## LOUISIANA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

## REPORT FORM

This form is intended as a convenience in reporting observations of unusual birds. It may be used flexibly and need not be used at all. Leave blank any details not observed. Attach additional sheets if necessary. Please print or type. Attach drawings, photographys, etc.; include all photos if an obscurely marked species. When completed, mail to the Secretary of the LOS Bird Records Committee.

Common and scientific name: Lesser Nighthawk (Chardeiles acutipeanis
Number of individuals, sexes, ages, general plumage (e.g. 2ad. in breeding plumage): |- male

Locality: Louisiana: offshore Vermilion Parish: 28° 30'45" N, 92° 27'04" W Vermillon block 265 Exxon Dlatform VER-265

4. Date(s) when seen: 31 March 1999

Times of day when seen: 08:29 - 16:03 off and on

Reporting observer and address:

B. Mac. Myers II, 5660 ADA PL-REAR APT., NEW ORLEANS, LA 70124

- Other observers accompanying reporter who also identified the bird:
- Other observers who independently identified the bird: hone
- Light conditions (position of bird in relation to shade and to direction and amount of light): various - but frequently excellent
- 10. Optical equipment (type, power, condition): LOX 40 Zess and 22x60 Bushnell - excellent and very good

11. Distance to bird: as close as 30 feet

Duration of observation: Probably a total of 25-30 minutes

- Habitat (general and specific):
  Oil platform in 165 ft, of water in gulf of Mexico. The bird flow around the platforms many times, also perched on handrail, on deck and probably on a pile of pipe.
- Behavior (flying, feeding, resting, etc.; include and stress any habits used in identification): It flow around the platforms many times - sometimes in response to disturbance/flushing, but sometimes, t may have been foraging. It had typical Lesser Night naws flight-erratic. Fluttery wingbeats which were shallower than typical Common.

15. Description (Include only what was actually seen, not what "should" have been seen. Include if possible: total length; body bulk; shape, bill, eye, and leg characteristics; color and pattern of plumage, etc. Stress field marks):

Typical night hawk - that is, long rather pointed wings with white patches, long squared off tail, plumage variegated grays and browns, with some white under the throat and fairly extensive white in tail.

The wingtips were less pointed than Common, and on close examination it could be seen that the primary tips were worn, the white wing patches were poite far out toward the tip. At fairly close range in flight from underneath, buffy spotting in the inner primaries and secondaries toward rear 90 was guite evident. Unfortunately, when the bird was perched, it was ruffled up and holding it's wings oddly and I could not sep (or photograph) this feature

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16.	Voice: not heard		
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17.	Similar species (include how the	ey are eliminated by your observation	ons):
the spotting in the Inner Primaries and secondaries. This was a real good individual - distinctly less pointed wings, distinctly more distal white wing patches than Common. Also, according to Pyle (1997) he warn primaries would be expected in spring in Lesser but not.  18. Photographs (Was it photographed? By whom? Attached?):  18. Previous experience with this species: Soveral in LA, dozens in the  Southwest.  20. Aids: List books, illustrations, birders, etc. used in identification a) at time of observation; none			
398 m	b) after observation: Py/c (1997	1) 1. D. Guide to N. Am, Birds	
21.	made after observation; me	notes made during observation; emory.  fication? /65 . If not, explain:	notes
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23. 24.	Signature of reporter: R.M.  Date and time of writing this ac	ac. Myers III	
	3 April 1999 5%		







