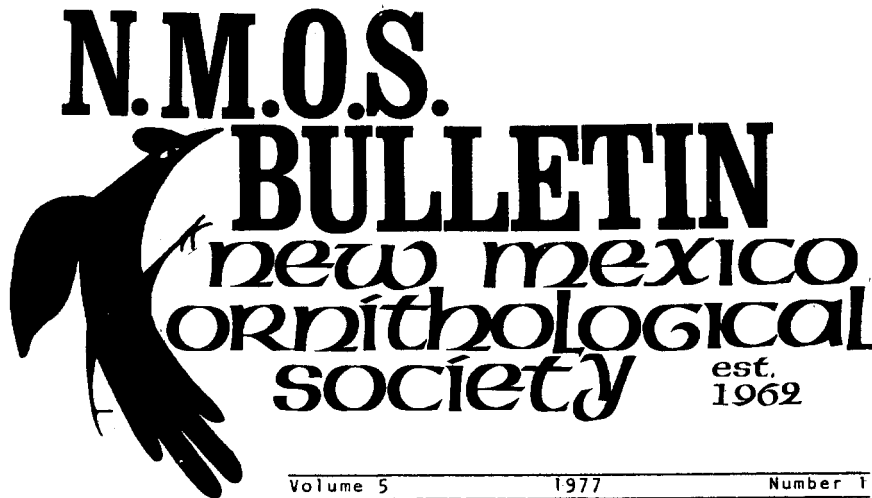


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ADDITIONS To PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE BY-LAWS

By N.M.O.S. Board of Directors

The following changes should be reviewed in conjunction with those suggested in Bulletin 4(4) 1976. Members are asked to review all of these and then cast the enclosed ballot for or against the amendments. Underlined items below are those to be deleted, while new items are shown in parentheses (note: several minor changes in punctuation, etc. are omitted):

Article IV. Officers, (and) Their Duties, Election and Term of Office.
///~~tion~~///

Article VII, Section 4 (Article X, Section 4).

The Board of Directors shall act as an editorial advisory board and may appoint any member of the Society whom it deems especially qualified to serve as a referee relative to the merit of these publications. The Vice-President shall act as the principal editor of all publications as defined in Article VII, Section 3. ///~~Shift in article and section numbers, plus deletion~~///

NOTICE OF N.M.O.S. ANNUAL MEETING CALL FOR PAPERS

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS - Claudia L. Hubbard, Secretary

The annual meeting of the N.M.O.S. will be held March 19 at the Department of Biology of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, courtesy of Dr. J. David Ligon. The program will start at 9:15a.m. in Room 139, with registration beginning at 8:30a.m. Coffee and donuts will be provided, but meals will be left to the discretion of individuals (there are several eating places within easy walking distance of the Biology Dept.). Room 83 will be available for those bringing lunches. An evening program is scheduled at 7 p.m., but the details on the subject and speaker are not yet available.

Anyone wishing to give a paper or show slides is asked to contact Henry Zeller (152 E. San Mateo Rd. Santa Fe 87501-phone 505-932-3034). Up to 15 minutes can be allotted for each presentation to be given in the morning and afternoon sessions. Slides will be shown between 9:15 and 9:45 am., and anyone may submit or show pictures at that time.

The nominating committee (Dave Ligon--chairman, Dot DeLollis, and Ross Teuber) propose the following for election as the officers of the N.M.O.S.: Bruce Hayward, Ralph Raitt, Henry Zeller, Jim Sands and Jim Travis.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Bruce J. Hayward

Budget Matters

The NMUS operates pretty close to the line financially. At the September board meeting we worked out a budget and calculated that it would cost \$875 to operate next year. Our projected budget for income is about \$750. Obviously we need more money. We have thought of ways to take care of this. The alternatives are as follows:

- a. Raise dues to \$6 or \$7 per year. This, however, might not increase the funds available, because people might find membership too expensive and drop out of the NMOS. Nevertheless, dues increases may be necessary in a year or two.
- b. Sell more of our publications to recoup the printing costs. It will be difficult to publish another study until we have gotten some money back from our Summer Birds of the San Juan Valley. People can help by buying this and urging others to do so.
- c. Establish "supporting" and "patron" memberships. These would allow people to contribute to the NMOS and then use such contributions as an income tax deduction (we are a tax exempt organization). In suggesting this, the Board also has suggested giving patrons an 11 x 14 color photograph of a bird of some sort (a different one each year). Ralph Fisher has offered to donate the transparencies for these prints. As you know, Ralph takes nice pictures, and perhaps you've seen some of them in New Mexico Magazine. It is our hope that members might see fit to become either a patron or a supporting member, and we invite any organization or business to do this as well.
- d. The organization could start charging for professional advice that we now give for free. Henry Zeller has agreed to work on this aspect and will provide some of the work that would be needed.

If you have feelings or opinions about our financial problems, please let me know. This will help us guide the organization more fully.

Proposed Changes in the By-Laws

Several changes in the By-laws of the NMOS were voted on at the September

meeting of the Board (NMOS Bull. 4, No. 4, 1S76). The principal changes involve an increase in the size of the Board of Directors and a restructuring of the supporting staff, it was felt that two more people would give the board more input and provide a better representation from around the state. Several Board members are often absent from each meeting, and it is my opinion that more than three people should decide the fate and the direction of the organization. I have always wanted more membership involvement, and this would be a fine way to work toward this goal. You are asked to cast your ballot in support or these proposed changes.

1976 REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Claudia L. Hubbard, Secretary

The Board met four times in 1976: in January, April, May, and September. Minutes of these meetings are on file and available to anyone who wishes to read them. To summarize, the business matters transacted included: Greg Schmitt's paper on the summer birds of San Juan Valley was accepted and published; bird-finding guides were issued as supplements to the Field Notes; initial steps were taken to broaden the NMOS image so that more funds can be obtained for publications, and with this in mind, revision of the By-Laws were formulated, especially to provide for the addition of supporting and patron memberships. In addition, the NMOS literature distribution to libraries and state institutions was reviewed and revised. Such institutions will be able to purchase the NMOS Field Notes and Bulletins at cost, \$2.50 per year.

In 1976 there were 168 members in the NMOS.

Mailed to the membership during the year were three Bulletins and two editions of the Field Notes. Many requests for information and for publications were handled during the course of the year.

Cecil A. Poole of California generously donated to the NMOS the first signed copy of a limited edition of Bailey's Birds of New Mexico. The Society has thanked Mr. Poole for his gift and consideration.

1976 MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Claudia L. Hubbard, Secretary

The meeting was held in Silver City at the Department of Biology, Western New Mexico University on 10 April 1976. The meeting opened with Bill Baltosser showing slides of birds and Guadalupe Canyon. The business meeting was called to order at 9:40am by President Bruce J. Hayward. Announcements were made about the field trips to follow the meeting, and about the new publication by Greg Schmitt on the summer birds of the San Juan valley. The minutes were approved as published. The treasurer's report was given as \$600, of which \$300 will be spent for the new publication. Boyd McLeod was voted an honorary membership for the current year. President Hayward announced that the bird-finding guides will be out with the next Field Notes. Henry Zeller reported on his extensive conservation work. The business meeting adjourned at 10:12 pm.

A series of quite interesting reports followed the business meeting. John Hubbard discussed problems of bird study and revising the checklist. Help was solicited from the membership for the initial phase of revising the

checklist.

Jim Travis discussed the need for additional data in studies of the spring migration of selected species, and he recommended two potential NMOS projects. The first of these was to retrace C. E. Aiken's steps along the "birding" route he followed in New Mexico 100 years ago to find if there are any significant differences; secondly, to collect data on song cadence of birds, specifically, gathering at least 10 song repetitions with the species name, location, date, and time of day gathered.

The breeding bird records from recent years were reviewed by Chuck Hundertmark. He brought to our attention the lack of data for some rather common breeding birds and urged that these voids be filled, so that the information on hand would be more realistic.

The meeting broke for lunch and reconvened at 1:40 pm.

President Hayward requested notices for spring bird counts, and then called for the first of the afternoon papers: Dale Zimmerman discussed at length the status of the Gray Hawk in New Mexico; Bill Principe commented on the need for mole extensive bird collections in New Mexico and discussed the emotional reactions to bird collecting, the scientific needs, and effects on bird populations; Ralph Fisher discussed the breeding bird census work in the Ft. Bayard juniper control area; Jim Sands presented Tom Zapatka's Band-tailed Pigeon report; a film of a tropical rain forest was shown; the Whooping Cranes' first year in New Mexico was reviewed by Jim Sands; Chris Heidenreich presented slides of the African Crowned Eagle. The meeting ended with a community slide show moderated by Ralph Fisher. Following the meeting groups left for Guadalupe Canyon and the Redrock-Virden areas.

1976 FINANCIAL REPORT
Jim Sands, Treasurer

Checking Account

On hand as of January 2, 1976- - - - - \$ 211.25

Receipts:

Memberships - - - - -	923.50
Publications- - - - -	25.05
Miscellaneous - - - - -	<u>1.73</u>
Total - - - - -	950.28

Disbursements

Postage - - - - -	61.28
Printing- - - - -	644.97
Fees & Due- - - - -	12.00
Professional Service - - - - -	<u>116.43</u>
Total - - - - -	934.68

On Hand as of 12 December, 1976. - - - - - 326.85

Petty Cash Fund:

Receipts:

Cash Received for Dues- - - - -	5.00
Cash Received Annual Meeting (Publications, etc.) - - - - -	<u>29.06</u>
Total- - - - -	34.07

Disbursements:

Postage - - - - -	16.00
Donuts & Coffee (Annual Meeting)- - - - -	7.30
Telephone - - - - -	<u>10.76</u>
Total - - - - -	34.06
Total Receipts: - - - - -	\$ 1,195.59
Total Disbursements:- - - - -	868.74
Total Balance - - - - -	326.85

IMPORTANT NOTICE: In the event the changes in the NMOS By-laws are approved by the membership, a revised slate of officers and directors will be presented at the annual meeting. The amendments call for designating each candidate for an office and for adding two people to the Board of Directors. Send any nominations to Dr. David Ligon, Dept. of Biology, Univ. New Mexico, Albuquerque 87106.

1976 CONSERVATION REPORT

Henry M. Zeller, Conservation Chairman

During the last year I have continued work with the New Mexico Natural Areas Committee as the NMOS representative. The committee drafted a bill to establish a New Mexico Natural Areas System for submittal to the 1977 session of the Legislature, but after consideration has decided for compelling reasons not to try for legislation at this time. It was felt better to work up a plan during the next year (or probably two) for such a system. The idea of the plan would be to provide public, concrete evidence of accomplishment, together with showing in definite terms what we have in mind. The plan will include a revised draft of legislation. It will be published under the aegis of the State Planning Office for distribution to legislators and all others who should know the particulars of the proposal. As matters stand at present, it appears that our best hope for legislation will come during the 1979 session of the Legislature.

To facilitate our efforts, the committee is being established as an advisory committee of the State Planning Office. We should get better recognition and should have better success in obtaining information. Such status will also give our plan more weight.

The Nature Conservancy's State Heritage Program has progressed during the year, and it appears that it will develop useful methods for the storage of detailed information of the natural areas of the State.

Meanwhile, the delay in submitting legislation does not mean that there will necessarily be undue attrition of New Mexico's natural values during the period while the Natural Areas Committee is preparing the way for legislation. What with the natural area programs of the Federal agencies and the activities of the Endangered Species Program of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, together with those of such bodies as the New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee, the NMOS, and the Natural Areas Committee itself, there is considerable hope that attrition can be at least retarded.

Another item of old business which has continued at the top of the list is the preservation of breeding habitat for rookery nesting waterbirds in the upper basing of Elephant Butte Reservoir (above the Narrows). The area currently in use by the birds has come to be called the Elephant Butte Marsh. Due to serious conflicts in authority and outlook between the Bureau of Reclamation, which "owns" the real estate, and the Bureau of Land Management,

which administers the marsh under sufferance from BuRec, it has been impossible to formulate an effective management plan to deal with the many problems involved in preserving the rookery.

Being aware of the great value of the marsh from a biological point of view, we are struck by the fact that as long as the present management hiatus continues there is little hope that the conditions that have encouraged the rookery will survive, and there is doubt as to the availability of alternative areas. With these points in mind the NMOS sponsored a conference at the BLM District Office in Socorro on December 15th for the purpose of discussing management alternatives.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the NMOS, Central New Mexico Audubon Society, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Office of the State Engineer, New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee, Socorro County Wildlife Federation, and Elephant Butte Irrigation District.

To begin the meeting Chuck Hundertmark of Central NM Audubon and NMOS gave an excellent presentation, using slides, to show the bird habitat at the marsh and vicinity. John Hubbard of NM Department of Game and Fish and NMOS discussed the biological importance of the marsh. Following BuRec and BLM coverage of their points of view, general discussion ensued. A general area of agreement was revealed, but there were also a number of elements of disagreement.

BuRec representatives brought out that changes had been made in the vegetation management plan discussed in the draft environmental statement for the Rio Grande Operations and Management Plan (see 1975 annual conservation report). This being the case it seems advisable to await issuance of the final statement before following up on the results of our conference. Our hopes should not be too high, however, because what we have is a vegetation management plan prepared from an engineering point of view.

As to the results of the conference, it appears logical to conclude that there is no real reason why favorable conditions for a rookery for cormorants, herons, and egrets cannot be maintained. To accomplish this, the necessary steps appear to be to formalize a wildlife management plan for Elephant Butte Reservoir and to provide for joint administration of the plan by BuRec, BLM, and USF&WS. Once the final environmental statement (see above) is issued, we must make an effort to implement these steps, depending to some extent on any improvement we see in the vegetation plan.

An important item of new business is that we have a contract with the Santa Fe National Forest to provide annotated bird species lists for three areas of the Forest. Basically, the lists are being prepared through literature reviews, the main source being the NMOS "Check-List of the Birds of New Mexico", but the work is being checked by individuals with personal field knowledge. At the time of writing, this work is still in progress. Assuming that our results prove satisfactory to the Forest Service, it is to be hoped that we can get other such contracts. Although payment for the current project will not be astronomical, it will be enough to help the NMOS treasury, and further contracts could give us considerable financial leeway.

WHAT DID IT?

Lowell Sumner

On the morning of 6 September 1976, Mrs. Sumner and I discovered the freshly dead bodies of three cinnamon/blue-winged teal (Anas cyanoptera/discors) in our 1/3 acre pond, situated at Pleasanton, Catron Co., New Mexico. The birds were lodged against a clump of cattails about three meters from shore, in about 75 cm of water, having drifted downwind. The bird's plumage was unruffled, except that in each case the skin and feathers had been stripped from a 5 cm length of the neck.

Because the birds had been in the water, little evidence remained of bleeding or contusions in the neck region, nor did the vertebrae appear to have been severed. The bodies were within about 1 1/2 meters of one another, making it appear that the birds had not been far apart when mysteriously attacked. The pond has steep banks and is bordered by dense growths of cattails, bulrushes and pickerelweed. If the teal had been resting in this cover when attacked by a raccoon, weasel or house cat, it seems likely that the first approach and onslaught would have caused enough commotion in the vegetation to warn and flush the other two birds particularly since it was only three nights before the full moon. Moreover it is difficult to see how or why the bodies would then have been dragged or carried through this cover into adjacent deep water and subsequently abandoned, to float away.

The conclusion seems inescapable that, at the time of the attacks, these teal were beyond the bordering fringe of vegetation, though perhaps close to it, where the water averages from 60 to 90 cm deep. The mass attacks, neck wounds, subsequent abandonment of all three birds, and the watery site suggest an aquatic mustelid--perhaps a mink or otter. The pond is about 75 meters from, although not connected by an overflow to, the San Francisco River, which might provide suitable habitat for such species. However, occurrences of neither mink nor otter have been substantiated in this area, although southern Catron Co. is still remote and incompletely explored. Could this incident be an intimation of a range extension or indication of previously unknown presence of one of these mustelids?

RAPTOR WATCHING ON SIERRA GRANDE

John P. Hubbard

On 22 September 1976, I counted 152 raptors flying over Sierra Grande, Union Co., New Mexico. This suggests that Sierra Grande might be a good point from which to watch migrating raptors. Such places are rather rare in the Southwest at least as far as seeing moderate or large numbers of migrating raptors.

Sierra Grande is a massive, gently sloping volcanic shield arising from the prairie in western Union Co. Basal elevation is about 6500 feet, and the peak itself is 8732 feet. A rough road ascends to the summit, where communications facilities are located; however, access is closed to the public without special permission.

Sierra Grande is generally well-covered with soil and vegetation, except in a few areas where there are rimrock and basaltic outcrops. The mountain is dominantly vegetated with grasses and forbs, but woodland types are

present—especially on the north, west, east slopes. The summit is an extensive "bald", fringed with scattered stands of aspen and Engelmann spruce. Below these are stands of ponderosa pine, giving way lowerly to juniper woodland

On 22 September 1976, raptors were especially visible in flight over the mountain from about 9:30 a.m. until 4:30 p.m., and I intensively counted birds for 7 of these 8 hours. Temperatures were probably between 40 to 60 F in this period, and a moderate (ca 10-25 mph) wind blew from the northwest. Most raptors appeared from a NW to N direction and flew S to SW from the mountain. The bulk of the passage approached at an altitude of 7000 to 8000 feet above sea level, and most birds passed over the mountain at a level below the summit. The majority of the birds passed over the western flank of the mountain, but a moderate number crossed the eastern flank and a few the summit--including some up to 1000 feet above the latter. The species recorded were as follows:

Turkey vulture	36	<u>Buteo</u> sp.	5
Sharp-shinned Hawk	25	Golden Eagle	3
Cooper Hawk	4	Marsh Hawk	5
Goshawk (?)	1	Osprey	1
<u>Accipiter</u> sp.	4	Kestrel	42
Red-tailed Hawk	22	Prairie Falcon	2
Ferruginous Hawk	1	<u>Falco</u> sp. (large)	1

It will be noted that no Swainson Hawks were seen, which is certainly interesting and unexplained. That species was present in the area, including north of Sierra Grande, in the period. Most of the Kestrels could not be sexed, as they flew higher than many others of the raptors. Most of the Sharpshins were immatures, but among ageable Redtails, 16 were adult and 3 were immatures. All of the Marsh Hawks were brown, except for one adult male, and there were 3 adult and 1 immature Cooper Hawks and 2 adult and 1 immature Golden Eagles. Seven Common Ravens also flew over the mountain, but these may not have been migrants.

AUTUMN BIRD-BANDING AT BOONE'S DRAW

John P. Hubbard

In the period 4-16 September 1976, netting and banding operations were carried out at Boone's Draw, Roosevelt Co., N. Mex. Boone's Draw is a shallow wash in the western part of the county, and as used here it specifically refers to a tract of several hundred acres of cottonwoods and tamarisk--located 4 miles south and 11 miles west of Portales. The tracts are privately owned but are available for scientific studies and bird watching, through Dr. A. L. Gennaro of Eastern New Mexico University.

The Boone's Draw tract is the largest grove of trees and shrubs in Roosevelt Co., if not in the Staked Plains. It is surrounded by grassland, this being about equally divided into currently-used pasture and prairie that has not been grazed for more than a decade. The fact that pastures, prairie, and farmland dominate the landscape for many square miles makes the woodland-shrubland tract a uniquely different habitat for birds, especially for migrants passing through the area.

Bird netting operations were carried out at Boone's Draw in the springs of 1975 and 1976 to survey the birds, to determine the biological importance of the area, and to study species of animals that are endangered in New Mexico.

In the autumn of 1976 the study was expanded, with netting operations being primarily carried out by members of the Endangered Species Program. Barbara and Daniel McKnight also did some banding there, and help was supplied by John Egbert, Tony Gennaro, Don Hanson, Eugene Moore, and John Weske. We appreciate the help extended by all of the above, plus the banding data from the McKnights, which is included here.

The following are the banding totals for autumn 1976:

Sharp-shinned Hawk	4	Yellow Warbler	10
Least Flycatcher	163	Townsend Warbler	7
Traill Flycatcher	23	Magnolia Warbler	1
Hammond Flycatcher	1	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1
Great Crested Flycatcher	2	Wilson Warbler	214
Western Wood Pewee	37	American Redstart	8
Olive-sided Flycatcher	1	Mourning Warbler	1
Pygmy Nuthatch	1	MacGillivray Warbler	4
Red-breasted Nuthatch	6	Yellow-breasted Chat	1
House Wren	4	Orchard Oriole	1
Rock Wren	1	Western Tanager	8
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	3	Blue Grosbeak	2
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1
Red-eyed Vireo	1	Black-headed Grosbeak	3
Warbling Vireo	5	Painted Bunting	3
Solitary Vireo	2	Lazuli Bunting	2
Black and White Warbler	2	Green-tailed Towhee	3
Nashville Warbler	6	Chipping Sparrow	10
Virginia Warbler	12	Clay-colored Sparrow	5
Orange-crowned Warbler	7		
Tennessee Warbler	1	Total (39 species)	571

In addition, several birds were netted and retained as specimens, including Black-billed Cuckoo, Ducky, Western, and Yellow-bellied flycatchers, the latter being the first state records.

READERS: This is your Bulletin, and you are welcomed to contribute to it. If you have ideas or articles, notices, questions, comments, or anything else that might be appropriate, please write to the Editor. We definitely need greater participation and a broadened outlook in the Bulletin but only you the readers can provide this!

THE UNVERIFIED SPECIES LIST OF NEW MEXICO BIRDS

John P. Hubbard

As of December 1976, some 59 species of birds have been reported from New Mexico that have either not been acceptably verified by specimens or photographs or have been unsuccessfully introduced by or escaped from man. The largest single group consists of 48 species which have been recorded largely on the basis of sight records, although in a few cases questionable specimens or photographs exist from the state. The next largest group consists nine species that are introduced or escaped exotics, and finally there are two species the records of which have been retracted by the original observers. These three groups I define, respectively, as the hypothetical, exotic, and retracted lists.

The exotic and retracted lists call for little comment, except to say that some of the species on the former may require listing elsewhere if they

become established in New Mexico. To date, several of the dozen or more escaped or introduced species have indeed become established in New Mexico, including the Ring-necked (including White-winged) Pheasant, Chukar (San Juan Co.), Rock Dove, House Sparrow, and Starling.

The hypothetical list is more complicated, because--although unverified--different degrees of acceptability exists for different species. For example, a distinctive species seen and detailed well by competent observer is more acceptable than one that is difficult to distinguish, etc. With this in mind, I have attempted to evaluate all species on the hypothetical list and to classify each into one of the following categories:

- HIGHLY PROBABLE - identification virtually certain.
- PROBABLE - identification almost certain.
- POSSIBLE - identification less than certain.
- QUESTIONABLE - identification uncertain.

The criteria for these categorization are (1) the carefulness, competence, and experience of the observer; (2) the distinctiveness of species; and (3) the supporting evidence for the identification. Categorization applies to a species as a whole based on the available data. A high categorization does not imply that all records are equally acceptable. The fact is that records that are less-than-satisfactory exist for all species, whether verified or not in the state. Finally, these assessments are my own, but in the near future all species on New Mexico's unverified list will be reviewed and evaluated by the N.M.O.S. Rare/Unusual Bird Committee.

The results of my analysis of the hypothetical list--as well as the enumeration of the exotic and retracted species lists--are shown in Table I. Of the hypothetical species, 9 are highly probable, 13 probable, 7 possible, and 19 questionable. If one or more of the hypothetical categories are added to the verified list of New Mexico bird species, the state list would grow considerably. As of December 1976, the state's verified list stands at 433, with the addition since the last updating (Hubbard, N.M.O.S. Bull. 4:7, 1976) of the Common Tern, Chukar, White-eared Hummingbird, Blue-throated Hummingbird, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Varied Thrush, and Golden-winged Warbler. The additions of the hypothetical categories (in the order of their being defined above), would raise the state list to 441, 454, 461, and 480 species, respectively.

Which of the categories of hypothetical species one wishes to add to the verified list is a matter of opinion, but I would opt for no more than the addition of highly probable and probable groups only. Generally, the species in the possible and questionable categories are based on less-than-satisfactory data, and it seems to me that their addition to the verified state list would undermine the quality of the latter. On the other hand, highly probable and probable species may well expand the list to give a more realistic view of our avifauna--or at least of the rarer species in it.

I am not suggesting that the line between verified and unverified species be erased, for I believe we should continue to list all unsubstantiated species as hypothetical. However, if one wants to expand the avifauna for general purposes (e.g. listing) to include the most solidly recorded species, then addition of highly probable and probable species seems reasonable. Whatever your choice, New Mexico's avifauna is certainly one of the richest in the U. S. and is probably second only to Arizona among states that are landlocked.

TABLE I: UNVERIFIED AND OTHER SPECIES OCCURRING IN NEW MEXICO

HYPOTHETICAL LIST

Species of highly probable occurrence

Black-bellied Whistling Duck
Fulvous Whistling Duck
White-tailed Hawk
Common Crane
Pomarine Jaeger¹

Costa Hummingbird
Red-bellied Woodpecker²
Golden-fronted Woodpecker
Worm-eating Warbler

Species of probable occurrence

Brown Pelican
Barrow Goldeneye²
Whooping Crane
American Oystercatcher
American Golden Plover
Short-billed Dowitcher
Black-legged Kittiwake

Black Skimmer
Thick-billed Parrot
Pileated Woodpecker²
White-headed Woodpecker
Short-billed Marsh Wren
Common Redpoll

Species of possible occurrence

Red-throated Loon
Red-necked Grebe
Scarlet Ibis
Black Duck⁵

Greater Scaup⁴
Parasitic Jaeger
Rose-throated Becard

Species of questionable occurrence

Least Grebe
Trumpeter Swan⁴
Mottled Duck
European Wigeon
Masked buck
Black Vulture
Red-shouldered Hawk⁴
Glaucous-winged Gull
Western Gull
Ferruginous Owl

Allen Hummingbird
Buff-bellied Hummingbird²
Eastern Wood Pewee
Tufted Titmouse
Wren-tit
Cerulean Warbler
Black-headed Oriole
White-collared Seedeater
Smith Longspur

EXOTIC LIST

Mountain Quail
Benson Quail
Black Francolin
Gray Francolin
Gray (Hungarian) Partridge

Orange-fronted Parakeet
Monk Parakeet
Hill Myna
Saffron Finch

RETRACTED LIST

Buff-breasted Sandpiper

Vaux Swift

¹ Unconfirmable N.M. photograph exists for this species.

² Questionable N.M. specimen exists for this species.

³ Occurrence in 1970's would be placed in the exotic listing.

⁴ No-longer-extant specimens purportedly of this species examined by observer.

⁵ Bird purportedly of this species examined in the hand, banded and released.

N.M.O.S. PUBLICATIONS

As most of you are aware, the New Mexico Ornithological Society is committed to the dissemination of information on the birdlife of the state through our publications. We publish the Field Notes, Bulletin (formerly called the Newsletter), Publications, and Birdfinding Guides. Issues of many of the

above are still available, and anyone wishing to acquire items should correspond with the secretary. However, in order to answer some questions that might arise, the following information is proffered.

Field Notes - Vol. 1 through 9 are in short supply and are generally available only as part of a full run of this series of publications, e.g. a set that would include Vol. 1 (1962) through Vol. 15 (1976). This complete set sells for \$15.00 (50¢ per number). Vol. 10 and subsequent issues are easily available.

Bulletin - Unfortunately these are in short supply for most numbers, although a few are readily available. Anyone buying the complete set, i.e. Vol. 1 (1973) through Vol. 4 (1976) will receive all numbers, with the cost being \$2.75 for the 11 issues (note: several numbers are combined, i.e. Vol. 3, Nos. 1/2 and Vol. 4, Nos. 2/3).

Publications - No. 4 (Summer Birds of the San Juan Valley) is readily available and few copies remain of No. 1 (Catalogue of Specimens, Southwestern, Museum of Biology) and the supplement to the above. No. 2 (Summer Birds of the Animas Mountains) and No. 3 (the Check-list) are out-of-print. Costs are: No. 1--\$1.00; Supplement--50¢; and No. 4--\$1.00 (50¢ to members for first copy).

Bird-finding Guides - A few copies remain of the Roswell Guide (50¢), but the Southwestern New Mexico/Southeastern, Arizona Guide is out-of-print.

IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE LEVEL OF DISSEMINATION FOR OUR PUBLICATIONS, WE PROVIDE COURTESY COPIES TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, BIRD-BANDING LABORATORY, AMERICAN BIRDS, AND WESTERN BIRDS. WE WILL EXCHANGE WITH A LIMITED NUMBER OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, WHILE SUB-SCRIPTIONS WITH THE REMAINDER WILL BE AT THE REDUCED RATE CHARGE TO STUDENTS, I.E. \$2.50 PER YEAR (FIELD NOTES AND BULLETIN ONLY).

CORRECTIONS TO PHOTOGRAPH/TAPE FILE

In an article on the NMOS Photograph/Tape File in the Bulletin (3:21, 1976), a line of type was dropped in preparing the type-script for the printer. The Oldsquaw was verified in the state by photographs taken by D. McKnight in 1961; H. H. Lesperance verified the occurrence of the Caspian Tern in the state in 1974. In addition, the White-tailed Kite was verified by photographs taken by B. Schrank in 1975.--J. P. Hubbard

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS TO AMERICAN BIRDS

As of 30 November 1976, the following scheduling is in effect for American Birds reports (send to John Hubbard, 2097 Camino Lado, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501):

<u>Season</u>	<u>Period Covered</u>	<u>Report Deadline</u>
Autumn (to be issued in March)	1 Aug. - 30 Nov.	10 December
Winter (to ue issued in May)	1 Dec. - 28 Feb.	10 March
Spring (to be issued in Sept.)	1 March - 31 May	10 April
Nesting (to be issued in Nov.)	1 June - 31 July	10 August

Compilers are also requested to send copies of their Christmas Counts to me, as these are useful in putting together the Winter issue of American Birds. Remember--we will not be mailing out reminders for your reports, so keep this schedule on hand to aid you in getting your reports in on time and to cover

the correct reporting periods.

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