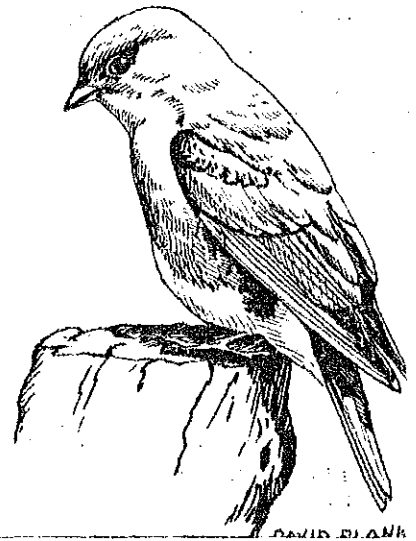


# The Bluebird



THE AUDUBON SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

Vol. 39, No. 3

August, 1972

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S ROOST

By James P. Jackson

At our Annual Meeting -- October 13-15 at Camp Rising Sun, Lake of the Ozarks State Park -- we will need to discuss increasing our membership and improving our services.

In some organizations there are local chapters which affiliate with the state and the state, in turn, affiliates with the national. It is a straight chain of ascendancy. But the National Audubon Society has a different philosophy; with few exceptions its local chapters are direct affiliates and the state organization is a subordinate affiliate. The Audubon Society of Missouri is such an affiliate and so does this place us -- as the expression goes -- somewhere out in left field?

It should not. Our Society has existed since 1904 and certainly has its share of tradition. As I see it, we still should be a coordinating body for local chapters, regardless of the fact our own members cannot affiliate directly with the National Audubon Society, but must do so through their local chapters. Yet how will members of local Audubon chapters feel need to affiliate with us if they cannot benefit in the process?

Here, then, are some ways we might improve our services, not only to our own active members, but to affiliates as well. (1) We can make certain that local Audubon chapters have full representation on our roster of directors. (2) We can encourage locals to furnish us with capsule reports of all their activities and we can recognize these by regularly publishing them in The BLUEBIRD. (3) We can become a publications medium for all Audubon members in the state. For example, there was a plan to have members submit detailed descriptions -- with checklists and maps -- of outstanding birding spots in Missouri, to be published in The BLUEBIRD. Later, hopefully, there would be enough of these descriptions to assemble into a booklet useful to Missourians and out-of-state visitors as well. This plan has not taken wing as yet; it is up to our members to get it aloft.

Several times a month, your president gets letters requesting "a list of

available bulletins on Missouri birds". There is no such list; we have nothing to offer aside from a checklist too detailed except for experienced birders. The Audubon Society of Missouri could, with help from affiliates, publish selected educational materials and, in the process, profit enough to support environmental causes which are always so urgent.

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### OTTO WIDMANN'S BRACKETED SPECIES

By James F. Comfort

It has been 65 years since the Academy of Science of St. Louis published Otto Widmann's classic, "A Preliminary Catalog of the Birds of Missouri". Although the catalog itself is dated May, 1906, it appears some records through April, 1907 were included. In the preparation of the catalog Widmann recognized that there were several species which had been reported from locations near enough to the Missouri border to cause him to believe they should, or would, be found within the boundaries of the state. These species were listed in the catalog, but are set aside, being enclosed in brackets. After the elimination of subspecies, there remains 18 listings in this category. In order to measure Widmann's ability as a forecaster, the current status of the bracketed species has been reviewed. The order used in the review is that of the old A.O.U. listing, which was used in the catalog. The then accepted name is also used together with the current name.

1. WESTERN GREBE - Widmann states that this bird has been collected near Omaha, also at Lawrence, Kansas .... and probably occurs as an irregular visitor along the western border.

In 1922 the first western grebe was identified and taken in Missouri by Charles E. Danker on his farm near Corning. This bird was identified by Dr. P. A. Dumont and reported by Rudolph Bennitt in the BLUEBIRD, July 1933. Since then, there have been at least ten other observations, the latest on May 1, 1971 at Squaw Creek by Floyd Lawhon.

2. BLACK-THROATED LOON (ARCTIC LOON) - Widmann gives no basis for inclusion of this loon in his listing, but does state "...students should carefully examine all loons in winter dress".

David Easterla evidently respected his advice and on November 27, 1964 was able to identify three arctic loons at Lake of the Ozarks. These birds were later seen by Bertha Massie, Kay Wahl and Dick Anderson. On October 19, 1969 Floyd Lawhon found a bird in full breeding plumage at Browning Lake near St. Joseph. This bird was subsequently collected by Easterla.

3. KING EIDER - Widmann included this northern species on the basis of a specimen taken near Keokuk in 1894.

The king eider has never been found in Missouri and there are very few records for it south of the Great Lakes.

4. WHITE IBIS - Widmann cites a record of two immature white ibis that were collected near Quincy, Illinois.

This southern species was first reported in Missouri in 1913 when two specimens were collected in St. Charles County. This record was published by H. Williams in the Auk, Vol. 30, 268. The next record was 47 years later when

on July 18, 1960 Floyd Lawhon and Harold Burgess discovered a single bird at Squaw Creek. Other records are one at Trimble Wildlife Area by Charles Blanchard from June 26 to July 20, 1963; one at Marias Temp Clair, St. Charles County by Dick Anderson on August 26, 1962 and two immatures at Duck Creek by David Easterla on August 29, 1964.

5. GLOSSY IBIS - Widmann cites records from several stations north of Missouri and reports that a bird was collected in the Illinois bottoms a few miles from St. Louis.

When Rudolph Bennitt published his checklist he included a record by "Cooke" who said the bird had been seen at St. Louis (1888). Widmann did not accept this record. The next record of the glossy ibis in Missouri occurred on May 20, 1939 when nine birds were discovered by Wayne Short in St. Charles County. These birds created something of a sensation and were viewed and photographed extensively. Since then, there have been records from Squaw Creek, Columbia, Platte County and the Busch Wildlife Area.

6. REDDISH EGRET - Widmann states that this wader was observed and found quite common at Cairo, Illinois during the last week in August, 1875 by a Mr. E. W. Nelson. In retrospect, this would appear questionable, as this was the sole Illinois record until J. Earl Comfort found one at the Chain-of-Rocks Bridge in 1949.

J. Earl Comfort, along with Alberta Bolinger, is also responsible for the lone Missouri record. They found the egret in St. Charles County on September 30, 1951.

7. BLACK-NECKED STILT - Widmann's inclusion of the stilt is based on its "regular" occurrence near Omaha.

The first Missouri record was reported by Bennitt in his checklist. He writes, "a black-necked stilt was observed by a Mr. Estill Thurston of Columbia at a small mill pond near his home on April 23, 1931". Since then seven other records have been published in the BLUEBIRD. Five are from the western edge of the state and one each from St. Louis and St. Charles Counties.

8. HUDSONIAN CURLEW (WHIMBREL) - Widmann states this bird is probably a rare transient, "possibly mistaken for an eskimo curlew". (How times have changed.)

The first Missouri record that I have been able to find was of a bird found by Wayne Short in St. Charles County on May 26, 1936. For some reason this record was not published until May, 1938 when it appeared in the BLUEBIRD. Since then there have been a number of records from both sides of the state.

9. WHITE-TAILED KITE - Widmann reports a pair observed at Mount Carmel, Illinois and states it should be looked for in the southwestern part of the state. Incidentally, I believe this Illinois report remains the only record for the kite in that state.

Bennitt has "two reliable sight records" both by J. Dent Jokerst, a mysterious observer from St. Louis in the 1917-1920 era. Jokerst reports having found the kite first on the upper Jacks Fork in Texas County on March 27, 1917 and again in May, 1920 when he observed two near Eureka, St. Louis County. Many modern observers have reservations about the validity of these records.

10. FERRUGINOUS HAWK - Widmann noted that this hawk had been collected in

Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin and was found throughout Nebraska and Kansas and would, undoubtedly, be found in Missouri as a transient visitor.

It was over forty years before his prediction was realized. Actually, there are only three records for this bird in Missouri. The first was a bird found by John Bishop near Kansas City on April 24, 1949. The second was found by Dick Anderson in St. Louis County on November 24, 1960 and the latest was reported by Floyd Lawhon near St. Joseph in October, 1970.

11. GREAT-GREY OWL - Widmann's rationale for inclusion of this fine owl was based on a specimen taken near Omaha in the winter of 1893. He cites periodic invasions from the north and expresses belief that it reaches Missouri in its wanderings.

The great-grey owl has never been found in Missouri. In fact records of this rare bird are extremely limited outside its breeding range.

12. RICHARDSON'S OWL (BOREAL OWL) - Widmann was influenced by records from Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska when he included this bird on his list.

Although, according to Bent, the boreal has a greater tendency to wander than does the great-grey, it has never been recorded in Missouri. A bird found at Lincoln, Nebraska is the most southern record I have been able to locate outside the western mountains.

13. HAWK OWL - Widmann wrote of a report that the Department of Agriculture received of a hawk owl sighted at Mount Carmel, Audrain County, Illinois. He did not accept this record as he thought there was a probability that the bird reported was a short-eared owl.

Bennett did not have any such reservations. He lists the sight record of a Missouri University student who saw three of these owls flying over a field. The student further reports that he watched the birds for one-half hour, which indicates they were cruising over a limited area. This is, of course, a description of the typical habits of a short-eared owl. The hawk owl is a bird of the woods or parklands, not of open fields. The flight is described as swift and direct--hawk-like. Prey is taken after a chase. This hardly fits the birds described by Bennett. There have been no other reports of the hawk-owl in Missouri.

14. SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER - Widmann could find no authenticated record of this bird in Missouri, although he had read that it nested in the southwestern part of the state.

The first Missouri record was of several birds found near Rocheport, Boone County on June 14, 1924. The first nesting pair was located at Garden City in 1940. Since then, the invasion of scissor-tails has been well documented. Sightings of flocks of forty or more have been reported.

15. PINE GROSBEEK - Widmann gives records from Kentucky and Kansas and notes the bird is fond of cedar berries and, therefore, should be looked for in the Ozarks.

His ability as a forecaster is verified as three of the six records of this bird are from the little checked Ozarks. The first Missouri record was a female found by Susan Lewis at LaGrange on December 3, 1903. This was prior to Widmann's cut-off date, so the record probably escaped him. Other records are from Steelville, Bourbon, Webster Groves, Kansas City and Maryville. The

latest being the bird collected by Easterla at Maryville on November 13, 1965.

16. McCOWN'S LONGSPUR - Records from Illinois (Champaign) and eastern Nebraska prompted Widmann to include the McCown's on his predicted list.

His ability as a forecaster is maintained by a single specimen. A bird was reported by John Bishop on the 1951 Christmas Census taken at Squaw Creek. Although there have been increased reports of Smith's and occasional reports of chestnut-collared, the McCown's is represented by this single record.

17. NELSON'S SPARROW (SHARP-TAILED SPARROW) - Widmann could not understand why this sparrow had never been identified in Missouri. There were numerous published records of the bird found and collected on all sides of the state.

His puzzlement was ended when a specimen was collected in St. Charles County in the winter of 1916-1917 by Jokerst and reported by Bennett. During the early 1950's this bird was fairly common. In 1951 it was reported as abundant in the St. Louis area; in 1953 20 were reported at Trimble; in September 1953 "incredible" numbers were reported from St. Louis. There have been no invasions like this for many years.

18. PAINTED BUNTING - Widmann reported this bird was commonly found just to the south of Missouri and should be looked for in the southern part of the state.

It is hard to believe that the painted bunting was unknown in Missouri at that time. The first record was a pair collected in Oregon County by Jokerst in 1917. A male was collected on June 23, 1928 in Vernon County by Charles Salyer. Since then, there are probably 25 records of these birds in Missouri.

It appeared that Widmann was an excellent forecaster. Of the 18 birds he predicted, 13 have acceptable records and two more have been reported that appear questionable. The king eider, great-grey owl and boreal owl are still missing from the Missouri list and I believe evidence for the white-tailed kite and hawk owl is extremely weak. Although finding any of these species appears remote, bird watchers know better than to count anything as impossible. From where I sit, I think the most likely one to break the barrier is the hawk owl. What do you think?

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EDITOR'S NOTE: Just for the sake of argument, your editor would guess at king eider. Iowa now has four good eider records and Illinois has one as far south as Decatur Lake.

If you like to play games, consider that there have been over 30 additions to the state list that Widmann did not mention. Some came from the north (or perhaps northeast) such as glaucous and Iceland gulls, a few from the south; sigh crow and laughing gull and a few from the southwest; vermilion flycatcher and roadrunner. However, about half of the new records were western birds that strayed during migration or even in winter. Examples are rufous hummingbird, Lewis' woodpecker, sage thrasher, Townsend's solitaire, hermit warbler, green-tailed towhee, etc.

If you think you are a good forecaster, how about picking about 15 birds you think will be added and see how you stack up against Widmann.

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SPRING SURVEY - 1972

By Dick Anderson

Local weather and birding varied considerably throughout the state. April was dry in northwestern Missouri, while very wet in eastern Missouri. May was very dry in eastern Missouri, while northwestern Missouri received up to five inches of rain. St. Louis was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches below normal in precipitation by June 1. Nathan Fay at Springfield and Mrs. White at Windsor reported little or no waves of migrants due to the warm, mild weather. Columbia, Sullivan and most of eastern Missouri reported a slower, gradual migration.

Loons through Herons: Loons were scarce, which is almost normal for spring. Eared grebes were more frequent in northwest Missouri with a high of five at Maryville April 22 (M.R., F.L.). One was at Alton Dam April 10-11 (E.C. etal). A western grebe was at Nodaway County Lake May 23 (M.R. later by F.L., J.H. etal). Cormorants, rare in eastern Missouri, were up to 90-100 at Squaw Creek April 22 (F.L., M.R.) and over 100 at Reed Wildlife April 19 (K.H.). 30 were at Schell-Osage April 24 (N.F.). Herons seemed to be holding their own, which may be encouraging. Cattle egrets were below normal in northwest Missouri (F.L.), while 100 were in East St. Louis, Illinois in April (K.A.) and more common at Mark Twain Refuge (S.V.). 18 were at Johnson City, Kansas April 30 (M.L.M.). A lone snowy was at St. Louis (K.A., D.A.) and one at Squaw Creek (M.R., F.L.).

Waterfowl through Grouse: White-fronted geese were common at Squaw Creek with up to 2000 seen in April (F.L.); Up to 30 were at Mark Twain Refuge (D.A.). Ross' goose was last seen at Squaw Creek April 2 (F.L.). A cinnamon teal was at Squaw Creek April 22 (M.R.). Late diving ducks at Mayrville on May 25-28 were canvasback, lesser scaup and ruddy duck (M.R.). A female surf scoter was at Alton Dam April 8 (D.A., P.B.-later by many). This, plus a shaky sight record from 1943, represents the only records from St. Louis during this century. Red-breasted mergansers were fairly common at Alton Dam and 12 were at Little Dixie Lake April 8 (B.G.).

Hawks continued to decline in most observers' opinions. Turkey vultures were reported down in several areas. Mississippi kites returned in good numbers south of St. Louis (D.A.). Two peregrine falcons were at Squaw Creek in late April (F.L.) Broad-winged hawks and ospreys were more numerous at St. Louis and Mark Twain Refuge (S.V.). A ruffed grouse was noted at Ashland Wildlife April 8 (F.L., M.R.). Up to 30 prairie chickens were seen on the Gene Poirot farm near Golden City, Missouri April 8 (N.F.).

Cranes through Terns: A sandhill crane was at Squaw Creek April 9 (J.L.H.), while an unprecedented flock of 30 cranes were seen flying over St. Louis County on April 14 by Jerry Strickling. Rail habitat and rails were very scarce in eastern Missouri. A king rail with two chicks was found at Dexter, Missouri (B.G.). May rains gave northwestern Missouri better habitat and extraordinary rail reports. Besides the common rails, a yellow rail was found near Rosendale April 15. White wing patches were clearly seen (J.H.). A great stir was caused by Mark Robbins and Sebastian Patti by calling out a black rail with a tape recorder the night of May 25 (later by F.L.). This was at Bigelow Marsh just north of Squaw Creek. Good details of all field marks were noted. Although the bird appeared to be defending a territory, the marsh dried up and the rail disappeared. Unusual were three common gallinules in the St. Joseph area (F.L.).

Shorebirds were very scarce in the St. Louis area due to lack of habitat.

Of note was a Hudsonian godwit on April 22 (E.C.). Heavy rains in the Columbia area supplied habitat for many shorebirds, including white-rumped, western willet and a buff-breasted. A woodcock with four young was found at Little Dixie Lake April 8 (B.G.). A northern phalarope, rare at Trimble, was noted May 14 (S.P.). Squaw Creek conditions were good enough to attract 31 species of shorebirds (F.L.). Of special interest there were three marbled godwits, a long-billed curlew and a red phalarope. All field marks were reported by Mark Robbins, who found the bird and also photographed it.

Bonaparte's gulls were fairly common at Alton Dam during April and early May and up to five were at Squaw Creek April 20 (M.R.). The black-legged kittiwake stayed at Alton Dam well into April and was seen by all local birder plus many from outstate Missouri and Illinois. A laughing gull in complete adult plumage was seen in St. Charles County on May 20 by Dick and Mitzi Anderson. Terns were seen in small numbers.

Cuckoos through Woodpeckers: Yellow-billed cuckoos were fairly common, but black-billed were rare. None were found in northwestern Missouri by Floyd Lawhon. A roadrunner was found at Roaring River March 25 by Dr. McHugh. Whip-poor-wills outnumbered chuck's-will-widow near Springfield, which is the reverse or normal. A poor-will was heard at KOA campground near Joplin, Missouri on May 12 by Jim and Florence Comfort. Belted kingfishers were reported down except near Dexter, Missouri where they were more numerous (B.G.). A red-shafted flicker was at Rosendale April 10 (J.H.). Red-headed woodpeckers continue to do well.

Perching Birds: Eastern kingbirds have dropped off in the past two years in the Kansas City area (K.H.). Western kingbirds were down at St. Joseph (F.L.). Flycatchers were generally late at St. Louis, but were found in normal numbers. The only rarity there was a scissor-tailed flycatcher on May 9 by Phoebe Snetsinger. Purple martins were down at Springfield (N.F.), but up at Dexter (B.G.). Fish crows are more numerous south of St. Louis and for the third year were found in St. Louis County near the Missouri River. A singing Bewick's wren at Maryville was the second record for Nodaway County (M.R.). A possible nesting Carolina wren in Nodaway County is unusual (M.R.). A good year for thrushes, although Kelly Hobbs reports a heavy loss of early nesting robins at Kansas City. More veeries were reported throughout the state. A Sprague's pipit was found at Camp Towanyak near Shawnee, Kansas on April 14. Details were carefully noted by Mary L. and Jim Myers, Elizabeth Cole and Kay Wahl.

Warblers: Warbler reports varied, but were generally good. Nathan Fay from Springfield and Evelyn White of Windsor had the same comments in that the weather was warm and mild to stop migrants and no waves or numbers were found. Floyd Lawhon reported average numbers, except more golden-winged than normal. A worm-eating at Rosendale May 15 was unusual (J.H.). A blue-winged north of Maryville on May 14 was the first record for northwestern Missouri (M.R.). Very rare for Maryville was a male hooded on May 23 (M.R.). The peak at Sullivan was May 1-7 with blackpolls more numerous than normal (J.I.). 36 species were noted at St. Louis with four separate records for black-throated blue warblers (all males), a record high. A male black-throated blue wandered to LaBenite Park just east of Kansas City, Missouri on May 29 (S.P.). Bill Goode reported good warbler movements in the Columbia area.

By far, the best warbler report came from Mary L. Myers at Camp Towanyak. Although it is across the line in Kansas, a few of these records should be mentioned. A Connecticut on May 11 is listed as casual. Extraordinary was a Virginia's warbler on May 14. Although not a species, a Brewster's warbler on

May 14 is worth mentioning.

Finches: Blue grosbeaks were well above normal at Sullivan (J.I.) and were more numerous near Kansas City and Trimble (K.H.). Dickcissels were still down at Springfield (N.F.) and totally missing at Sullivan (J.I.). Late dates for winter finches included: purple finches, Springfield April 12 (N.F.), Columbia May 15 (Dr. Elder) and Kansas City April 12 (K.H.), and also Sullivan April 11 (J.I.). Evening grosbeaks were at Sullivan until April 30 (J.I.). A casual Baird's sparrow was at Camp Towanyak on May 3 (M.L.M.). Henslow's sparrows were at Tucker Prairie May 20 (B.G.) and eight were at Taberville Prairie by May 11 (S.P.). Common sparrows were more numerous in northwestern Missouri, while clay-colored were very common (F.L.). Eight clay-colored were in the Hobbs' yard May 2 to 12. A Bachman's sparrow was at Caney Mountain Wildlife Area May 13 (N.F.). The usual number of Lincoln's sparrows were recorded. There was a wave at Springfield April 12 to May 1 (N.F.), they were abundant at Kansas City (K.H.), common at Columbia April 15 to May 14 (B.G.), common at Sullivan April 10 to May 11 (J.I.) and common at Windsor, Missouri late April and early May (E.W.). Smith's longspurs were noted at Tucker Prairie April 16 to 19 (B.G.).

CORRIGENDUM - The black-throated blue warbler reported from Mark Twain National Forest in the Fall 1971 report should be deleted.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| D. A. - Dick Anderson     | J. H. - Jack Hilsabeck  |
| K. A. - Kathryn Arhos     | K. H. - Kelly Hobbs     |
| P. B. - Paul Bauer        | J. I. - Jim Irvine      |
| E. C. - Earl Comfort      | F. L. - Floyd Lawhon    |
| N. F. - Nathan Fay        | M.L.M. - Mary Myers     |
| B. G. - Bill Goodge       | S. P. - Sebastian Patti |
| J.L.H. - John L. Hamilton | M. R. - Mark Robbins    |
| S. V. - Sally Vasse       |                         |

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LESSER BLACK-BACKED GOLDFINCH IN MISSOURI

A lesser black-backed goldfinch was seen and photographed at a feeder April 4-6, 1971 by Catherine Hicks and Naomi Edding of Kansas City, Missouri. This is a new state record.

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TEN BEST BIRDS FOR 1971 IN THE ST. JOSEPH AREA

1. JAEGER SPECIES - A single bird observed by Leo Gallaway, Floyd Lawhon, Mark Robbins and Roger Rowlett on September 7 at Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge. Species not determined. Believed to be parasitic.
2. NORTHERN SHRIKE - Found at Squaw Creek on January 9 by Floyd Lawhon. Seen by several in February. Last seen on March 7.
3. BURROWING OWL - Found by Jim Fairlie near St. Joseph on April 30. Bird present for a month. Seen by many.
4. LOUISIANA HERON - Found at Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge on August 12 by Mark Robbins. Present several days. Seen by several.
5. SURF SCOTER - One female observed by Mark Robbins on February 21 at



Squaw Creek. Three found by Mark Robbins at Maryville Sewage Lagoon on October 30. Seen later by Floyd Lawhon and Jack Hilsabeck.

6. TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE - Observed at Ashland Cemetery, St. Joseph on January 1 by Floyd Lawhon.

7. WHIMBREL - Four seen by Harold Burgess on May 26 at Squaw Creek. Two observed by Mark Robbins and Floyd Lawhon on May 30 at Squaw Creek.

8. HOODED WARBLER - Male found by Jack Hilsabeck on May 6 at Rosendale, Missouri. Seen later by Floyd Lawhon and Mark Robbins.

9. OLD SQUAW - One at Maryville Sewage Lagoon November 7 seen by Mark Robbins.

10. WORM-EATING WARBLER - Two birds observed by Floyd Lawhon in St. Joseph. One seen on April 26 and the other on May 10.

HONORABLE MENTION - Listed in A.O.U. order: western grebe, white-faced ibis, whistling swan, Ross' goose, peregrine falcon, sandhill crane, American woodcock, barn owl and sharp-tailed sparrow.

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COME TO THE FALL MEETING OCT. 14-15

By Paul Bauer

A weekend of pleasant fellowship, a good program, plenty of food and several guided nature walks are scheduled for our Annual Meeting at Camp Rising Sun on October 14 and 15. The fall colors will be in their prime.

Come to Camp Rising Sun by entering the main entrance to Lake of the Ozarks State Park on state highway 42. This main entrance road is state highway 134. About one mile from the park entrance watch for a GROUP CAMP sign pointing to the right (west). Follow this road and signs several miles to Camp Rising Sun. Registration is Saturday morning. The popular National Guard cooks from Jefferson City will again volunteer their talent and provide four excellent meals; Saturday lunch and dinner and Sunday breakfast and lunch. Bunk beds and mattresses are available in the cabins, but bring your own bedding or sleeping bags. Rain gear is occasionally needed. Camping is permitted in the state park, but not on our group campgrounds.

Nature hikes and a business meeting with election of officers will fill Saturday afternoon. Ron Klataske, West Central Regional Representative of National Audubon Society will be our guest.

The highlight of the weekend will be the Saturday evening program:

Dr. William Elder, Professor of Biology at the University of Missouri in Columbia has promised an excellent and inspiring slide program related to his field studies.

Walter Liddell will treat us to an interesting slide adventure "Let's Look at Birds" that displays his excellent photographic abilities as he shows us the feathered beauties in swamps, deserts, mountains and in our own woodlands.

Send a card now to Mr. Lisle Jeffrey, 1845 Cliff Road, Columbia, Missouri 65201 to let him know how many are coming so food purchases can be planned.

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YOUR EDITOR IS FRESH OUT OF MATERIAL. IF YOU WANT A NOVEMBER ISSUE, PLEASE CONTRIBUTE AN ARTICLE.

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