

SOUTHWEST REGION

**/Janet Witzeman, John P. Hubbard and
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DEJA VU — Avian events this season showed several unexplained similarities to the winter of 1952 - 53. In that season, as in this, the Region received unusual numbers of Eastern Phoebes, White-throated Sparrows, and eastern race Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers (*S. v. varius*); several Brown Thrashers were noted, and Lawrence's Goldfinches (our traditional invader from the west) were virtually absent. This combination of trends may be entirely coincidental, but the implication is of a light invasion from the east — an impression strengthened by the numbers of Eastern Bluebirds (possibly of eastern races) in the lowlands, and several interesting eastern vagrants.

A new hot spot in southern New Mexico was Percha Dam State Park, on the Rio Grande south of Elephant Butte Dam and Caballo Lake, the site of many significant records this season. But top honors went to the Tucson sewage treatment plant: after an autumn which had

produced, among other things, Scarlet Tanager, Bay-breasted (early Dec.) and Black-throated Blue Warblers, and Arizona's first Black Scoter, this memorable locality ended the year with an adult male **Scarlet-headed Oriole** — the bird of the season.



DAVIS DAM — This locality on the Arizona-Nevada border, “discovered” just last winter, again hosted an array of species that, until recently, has been considered rare to accidental in Arizona. The productivity of this spot cannot be attributed merely to the presence of water in a desert region, for the huge expanse of Lake Mead lies just to the north; rather, something about the Davis Dam spillway itself seems to provide acceptable artificial habitat for certain species. Chief items of interest there this winter were **Barrow's Goldeneyes**, **Oldsquaws**, and seven species of gulls, including **Black-legged Kittiwake**.

The Barrow's were a repeat performance, having made their first Arizona appearance last winter with 57 at Davis Dam. Evidently the birds last winter were part of a general movement, since southern California had its third record, northern California had “by far the most ever,” and west central Colorado recorded unusual numbers (see *Am. Birds* 29: 741, 737, 721). Possibly a similar movement occurred this year. Numbers at Davis Dam this season did not peak until January (the largest count: 43 on Jan. 9; CSL, VM) suggesting that birds were gradually ‘discovering’ the favorable habitat of the spillway during the early winter. However, the Barrow's moved around more this year than last, leaving exact counts open to question; counts at different hours on the same day varied by as much as 80 per cent.

More location-specific were the Oldsquaws. One was present by Dec. 10, three by Dec. 23, and five by Jan. 9; these five Oldsquaws were at the spillway constantly to the end of February. A lone individual found three miles downriver on Feb. 3 (VR) never showed up at the spillway! These waterfowl were exceptionally far south; such a concentration of Barrow's and Oldsquaws at an equal latitude on the California coast would be phenomenal. All had vanished at the end of February, coinciding with the big departure of Common Goldeneyes that occurred about Feb. 25-27.

Gull numbers on the lower Colorado vary markedly from winter to winter. Yuma, for example, had far more Ring-billed than usual this year and a few Californias, not usually noted there. This abundance was reflected at Davis Dam, with a remarkable seven species recorded

during the winter. Numbers in the spillway area were about as follows: Ring-billed, 300 all winter; California, numbers peaked at 65 on Feb. 13 (VR), many present all winter; Herring, at least one all winter, peak of four on Jan. 17 (KK *et al.*); **Thayer's**, peak of three first year birds Jan. 17 (KK *et al.*); **Glaucous-winged**, one second year bird present all winter; Bonaparte's, single immatures seen sporadically all winter (CSL, VR). Perhaps the most interesting gull species at Davis Dam this winter was the **Black-legged Kittiwake**. Two immatures were recorded in early December (CSL, GM) and an adult and immature Feb. 25 (CSL).

(Most of the above Davis Dam data was provided by CSL; also KK, GM, VR *et al.*)

LOONS, GREBES, CORMORANTS — Four Arctic Loons were on Lower L. Mohave, above Davis Dam Dec. 11 (GM). The species has been fairly regular in small numbers on L. Mead, just to the north, in recent winters (*vide* VM). Slightly more Horned Grebes were reported than usual: four at Colorado R. points and three at the less typical localities of Tucson and Nogales (m.ob.). An Olivaceous Cormorant was at L. Patagonia Feb. 28 (Jon Dunn, GMcC, VR); by Mar. 21 there were two individuals present (Rod Norden). There are about five previous winter records for Arizona, all in the vicinity of Nogales. A likely source is the Sonoran population: 45 birds and a possible breeding colony were discovered at Presa del Novillo, only 170 mi. s. of the Arizona border Mar. 17 (RPR). In New Mexico, two were found at Elephant Butte Res. and one downriver at Caballo Res., Jan. 31 (BP), indicating that at least some of the Elephant Butte breeders overwinter in the state.

WATERFOWL — Whistling Swans winter uncommonly on the lower Colorado R. A flock was reported at nearby Painted Rock Dam on the lower Gila R., Dec. 7 (Allen Guenther). But more uncommon were 26 east of Apache, Ariz., Dec. 5 (*vide* SSpf.); and six at a tank s. of Sells, Ariz., Jan. 10 (*vide* WD). Two Ross' Geese were taken by a hunter near Columbus, s. w. New Mexico, Jan. 17 for a new locality record (*vide* BP). The Fulvous Tree Duck has been a rare summer visitor in recent years to s. Arizona; one found at Phoenix last summer remained as late as Dec. 15 (KK, Tim Barksdale). Single Wood Ducks were present during the winter at Phoenix (m.ob.) and Mar. 10 n.w. of Globe Ariz. (BJa) where they are considered unusual. Arizona records of this species follow few consistent patterns, and some observers believe that a high percentage of those reported in the state are probably feral. Scaup identification continued to cause problems. Several Greaters were reported; however, the only ones that stayed around to be examined — two males at Tucson — were, by consensus (KK, GMcC, TP) not Greaters, but probably scaup sp. x Ring-necked Duck hybrids. A ♂ **Barrow's Goldeneye** on a pond w. of Springer, n.e. New Mexico, Dec. 7 (Brent Giezantner) represented one of only a handful of records for the state. The species is listed as hypothetical in New Mexico. A postscript to the Surf Scoter numbers of the fall was one female at Evans L., s.w. New Mexico, Dec. 2 (Bert Ross, *vide* DAZ).

RAPTORS — Lowland reports of Goshawk in the Region were singles at Farmington, N. Mex. (APN) Bitter Lake N. W. R. (Barnet Schrank) and in oaks near

Sonoita, Ariz. (Seymour Levy). A **Red-shouldered Hawk** appeared Dec. 20 at Redington Pass east of Tucson (Ross Chapin) and remained through mid-March (m.ob.). On Jan. 15 the bird was trapped for photography and examination (Rich Glinski, WD); there were no indications that it had ever been a captive. Apparently this represents the first confirmable Arizona record. A **Ferruginous Hawk** at 8000 ft., over the snow-covered grassland at Valle Grande, Jemez Mts., n.w. New Mexico, Feb. 28 (Pat Snider) was at an exceptionally high elevation for this species to be surviving the winter. A rash of reports of **Black Hawks** from s. Arizona was received, none fully verified; the species is not to be expected in mid-winter. An **Osprey** at Bitter Lake N. W. R., N. Mex., Dec. 20 (Delbert Boggs, Jodi Corrie) was not seen subsequently and thus was probably just a very late migrant; the species is rare in winter in New Mexico. **Caracaras**, resident in southwest-central Arizona, wandered to peripheral localities: one at Nogales Jan. 4 (M & DK) and one near Phoenix Jan. 8 (ST).

CRANES, SHOREBIRDS — The four young Whooping Cranes in the Rio Grande Valley (see fall report) wintered successfully, and left for the north with their foster-parent Sandhills Feb. 15-22 (GZ).

An exceptional record was the presence of three **Semipalmated Plovers** at L. McMillan, s.e. N. Mex., Jan. 17 (MW); this species is virtually unknown in winter in the Region. For the second consecutive year the (or a) **Long-billed Curlew** remained through the period at the Phoenix sewage ponds along with two additional individuals that joined it this winter. A **Red Phalarope** was at Nogales Feb. 6 (DStz, M & DK). This species, rarest of the three phalaropes in migration in the Southwest, is the only one at all likely to be seen in winter.

GULLS — An addition to the New Mexico list was a first year **Glaucous Gull** at Ute L., n.w. New Mexico in late March and early April, with definite photographs obtained (Keith Giezantanner). There are no previous records for the state, but the species has been verified in adjacent states of Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas. A possible **Thayer's Gull** was reported near Las Cruces Mar. 6 (BP) and three were at Elephant Butte L. Feb. 27 (CGS). There are two previous records for this species in the state. Single first year **Glaucous-winged Gulls** were reported at Puerto Peñasco, Sonora, Mex., Feb. 28, 29 (DStj) and south at Puerto Lobos Mar. 15 (RPR). Convincing details submitted for both records eliminated the possibility of their being Thayer's. The species is considered casual in Sonora; there are about five previous records for n. Gulf of Calif. (see Devillers *et al.*, 1971, *Calif. Birds* 2:23). An odd isolated incursion, apparently from a pelagic source, brought to Nogales a **Heermann's Gull** Feb. 5 (CM, BB) and up to seven **Bonaparte's Gulls** Feb. 5-9 (DStz *et al.*). For other gull records, see above under Davis Dam.

DOVES, OWLS, HUMMINGBIRDS — A very early (or wintering?) **White-winged Dove** was at Percha Dam S. P., Feb. 29 (KZ *et al.*); four had arrived by Mar. 21 (BP). **Owls** such as **Barn** and **Short-eared** that hunt in open country seem to be frequent victims of highway traffic. Five road-killed **Barn Owls** were found during December and January in the Deming area alone (WB).

Rivoli's Hummingbirds are half-hardy; normally they withdraw from s.e. Arizona in winter, but with the aid of feeders one will occasionally remain through the winter in the mountains; the Spofford's feeders at Portal sustained one this season. Apparently less hardy was an ad. ♂ **Rufous** that attempted to winter at the same feeders; it survived long enough to provide the first winter record for the mountains, but was found dead in the snow Jan. 8.

KINGFISHERS, WOODPECKERS — There are a couple of records of **Belted Kingfishers** in winter in the cold Transition Zone of the White Mts.; about equally unusual was one at 7000 ft. at Rose Canyon L. in the Santa Catalina Mts., n. of Tucson, Feb. 24 (GM). The ♀ **Green Kingfisher** on the Nogales CBC was there from Dec. 8 to at least Jan. 1 (Virginia Cechmanek, MH *et al.*). Another (or the same) was at the upper end of L. Patagonia, a few miles away Feb. 5-Mar. 27 (GM, Bill Roe *et al.*).

Red-headed Woodpeckers, scarce and local as summer residents in New Mexico, are quite rare in winter; noted this season were singles at Las Vegas (WH) Bosque del Apache N. W. R. (C. Hundertmark) and Percha Dam S. P. (WB, BP). The eastern race **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*S. v. varius*) collected in s.w. New Mexico in November (see fall report) presaged a minor invasion of vagrant sapsuckers to s.c. Arizona. Individuals of the eastern race were found at Nogales, Patagonia, Phoenix, and Garden Canyon in the Huachuclas (KK, ST). A probable *S. v. varius* was at Bosque del Apache N.W.R., Jan. 31 (BP). Birds of the red-breasted races (*S. v. daggetti* and *S. v. ruber*, from California and the Pacific Northwest) were found at Madera Canyon, Phoenix, and two locations near Tucson (m.ob.). This seems to be the largest invasion on record since the winter of 1952-53, when several eastern form and two red-breasted form sapsuckers were collected in Arizona. In the fall report we noted that a **Downy Woodpecker** had straggled down slope to the Silver City area. Further records at remarkable low elevations were: one near Las Cruces Dec. 20 (Bruce Patterson) was at the southern limit of the species' range (if it had gone a few miles to the southwest it would have been the first record for Mexico); one in riparian willows near Phoenix Jan. 2-15 (RBr, PN, ST *et al.*) provided the first local record; and one was s.e. of Tucson Dec. 4 (Ed Chalif). This species is very rare in the lowlands in Arizona, probably in direct correlation to its general scarcity in the mountains of the state.

FLYCATCHERS, SWALLOWS — An **Ash-throated Flycatcher** was well described from the west slope of the Sandia Mts., e. of Albuquerque Feb. 2 (O. van Buskirk); there are few winter records for New Mexico, although another was in the Albuquerque area two years ago. One was in Las Cruces Mar. 2 (BP) which would have been exceptionally early for a migrant. Eastern **Phoebes** appeared at Las Cruces Dec. 23 (BP, FE), Guevavi Ranch north of Nogales Jan. 1 (Meteers, St. David, s.e. Arizona, Jan. 24 (DD), Patagonia Feb. 8 (MH *et al.*), and Percha Dam Feb. 29 (KZ *et al.*). These, with the five reported during the fall, add up to far more than usual for the season. The only **Coues' Flycatcher** of the season wintered quite successfully at Phoenix, being still present when the first migrants returned to their mountain habitat; one wonders why this species, which winters as far north as Sonora, Mex., should be so rare in the U. S.

in winter. A Vermilion Flycatcher, uncommon in New Mexico in winter, was at Percha Dam Feb. 29 (WB, BP, KZ). A Purple Martin at the Arizona Sonora Desert Museum in Tucson Mar. 6-7 (SA) was the earliest spring record ever for Arizona — most arrive in late April and May. This is an interesting contrast to similar latitudes in the eastern U. S., where martins return in late winter.

CORVIDS — The Blue Jay found near Las Cruces in November (see last report) remained in the same general area through February (BP). A minor invasion of Scrub and Steller's Jays around Las Cruces was extremely localized (BP). The only other lowland record was of a single Steller's at Roswell Mar. 26 (MW). Common Crows are known to wander somewhat in winter in the Southwest. Unusual locality records this winter were 16 at Havasu N.W.R., extreme w. Arizona, Feb. 5 (VR), two s.e. of Phoenix Feb. 28 (RBo), two at Shiprock, n.w. New Mexico, Feb. 19 (WS) and at least 150 in the nearby La Plata Valley in January and February (APN, CGS). Virtually no movement of Clark's Nutcrackers was noted this winter — which suggests that the single exception, a bird in residential Tucson during February and March (SA *et al.*) might have been an escaped pet.

CHICKADEES THROUGH WRENS — Up to six Bridled Titmice were present from December through March at Percha Dam S. P. (WB, BP *et al.*). Although the species breeds in the s. end of the Black Range, some 20 mi. to the west, there is apparently only one previous record for this section of the Rio Grande: late May 1973, upstream at Caballo L. (Barbara Escher, Charles Hyder). Coincidentally, up to six Mountain Chickadees were also present at Percha Dam this winter (BP). A Dipper was present in the Organ Mts. e. of Las Cruces Dec. 19 - Feb. 14 at the same dammed up spring where it was found last winter (BP, WB). A Winter Wren near Cliff, s.w. New Mexico, Dec. 27 was also in the same area where one was recorded last winter (WB); this individual was more richly colored than the eastern race *hiemalis* (*fide* DAZ) — the only form yet verified in New Mexico — and presumably represents the western *pacificus*. A House Wren at Las Cruces Dec. 19 (WB) was unusual, although this species may winter regularly in small numbers in the southern part of the state.

THRASHERS — The Gray Catbird is virtually unknown in the Region in winter, so one at Las Vegas, N. Mex., Dec. 1-13 was notable (WH). Brown Thrasher reports in Arizona this winter numbered four, far more than usual; singles were at Sabino Canyon, Santa Catalina Mts. (PN); Patagonia (BJo); s.w. of Tucson (Linda Rosenthal); and Boyce Thompson Arboretum near Globe (Nora Barry *et al.*). One in New Mexico was at Las Cruces (BP). Most of these birds remained for extended periods (i.e. up to the entire season) as seems to be usual for the few that appear here in winter. Phillips *et al.* (in *Birds of Arizona*, 1964) commented that the movements of the Sage Thrasher were poorly understood, and the statement still applies. Wintering populations vary considerably and Christmas Bird Count data may be misleading, since the fall migration is protracted and stray individuals continue to turn up in atypical habitats through the end of December. A concentration of northward migrants in mid-March has been known for some years in the Phoenix area, and the

same timing was noted this year at Yuma, where four were banded and others seen Mar. 13 (SSpt).

THRUSHES THROUGH SHRIKES — At least one of the Rufous-backed Robins reported during the fall remained at the Tucson sewage plant to Feb. 4, providing a bonus for observers who came to see the Scarlet-headed Oriole. Except for the invasion of Varied Thrushes (fall, winter '72, '73) the species is rarely recorded in the state; thus two reports of singles in s. Arizona were unusual: in Madera Canyon Dec. 18 (Noble Proctor), and at Tucson Dec. 28 (Marguerite Krause, WD). Eastern Bluebirds appeared at a number of unusual locations, including eight at Roswell Dec. 12 (MW), up to 12 near Las Cruces Feb. 7-Mar. 29 (BP, KZ *et al.*) and small flocks at scattered points in the lowlands around Tucson and Arivaca, Ariz. (BH, PN *et al.*). Possibly all of these were part of a general movement from the east: the few that have been collected around Tucson in winter have been of the eastern race *sialis* rather than *fulva*, the race that breeds in the border ranges of Arizona. Western Bluebirds occurred in good numbers in the Phoenix area, but few were recorded in the lowlands of s.e. Arizona. Mountain Bluebirds, which were abundant last winter across s. Arizona and New Mexico, were virtually absent from those areas this season; this species seems much more erratic in occurrence than its congeners.

A single Blue-gray Gnatcatcher at Page, extreme n. Arizona, Dec. 24 (SB, KK) was probably an exceptionally late lingerer, since the species is not known to winter anywhere in the n.e. half of the state. Sprague's Pipit again wintered at Phoenix (KK *et al.*) strengthening the thesis that they are regular there, not 'casual' as formerly supposed; they must have been simply overlooked prior to last winter. Northern Shrikes were noted in about normal numbers and locations, i.e., singles at Shiprock (WS) and near Clayton, N. Mex. (Dolf Krehbiel) and a couple in the Doney Park area near Flagstaff (Steve Carothers).

VIREOS, WARBLERS — A Solitary Vireo at Percha Dam Mar. 7-20 (Alan & Laurie Hahn *et al.*) may have been wintering there. A very late Yellow Warbler was near Phoenix Dec. 8 (ST); there are about four previous December records for Arizona, all of which we consider lingering migrants rather than 'winter records'. A **Bay-breasted Warbler** at Tucson Dec. 7 (Maurice Barnhill, DStz) was the third Arizona record. Orange-crowned Warblers and yellowthroats are among those species which winter regularly at low elevations in Arizona; they are quite rare in winter in New Mexico, probably owing in part to the fact that the latter state has no elevations below 2800 feet. Single Orange-crowned at Las Cruces in late December (BP, FE) and upper Guadalupe Canyon Mar. 3 (JPH) may have represented winter records or extreme dates for migrants. An imm. ♂ Com. Yellowthroat wintered successfully at Las Cruces (WB, BP). A MacGillivray's Warbler, for which there are very few winter records in the U. S., was found near Phoenix Jan. 3 (DStj).

ICTERIDS, TANAGERS — Yellow-headed Blackbirds seem to be wintering increasingly in New Mexico, and new localities included ten near Rodeo Dec. 30 (RS), 100 near Kirtland Jan. 10-11 (WS), 1-2 at Las Vegas Feb. 2-6 (WH), and two near Logan Feb. 5 (MCC).

Great-tailed Grackles in New Mexico are not known to wander to any extent in winter, so noteworthy were records of 22 near Rodeo Dec. 27 (RS) and 25-30 at Portales Feb. 2 (JPH) — both localities unknown as breeding or wintering sites for the species.

An adult ♂ **Scarlet-headed Oriole** brought national fame and hundreds of birders to the Tucson sewage plant, Dec. 17-Jan. 12 (Roland Mercer *et al.*). There were about five previous Arizona records, all near Tucson, three of them during a relatively short period in the late 40s and early 50s. That concentration of records was probably due in part to the presence of Allan Phillips, who had the proper qualifications for identifying this species — keen senses and a collecting permit; *contra* the superficial treatment in *A Field Guide to Mexican Birds* (Peterson and Chalif, 1973) Ø-plumaged Scarlet-headed of the northern race are extremely similar to Ø-plumaged Northern Orioles. Remarkably, it seems the famous Tucson bird was not the only individual reported this season. A probable Scarlet-headed thought to be an imm. male was seen at L. Patagonia Dec. 7 & 25 (PN). And amazing was the report of a probable *pair* near Phoenix Apr. 4 (ST, SB); the female's identity must remain tentative, but both birds were carefully described and were giving typical calls of the Scarlet-headed.

Winter records of Scott's Orioles in the Region occur at, and because of, feeders which provide the means for them to survive. This winter individuals were at feeders near Silver City (Stuart O'Byrnes), two at Portal (DB, SSpf), and at Tucson (Bernard Weideman). A pair of Hepatic Tanagers was at Patagonia Jan. 1 (W & WM), and a male was at Phoenix Jan. 20 (HL, SD); the species wintered fairly regularly in the Sonoita Creek area during the late 40s, 50s and early 60s, but recent records have been few.

FRINGILLIDS — Cardinals are typically resident in their New Mexico haunts, so a male present Mar. 12-31 at Rodeo (RS) — where the species is not resident — was unusual. Pyrrhuloxias in New Mexico show a tendency opposite that of Cardinals and regularly wander in winter; two northern peripheral records for the season were one at Roswell from Jan. 24 through the end of the period (MW) and two at La Joya State Game Refuge, Socorro Co., Mar. 19 (Jim Sands). Evening Grosbeaks were notably absent in most parts of the Region, although a small flock was at Portal from mid-January to mid-February (SSpf). Inexplicable was the presence of one at Covered Wells, in the desert of the Papago Indian Reservation, s.c. Arizona, from Jan. 23 to the end of the period (Amadeo Rea). Purple Finches are rare in s.e. Arizona, even during winters when there are invasions of other finches. This winter at least two pairs were at feeders in Portal (DB, SSpf). Even more unusual was a ♀ Purple Finch at Percha Dam Feb. 29 (KZ, photo verified by DAZ) — one of only a few records for New Mexico. Rosy Finches appeared several times in New Mexico, including a flock of 60 Brown-capped and one Black at Abiquiu Dam, n.w. N. Mex., in January and February (MCC, JPH), two Blacks and 24 *Leucosticte* sp. on Sandia Peak Dec. 20 (Ross Teuber *et al.*), and a flock of *Leucosticte* sp. near Las Vegas Feb. 22 (WH).

After having been "excessively abundant on the San Francisco Peaks" of n.c. Arizona last fall (RPB), Red Crossbills appeared in small numbers in the mountains and the conifer-clad city parks of s. Arizona during the

winter. Exceptional was the presence of a pair feeding a *recently fledged young* in Encanto Park, Phoenix Mar. 26 (KK, JW). The juvenile was not yet flying strongly, and had obviously hatched somewhere nearby. We know of no previous evidence of the species' breeding at such a low elevation (\pm 1000 ft.: lower Sonoran zone!) in the Southwest, although Red Crossbills have been observed year 'round in some Phoenix neighborhoods; nesting has been observed only in the Santa Catalina Mts. of Arizona and suspected in several ranges in Arizona and New Mexico.

Single White-winged (Dark-eyed) Juncos, local and irregular of occurrence in New Mexico, showed up during December at La Cueva (Marjory Swain), Taos (WH), and Santa Fe (JPH). The only Harris' Sparrow reports this winter were singles near Flagstaff, near Sedona (Marilyn Watson), near Phoenix (RN) and at Patagonia (SB).

We have become accustomed to seeing a few White-throated Sparrows in recent winters, but there were more this year than at any time in the last two decades. They even appeared in flocks: seven together near Patagonia Feb. 28 (GMcC, VR) and about 20 at Percha Dam late in the winter (BP). Having mentioned these White-throats (in the introduction) as evidence of movement from the east, we must admit the anomaly that Arizona received unusual numbers of Golden-crowned Sparrows (which normally winter west of us). Largest numbers were around Tucson; most remarkable was the presence of three (along with two White-throats) at the Spofford's feeder on the east slope of the Chiricahuas at Portal. The simultaneous 'invasion' of eastern and western *Zonotrichias* is analogous to this season's Fox Sparrow situation: generally uncommon, Fox Sparrows were somewhat more common than usual in the Region this winter, and eastern and western races figured about equally in the reports.

At least ten McCown's Longspurs were recorded at a waterhole in the high elevation grasslands of s.w. New Mexico, Mar. 3 (JPH, CGS). During the winter Chestnut-collared Longspurs were abundant again in this area, as well as in the same habitat in s.e. Arizona. At least two Chestnut-collareds were present near Ft. Union, n.e. New Mexico, Feb. 4 (JPH) where rarely reported in winter.

CORRIGENDA In the last report the printer omitted part of the copy pertaining to Northern and Red Phalaropes, thus making incorrect some of the material printed. The following is the correct account for these two species: Northern Phalaropes came through in good numbers, with flocks noted at Phoenix and Willcox in September, and 50 at Blackrock L., N. Mex., Aug. 26. Red Phalaropes, comparatively quite rare in the Region, were reported as follows: one at Tucson Sept. 6, one at Willcox Sept. 10, two at Tucson Sept. 13, and one at Nogales Sept. 21 (all by PN); one was on the Lordsburg Playa, N. Mex., Oct. 8 (WSpf), and one was at Tucson the day after the heavy weather Nov. 29 (HF).

Also in the Fall Report we implied that the only records for White-winged (Dark-eyed) Junco in Arizona occurred in 1936-37. A junco collected Feb. 23, 1971 at Flagstaff was, although not entirely typical, believed to be of this form (Carothers *et al.*, 1973, M. N. A. Tech. Ser. No. 12, p. 45).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT — JW wishes to express appreciation and thanks to Gale Monson for his help. His storehouse of records, knowledge and experience contribute much to the quality of each report.

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