

SOUTHWEST REGION

/Janet Witzeman, John P. Hubbard and
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What had long been a source of subconscious annoyance reached the conscious level for some of us this summer: namely, the large number of nestling and fledgling cowbirds that one sees annually being fed by other passerines. The situation is perhaps most noticeable in southeast Arizona, where there are two cowbird species, both of which have increased greatly in abundance during recent decades. There one can see the parasites' effects at all elevations from mountain canyons (in the Huachuclas this summer Kaufman watched Grace's Warblers, Solitary Vireos and Hepatic Tanagers feeding cowbirds in practically adjacent trees) to the low deserts (where Black-tailed Gnatcatchers, for instance, seem to raise *nothing* but cowbirds).



If it is sometimes assumed that the cowbirds' influence will be felt primarily by the most common birds in an area, this summer provided some striking evidence to the contrary. Example: near Springerville, Arizona, resides the only known summer population of Veeries in the entire Southwest. It is a tiny population, rediscovered in 1975 after a 39-year hiatus, consisting of only one or two pairs so far as known. Actual proof of the species' breeding there was obtained this summer, when Stotz came upon a pair of adult Veeries feeding a young... Brown-headed Cowbird! Another example: the Sonoita Creek colony of Five-striped Sparrows, at a low point in its chequered career, was down to one pair of adults this summer. When Mills found its nest, it contained one sparrow egg and two cowbird eggs. This raises the old, but pertinent question: is it not likely that some isolated local populations of songbirds may be extirpated in this manner?

However valid this depressing thought might be, Southwestern observers could not remain depressed for long this summer—too much was happening for that. For starters, the unfortunate Five-striped Sparrows on Sonoita Creek were overshadowed by the discovery of thriving populations of the species elsewhere in the state. Beyond this, the Region saw nesting Northern Parulas, invading Indigo Buntings, a Berylline Hummingbird that played hide-and-seek with birders and a

Rufous-capped Warbler that did the same, a rash of Hooded Warblers and Ovenbirds, photographic confirmation of *three* Yellow Grosbeaks, two new waterbirds for the Arizona state list, and a new sparrow for the New Mexico list. In the Huachuca Mountains of Arizona, where much of the action occurred, there was also a forest fire which took out about 9000 acres (but spared most riparian areas, e.g. Ramsey Canyon) before being quelled by a force of 1200+ firefighters. We expect one result of the blaze will be the production of more favorable habitat for Buff-breasted Flycatchers.

GREBES THROUGH SPOONBILLS — Seven adult and 19 young Western Grebes reported at Caballo L., in June and July (WB) provided the first indication of breeding in s. New Mexico. The Least Grebe reported during the winter at Quitobaquito Pond, Organ Pipe Cactus Nat'l Mon., Ariz., was seen there as late as June 21 (RC). A Double-crested Cormorant seen on the Animas R., near Farmington, N. Mex., June 11 (AN) was the first summer record for that area.

The Lower Colorado Valley (below, L.C.V.) produced records of single imm. Magnificent Frigatebirds June 30, s. of Ehrenberg (AEH,KC), July 9 over Imperial Dam (KVR,PDM), and July 10 at Cibola N.W.R. (AEH,DW,LC); no obvious differences were noted between these individuals, and some duplication may be involved. The species is a rare, but apparently annual, visitor to s.w. Arizona.

Several score of Snowy Egrets and Black-crowned Night Herons established an apparently new heronry just s. of Albuquerque, with young produced in June (JPH *et al.*). A Cattle Egret at Roswell June 16 (JPH) was in an unusual area for summer. Possibly indicating a new breeding area, a Least Bittern was seen in the Chino Valley n. of Prescott June 20 (SSpe, CST). An ad. White Ibis on the Hassayampa R. near Wickenburg, Ariz., June 4 (ST,AG) was probably part of the same movement that brought ten to the Verde R. in May.

Southwestern Arizona saw a minor invasion of Roseate Spoonbills, all immatures. On the Lower Colorado R. (below, L.C.R.), five appeared s. of Parker June 18 (PDM), and up to seven remained in that area through July (KVR,AEH *et al.*), while farther s. at Imperial N.W.R., two were seen June 24 (KVR,ML). At Tacna, five were seen June 10 (RRJ), and four were near Sells June 29 - July 4 (VMo *et al.*); the northeasternmost individual was one at Granite Reef Dam e. of Phoenix July 24-30 (PB *et al.*). The invasion was thus less extensive, and involved fewer individuals, than the last previous flight in 1973.

WATERFOWL — As usual, a few Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks appeared at scattered points in s. Arizona during the spring and summer, with sightings near Nogales, St. David, Tucson, Picacho Res., and Phoenix. Comparing numbers of this species from one year to another may be difficult, owing to the wandering tendencies of the birds and the large element of chance involved in their being detected by observers. A ♀ Green-winged Teal with a brood seen June 6 at Centerfire Bog, s.w. New Mexico (JPH), established the

first breeding record for the area. Blue-winged Teal summering in unusual areas included 15 along the L.C.R., four at Phoenix, one at Prescott, one at Nogales and one at Willcox; most of these were accompanied by female teal. Anomalous summer records of Wood Ducks in Arizona included a male s. of Parker June 22 (AEH), a pair n. of Imperial N.W.R., June 25 (KVR,ML), a female near Prescott June 26 (CST), and a female near Nogales May 25 - Sept. 15 (KK *et al.*).

RAPTORS THROUGH TURKEYS — During a study of Mississippi Kites in Arizona, Glinski found that 16 young fledged from 16 occupied territories. Most of these were in the previously established colony along the San Pedro R., but two young fledged from two nests in a newly discovered area along the Gila R., near Kearny. RG feels that the future success of the species in the state may depend on the effect of the spraying and clearing of cicada habitat that is occurring, as well as the effect of the proposed destruction of riparian habitat. A♂ and ♀ Marsh Hawk were apparently present all summer near Chevelon Cr., e. of Winslow, in what appeared to be suitable breeding habitat (*vide* DT); there are no Arizona breeding records for this century.

A White-tailed Ptarmigan was reported July 2 on Gold Hill, Taos Co. (Butch Morris). Populations of this scarce species appear to be increasing in New Mexico. Two Turkeys seen June 18 at 4500 ft in the Arizona half of Guadalupe Canyon (S&LB,R&JW *et al.*) were probably wanderers from higher elevations nearby, although it is possible they may have been escapes from isolated ranchos in adjacent Sonora.

SHOREBIRDS — A breeding-plumaged **White-rumped Sandpiper** was found at Willcox June 4 (†KK, EC,DSz; ph.DD) for Arizona's first verified record. The occurrence of this species at Willcox was consistent with the Great Plains element in that locality's migrant avifauna; the June date was interesting in that both of the California records known to us have also been in June.

First discovered summering in New Mexico only two years ago, Com. Snipe were recorded again this summer: two were found at Parkview and four near Canjilon Lakes, Rio Arriba Co., June 28-29 (JPH). The species is probably more common in the area than suspected, and may also occur in the Sangre de Cristo Mts. A Baird's Sandpiper at Willcox June 28 (GM,KK) established the earliest fall record for Arizona. Apparently a local first was a Stilt Sandpiper, still in breeding plumage, at White Sands Nat'l Mon., N. Mex., July 27 (MW).

GULLS, TERNS — An ad. Heermann's Gull at Tucson June 19 (GM *et al.*) was the first to be recorded in Arizona in summer; there are now records for virtually all seasons. In our preceding report we noted numbers of Bonaparte's Gulls remaining in Arizona through late May. At Willcox the last individual was seen June 19; several were seen through June on the L.C.R., with the last individual seen July 1; and at Phoenix six were seen June 23 (SRD,HL,JW), with one remaining until Aug.

5. These summer records are unprecedented and inexplicable. Ten Black Terns were present in the San Juan Valley w. of Farmington June 6-7 (GS); this species is occasional in summer in New Mexico, and might be expected to breed there.

On June 12, a **Black Skimmer** was discovered independently by two parties on the Colorado R., above Yuma and extensively documented (AL,KC,SF; ph. JFD, †C&RI, †SSpt) for the first Arizona record. This record undoubtedly either results from, or reflects the same phenomenon as, the recent proliferation of the species on the Salton Sea.

ANIS, OWLS — A Groove-billed Ani near Chandler, s.e. of Phoenix, July 1 (†RBo) was the only one found in Arizona so far this year; the species is a rare straggler from Mexico, occurring at almost any season.

A Pygmy Owl was heard repeatedly July 27 in the isolated Hualapai Mts. of n.w. Arizona (KVR, AEH); evidently there are no previous records of the species in this section of the state. A Ferruginous Owl was found in mid-June in Organ Pipe Cactus Nat'l Mon., where the species has nested in the past, but not consecutively (RC). The Saw-whet Owl is infrequently found breeding in the Region, so it is worth noting that a family was netted and banded in the Zuni Mts., s. of Thoreau, N. Mex., in early June (AM).

SWIFTS, HUMMINGBIRDS — The roosting site of the Chimney Swifts in Tucson could not be located this summer, and keeping tabs on the birds was thus difficult; however, single individuals were seen as late as July 11 & 15 (DSz, KK).

All three of Arizona's rare-but-regular hummingbird species occurred at the Mile Hi feeders in Ramsey Canyon this summer, albeit briefly. A♂ Lucifer Hummingbird was seen only June 18 (GMCC). A Berylline Hummingbird was present intermittently at the feeders during July, being recorded only July 2-4, 10-11, and 26 (ph.†B&CY, FS *et al.*); this was the fifth summer of occurrence in the United States. for this species. A ♀ White-eared Hummingbird came in June 18 and remained through June 20, despite the disturbance of fire-fighting traffic and activity during this time (GMCC, B&CY *et al.*).



White-eared Hummingbird, Ramsey Canyon Preserve, Ariz., June 1977. Photo by Bob and Carol Yutzky.

Other Lucifer Hummingbirds noted this summer were a male at Portal during June and July (W&SSpf, F&ER, EAC *et al.*), a female in Guadalupe Canyon June 26 (DSz, SH *et al.*), and a male and female seen during August in the Coronado Nat'l Memorial (DD). The recent increase in Arizona records of this species is striking, and may indicate a northward range extension into the state; prior to 1970 there were only two very old records here. A singing σ Anna's Hummingbird was in a yard in Silver City June 18-20 (MM). Except for one spring record the few previous records of this recent invader to New Mexico have been in the fall.

WOODPECKERS, FLYCATCHERS, SWALLOWS — A few Acorn woodpeckers may wander to the lowlands at almost any time of year except early spring. An extreme example of this was provided by one seen near the Colorado R., s. of Parker June 25 (AEH, LC, DRC).

An E. Kingbird was seen near Springerville, Ariz., July 29 - Aug. 7 (DSz, GG, MH); individuals of this species have been found in that general area annually for at least the last four summers. Thick-billed Kingbirds were found at four new points of occurrence in Arizona: one was on Cienega Cr., e. of Tucson June 12 (SM), one was on the San Pedro R., near Hereford July 19 (WR, RS, BY); in two canyons w. of Nogales, one was in Walker Canyon June 25 (SM) and three were found Aug. 5 in California Gulch (DSz *et al.*).

Tropical Kingbirds returned to one of their northernmost Arizona breeding localities, Cook's L., between Mammoth and Hayden, where first found nesting in 1975; however (possibly because the "lake" had been drained during the winter), the birds were seen only on May 21 (KK *et al.*) and not subsequently. The species also returned to an area e. of Douglas where first noted last August, with a pair seen July 5 (DD). A pair found near Arivaca, w. of Nogales, June 15 (BH, KK, JW) marked a new summering locality for the species.

At least two pairs of Dusky Flycatchers were found nesting s. of Thoreau, N. Mex., June 8, establishing a new southernmost breeding locality for the state. One pair was unsuccessful, but the other, which fledged young, represented the first successful nesting s. of the Jemez Mts. (JPH, AM). Seven Gray Flycatchers singing near White Oaks, Lincoln Co., June 16 (JPH) were at the s.e. limit of the species' summer occurrence in New Mexico. Five pairs of W. Flycatchers were found nesting July 7 in collapsed lava malpais tubes in the cold arid country near Grants, N. Mex., where there are only scattered ponderosa pines. This was the first instance of low elevation nesting of this species in the state.

Violet-green Swallows were seen throughout the summer in the L.C.V., at Bill Williams Delta (below, B.W. Delta), and may have bred there (KVR, AEH *et al.*); the species has nested on the California side of the river near Parker Dam. Two Purple Martins seen June 21 over San Rafael, N. Mex., a grassland and lava area, were in an unusual summer habitat (JPH).

CORVIDS, PARIDS — A Purplish-backed Jay was observed June 8, and two on June 10, near the village of

Santo Nino in extreme s.w. Chihuahua (SW). These may represent the first records for that state, although the species is common in adjacent areas of Sonora and Sinaloa. A family of Com. Crows noted at Algodones, Sandoval Co., July 17 (DC) marked a new s. limit of probable breeding for the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico.

Black-capped and Mountain Chickadees were again present during the summer in the Rio Grande Valley near Albuquerque, where both were only recently confirmed as breeders. In addition, both species were found at new s. limits along the Rio Grande in Socorro Co.: Black-capped near Bernardo, and Mountains at Sabinal (DC). Two Mountain Chickadees were seen July 26-27 in the Hualapai Mts. of n.w. Arizona (KVR, AEH), where the species has been previously unrecorded (and, in fact, noted as conspicuously absent — *Birds of Ariz.*). The Hualapais are some distance from any potential source population, but the chickadees may have arrived there by virtue of winter wanderings to the lowlands; it is perhaps notable that the first records of the species in the L.C.V. occurred last winter.

WRENS THROUGH VIREOS — A Cactus Wren present 18 mi s.e. of Corona June 17 represented a new n. limit for the species in New Mexico e. of the Rio Grande Valley (JPH). A Brown Thrasher at Cottonwood Canyon, s. of Thoreau, N. Mex., June 21 (AM) represented the third summer record for w.c. New Mexico. Seven Sage Thrashers were noted June 9, e. of Fence L., a new area of occurrence (JPH); the species has only recently been found summering as far s. as w.c. New Mexico. A single bird seen e. of Albuquerque July 17 (DBY) was probably an early migrant.

Lowland nestings (below 2500 ft) of Am. Robins in the Southwest are still quite rare. The first known occurrence on the Arizona side of the L.C.V. was registered this summer with a pair of adults feeding young in Willow Valley (n.e. of Needles), June 19-21 (KVR, AEH *et al.*). At least one pair of robins also nested successfully in Tucson, fledging two young (KK, DSz). A pair of Warbling Vireos was found building a nest May 28 near the Southwest Research Station, at 5400 ft in the Chiricahuas (DSz, M&DK); it had been previously thought that this species nested only at much higher elevations in these mountains.

WARBLERS — It is becoming clear that the occurrences of rare warblers are not entirely restricted to the traditional migration seasons. The season for "spring" vagrancy extends well into June. Beyond this, a few out-of-the-way warblers may be found at almost any time in mid-summer; this seems to happen more often with some species than with others.

Records of Black-and-white Warbler in Arizona literally span the calendar; this summer, one was in Cave Creek Canyon, Chiricahuas, July 2 (PWS, KK *et al.*), and one was near Prescott July 5-6 (CST). Single Ovenbirds were seen on Mt. Union, s. of Prescott, June 14 and on Granite Cr., n. of Prescott, June 28 (both CST); an Ovenbird killed itself against a window near

Gila Cliff Dwellings Nat'l Mon., N. Mex., June 7 or 8 (* to W.N.M.U., *vide* DAZ), and another did the same in Phoenix June 22 (* to U.A., *vide* SRD). It seems that either summer Ovenbirds in the Southwest have an inordinate tendency to hit windows, or else these secretive birds are being overlooked in life. Hooded Warblers appeared in three mountain canyons in Arizona during July; a male in Garden Canyon, Huachucas, July 18-19 (WR,JD,RS *et al.*), a female in Cave Creek Canyon, July 20-24 (EH *et al.*), and a male in Madera Canyon, Santa Ritas, July 28 (†KK). These three species appear to be among the more regular summer vagrants in the Region. More notable were a **Worm-eating Warbler** near Prescott July 5-6 (CST), and a probable Yellow-throated Warbler at Kirtland, extreme n.w. N.Mex., June 2 (CS).

Several nesting warblers made news. A pair of *N. Parulas* settled in cottonwoods on the Rio Grande near Algodones, Sandoval Co., N.Mex., and attempted to breed there during the period May 31 - June 24. Apparently the attempt was unsuccessful. The nest (made of shredded cottonwood bark and other plant material) and a broken egg were collected July 7, documenting this first attempted breeding for New Mexico (DC). In Arizona, a pair of Am. Redstarts on Granite Cr., near Prescott, established the state's second breeding record (CST). Meanwhile, in the area near Springerville where Arizona's first nesting was confirmed last summer, a pair of ad. redstarts was found July 28, but no nest or young could be located (DSz *et al.*).

Some range extensions for the Region's regularly breeding warblers were noted. A Lucy's Warbler seen

June 15 at Bent, e. of Tularosa (JPH), marked a new n.e. limit for New Mexico. Three Black-throated Gray Warblers were found near White Oaks, N. Mex., June 16 (JPH); there have been unaccountably few previous summer records in the s.e.-c. section of the state. Single Com. Yellowthroats were found singing on territory in an odd habitat, dense sacaton grass far from water, near Guadalupe Canyon June 19 (JW *et al.*) and in lower Gardner Canyon June 25 (KK, EC); a similar situation was noted near Bisbee in 1940 by Gale Monson (*Condor* 44: 224) but we know of no recently reported cases. Belatedly, we report a Red-faced Warbler seen June 19, 1976, on the n. rim of the Grand Canyon (CJR, CPR), and several seen in May 1977, in the Hualapai Mts. (T. Fears, *vide* KVR). Both represent apparently new localities for this species, which seems to be gradually extending its range toward the N and W.

ICTERIDS, TANAGERS — A singing ♂ **Bobolink** was found in an agricultural area s. of Parker June 8 (†AL), a surprising date; the species is a very rare straggler to Arizona in spring. The two meadowlark species occurred sympatrically in June in shortgrass prairie areas of New Mexico, with counts of 17 Easterns to five Westerns near Fence L., Valencia Co., and 222 Easterns to 79 Westerns in Lea County on Breeding Bird Survey routes (JPH *et al.*) There are few records for Orchard Oriole in s.w. New Mexico. Two individuals were observed along the Gila R. near Riverside: a female June 10 and a male June 14 (†ST, AG). Single Scott's Orioles were seen near their n. limits in extreme n.w. New Mexico near Beklabito June 13 (GS) and near Nageezi June 14 (AN, CS).

FRINGILLIDS — A Pyrrhuloxia, considered to be local in summer in extreme s.e. Arizona, was seen in Guadalupe Canyon June 19 (SB, JW), and another was found there on July 24 (WB).

Rose-breasted Grosbeaks continued to be reported in greater numbers than usual from several areas in Arizona: along the Colorado R., near Flagstaff, at Prescott, at Alpine in the White Mts., at Patagonia, Canoa, in the Huachucas; and in w. New Mexico: at Farmington, Sabinal and Cliff.

Last summer's score of 38 Indigo Buntings in Arizona (*Am. Birds* 30: 989) pales considerably in comparison to the numbers found in the Region this summer. In the L.C.V. alone, KVR, AEH *et al.* located 55 singing males between Cibola N.W.R. and Topock, and reported that large areas of suitable habitat (as in B.W. Delta and Topock area) had not even been investigated. Successful breeding occurred at least at Topock, where recently fledged young were being fed July 24-26 (TB, AEH). In the Prescott area, both Indigo and Lazuli Buntings were nesting with very little interbreeding noted (CST). In the Tucson-Nogales axis, at least 22 different individual Indigos were tallied. One or two were seen throughout the summer in the Huachucas area, and at least ten were noted in the Chiricahuas and vicinity. The species was considered "abundant" in the general region of Cliff, in s.w. New Mexico (ST, AG).

S.A.

The greatest enigma of the season involved the first nesting of the **Rufous-capped Warbler** (*Basileuterus rufifrons*) in Arizona. As noted in our preceding report, the state's first sighting of this Mexican species occurred this May, in Cave Creek Canyon. That individual vanished promptly after its discovery; but on July 17, another or the same bird was found about 1.3 mi up the canyon from the location of the May sighting (ph. ME, MC). This bird proved easy for subsequent visitors to find. The reason for its faithfulness to the site became clear when a nest with four eggs (to U.A.) was found July 19 (HB *et al.*). However, the adult warbler disappeared a few days later (last definite sighting early on July 23), leaving behind unhatched eggs and a question as to their origin: was this a case of a lone, unmated female building a nest unaided and laying infertile eggs? There were no concrete sightings of two ad. birds (sexes are alike in this species), and no singing male was ever heard in the area, so the possibility cannot be ruled out at this time. More information may be available later.

Occurrence of the **Yellow Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus chrysopheplus*) in Arizona and the United States was photographically confirmed this summer, with a male in Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mts., June 4 (ph., PJM, JRM), another in Ramsey Canyon, Huachuca Mts., June 15-17 (C&JP, ph. BY, m.o.b.), and yet another, an imm. male, at Prescott July 26 (ph., VMi). (The Ramsey Canyon bird, studied carefully by many, showed no unusual feather wear, toenail growth, tameness, or other signs of recent captivity.) This brings to six the number of records we find convincing. One of these, not previously published, was of a ♀ -plumaged bird on Sonoita Cr., near Patagonia June 21, 1975 (†SCa, EAC *et al.*).

When the first of the Yellow Grosbeaks appeared on Sonoita Creek in June 1971, it was stigmatized as a possible escape from the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum—not a very plausible theory to those familiar with Arizona geography; the possibility of an escapee from a cage in Nogales, Sonora, was more problematical. But the records that have accumulated since have consistently been in “logical” places for wild strays from Mexico (i.e., riparian trees or mountain canyons). All have been during July—except the Prescott bird, which was farther n. and correspondingly later. Since the northernmost populations of Yellow Grosbeaks in s. Sonora are migratory, nesting during the rainy season of mid-summer, it seems likely that the Arizona records represent north-bound migrants “overshooting” their normal range.

An ad. ♂ **Varied Bunting** found June 12 at Glenwood, N. Mex. (D. McKnight), was the northernmost ever recorded in summer. A ♂ **Painted Bunting** near Las Cruces June 7 - July 4 (Barbra Steinaut *et al.*) established one of the few recent records for that area. Several Evening Grosbeaks seen June 8 in Cottonwood Canyon, s. of Thoreau, N. Mex. (JPH, AM), were unusual for the area; while between one and two Cassin's Finches at the same place during June and July (JPH, AM) were the first for the Zuni Mts. and a new s. limit for the species in summer. The species may be breeding in that vicinity. A Savannah Sparrow was noted July 11 near Parkview, extreme n. New Mexico (DBY), an area of infrequent summer occurrence. A singing ♂ Grasshopper Sparrow was found June 25 e. of Cloverdale, N. Mex. (J&WM); judging by the location this was possibly *A. s. ammodendrus*, the breeding race of s. Arizona and n. Sonora. The only previous summer record for the species in s.w. New Mexico in-

volved an 1880 specimen taken near Silver City. The discovery of nine Vesper Sparrows near White Oaks, N. Mex., June 16 (JPH) marked a new southeasternmost limit of summer occurrence for the species in the Region.

Although the position of the Sonoita Creek colony appeared more precarious than ever, a remarkable series of discoveries elsewhere brought about a major revision in the known status of the **Five-striped Sparrow** in Arizona. The discovery of a Five-striped in lower Sycamore Canyon June 12 (BH) led to a major search, coordinated by Scott Mills, of that and similar areas. By summer's end no less than *forty* territorial males had been located in four canyons in the Atascoca Highlands region w. of Nogales, plus another two on the w. side of the Santa Rita Mts. As remarkable as these records are, we are not at all certain that these “new” localities represent actual range extensions on the part of the birds. All of the localities involved are remote, relatively inaccessible, and had been virtually unexplored in summer previously; the sparrows may have been there all along.

Cassin's Sparrows, formerly seldom recorded in Arizona during June, were heard singing on the w. side of the Chiricahua Mts., June 7, and in lower Guadalupe Canyon June 19 (R&JW). Usually silent until after the rains of July, rain in June this year may have contributed to their making their presence known earlier than usual. The species was detected earlier than usual in New Mexico as well. Eight were in the Mimbres Valley June 11 (JPH), 28 on the Jornada Experimental Range June 15 (WB, W. Pilz), and one at San Simon Cienega June 23 (JPH).

Two Gray-headed Juncos were found July 26-27 in the Hualapai Mts. of n.w. Arizona (KVR, AEH), where no form of junco is known to breed. A new area of summer occurrence for the Brewer's Sparrow was Fence Lake, w.c. New Mexico, where seven were found June 9 (JPH).

Botteri's Sparrow was added to the New Mexico state list June 23, when SMR found one near Rodeo. At least two pairs (and possibly up to six) found in the area June 25 (J&WM) were present through July and apparently nested successfully. At least one Botteri's was found singing among Cassin's Sparrows in a pasture at 5000 ft, 50 km n. of Chihuahua, Chi., Mex., June 23 (J&WM).

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