

# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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## PROTECTION PROVIDED TO 32 ADDITIONAL FAMILIES OF BIRDS IN CONVENTION WITH MEXICO

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel P. Reed said today that recent amendments to a 1936 wildlife convention with Mexico are affording extra protection, especially from wanton shooting, to 32 new families\* of birds.

Of particular significance, Reed said, is inclusion of six families that encompass all the birds of prey, including ospreys and vultures. In addition, the amendments now give the U.S. Government authority to arrest individuals caught taking the following species that are listed as endangered: American and Arctic peregrine falcons, brown pelican, California least tern, California condor, Hawaiian crow, Hawaiian dark-rumped petrel, and Florida everglade kite.

Reed pointed out, however, that some species among these newly protected families, such as crows, magpies and horned owls, may require population control in certain nuisance situations. Provision also is made for use of certain raptors in the field sport of falconry.

The amendments increase from 31 to 63 the number of birds protected under the Convention with Mexico. Among the new families added, 11 were already protected in the U.S. under the 1916 Migratory Bird Treaty with England, acting on behalf of Canada.

Some of the species were protected under individual State laws. "The amendments will, in effect, provide for much needed uniform protection all across North America, including Mexico," Reed said.

The amendments were formally ratified by the United States and Mexico in ceremonies at Mexico City on March 10, 1972. Dr. Bernardo Villa Ramirez, director of Mexico's Wildlife Service, was in Washington recently to discuss implementation of the treaty amendments.

The additional families of birds afforded Federal protection under the Convention with Mexico are listed on the attached page.

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\*Editor's Note: A family is an association of closely related species. A species is a nearly identical group of animals that interbreed and have fertile offspring.

Additional families of birds afforded Federal  
protection under Migratory Bird Convention with Mexico

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>English Name</u>	<u>Spanish Name</u>
Accipitridae	Eagles, hawks	Gavilanes, aguilas, aguilillas
Alcedinidae	Kingfishers	Martin pescador
*Alcidae	Auklets, murre, puffins	Pato de noche
Anhingidae	Snake birds	Ahuizote
Aramidae	Limpkins	Totalaca
*Ardeidae	Heron, egret, bittern	Garzas, garzones
Cathartidae	New World vultures	Zopilotes, auras
Ciconiidae	Storks and Wood ibises	Jabiru, galambae
*Podicipedidae	Grebes	Zambullidores, buzos
Corvidae	Ravens, crows, jays	Cuervos, urracas
Diomedidae	Albatrosses	Albatros
Falconidae	Falcons, hawks	Gavilan, caracara
Fregatidae	Man-of-war birds	Fragata
Phalacrocoracidae	Cormorant	Cormoran, corvejon
Phoenicopteridae	Flamingos	Flamenco
*Gaviidae	Loons	Somorgujos
*Haematopodidae	Oyster catchers	Ostrero
*Hydrobatidae	Storm petrels	Petreles
Jacanidae	Jacanas	Cirujano
*Laridae	Sea gulls, terns	Gavioetas, gallito
Pandionidae	Ospreys	Aguililla pescadora
Pelicanidae	Pelicans	Pelicanos
Phaethontidae	Tropic birds	Raba de junco
*Procellariidae	Shearwaters	Petreles, fulmaros
Rynchopidae	Skimmers	Rayador
*Sittidae	Nuthatches	Saltapalos
*Stercorariidae	Jaegers	Estercorario, skus
Strigidae	Owls	Tecolots, lechuza
*Sulidae	Boobies, gannets	Bubias
Threskiornithidae	Spoonbill, ibises	Teoquechol, cucharera
Tytonidae	Barn owls	Lechuzas
Trogonidae	Trogons	Pabellon, cuauhtotola

\*Families currently covered under Treaty with Canada.