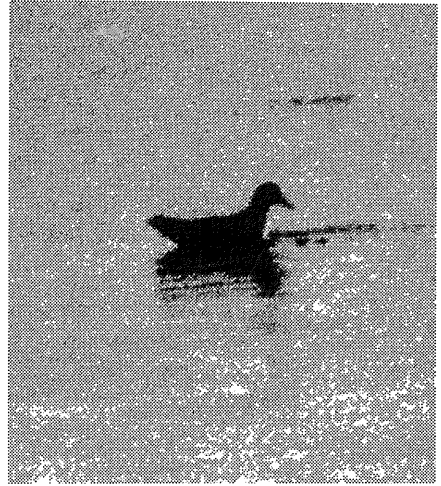
This is the third state record.

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*)

One female in basic plumage (89-78) on 16 Dec. 1988, *Vermilion*: approx. 5 mi. north of Kaplan, intersection of Hwys. 699 and 35; David N. Pashley, KVR (ph), DW, MG, PPM (*AB* 43(2):326; *AB* 43(4):599, 981).

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicaria*)

One in basic plumage (89-155) on 30 Oct.-15 Nov. 1989, *Lafourche*: Port Fourchon on Hwy. 3090, just southwest of Hwy. 1; Norton Nelkin, Phillip A. Wallace, John P.



Red Phalarope (89-155), photograph by Gwen B. Smalley, 18 Dec. 1988.

Sevenair, Joseph P. Kleiman, **Charles Lyon**, David P. Muth, B. Mac Myers III, Al & Gwen (ph) Smalley, R. D. Purrington, GG, NLN, CS, EB, DF, JM, DBC, (*AB* 44 (1):106).

Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*)

One in first basic plumage (89-69) on 17 Dec. 1988, *Cameron*: 3 mi. south of East Jetty Beach; Donna L. Dittmann (ph), JS (*AB* 43(2):326; *AB* 43(4):559,987).

One immature in extremely worn plumage (89-130) on 28 May 1989, *Cameron*: 2 mi. W old mouth Mermentau River; Steven W. Cardiff (ph, LSUMZ #138113) & **Donna L. Dittmann**, CAM (*AB* 43(3):493).

One in juvenal plumage (89-143) on 23 Sep. 1989, *Cameron*: 5-6 mi. W old mouth Mermentau River;

Donna L. Dittmann & Steven W. Cardiff, David P. Muth, A & GS. Erroneously reported as 28 Sep. in *AB* 44 (1):106.

Three light morph sub-adults (91-1) on 24 Apr. 1990, *Plaquemines*: 1 mi. southwest of Cognac Rig, 11.5 mi. south of jetty at South Pass; David P. Muth, **DBM**.

One dark morph adult (91-2) on 24 Apr. 1990, *Plaquemines*: 1 mi. southwest of Cognac Rig, 11.5 mi. south of jetty at South Pass; David P. Muth, **DBM**.

One light morph male in second alternate plumage (90-48) on 15-28 Jul. 1990, *Cameron*: East Jetty at mouth Calcasieu Pass; on 15 Jul., **Curtis A. Marantz, KVR, JMB, TScS**; on 28 Jul., Steven W. Cardiff (LSUMZ #152023), **DLD** (*AB* 44(5):1147).

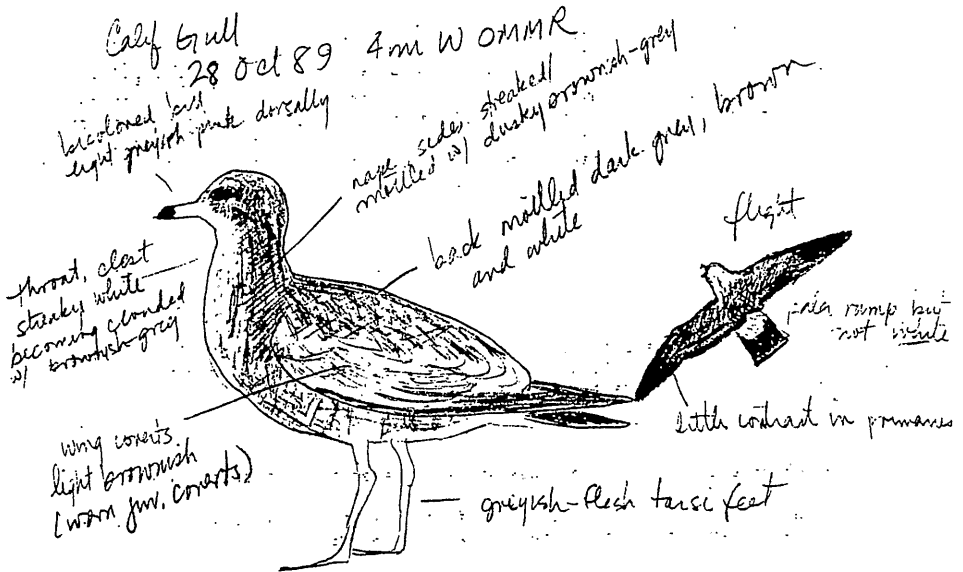
California Gull (*Larus californicus*)

One in second basic plumage (89-41) on 21 Jun. 1988, *Cameron*: East Jetty Beach; Donna L. Dittmann & Steven W. Cardiff (LSUMZ #135922). Erroneously reported as 21 Jul. in *AB* 42(2):1302.

One adult female in fresh basic plumage (89-101) on 16 Oct. 1988, *Cameron*: 7 mi. W old mouth Mermentau River; Steven W. Cardiff (LSUMZ #138117) & Donna L. Dittmann, **DPM** (*AB* 43(1):118).

One adult molting from basic to alternate plumage (89-79) on 28 Feb. 1989, *Cameron*: 5 mi. W Holly Beach; Steven W. Cardiff, Donna L. Dittmann (*AB* 43(2):326).

One in first alternate molting to second basic plumage (90-1) on 28 Oct. 1989, *Cameron*: 4 mi. W old mouth Mermentau River; Donna L.



California Gull (90-1), notes written on scratch paper in field by Donna L. Dittmann, 28 Oct. 1989.

Dittmann, **Steven W. Cardiff** (ph),
AK (AB 44(1):106).

Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*)

One in first basic plumage (90-25) on 30 Dec. 1989, *St. Bernard*: Arabi, Crescent Acres Landfill (BFI Dump); Donna L. Dittmann & Steven W. Cardiff (ph).

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)

One in third basic molting to alternate plumage (84-41B) on 17 Feb. 1985, *Cameron*: Johnsons Bayou, Ocean View Beach; J. V. Remsen, SWC (ABF), DLD, GHR, NK, CC, G & DS (see also Unaccepted 84-41A). This bird was reported as "located on the Johnsons Bayou CBC and present through the end of the period" (AB 39(2):177).

One adult male molting from alternate to basic plumage (89-100) on 16 Oct. 1988, *Cameron*: 5 mi. W old mouth Mermentau River; **Steven W. Cardiff** (LSUMZ #138112) & Donna L. Dittmann, DPM (AB 43(3):493).

One adult in basic plumage (89-72) on 18 Feb. 1989, *St. Bernard*: Crescent Acres Landfill (BFI Dump); Curtis A. Marantz, DLD, SWC, DPM, BMM, A&GS, DBC, PPM. Erroneously reported as 19 Feb. in AB 43(2):329.

One female in extremely worn and bleached first basic plumage (89-128) found dead on 20 May 1989, *Cameron*: East Jetty Beach, 1 mi. E mouth Calcasieu Pass; Steven W.

Cardiff & Donna L. Dittmann (LSUMZ #138120; AB 43(3):493).

One in third alternate molting to fourth basic plumage (90-2) on 7 Oct. 1989, and probably the same bird on 8 Oct. 1989, *Cameron*: East Jetty, mouth Calcasieu Pass (on 8 Oct., sitting on water off "Rutherford Beach"); Donna L. Dittmann & **Steven W. Cardiff** (AB 44(1):106).

The frequency of Lesser Black-backed Gull records has steadily increased since the first reports in the early 1980's, and now consistently exceeds four sightings per year. Currently, the species is a rare but regular fall migrant, and rare but less regular visitor during winter, spring, and summer; there is every reason to believe that the species will continue to appear with increasing frequency. Unfortunately, as sightings have increased, submission of records, especially more recent ones, has diminished. Thus, documentation of this species' expansion in the state is still incomplete. For this reason, and because identification can be complex, Lesser Black-backed Gull remains on the Review List. Please submit concise descriptions of this species; photographs are strongly encouraged. Apparent individual variation in size and leg color, and recent summer reports of possible Kelp Gulls (*Larus dominicanus*) further complicate matters. Differentiation of Lesser Black-backed and Kelp gulls of all age classes may be problematical. The LBRC is also interested in receiving documentation of gulls that possess

intermediate characteristics of different species (potential hybrids); photographs or specimens are highly desirable for such individuals.

Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*)

One female in very worn plumage, beginning molt into first summer plumage (90-50) on 10-11 Jun. 1990, *Cameron*: 1 mi. W old mouth Mermentau River; Donna L. Dittmann (ph) & Steven W. Cardiff (ph, LSUMZ #152028). Erroneously reported as present through 22 Jun. in *AB* 45(5):1128.

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*)

One third year (89-123) on 27 Mar. 1988, *Lafourche*: Fourchon Beach; Robert D. Purrington, B. Mac Myers III (ph), NN. Date and locality erroneously reported as "28 Mar." and "Fourchons" in *AB* 42(3):447.

One adult in alternate plumage (89-88) on 26 Feb. 1989, *Lafourche*: Fourchon Beach; Robert D. Purrington, David P. Muth, LO (ph; *AB* 43(2):326).

One female in first alternate plumage (89-132) on 8 May 1989, *Cameron*: 10 mi. W old mouth Mermentau River; Donna L. Dittmann (ph) & Steven W. Cardiff (LSUMZ #138123; *AB* 43(3):493).

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*)

One female in first summer plumage (90-47) on 10 Jun. 1990, *Cameron*: 7 mi. W old mouth Mermentau River; Steven W. Cardiff

(LSUMZ #152033), DLD (*AB* 44(5):1147).

Two adults in alternate plumage (90-49) on 23 Jun. 1990, *Cameron*: "Broussard's Beach, 10 mi. W old mouth Mermentau River, Donna L. Dittmann (ph) & Steven W. Cardiff (*AB* 44(5):1147). These represent the third and fourth records for Louisiana.

Bridled Tern (*Sterna anaethetus*)

Six immatures (89-120) on 29 May 1989, *Plaquemines*: about 20-24 mi. SSE South Pass of Mississippi River; B. Mac Myers III, David P. Muth, R. D. Purrington, DBM. Locality given as "15-20 mi. south of South Pass" in *AB* 43(3):493.

Inca Dove (*Scardafella inca*)

One (89-109) on 21 Dec. 1985, *Cameron*: Cameron; Nancy L. Newfield, MT. This species was removed from the Review List 25 Apr. 1986. The Committee requests documentation for all records of species prior to their removal from the Review List.

Calliope Hummingbird (*Stellula calliope*)

One in female-type plumage (86-73) on 12-18 Nov. 1986, *St. John-the-Baptist*: Reserve; Ronald J. Stein, Kenneth V. Rosenberg (ph), NLN (right #3 rectrix on file at LSUMNS), MMS, DP, DH (*AB* 41(1):102).

One immature (90-16) from late Nov. 1987-25 Mar. 1988, *St. Charles*: Norco, 476 Oak Street;

Nancy L. Newfield, MA, HC (ph), DH, RJS, (*AB* 42(2):278 and *AB* 42(3):448). Banded by NLN on 5 Jan. 1988, banding data and rectrix on file at LSUMNS. Present on Reserve-Bonnet Carre' Spillway CBC (*AB* 43(4):839, 1023).

One immature male (90-17) on 21 Jan.-9 Apr. 1988, *St. John-the-Baptist*: La Place (SNo residence); **Ronald J. Stein**, SN, MW, (*AB* 42(2):278 and *AB* 42(3):448). Banded on 23 Jan. 1988 by NLN, copy of banding report and rectrix on file at LSUMNS.

One female (90-28) on 21 Dec. 1989, *East Baton Rouge*, Baton Rouge, 868 Glenmore Ave.; Paul McKenzie (LSUMZ #139373), RB (*AB* 44(4):839,1023).

Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*)

One immature male (90-24) on 23 Feb. 1988, *Orleans*: New Orleans, residence of RR. Banded by Nancy L. Newfield, banding data, rectrix, and gorget feathers on file at LSUMNS (*AB* 42(2):278).

One adult male (90-23) on 23 Feb. 1984-13 Mar. 1984, *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge, residence of S&K; NLN (*AB* 38(3):327). Banded by Nancy L. Newfield, banding data, rectrix #5, and gorget feathers on file at LSUMNS. Allan R. Phillips examined the feathers and concurred with the identification.

One immature male (89-158) on 21-22 Oct. 1989, *Cameron*: Cameron, residence of MT; Steven

W. Cardiff (ph), John P. Sevenair, David P. Muth, Al & Gwen Smalley, Donna L. Dittmann, JVR, DP (ph), MMS, JK, RJS, MW, NLN (*AB* 44(1):107).

Allen's Hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*)

One adult male (87-25) on 8 Aug. 1987-end of February 1988; *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge, 2755 Morning Glory; Peter E. Scott, Miriam Davey, SJH, J & VL, MG, NLN, TAP, KVR, (*AB* 42(1):89 and *AB* 42(2):278).

Western Wood-Pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*)

One male (89-33) on 10 Oct. 1981, *Cameron*: Peveto Beach Woods, J. V. Remsen, **MJB**, (LSUMZ #100925; *AB* 36(2):187).

One immature male (89-104) on 27 Sep. 1986, *Cameron*: Willow Island; Steven W. Cardiff, **RJS** (LSUMZ #131114), **MW**. Erroneously reported as 29 Sep. in *AB* 41(1):102.

Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)

One immature male still in partial juvenal plumage (89-61) on 1 Nov. 1986, *Cameron*: East Jetty Woods; Steven W. Cardiff, **RMZ** (LSUMZ #131102; *AB* 41(1):102).

One (90-75) on 27 Dec. 1987-1 Jan. 1988, *Orleans*: New Orleans, France Road; Larry L. Norris, DPM ABF, JHo (*AB* 42(2):278).

One male (89-29) on 18 Dec.

1988, *Cameron*: Blue Buck Ridge, Johnsons Bayou; J. V. Remsen (LSUMZ #138134; *AB* 43(4):599,983).

One (89-45) on 14-27 Jan.

1989, *Lafayette*: Lafayette, on Hwy. 718; Charles A. Butterworth, DP (ph; *AB* 43(2):448).

Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*)

One or two birds (86-56) on 12 Apr. 1986, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle; **Phillip Wallace**, Frederick M. Barry (ph), CS, KS, BH, GB. Reported as present on 10-19 Apr. in *AB* 40(3):487.

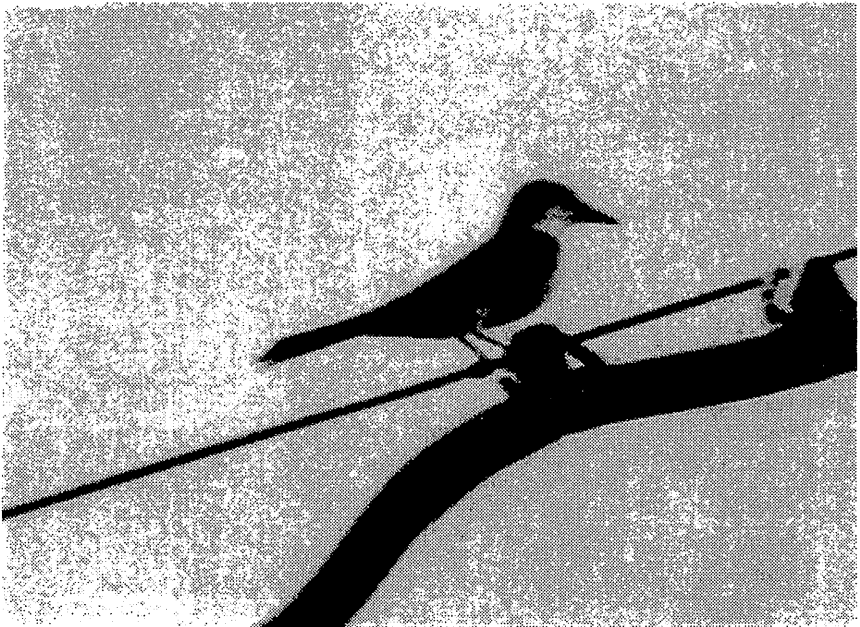
One (90-39) on 5 May 1990, *St. Bernard*, near town of Verret; **David Spears** (ph), FG, GO (*AB* 44(3):442).

Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*)

One (89-31) on 24 Apr.-19 May 1988, *St. Tammany*: West Middle Pearl River at Hwy. 90 bridge; **Norton Nelkin, B. Mac Myers III**, Al Smalley, DPM, RDP (ph), BD, GS (*AB* 42(3):448). The excellent color photographs clearly indicate the Texas-N. E. Mexican subspecies *P. f. pallida*, which continues a northward range expansion. This constitutes the first record for Louisiana.

Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*)

One (89-164) on 3-17 Dec. 1989, *Cameron*: Hwy. 82, 2.3 mi. west Holly Beach pier; John P. Sevenair, Curtis A. Marantz (ph), **JPK** (*AB* 44(2):283). This represents the third record for Louisiana.



Gray Kingbird (90-39), photograph by B. W. Regel, 5 May 1990.

Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*)

One adult male (86-48) on 18 Dec. 1985-2 Feb. 1986, *Madison*: Mississippi River levee north of I-20 bridge, near Delta; **Hilda Candlish**, **Hal Moore**, John Battalio, EH, JW (*AB* 40(2):292).

Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*)

One (89-135) on 17-18 Dec. 1988, *Cameron*: Cameron, **Nancy L. Newfield**, John P. Sevenair, Jim Holmes, Jr., Ronald J. Stein, A&GS, MT, MW, DBC (ph 18 Dec.). This bird was found on the Sabine N. W. R. CBC. Details were not received until after the CBCs were published, and, for that reason, the observation was listed as "no details" (*AB* 43(4):987). Many observers saw the bird on the following day, but none submitted details. This is a classic case of everybody assuming that someone else was going to "write it up."

Black-whiskered Vireo (*Vireo altiloquus*)

One (89-117) on 27 Apr. 1986, *Cameron*: East Jetty Woods; B. Mac Myers III, RDP (*AB* 40(3):485).

One male (89-36) on 5 Jun. 1988, *Cameron*: Garner Ridge; J. V. Remsen (LSUMZ #130655; *AB* 42(5):1303).

One (89-118) on 8 Apr. 1989, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle, woods north of Sureway Super Market; B. Mac Myers III, John P. Sevenair, CS, A&GS, Crescent Bird Club Members (*AB* 43(3):494).

One (90-43) on 14 May 1990, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle; Gwen and Al Smalley (*AB* 44(3):443).

Lucy's Warbler (*Vermivora luciae*)

One (89-160) on 25 Nov.-17 Dec. 1989, *Cameron*: Garner Ridge; **Al & Gwen Smalley** (ph), **David P. Muth** (ph), B. Mac Myers III, Paul Sunby, Phillip Wallace, John P. Sevenair, Curtis Marantz (ph), DH, MMS, JH, JHo, GO, DF, EB, CS, CK, DBC (ph; *AB* 44(1):108 and *AB* 44(2):283). This represents the second record for Louisiana. Erroneously reported from 24 Nov. in *AB* 44(1):108.

Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*)

One immature male (89-35) on 10 Nov. 1979, *Cameron*: Hackberry Ridge, J. V. Remsen (LSUMZ #91286; *AB* 34(2):172).

One, probable immature female by plumage, (89-108) on 12 Sep. 1982, *Cameron*: Hackberry Ridge; Steven W. Cardiff, **TJD** (LSUMZ #107862, gonads destroyed; *AB* 37(2):192).

One immature male (89-70) on 24 Oct. 1982, *Cameron*: Hackberry Ridge, J. V. Remsen (LSUMZ #107863; *AB* 37(2):192).

One immature female (89-106) on 14 Nov. 1982, *Cameron*: Hackberry Ridge; Steven W. Cardiff, **TSS** (LSUMZ #107864), **JVR**, **TJD**, **MAJ** (*AB* 37(2):192).

One adult female (89-105) on 6 Nov. 1988, *Cameron*: approx. 5 mi.

E Cameron; **Donna L. Dittmann** & Steven W. Cardiff (LSUMZ #138260; *AB* 43(1):119).

MacGillivray's Warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*)

One in female-type plumage (89-95) on 20 Sep. 1987, *Cameron*: East Jetty Woods; Steven W. Cardiff (*AB* 42(1):90).

Red-faced Warbler (*Cardellina rubrifrons*)

One adult (90-37) on 27-29 Apr. 1990, *Cameron*: East Jetty Woods; **Curtis Sorrells, Phillip Wallace**, Al & Gwen Smalley, Curtis Marantz, John Sevenair, TAP, DP (ph), DLD, SWC, DPM, BMM, MCH, MMS, KVR, DH. Reported as also present on 30 Apr. in *AB* 44(3):443). This is the first state record.

Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*)

One immature female (89-97) on 18 Dec. 1982, *Cameron*: East Jetty Woods; Steven W. Cardiff (LSUMZ #107845; *AB* 37(3):310 and *AB* 37(4):651).

One first-year male (89-98) on 23 Apr. 1983, *Cameron*: 1 mi. W Holly Beach; **Steven W. Cardiff** (LSUMZ #112121) & Donna L. Dittmann, DPM, RDP, BMM. Erroneously reported from 22 Apr. in *AB* 37(5):881.

Two adult males (89-96) on 28 Apr. 1985, *Cameron*: East Jetty Woods; **Steven W. Cardiff** (one collected, LSUMZ #122413) & Donna

L. Dittmann. Erroneously reported from 22 Apr., *AB* 37 (4): 651.

One adult male (89-161) on 2 Dec. 1989, *Cameron*: Garner Ridge; Phillip Wallace, Curtis Sorrells (*AB* 44(2):283).

Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*)

One adult male (89-110) on 28 Mar.-1 Apr. 1980, *Orleans*: New Orleans; Frederick M. Barry (ph), GB, AH. This record was reported by Barry in the 6 Apr. 1980 *The Times-Picayune*.

Green-tailed Towhee (*Pipilo chlorurus*)

One immature female (89-38) on 12 Dec. 1987- 1 Feb. 1988, *Cameron*: Garner Ridge; **Jim Holmes, Jr.**, JH, CS, PW, SWC (LSUMZ #135121; *AB* 42(2):278).

Smith's Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*)

Five in basic plumage, with at least two adult males (89-77) on 26 Dec. 1989, *Caddo*: Shreveport Regional Airport; **Charles E. Lyon**, HJ (8 individuals reported in *AB* 44(4):844).

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*)

One male in alternate plumage (89-119) on 20-21 May 1989, *Lafourche*: Port Fourchon at Theriot Road; Curtis A. Marantz, **Phillip Wallace**, John P. Sevenair, **Cecil Kersting** (ph), **Curtis Sorrells**, JPK, SH, DBC (*AB* 43(3):494). The male

was accompanied by two female cowbirds, but they could not be positively identified from the descriptions and photographs.

One male in first alternate plumage (89-124) on 4-6 Jun. 1989, *Cameron*: west ferry landing of Hwy. 27 at Calcasieu River; John P. Sevenair, Gwen B. Smalley (ph), **Alfred E. Smalley**, Donna L. Dittmann, Steven W. Cardiff, Paul McKenzie, JVR, CAM (AB 43(3):496).

One male in alternate plumage (90-40) on 14 May 1990, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle; Al & Gwen Smalley (ph; AB 44(3):444).

One male in alternate plumage (90-41) on 2-3 Jun. 1990, *St. John-the-Baptist*: Reserve, 409 N. W. 4th

Street; **Ronald J. Stein**, MW (AB 44 (5):1146).

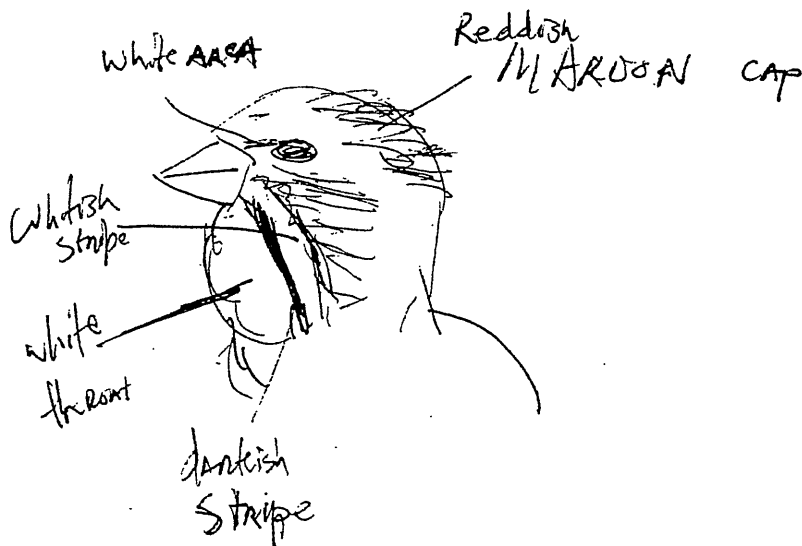
These represent the first records for Louisiana.

House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)

Two (89-32) on 22 Nov. 1987, *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge, 827 E. Boyd Street; J. V. Remsen (AB 42(1):91).

One in juvenal plumage (89-147) on 10 Aug. 1989, *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University campus; Steven W. Cardiff, **Donna L. Dittmann** (AB 44(1):108).

One female (90-6) on 25 Nov. 1989, *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge, 2013 Olive Street; Curtis A. Marantz, MMS.



Green-tailed Towhee (89-38), sketch by Jim Holmes.

Four (2 males and 2 females) (90-10) on 18 Jan. 1990, *Rapides*: Alexandria, 2019 Monroe Street, residence of BB; **Kermit C. Cummings**. A photograph of these birds appeared in the *Alexandria Towntalk*, along with an article by Hope J. Norman.

One female (90-15) on 21 Jan. 1990, *St. Tammany*: Mandeville, Al & Gwen Smalley, Norton Nelkin. The bird first appeared at the home of **HH** on about 9 Jan.

One female (90-34) on 27 Apr. 1990, *Cameron*: Cameron; Donna L. Dittmann & Steven W. Cardiff, **TAP**.

This species was removed from the Review List on 31 Mar. 1990.

Unaccepted Records: Identification Questionable

Each record is accompanied by a brief discussion as to why members felt that the record was unacceptable. In most cases, the observer did not provide enough details, or did not convincingly eliminate similar species. In many cases, birds may have been seen well under good viewing conditions, but were simply described poorly or superficially. It is important to provide as much information as possible, in a concise organized fashion, and to make every reasonable effort to eliminate all similar species.

Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*)

One (86-16) on 16 Jul. 1985,

Gulf of Mexico: about 55 mi. south of Caminada Pass (W. end Grand Isle (28°25'N, 90°09'W; AB 39(5):921). Expert opinions were provided by David S. Lee and Ron Naveen. This record was eventually decided at a meeting vote of 5 (acceptable)-2 (unacceptable) after three circulations. Dissenting members believed that this species posed such a difficult field identification problem that a first state record would only be acceptable if documented by a specimen or definitive photographs. Members voting for the record felt that the description, especially that of the flight behavior, supposedly diagnostic for separating Band-rumped from Wilson's storm-petrels, was adequate to document a first state record.

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*)

One (89-37) on 2 Jan. 1989, *Lafourche*: east end Fourchon Beach (AB 43(4):982). The bird was observed under poor viewing conditions: very distant, fog, and poor lighting. The descriptions submitted by the observers did not eliminate the possibility that the bird may have been an immature Northern Gannet (*Morus bassanus*). Immature plumages of Northern Gannet can superficially resemble those of Brown Booby, and the two may not be separable under such poor viewing conditions.

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*)

One (90-32) on 28-29 Dec. 1989 and 1 Jan. 1990, *Vermilion*: 5

mi. east of Pecan Island. The description was very brief and the identification was based primarily on vocalizations. The observer admitted to having some doubt about the identification, and had no previous experience with the range of variation of vocalizations of this species or Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*). Tundra Swan was not adequately eliminated from consideration.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

One or two (90-67) on 3-4 Oct. 1988, *Calcasieu*: north end Calcasieu Lake. The description was considered too brief to support the identification of this species. More attention was given to weather conditions than to the actual description of the bird(s).

One (89-150) on 10 Nov. 1989, *Avoyelles*: near Long's Lake. The description was very superficial. All members felt that Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was not eliminated from consideration because the observer described the chest as being a "dirty gray mottled color." This feature is commonly possessed by sub-adult Bald Eagles.

One immature (90-31) on 10 Nov. 1989, *LaSalle*: White Hall Plantation, approximately 25 mi. from Catahoula Lake, 0.5 mi. from intersection of Hwys. 84 and 460. The bird was seen in flight from above by an observer in a small plane. The description, by an observer apparently familiar with Golden Eagle, although suggestive of this species, was inad-

equated to eliminate similar species.

Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*)

One (89-145) on 16 Aug. 1989, *Lafourche*: about 1/2 mi. southwest of entrance to Elmer's Island. The viewing conditions, 15 seconds in car headlights, did not enable the observer to see the chestnut nape or white patterning on the bird's plumage. Additionally, the description did not convincingly eliminate the possibility of a downy Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris*) chick, possibly more likely than a Black Rail on this date. The observer reported that the bird had large feet "appearing out of proportion for size of bird" and had a "stout body," further suggesting a baby *Rallus* rather than a Black Rail.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)

One (89-40) on or about 4 Jan. and 14 -15 Jan. 1989, *Pointe Coupee*: interior oxbow of False River (AB 43(2):325). This record failed after receiving a 3-4 vote on the second circulation. Members voting against this record commented that it would constitute the equivalent of a *first* state record because the species was extirpated as a breeding bird in 1939 (the last acceptable observation was 2 Dec. 1949, Lowery 1974). No corroborating documentation (photographs, tape-recordings) was obtained, and the single observer had no prior experience with Whooping Crane. As "unmistakable" as this species may seem, dissenting members were generally reluctant to accept such an out-

standing record based only on limited details from a single observer. Two Members expressed concern that the bird in question could have been an escaped captive of this or some other crane species. Members voting in favor of the record cited the observer's rendition of the bird's call notes "loud, long, bugling hoop followed by series of grated sounded hoops" as pivotal in their acceptance, and for separating it from Wood Stork or other crane species.

Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*)

One light morph sub-adult (89-73) on 10 Jan. 1989, *Cameron*: 2 mi. west of Holly Beach. All members believed that this record probably did pertain to this species, but the description of the plumage, size, and flight behavior noted by the observer did not sufficiently rule out Parasitic Jaeger (*S. parasiticus*). Identification of jaegers is more complex than the observer indicated. This record was reported as an unidentified jaeger in *AB* 43(2):326.

Purple Sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*)

One (89-144) on 28 Aug. 1989, *Cameron*: 3 mi. west of Holly Beach. All Members agreed that the description provided by the observer was suggestive of this species in basic plumage, but the bird was seen by a single observer for only 3-4 minutes, in the rain. The date is well outside the normal pattern of occurrence of Purple

Sandpiper on the Gulf Coast, and would have surely represented a summering bird rather than a very early fall migrant, but the observer gave no indication of how unusual was the date. Of course, it cannot be ruled out that one of the two birds sighted the previous winter (see above) had remained to summer. Additionally, the observer did not report any presence of molt, which would have strengthened a sight record of a summering bird. Rock Sandpiper is virtually identical to Purple Sandpiper in basic plumage, and would also have to be taken into consideration in such an anomalous case. Without additional descriptive documentation (e. g., more detailed plumage description, photographs, reports from additional observers) all members agreed that a conservative decision was warranted.

Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*)

One in very worn and bleached third or fourth year alternate plumage (84-16) on 13-19 May 1984, *Lafourche*: Fourchon Beach. Expert opinion provided by Guy McCaskie. The identification was based on a "dark eye" and generally petite size and shape. The record was decided on a meeting vote of 3-4 after the record had circulated three times without a deciding vote. Members voting against the record felt that the photographs were not sufficient to identify the bird and that descriptions provided by the observers were vague. There were conflicting descriptions of eye color, and the bird appeared in

photographs to have very worn, uniformly brown wingtips. It did not, therefore, possess any diagnostic characters, and the possibility of a small female Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) could not be eliminated. This record illustrates the need for careful written documentation, even in cases where photographs were obtained. In this case, if several observers had carefully noted plumage and soft part colors, then perhaps the bird could have been conclusively identified. Erroneously reported as present between 13 Apr.-19 May in *AB* 38(5):922.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)

One in fourth winter plumage (84-41 A) on 16 Dec. 1984, *Cameron*: "Johnsons Bayou Beach," during the Johnsons Bayou CBC. A bird presumed to be this individual was seen also at the same locality on subsequent dates. Only one report was submitted for the 16 December observation, by one of the five initial observers. After reviewing members' comments following two circulations without a deciding vote, it became apparent that there were inconsistencies between descriptions for the initial observation and subsequent observations. An additional report, 84-41 B, was submitted by one member, and additional details were submitted on an ABF card by another member, both for an observation on 17 Feb. 1985. The record was then re-circulated. Comparison of the initial docu-

mentation with the follow-up documentation clearly indicated that two different birds of different ages were involved. Both records were then resubmitted separately. Record 84-41 A was eventually found unacceptable because California Gull (*L. californicus*) was not eliminated by the description. Record 81-41 B was accepted and is included in this report.

Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*)

One first or second year bird (89-90) on 2 Jan. 1989, *Calcasieu*: Lake Charles. Although the bird may have been correctly identified, the description and the observer did not convincingly eliminate the possibility that the bird may have been a leucistic Herring Gull.

Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii*)

One (89-112 A) 13 and 20 Jan. 1974, *Cameron*: Cameron, Calcasieu River ferry landing (*AB* 28(3):651), and one (89-112B) on 27-28 Dec. 1974, *Cameron*: Cameron, Monkey Island ferry landing (*AB* 29(3):702, indicated as present until 18 Jan. 1975). Two separate records are represented here. During an earlier review of the status of Roseate Tern in Apr. 1985, the Committee mistakenly considered the two records as constituting one record, which spanned the dates 27 Dec. 1973 -20 Jan. 1974, and at that time considered the *one record* as acceptable. The documentation for this record consists only of ABF cards written by only one of the three and four, respec-

tively, observers that were listed as present for each record. In retrospect, the Committee decided that neither of the descriptions were adequate for eliminating other *Sterna* species. The difficulty of the identification, and the fact that two separate Roseate Terns would have been involved (the first bird was shot but the specimen could not be retrieved), compounded by the very unlikely time of year for a Roseate Tern to occur raises enough doubt that the presence of this species on the State List could no longer be justified. Roseate Tern was removed from the State List on 8 Sep. 1990.

Red-billed Pigeon (*Columba flavirostris*)

One (89-46) on 20 Jan. 1989, *East Baton Rouge*: Baton Rouge. The description did not eliminate a variant Rock Dove (*Columba livia*) with rusty brown plumage.

Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*)

One immature (89-151) on 29 Oct. 1989, *Orleans*: New Orleans (AB 44(1):107). The identification was based on the observer's impression that the bird appeared "large" and that it possessed a few "rose red" feathers in the gorget. Unfortunately, the size was estimated, because no other hummingbirds were available for a side-by-side comparison. Rufous was not reported to be present in any of the tail feathers; Broad-taileds should show some rufous in all tail feathers except the central pair. The

underparts were reported as grayish-white with buff flanks and sides, a description actually more consistent with Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*). The gorget feathers of immature Ruby-throated Hummingbirds can appear rose-red at some light angles. There was no discussion of the bird's relative proportions (i. e., bill or tail length). The bird was not heard.

Dusky Flycatcher (*Empidonax oberholseri*)

One (89-153) on 9 Oct. 1989, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle. Four color photographs are included for this record of a silent *Empidonax*. Descriptions and photographs were suggestive of this species but did not eliminate Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) from consideration. Expert opinions received from Paul E. Lehman, Jon L. Dunn, and Kenneth V. Rosenberg supported the Committee's opinion that such a record of an extralimital *Empidonax* would require more complete documentation in the form of voice recordings, in-hand measurements, extensive photographs, or a specimen.

Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*)

One on 10-11 Oct. 1987, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle (AB 42(1):90). Because the bird was silent and the pattern of the rectrices was not described, Ash-throated (*M. cinerascens*) and Great Crested (*M. crinitus*) flycatchers could not be

eliminated. Contrary to field guide descriptions, there is some overlap in overall size, bill length and coloration, and plumage characters of these three species. Photographs, voice recordings, or specimens should be obtained to properly document extralimital *Myiarchus*.

Tropical/Couch's Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus/couchii*)

One (85-14) on 7 Sep. 1985, *Jefferson*: Grand Isle. Descriptions and photographs were not adequate to identify this individual to this complex.

One (87-23) on 10 Apr. 1987, *Lafourche*: Fourchon Road between Leeville and Grand Isle. The main argument against this record was that Western Kingbird (*T. verticalis*) was not adequately eliminated by the description. Bill size, body size, and tail notch are very subjective characters. The throat-chest coloration was inadequately described. Some spring Western Kingbirds may have such worn outer rectrices that the white outer web is reduced or completely absent. Additionally, the bird was not heard, the description was written two weeks after the observation and was apparently based on memory, and no photographs were obtained.

"Plumbeous" Solitary Vireo (*Vireo solitarius plumbeus*)

One (89-113) on 11 May 1989, *Cameron*: Holleyman Migratory Bird Sanctuary (reported as a Solitary Vireo in AB 43(3):494). An

exceptionally late record for any form of Solitary Vireo in Louisiana. The description and the one color photograph were more suggestive of a worn eastern *solitarius* or the larger and grayer Appalachian subspecies *alticola* than western *plumbeus* or *cassinii*. The photograph indicated a Solitary Vireo with a bright, pale yellowish color on the sides of the breast and flanks, and a crisp break between the dark face and the white throat. *V. s. plumbeus* shows a more uniform wash of grayish-green along the sides of the breast and flanks and less demarcation between a more grayish-white throat and face.

Bachman's Warbler (*Vermivora bachmanii*)

One adult male (89-71) on 6 Aug. 1988, *Tensas/Madison*: Tensas River N. W. R. All members were in agreement that despite the relatively good description of the bird, the duration of observation and the viewing conditions during the observation were inadequate to support the identification of such a rare, even possibly extinct species. Hybrid warblers are known, and without a careful study, it may not be possible to eliminate a hybrid. All members believed that diagnostic photographs or tape recordings would now be necessary to prove this species' presence in the state.

Hooded Oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*)

One immature male (90-35) on 28 Apr. 1990, *Cameron*: East Jetty Woods. The description and accom-

panying sketch were suggestive of this species, but there were a number of inconsistencies in the description, e. g., the shape of the black throat pattern, the pattern and coloration of the back and rump, and the color of the tail did not fit this species. The voice was noted as “difficult to describe”; some attempt at a rendition of the voice might have greatly strengthened this record.

Unaccepted Records: Identification Accepted, but Origin Questionable

If there is reasonable doubt as to the natural occurrence of a particular bird in Louisiana, then members have the option to vote “against” the record on the basis of origin. Reasons for not accepting based on origin can include reasonable suspicion of having escaped from captivity, suspected ship-assisted arrival, etc. For the majority of such records, the true origin will probably never be determined, but, instead, the probability of a bird’s natural arrival in the state is assessed based on a number of factors, e. g., relative numbers in captivity, dispersal and migration patterns, existing patterns of vagrancy, distance from wild source populations, etc. The *identification* of these records have been accepted.

Scarlet Ibis (*Eudocimus ruber*)

One adult (90-51) on 28 Jul. 1990, *St. Tammany*: Slidell. Although the description was brief, it nonetheless described an adult, fully-colored

Scarlet Ibis. All Committee Members were in agreement that the bird was properly identified, but questioned its origin. Numbers of these birds are kept in zoos and private collections. This species has recently been removed from the ABA Checklist (DeBenedictis, in press).

Additional locality information:

East Jetty Beach, 1 mi. E mouth Calcasieu Pass; East Jetty Woods, 2 mi. S Cameron; Garner Ridge, 3 mi. W Johnsons Bayou School; Hackberry Ridge, 2 mi. WSW Johnsons Bayou School; old mouth Mermentau River = “Rutherford Beach”; Holleyman Migratory Bird Sanctuary (HMBS) = Peveto Beach Woods; Willow Island, ca 7 mi. E Cameron.

Other observers listed in reports:

Frederick M. Barry (FMB); Geneva Barry (GB); Esther Boykin (EB); Michael J. Braun (MJB); Bobby Brown (BB); Harold Cambre (HC); Steven W. Cardiff (SWC); Cerise L. Cauthron (CLC); Mario Cohn-Haft (MCH); D. Bruce Crider (DBC); Catherine Cummins (CC); Tristan J. Davis (TJD); Donna L. Dittmann (DLD); Bill Dobbins (DB); Doris Falkenheiner (DF); Bill Fontenot (BF); Mary Garvin (MG); Steve Gary (SG); Gay Gomez (GG); Russell Gomez (RG); Frank Groves (FG); Shannon J. Hackett (SJH); Linda Hale (LH); Edward Hands (EH); Bowie Hannah (BH); Adie Hilbert (AH); Mr.

& Mrs. Hutson Hinke (HH); James Holmes (JH); Jim Holmes, Jr. (JHo); S. & K. Hope (S&KH); Dennis Hunt (DHu); David Hunter (DH); Richard Jeffers (RJ); Melissa A. Jeske (MAJ); Horace Jeter (HJ); Cecil Kersting (CK); Joe Kleiman (JK); Nedra Klein (NK); Andy Kratter (AK); Jack & Virginia Lipscomb (J&VL); Dennis Magee (DM); John McBride (JM); Curtis A. Marantz (CAM); Peter P. Marra (PPM); Tom & Anne Marie Moorman (T&AMM); Daniel Brady Muth (DBM); David P. Muth (DPM); B. Mac Myers III (BMM); Norton Nelkin (NN); Nancy L. Newfield (NLN); Skip Newfield (SN); Susie Nowell (SNo); Larry O'Meallie (LO); Glen Ousset (GO); Theodore A. Parker III (TAP); David Pashley (DPa); Dave Patton (DP); Doug Pratt (DP); Robert D. Purrington (RDP); J. V. Remsen (JVR); Larry Raymond (LR); Ruth Ricketts (RR); Mark B. Robbins (MBR); Gary H. Rosenberg (GHR); Kenneth V. Rosenberg (KVR); Greg & Donna Schmitt (G&DS); Thomas S. Schulenberg (TSS); Peter E. Scott (PES); Kay Siebels (KS); T. Scott Sillett (TScS); Curtis Sorrells (CS); Ronald J. Stein (RJS); Jim Stewart (JS); M. Mark Swan (MMS); Marianna Tanner (MT); Bruce Tedford (BT); Phillip Wallace (PW); Melvin Weber (MW); Jane Williams (JW); David Wingate (DW).

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Acknowledgments

Steven W. Cardiff, David P. Muth, Alfred E. Smalley, and J. V. Remsen reviewed this report and provided many helpful comments. Joseph P. Kleiman and Charles E. Lyon also reviewed earlier drafts of this manuscript. The LBRC is especially grateful to the 51 contributors that submitted documentation included in this report.

LBRC Review List

The LBRC requests information, including descriptions, photographs, or tape recordings for species listed below:

Red-throated Loon, Least Grebe, Red-necked Grebe, Western Grebe, Yellow-nosed Albatross, Greater Shearwater, Audubon's Shearwater, Leach's Storm-Petrel, Masked Booby, Brown Booby, Red-footed Booby, Tundra Swan, Trumpeter Swan, Brant, Eurasian Wigeon, White-winged Scotter, Common Merganser, Masked Duck, Northern Goshawk, White-tailed Hawk, Zone-tailed Hawk, Ferruginous Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Golden Eagle, Crested Caracara, Greater Prairie Chicken (extirpated), Yellow Rail, Black Rail, Whooping Crane (extirpated), Mongolian Plover,

Eskimo Curlew, Purple Sandpiper, Curlew Sandpiper, Ruff, Red-necked Phalarope, Red Phalarope, Pomarine Jaeger, Parasitic Jaeger, Long-tailed Jaeger, Little Gull, California Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Thayer's Gull, Glaucous Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Black-legged Kittiwake, Sabine's Gull, Arctic Tern, Bridled Tern, Brown Noddy, Ancient Murrelet, Band-tailed Pigeon, Flammulated Owl, Snowy Owl, Long-eared Owl, Northern Saw-whet Owl, Antillean Nighthawk, Lesser Nighthawk, Vaux's Swift, Broad-billed Hummingbird, Anna's Hummingbird, Calliope Hummingbird, Broad-tailed Hummingbird, Allen's Hummingbird, Williamson's Sapsucker, Ivory-billed Woodpecker, Western Wood-Pewee, Alder Flycatcher, Willow Flycatcher, Hammond's Flycatcher, Say's Phoebe, Ash-throated Flycatcher, Brown-crested Flycatcher, Great Kiskadee, Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher, Tropical Kingbird, Couch's Kingbird, Cassin's Kingbird, Gray Kingbird, Cave Swallow, Rock Wren, Northern Wheatear, Mountain Bluebird, Varied Thrush, Sage Thrasher, Curve-billed Thrasher, Bell's Vireo, Black-whiskered Vireo, Bachman's Warbler, Virginia's Warbler, Lucy's Warbler, Tropical Parula, Townsend's Warbler, Black-throated Gray Warbler, Hermit Warbler, MacGillivray's Warbler, Painted Redstart, Red-faced Warbler, Western Tanager, Hepatic Tanager, Lazuli Bunting, Blue Bunting, Black-headed Grosbeak, Green-tailed Towhee, American Tree

Sparrow, Brewer's Sparrow, Lark Bunting, Golden-crowned Sparrow, McCown's Longspur, Smith's Longspur, Chestnut-collared Longspur, Hooded Oriole, Scott's Oriole, Shiny Cowbird, Red Crossbill, Lesser Goldfinch.

The LBRC requests information, including descriptions, photographs, or tape recordings for recognizable subspecies or forms listed below:

"Great White" Heron, Northern "Red-shafted" Flicker, "Plumbeous" Solitary Vireo, "Cassin's" Solitary Vireo, "Gray-headed" Junco.

The LBRC would like to receive documentation for any species not currently accepted on the State List. This includes species of captive/introduced origin not currently recog-

nized on the State List. Notable examples are: Black Francolin (*Francolinus francolinus*), Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), Eurasian Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), and Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*). It is necessary to receive reports (especially those pertaining to breeding) to properly evaluate whether such species have become established. The LBRC would also like to receive unreviewed documentation of former Review List species from *prior* to their removal from the list. The following additional species were formerly on the Review List, but were not mentioned elsewhere in this report: Northern Gannet (records from prior to 25 Apr. 1986), and Buff-bellied Hummingbird (*Amazilia yucatanensis*, records from prior to 29 Apr. 1988). ■

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