

COLUMBIDAE, Pigeons, doves.

*BAND-TAILED PIGEON (*Columba fasciata*). Summers in montane areas and their vicinities almost statewide; rare to locally abundant, breeding in forests and nearby woodlands--especially pine-oak, oak, and pinyon-juniper. In some areas summer birds may forage in other habitats in the general vicinity of the breeding grounds; casual elsewhere at lower elevations. In migration mainly seen near summering areas, but casual to occasional in the lowlands; rare to locally abundant. Occasional in winter in the Mogollon Highlands (e.g. Black Mt., Pinos Altos Mts., Black Range) and casual in the Sandia Mts. (2/1970). Numbers appear to fluctuate from year-to-year, and occurrence in some areas and at some seasons may depend on food availability. Breeding appears to be mainly in June-August in the north and southeast and July-September in the southwest. Casual at Bosque del Apache NWR, including 7/1971 and 10/1972; Elephant Butte L. 6/1975, Carlsbad 5/1971, and Bell L. 9/1961 (24).

*ROCK DOVE (*Columba livia*). Resident in all larger and in many smaller settlements as the result of introductions, becoming feral to various degrees; rare to locally fairly common, breeding on structures and probably cliffs at lower and middle elevations. Truly wild populations appear to be infrequent, including in the DRY CIMARRON VALLEY" and perhaps elsewhere.

*WHITE-WINGED DOVE (*Zenaida asiatica*). Resident in the Las Cruces area and summers locally elsewhere in the south; rare to fairly common, mainly in riparian woodland and adjacent habitats and in residential areas, mainly at lower elevations. Casual to occasional elsewhere in winter and farther north. General northern limits are the lower *GILA VALLEY", Mimbres Valley, Caballo L. area (recently to Socorro), Alamogordo (recent), and the CARLSBAD" area (recent?). Records in Socorro-BOSQUE DEL APACHE NWR" area date mainly from 1974 and at Alamogordo from 1976; occasional in the Silver City area. Casual near Espanola 4/1974, Corona 6/1955 (50), Bosque del Apache NWR 1/1962' (56), Glenwood area (3), Mule Creek 7/1974, near Caballo L. 2-3/1976, and near Bell L. 9/1962.

*MOURNING DOVE (*Zenaida macroura*). Resident statewide; rare to locally abundant, nesting from lowlands up locally into pine forest. Less numerous and less widespread in winter, especially in the north and above lowland areas. Casual at higher elevations (e.g. Jemez Mts. 9/1975 and Cloudcroft 5/1971).

*GROUND DOVE (*Columbina passerina*). Resident(?) very locally in the south; rare to uncommon in lowland riparian woodland and adjacent habitats. Perhaps formerly most regular in the LAS CRUCES" and *CARLSBAD" areas (50), but it seems at most occasional there now and at BOSQUE DEL APACHE NWR', in the lower GILA VALLEY", and at San Simon Cienaga; casual at Truth or Consequences 10/1972, Silver City 10/1959 (56), Guadalupe Canyon 5/1976, Deming 9/1962, and at White Sands NM (58).

*INCA DOVE (*Scardafella inca*). Resident in the extreme southwest (Virden, *SILVER CITY", *LAS CRUCES"); rare to fairly common and local in residential areas. Occasionally straggles farther north and east, including to the extreme northwest (via the Colorado Valley?) and the middle Rio Grande and lower Pecos valleys; rare to uncommon and very local, mainly at lower elevations. Casual to occasional in the San Juan Valley 7/1960 (86) and 11/1972; Albuquerque 3-4/1974' and 5/1975; Bosque del Apache NWR 9/1956 (56) and 10/1973'; Roswell area 12/1963 and 8/1959 (56); Pleasanton 9/1973; Redrock 6/1926" (PM) and 8/1972; Bayard winter 1972-1973; Hatch 9/1939 (82); and Carlsbad area 10/1945 (NM), 5/1963, and 9/1972. This species appears to be a recent arrival in the state, becoming established at *LAS CRUCES" by 1944 (82) and at Virden by 1947 (50); the *SILVER CITY" population dates from 1970, except for a vagrant there 7/1924" (CNH).

PSITTACIDAE. Parrots.

[THICK-BILLED PARROT (*Rhynchopsitta pachyrhynchos*). Hypothetical, judged probable (35); reported in Hidalgo Co. in 1917 and perhaps in other years preceding 1919 (3).]

[ORANGE-FRONTED PARAKEET (*Aratinga canicularis*). Hypothetical; reported in Dona Ana Co. 7-8/1971, no doubt the result of accidental or purposeful introduction.]

[MONK PARAKEET (*Myopsitta monacha*). Unsuccessful introduction (accidental or purposeful): one record, Bosque del Apache NWR 5/1973" (NM).]

CUCULIDAE. Cuckoos.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*). Casual in migration; rare and very local. Two verified records: Boone's Draw 9/1976" (US) and Silver City 9/1974" (WNM); also reported at Santa Fe 9/1971 and Albuquerque 9/1951 (90).

*YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO (*Coccyzus americanus*). Migrates and summers statewide, apparently including at least occasionally in the eastern plains; rare to fairly common, breeding in riparian woodland and similar habitats at lower and (locally) middle elevations. Spring arrival is generally late, and some June birds may be migrants, e.g. Pinos Altos Mts., Silver City. The main breeding areas are in major lowland river valleys (e.g. SAN JUAN", Dry Cimarron, *RIO GRANDE", *PECOS", *MORA", Canadian, San Francisco, *GILA"), but also summers in areas of limited habitat (*Clayton, Portales area). Casual in the Sandias 7/1974 and 7/1976 and in Albuquerque 11/1970" (NM)--late!

*ROADRUNNER (*Geococcyx californianus*). Resident in the south and northward locally to the Mogollon Plateau, Espanola area,

and Clayton and casual to occasional elsewhere; rare to fairly common in various shrubby habitats in the lowlands and locally at middle elevations. Local in the eastern plains and infrequent in the central-western and northwestern areas. Most records on the Mogollon Plateau and northward are along major stream drainages; casual to occasional at Farmington, Chaco Canyon NM, Grants, and the Reserve-Horse Springs area and at higher elevations, e.g. above 7000 feet in the Los Alamos area, Pinos Altos Mts., and Black Range.

GROOVE-BILLED ANI (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*). Occasional autumn migrant and casual at other seasons; rare and very local, mainly at lower elevations in the south and northward in the vicinity of the Rio Grande Valley. Recorded (some as ani-species?) Santa Fe 9/1964; Albuquerque 1952 (56) and 12/1967'; Bosque del Apache 10/1975'; Roswell area 10-11/1975; Silver City 9-10/1972; Antelope Pass area 5/1953 (50); Las Cruces 12/1974; and Carlsbad Caverns NP 11/1966.

TYTONIDAE. Barn owls.

*BARN OWL (*Tyto alba*). Resident in the south and northward locally to Glenwood, *Santa Fe, *Maxwell NWR, and *Portales; rare to uncommon, nesting in buildings, cliffs, and trees at lower and (locally) middle elevations. Occasional further north and may be resident almost statewide, but easily overlooked. Occasional in the San Juan Valley 7/1960 (86) and 4/1976; and in the Dry Cimarron Valley and vicinity 7/1964 and 5/1968. Has bred in *Colfax, *Sandoval, *Santa Fe, *BERNALILLO", *Torrance, *Socorro, *CHAVES", *ROOSEVELT", *GRANT", *Hidalgo, *Luna, *DONA ANA", and *EDDY"cos.

STRIGIDAE. Owls.

*SCREECH OWL (*Otus asio*). Resident in the south and northward locally to the *San Juan Valley, the upper Rio Grande Valley (ESPANOLA" area) and vicinity, and the *DRY CIMARRON VALLEY" and vicinity; rare to locally common in lower and middle elevation woodlands and in pine forests. Probably occurs almost statewide (except in eastern plains), but overlooked to some degree and probably rather local northward. There is some suggestion of migration in autumn, winter, and spring, but the extent of this is unknown; based on specimens, there appears to be no long distance movement involving distinct subspecies. Infrequently recorded in the west, north of the *MOGOLLON PLATEAU", except in the extreme northwest--where mainly recorded since 1968. Casual at Parkview (Los Ojos) 7/1972, Taos *7/1904 (3), Dixon 3/1971, near Cuba 1/1976", and Ft. Wingate *4/1887" (3).

WHISKERED OWL (*Otus trichopsis*). Casual in the Peloncillo Mts. (Clanton Canyon) 4/1974" (NM); another record in this range near Rodeo 8/1975 cannot be substantiated.

*FLAMMULATED OWL (*Otus flammeolus*). Summers in mountains almost statewide; rare to locally common in pine and fir forests, pine-oak woodland, and locally in middle elevation riparian woodland (*SANTA FE" area). Migrates statewide, including occasionally in lowlands away from breeding areas (e.g. in the eastern plains); rare to uncommon at lower elevations and rare to fairly common at middle elevations. Summer occurrences in San Juan, JEMEZ", *SANGRE DE CRISTO", *Zuni, SANDIA", Manzano, *SAN FRANCISCO", Tularosa, Mogollon, *PINOS ALTOS", White, *Sacramento, Guadalupe, and Animas mts., and in migration in the SAN MATEO" and MAGDALENA" mts. Migrant records include Albuquerque area 4/1953" (NM) and 9/1959" (NM); near Portales 5/1971', near Magdalena 5/1969"; near Socorro 11/1966'; Roswell 4/1955 (56), Mimbres Valley 5/1935" (CNH); Carlsbad (50), and Bell L. 5/1975'.

*GREAT HORNED OWL (*Bubo virginianus*). Resident statewide (local in eastern plains); rare to common from lowlands locally up into pine forest. Dispersal of unknown extent occurs, e.g. in Albuquerque winter 1970-71; also some non-breeding specimens apparently represent birds of dark races from outside New Mexico, e.g., near Taos 10/1976" (NM).

*PYGMY OWL (*Glaucidium gnoma*). Resident in mountainous areas almost statewide; rare to fairly common in open forests and pine-oak and adjacent woodlands. Outside of breeding seasons irregularly moves downslope or to lower elevations; rare and very local, mainly in wooded areas. Summer or resident records in the Chuska, JEMEZ", *Sangre de Cristo, SANDIA", Manzano, SAN FRANCISCO", Datil (includes Pinyon), Mogollon, *PINOS ALTOS", *Magdalena, Black, *SACRAMENTO", and ANIMAS" ranges. Downslope records near Navaajo L., Espanola, Santa Fe, CEDAR CREST", GLENWOOD" area, SILVER CITY", Bayard, and MIMBRES VALLEY".

*ELF OWL (*Micrathene whitneyi*). Migrates and summers in the extreme southwest north to the southwestern *MOGOLLON PLATEAU" (casual northward and eastward); rare to common in riparian woodland and adjacent habitats at lower and middle elevations. Northern limits are the *GLENWOOD" area and the Gila Cliff Dwellings, and eastward to the SILVER CITY" area (regular?) and the Animas Mts. Casual at Reserve 6/1929" (UM), Hachita 9/1886" (CM), and near Columbus 6/1971.

*BURROWING OWL (*Athene cunicularia*). Summers and variably winters (less numerously) statewide; rare to common in grasslands and open shrubland and woodland at lower and locally middle elevations. Regular northern limits in winter appear to be the Deming area, *LAS CRUCES", *Roswell, and near Portales, and casually to occasionally farther north; rare to uncommon at lower elevations. Also reported in winter at Maxwell NWR (77), Clayton (47), near Las Vegas (78), Albuquerque 12/1973, and near Estancia 12/1954.(56).

*SPOTTED OWL (*Strix occidentalis*). Resident in mountains almost statewide; rare to uncommon (formerly fairly common) in canyons in forests, pine-oak woodlands, and adjacent riparian (occasional in lower elevation) habitats. Most regular and more numerous in the south, but easily overlooked everywhere. Irregularly disperses to lower elevations; rare and very local, mainly in wooded areas. Recorded in the San Juan, *Jemez, Sangre de Cristo, MT. TAYLOR", Sandia, MANZANO", *SAN FRANCISCO", Tularosa, *Mogollon, *SAN MATEO", *Pinos Altos, *BLACK", WHITE", Sacramento, Guadalupe, and ANIMAS" mts.; lower elevation summer occurrences at Navajo L. *7/1960" (86), Mountainair 6/1976" (DM), and the lower San Francisco Valley 6/1926" (UM) and *6/1973". Lowland records of probable migrants near Grants 9/1949 (56), Estancia 12/1954 (56), near Cliff 11/1918" (CNH), Hurley 1/1960, Carlsbad Caverns NP (83) and 12/1976, and apparently San Andres NWR (76); a record at Clayton (47) has been withdrawn.

*LONG-EARED OWL (*Asio otus*). Irregular in summer statewide, but occurrences in most areas appears inconsistent; rare to uncommon and local, breeding from evergreen woodland down into shrubby lowland habitats. Migrates and winters statewide; rare to locally common in shrubland and woodland, mainly at lower elevations. Has bred near *FARMINGTON", *Grenville, *Las Vegas area, *Grants, *ALBUQUERQUE" area, *SANDIA MTS.", *MANZANO MTS.", *Silver City area, *LAS CRUCES", and *Tularosa; present in breeding season (April-June) elsewhere, including Boone's Draw, near Patterson L., and Socorro area.

SHORT-EARED OWL (*Asio flammeus*). Migrates and winters statewide; rare to uncommon and local in grasslands, mainly at lower elevations. Reported as "occasional, summer" at Las Vegas NWR but this requires confirmation. Has been verified in MORA", SAN MIGUEL", BERNALILLO", TORRANCE", CATRON", ROOSEVELT", GRANT", HIDALGO", LUNA", and DONA ANA" cos., and reported in eleven other counties.

*SAW-WHET OWL (*Aegolius acadicus*). Summers in mountainous areas, reported irregularly but probably overlooked; rare to uncommon and local, in forests and locally in riparian and evergreen woodland at middle elevations (e.g. *ZUNI MTS."). Migrates and winters almost statewide (unreported in the plains south of Clayton); rare to uncommon and local, mainly in wooded areas at lower and middle elevations. Breeding season (May-August) occurrences *Jemez, SANGRE DE CRISTO", MT. TAYLOR", *ZUNI", Manzano, San Mateo, TULAROSA", PINOS ALTOS", *WHITE", *Sacramento, and ANIMAS" mts.; reported as "occasional, summer" at Maxwell NWR (77), but this requires confirmation. Confirmed records in 13 counties and unconfirmed in five others.

CAPRIMULGIDAE. Nightjars.

*WHIP-POOR-WILL (*Caprimulgus vociferus*). Summers in the mountains of the south (*MOGOLLON" and SACRAMENTO" highlands

southward), north locally and perhaps irregularly to the Manzano Mts.; rare to fairly common in evergreen woodland and adjacent habitats (e.g. open forest). Migrates mainly through breeding area and irregularly in the lowlands (Redrock, Rodeo, DEMING", CARRIZALILLO SPRING", Las Cruces area); rare to fairly common. Casual farther north to Bandelier NM (60). Recorded in the Manzano Mts. 6/1975, 6/1964, and 6 and 9/1972; also in the Gallina Mts. (near Corona) 5/1963 and the White Mts. 8/1951 and 8/1956. Regular northern summering limits appear to be the SAN FRANCISCO", DATIL", MAGDALENA", SACRAMENTO", and Guadalupe mts. Recorded at Albuquerque (11/1959" and 6/1972) and the Sandia Mts. (9/1954 and 5/1971).

BUFF-COLLARED, or RIDGWAY, NIGHTJAR (*Caprimulgus ridgwayi*). Apparently casual to occasional in Guadalupe Canyon, verified there only 6/1958" (45); rare in microphyll shrubland.

*POOR-WILL (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*). Migrates and summers almost statewide (casual to occasional in eastern plains); rare to locally common, from lowland shrubland up very locally into open forest. Casual in winter in the extreme southeast, but doubtfully "resident" at Capulin NM (46). Eastern occurrences include Portales area and Bell L. Winter occurrences near Carlsbad 12/1954 (56), 12/1961 (56), and later (83).

*COMMON NIGHTHAWK (*Chordeiles minor*). Migrates and summers statewide; rare to common (locally abundant in migration), nesting from grasslands up locally into open forests. Reported in winter at Carlsbad Caverns NP 12/1964 (56), but this is unlikely and would be more likely the preceding species.

*LESSER NIGHTHAWK (*Chordeiles acutipennis*). Migrates and summers in the southern lowlands (north to REDROCK", the *SOCORRO" area, Tularosa, *Bitter Lake NWR, and probably Bell L.); rare to common (locally abundant, e.g. at water), nesting in microphyll shrubland. Casually to occasionally reported farther north (Cliff, Silver City, Gran Quivira, Bitter Lake NWR), but the only verified record is at Las Vegas 6/1916" (MCZ).

APODIDAE. Swifts.

BLACK SWIFT (*Cypseloides niger*). Occasional in summer and migration in the north and west, but no evidence of breeding; rare to locally fairly common, from lowland river valleys to high mountain peaks. Summer records Navaajo L. 7/1960 (86), Albuquerque 6/1973"; and near Cliff 5-6/1967" (DM, US) and 6/1969. Otherwise recorded Jicarilla Res. 9/1904 (3), Espanola area 4/1955 and 8/1956 (56), near Santa Fe 9/1883 (3) and 8/1977; Las Cueva SGR 8/1940" and 9/1941" (NM, UM); and reportedly Gran Quivira 9/1951 (56). Has been reported at Clayton, e.g. 7/1956 and 7/1961 (56), but this requires confirmation.

CHIMNEY SWIFT (*Chaetura pelagica*). Occasional to irregular in summer in the east, but no evidence of breeding; rare to uncommon and local around larger towns. Swifts probably of this species occur as migrants irregularly in spring, west to the Rio Grande Valley and vicinity and the extreme southwest; rare to uncommon and local, mainly at lower elevations. Verified occurrences near Dixon 5/1904" (US), Bosque del Apache NWR 4/1952" (US), and the lower Mimbres Valley 5/1921" (CNH). Summer occurrences at Clayton (1971, 1972), Roswell (1964, 1967, 1969), and Carlsbad (1962, 1963, 1966, 1967). Recent westerly occurrences (April-May) at Parkview (Los Ojos) 1971, Dixon 1971, Albuquerque 1962, near San Lorenzo 1967, Cliff 1967, Rodeo 1959, and Deming 1967.

[VAUX SWIFT (*Chaetura vauxi*). Reported Hidalgo Co. 9/1973 (56), but record withdrawn by observer. This species should occur at least casually in early spring and in autumn in the extreme southwest.]

*WHITE-THROATED SWIFT (*Aeronautes saxatalis*). Summers widely in montane areas and canyonlands; rare to common, nesting in cliffs, mainly at middle elevations. Ranges widely in summer when foraging or seeking water, including casually to occasionally at Albuquerque, Bosque del Apache NWR, and San Simon Cienega. Migrates almost statewide, including casually east of the breeding range; rare to locally abundant at lower and middle elevations. Irregular in winter in the extreme south (casual northward to Farmington 12/1972). Eastern breeding limits appear to be the Canadian Basin (Bueyeros Mesa; Trujillo area), and in the *Capitan and *Guadalupe mts. Casual at Roswell 4/1957 (56) and 2/1962 (56), and near Tatum 5/1971. Winter records most regular in the Carlsbad area, but at least occasional near Glenwood, Cliff, Silver City area, Hachita, Las Cruces area, and Alamogordo.

TROCHILIDAE. Hummingbirds.

*BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD (*Archilochus alexandri*). Summers and migrates almost statewide, including eastward to Clayton and the Pecos Valley (occasionally *PORTALES"); rare to common nesting in wooded areas--especially riparian woodland and residential areas--at lower and middle elevations.

COSTA HUMMINGBIRD (*Calypte costae*). Irregular in spring-summer in the extreme southwest, most regular in GUADALUPE CANYON"; rare and very local, mainly in microphyll shrubland in canyons at lower elevations. Recorded Guadalupe Canyon in 1972, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1977"; also reported near Cliff 5/1876 (73)--reliable?, and near Las Cruces 5/1942 and 7/1958 (50).

ANNA HUMMINGBIRD (*Calypte anna*). Irregular autumn migrant in the southwest and middle Rio Grande Valley area; rare and very local in residential areas at lower and middle elevations. Recorded Albuquerque area 4/1973' and 9-12/1977; Pleasanton 9-10/1973'; Silver City area 10-11/1972', 9/1973, 10-11/1974, and 8, 11/1975; and Las Cruces area 11/1974 and autumn/1977'.

*BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD (*Selasphorus platycercus*). Summers in mountainous areas statewide; rare to common in forests and locally in woodlands and residential areas at middle elevations. Some birds occur at lower elevations in summer, probably as late spring migrants and/or early migrants, including casually at Maljamar 6/1975. Migrates almost statewide, west of the eastern plains (east occasionally to Clayton and the Pecos Valley); rare to common from forests down locally into lowlands. Casual in winter at La Cueva SGR 2/1938" (UM).

RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD (*Selasphorus rufus*). Migrates almost statewide in late summer-autumn, including occasionally east to Clayton and the Pecos Valley (casual eastward); rare to locally abundant from forest down into lowland shrubland. Reported casually to occasionally in spring, but unquestionably verified only in Guadalupe Canyon 3/1975" (DM). Reliable spring sight records at Albuquerque 5/1974 and Sandia Mts. 4/1963; questionable spring records Maxwell NWR (77), Bitter Lake NWR (80), and Silver City 4/1969. Specimens purportedly from Reserve 5/1927" (UM) have been questioned and may not be authentic (69). Casual at Clovis 7/1930" (MVZ) and in the Big Hatchet Mts. 11/1976.

CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD (*Stellula calliope*). Migrates in late summer-autumn through mountainous areas and adjacent lower-middle elevations; rare to fairly common, mainly in forests and wooded areas. Eastern limits are the eastern slopes of the SANGRE DE CRISTO", Capitan, and Sacramento mts., casual at Clayton (47) and only occasional at lower elevations in the central-southern area, e.g. Anthony 8/1971. Casually reported in spring, but no verified record. Spring records at Maxwell NWR (77)--questionable, Reserve area 4/1970, and Silver City 4/1974.

RIVOLI HUMMINGBIRD (*Eugenes fulgens*). Summers in and near mountainous areas in the north and west; rare to uncommon and generally very local, from fir forest down into evergreen and adjacent riparian woodland. Most regular in the extreme southwest, but in recent years has occurred occasionally to irregularly northward to the NORTHERN HIGHLANDS'. Migrates over above area and intervening lowlands; rare to uncommon and local, including in lowland residential area. Casual in winter in the Sandia Mts. 12/1977 and at Las Cruces 1/1974'. Summer occurrences in or near the SAN JUAN", SANGRE DE CRISTO", Jemez, Sandia, Mogollon, PINOS ALTOS", ANIMAS" and SAN LUIS" mts. Migrant in some of these areas, plus Las Vegas 7/1961 (56) and 8/1970; Albuquerque 8/1970; Silver City 10/1967, and near Las Cruces 9/1970" (NMS).

BLUE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD (*Lampornis clemenciae*). Occasional in summer and migration in the southwest and the Guadalupe Mts. (83), and occasionally reported northward to the Northern Highlands. Reported at Bandelier NM 7/1975; Capulin NM (46)--

reliable?; Silver City area 6-7/1974 and 9/1976!; near Rodeo 5/1973; San Luis Mts. 7/1892" (US); and in the Las Cruces area 5/1934 and 5/1941 (50).

[BUFF-BELLIED HUMMINGBIRD (*Amazilia yucatanensis*). A specimen (MVZ) labeled "Las Cruces" (*sic*) 5/1891" is probably invalid and should not be attributed to New Mexico.]

*VIOLET-CROWNED HUMMINGBIRD (*Amazilia verticalis*). Summers in *GUADALUPE CANYON"; rare to uncommon in riparian woodland at lower elevations. First recorded by 7/1957 (50) and found breeding *7/1959 (92).

*BROAD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD (*Cynanthus latirostris*). Summers in *GUADALUPE CANYON; rare to uncommon in riparian woodland at lower elevations. Reported casually in the Northern Highlands, but no confirmed records. Northern records at Bandelier NM (60), Los Alamos 6/1974, and near Las Vegas 7/1967.

WHITE-EARED HUMMINGBIRD (*Hylocharis leucotis*). Casual in summer in the ANIMAS MTS."; rare and very local in evergreens and riparian woodland at middle elevations. Recorded reliably 6/1973 and 7/1976" (US).

TROGONIDAE. Trogons.

COPPERY-TAILED TROGON (*Trogon elegans*). Casual in Guadalupe Canyon 7/1957" (PM); also vaguely ascribed to the Animas Mts. (50) without specific details.

ALCEDINIDAE. Kingfishers.

*BELTED KINGFISHER (*Megasceryle alcyon*). Summers almost statewide; rare to uncommon and local, mainly near water at lower and middle elevations. Recorded in summer at least occasionally south to the Gila, middle Rio Grande (Albuquerque area), lower Pecos (Carlsbad area), and the lower Canadian (Logan) valleys; casual near Elida 6/1973. Migrates and winters statewide (less frequent and least numerous in the eastern plains. Has bred or summers at least irregularly in the *NORTHERN HIGHLANDS" and vicinity and in the *SAN JUAN', *DRY CIMARRON', upper Canadian, Pecos, *San Francisco, and upper Gila valleys; casual to occasional elsewhere, including in the Mimbres Valley and *Black Range (3).

PICIDAE. Woodpeckers.

*COMMON FLICKER (*Colaptes auratus*). The red-shafted form is resident in mountainous areas and down into lowland valleys statewide; rare to locally common from forests down into evergreen and riparian woodlands. Migrates and winters statewide, including eastward into the eastern plains; rare to common from forest into wooded areas of the lowlands. The yellow-shafted form

migrates and winters west to the vicinity of the Rio Grande Valley and the Mogollon Plateau and vicinity; rare to uncommon and local in wooded areas at lower and middle elevations. Reported as "occasional, summer" near Clayton (15), but this requires verification. Hybrids with the red-shafted form are more frequent than are pure yellow-shafted birds. Eastern breeding limits of the red-shafted form are the *DRY CIMARRON VALLEY, and the *Pecos Valley. Some breeding birds may show yellow-shafted characters, including one at Pleasanton 7/1971. Pure yellow-shafted birds have been verified at RESERVE, in the MAGDALENA MTS., and at MILNESAND; apparent hybrids have been verified near MAXWELL NWR, LA CUEVA SGR, ALBUQUERQUE, CORONA, ALMA, SILVER CITY area, and in the MIMBRES VALLEY.

[PILEATED WOODPECKER (*Dryocopus pileatus*). Hypothetical, judged questionable (35), based on report in Socorro Co. 4/1954 (56); also reported Los Alamos Co. autumn-winter 1977. A specimen ascribed to the Rio Grande Valley (4) is not mentioned by the collector (27, 28), and cannot be considered as a valid New Mexico record; nor is a report of "workings" in Catron Co. 10/1906 (3) acceptable.]

[RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER (*Melanerpes carolinus*). Hypothetical, judged highly probable; reported in Union Co. 12/1955, 12/1956, and 12/1958 (56), and in Chaves Co. 12/1974. A specimen ascribed to New Mexico (3) is not mentioned by the collector (27, 28), and cannot be considered a valid record for the state.]

[GOLDEN-FRONTED WOODPECKER (*Melanerpes aurifrons*). Hypothetical, judged highly probable (35); reported from Chaves Co. 4/1968, and Eddy Co. 1/1969.]

*GILA WOODPECKER (*Melanerpes uropygialis*). Resident in the lower *GILA VALLEY (north to the Cliff area) and in *GUADALUPE CANYON; rare to fairly common in lowland riparian woodland. Casual elsewhere, including Silver City (50)--reliable? and near Animas 3/1968 (U. Okla. Coll.).

*RED-HEADED WOODPECKER (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*). Summers in the east, westward locally to the upper Canadian (*Maxwell NWR), middle *RIO GRANDE (Española to Socorro), and lower *Pecos (south to *Carlsbad) valleys and vicinities; rare to uncommon, nesting in riparian woodlands, planted trees, and utility poles at lower elevations. Casual to occasional in summer farther west, including to the SAN JUAN VALLEY, Los Alamos, and Bosque del Apache NWR, but no proof of breeding in these areas. Migrates throughout the breeding range and casually at Cliff 4/1958 (56) and in the White Mts. 5/1918 (3). Occasional in winter in middle-lower Rio Grande Valley (Bosque del Apache NWR; Percha Dam SP) and the lower Pecos Valley and vicinity (Roswell; Carlsbad area), and casually northward to Santa Fe 12/1963 (56) and Las Vegas 12/1975; rare and very local, in wooded areas mainly at lower elevations.

*ACORN WOODPECKER (*Melanerpes formicivorus*). Resident in mountain areas and vicinities almost statewide (north locally to the Chuska, Jemez, and Sangre de Cristo mts.); rare to fairly common in pine forest and in pine-oak, oak, and mainly adjacent riparian woodlands. Occurs in small ranges such as the Ladron and Organ mts., but casual in the Sandias (5/1973) and very local in the Jemez, Sangre de Cristo, and other northern mts. Occasional at lower elevations (Albuquerque, Belen area, Socorro, Roswell, Gran Quivira), including an apparent migratory movement at Silver City 7/1971.

*LEWIS WOODPECKER (*Melanerpes lewis*). Resident in mountain areas and vicinities from the *MOGOLLON" and *SACRAMENTO" highlands northward, including in river valleys in the north; rare to fairly common, nesting in pine forest and evergreen woodland down locally into lowland riparian woodland. Local in the south and in the middle Rio Grande Valley (south to *Albuquerque area) and eastward to the *Clayton area. Outside the breeding season irregularly invades lower elevations, including occasionally to the southern border and east to the Pecos Valley; rare to fairly common and local. Peripheral records include Bitter Lake NWR winter (80) and 5/1972; Rodeo 10/1971; near Animas 5/1933" (PM), Carizalillo Spring 4/1973; Las Cruces 4/1920" (MCZ) and 10/1972; and the Guadalupe Mts.

*YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER (*Sphyrapicus varius*). Summers in mountains south to the *MOGOLLON" and *SACRAMENTO" highlands and in the *Guadalupe Mts. (83); rare to fairly common in forests containing aspens. Casual in summer in lowlands in southwest (Bosque del Apache NWR, Pleasanton, Guadalupe Canyon, San Andres NWR), apparently as rare stragglers or early migrants. Migrates almost statewide, eastward to the northeast (Clayton) and the Pecos Valley and vicinity; rare to fairly common, in forests and down into lowland woodlands. Winters in the south, northward occasionally and locally to the San Juan, upper Rio Grande (Espanola area), and lower Pecos (Roswell area) valleys and vicinities; rare in the north to locally fairly common in the south, mainly in wooded areas at lower and middle elevations. Summers in the *Chuska, *SAN JUAN", *JEMEZ", *SANGRE DE CRISTO", *Mt. Taylor, *ZUNI", *SANDIA", *Tularosa, *San Mateo, *Magdalena, *MOGOLLON", PINOS ALTOS', *Black, *WHITE", and *SACRAMENTO", and *Guadalupe ranges. Most state records pertain to the red-naped form, but the eastern form which may be a separate species--has been verified at Las Vegas 10/1917"; White Mts. 11/1920", Las Cruces 2/1957" (34), and recently in Guadalupe Canyon 11/1975" (DM). Red-breasted forms may also occur as vagrants in the state, but to date the few records are of hybrids with one or both of the above types.

*WILLIAMSON SAPSUCKER (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*). Summers and variably resident in the mountains of the north, southward as a resident to the *MOGOLLON HIGHLANDS" (should also be resident in the Sacramento Highlands, but seemingly unrecorded there in

summer); rare to fairly common, nesting in pine and fir forests where there are aspens. Migrates (and winters, mainly southward) in intervening areas and in the southeastern mountains and vicinity (eastward at least occasionally to the Clayton area and the Pecos Valley); rare to fairly common in forests and wooded areas at middle and (irregularly) lower elevations. Summers in the *Chuska, *SAN JUAN", *JEMEZ", *SANGRE DE CRISTO", *MT. TAYLOR", *ZUNI", *SAN MATEO", Tularosa, *MOGOLLON", *Pinos Altos, and BLACK" ranges. Winters north to *JEMEZ" and southern *SANGRE DE CRISTO" mts. Lowland records of migrants include occasionally Albuquerque, Roswell area, Hurley, CLOVERDALE", LAS CRUCES" area, and Carlsbad.

*HAIRY WOODPECKER (*Picoides villosus*). Resident in mountainous areas and their vicinities and in river valleys almost statewide; rare to common from forests and woodlands to wooded areas at lower elevations. Resident in all major river valleys, apparently excepting the lower Canadian and middle-lower Pecos. Occasional outside the breeding season, including east to Clayton and south in the Pecos Valley to Roswell (casually to Carlsbad); rare and local in wooded areas.

*DOWNY WOODPECKER (*Picoides pubescens*). Resident in mountainous areas and mainly adjacent river valleys, south locally to the *MOGOLLON" and SACRAMENTO" highlands; rare to fairly common in forests containing aspens and in riparian woodland at middle and (irregularly) lower elevations. Resident lowland river valleys including the *SAN JUAN", RIO GRANDE" (south to *Alameda area--casually Los Lunas), and upper San Francisco. Irregularly migrates and winters southward in the Rio Grande (to Socorro area--casually Las Cruces) and Pecos (to ROSWELL'--casually to Carlsbad) valleys and casually to occasionally elsewhere. Reported occasionally in migration/winter in the Dry Cimarron Valley, upper Canadian Valley, and the Silver City area and casually at Clayton (47), Portales 1-2/1972 and 12/1974'; and near Deming 11/1970. The report of it being uncommon in winter throughout Carlsbad Caverns NP (83) needs verification.

*LADDER-BACKED WOODPECKER (*Picoides scalaris*). Resident in the south (where most numerous and widespread), north locally to the south Mogollon Plateau (Glenwood, *SILVER CITY"), the upper Rio Grande Valley and vicinity (north to Dixon), the Mora Valley (LA CUEVA SGR"), and the *DRY CIMARRON VALLEY"; rare to fairly common from lowland shrubland up locally into evergreen woodland. Occasional farther north and at higher elevations. Occasional at Los Alamos and casual at Maxwell NWR 6/1971, Mt. Taylor 7/1972, and Sandia Mts. 1-3/1974.

*ARIZONA WOODPECKER (*Picoides arizonae*). Resident in the PELONCILLO" and *ANIMAS" mts.; rare to fairly common in pine-oak, oak, and adjacent riparian woodland. Casual in Guadalupe Canyon 3/1960.

[WHITE-HEADED WOODPECKER (*Picoides albolarvatus*), Hypothetical, judged possible (35); reported Catron Co. 9/1971.]

*NORTHERN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER (*Picoides tridactylus*), Resident in mountains south to the *MOGOLLON" and SACRAMENTO highlands; rare to locally fairly common in spruce-fir, fir, and adjacent pine forests. Casual in adjacent areas mainly outside the breeding season; rare and very local. Resident or summer records in the *Chuska, *JEMEZ", SAN JUAN", *SANGRE DE CRISTO", *ZUNI", Mt. Taylor, *SANDIA", MANZANO", Tularosa, *MOGOLLON", BLACK", *WHITE", and Sacramento ranges. Casual on the Jicarilla Res. 9/1904" (US); Gila Cliff Dwellings 11/1917" (DM); and Pinos Altos Mts. 5/1932" (CNH) and 7/1972.

COTINGIDAE. Becards and allies.

[ROSE-THROATED BECARD (*Platypsaris aglaiae*), Hypothetical, judged possible (35); reported San Miguel Co. 5/1969. In addition, an old becard nest was found in the Arizona portion of Guadalupe Canyon 5/1957 (49) and the species should be sought in that area.]

TYRANNIDAE. Tyrant flycatchers.

*EASTERN KINGBIRD (*Tyrannus tyrannus*). Summers in the northeast and the Rio Grande Valley and vicinity (*Espanola area south to *Albuquerque--casually to Socorro area) and occasionally to irregularly west to the *SAN JUAN VALLEY" and south to Roswell and *Portales; rare to uncommon and local in riparian woodlands and adjacent habitats (including residential areas), mainly at lower elevations. Migrates in above areas and in the southeast (east of the Sacramento Highlands and Guadalupe Mts.); rare to uncommon and local, mainly at lower elevations. One winter report: Roswell 12/1974.

*WESTERN KINGBIRD (*Tyrannus verticalis*). Summers and migrates statewide; rare to common from lowland shrubland and woodland up locally into evergreen woodland, and including residential plantings. Casually reported in winter and as early as March in spring, but records not verified; winter records in the Farmington area (62), Las Cruces 12/1944 (56), and Alamogordo 12/1963 (56).

*CASSIN KINGBIRD (*Tyrannus vociferans*). Summers almost statewide (west of the eastern plains); rare to common from lowland woodlands up locally to pine forest, and including in residential plantings. Eastern limits are the *Clayton area and the *Canadian and *Pecos valleys and vicinities; casual near Portales 6/1973. Migrates in above areas and eastward occasionally into the eastern plains (Portales, Bell L.) rare to common at lower and middle elevations. One unconfirmed winter record: Espanola 12/1968 (56).

*THICK-BILLED KINGBIRD (*Tyrannus crassirostris*). Summers in Guadalupe Canyon; rare to uncommon and local in lowland riparian woodland. Casual farther east; recorded near Antelope Wells 7/1976 and 5/1977. First recorded in the state in *1959 (87).

*SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER (*Muscivora forficata*). Summers in the southeast (west to the vicinity of the *Pecos Valley), northward locally to *Roswell (occasionally to Portales and *Clayton); rare to locally fairly common, in shrubland and adjacent wooded areas at lower elevations. Occasional farther west in summer, but not known to breed. Migrates in east, westward occasionally to the Rio Grande Valley and the extreme southwest; rare to fairly common, mainly at lower elevations, from the lower Canadian and Pecos valleys eastward. More western records are in spring than in autumn. Casual in summer at Santa Fe 6/1960 (56), Albuquerque 7/1967", near Socorro 7/1974, Gila Cliff Dwellings 6/1968, and Silver City 7/1975. In migration casual to occasional at Las Vegas, Albuquerque area, Moriarty, Mountain-air, Socorro area, Cliff, Hatch, and Tularosa.

SULPHUR-BELLIED FLYCATCHER (*Myiodynastes luteiventris*). Occasional in spring-summer GUADALUPE CANYON" and casual near Cliff 7/1976, but no evidence of breeding; rare and very local in lowland riparian woodland. Also recorded 6/1962 (56), 5/1968", and 6/1971; reports in Catron and Luna cos. 4/1915 (3) are unsatisfactory and unlikely.

GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER (*Myiarchus crinitus*). Reported summers in the Clayton area (47), but this requires confirmation. Occasional autumn migrant in the southeast (casual farther west?) and casual at La Cueva SGR 7/1939" (UM); rare and very local, mainly in wooded areas at lower elevations. Recorded Boone's Draw 9/1976'; near Whites City 9/1962" (24), and possibly 9/1974; and Bell L. 9/1977'. Also reported at White Sands NM 8/1963 (56), but this requires confirmation.

*WIED CRESTED FLYCATCHER (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*). Summers in the southwest (*SAN FRANCISCO" and lower *GILA" valleys south to *GUADALUPE CANYON" and the ANIMAS MTS."); rare to fairly common in riparian woodland, mainly at lower elevations. Northern limits are the *Glenwood area and the vicinity of *CLIFF". A record near Whites City (83) is undetailed and not acceptable.

*ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER (*Myiarchus cinerascens*). Summers almost statewide (occasional in eastern plains); rare to common, from lowland shrubland up locally into pine-oak woodland. Migrates statewide, including in the eastern plains; rare to common in shrubland and woodland at lower and middle elevations. Casual in winter in the vicinities of the middle Rio Grande and lower Pecos(?) valleys; rare and very local, mainly at lower elevations. Winter records near Albuquerque 1/1974" (NM) and 2/1976 and near Carlsbad 12/1941 (56)--reliable?; also Las Cruces 3/1976.

*OLIVACEOUS FLYCATCHER (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*). Summers in the extreme southwest (*PELONCILLO" and ANIMAS" mts.); rare to fairly common in riparian woodland at lower and middle elevations and in oak and pine-oak woodlands. A report at Clayton (47) has been withdrawn.

*EASTERN PHOEBE (*Sayornis pheobe*). Occasional to irregular in summer in the northeast; rare to uncommon and local near water at lower to middle elevations. Migrates irregularly westward to the Rio Grande Valley (Espanola southward) and the extreme southwest (south of Mogollon Plateau) and casually to Shiprock 5/1975; rare to uncommon and very local, mainly near water at lower elevations. Winters irregularly in the lower Pecos Valley and vicinity (ROSWELL" southward) and occasionally westward to the Rio Grande Valley (Socorro area southward) and casually to the Gila Valley (CLIFF" area); rare to uncommon and local, mainly at lower elevations near water. Summer record near Folsom *7/1964" (56), Clayton *1962 (56), El Pueblo 7/1970, 7/1971, and 6/1972; and Santa Rosa *5-6/1903' (3). Notable records include Espanola 9/1962 (56). Cedar Crest 10/1963'; La Joya SGR 1/1974; Glenwood 10/1974; Cliff 12/1960" (WNM) and 12/1973; Silver City 5/1975; Percha Dam SP 2/1975; and near Las Cruces 12/1975.

*BLACK PHOEBE (*Sayornis nigricans*). Resident in the south and summers northward locally in the *MOGOLLON HIGHLANDS" (*Apache Creek, Wall L.) and in the Rio Grande (north to Espanola area) and Pecos (north to *Santa Rosa area--regular?) valleys and vicinities, and locally elsewhere; rare to common, mainly near water at lower elevations. Migrates in these areas and casually to the west and north; rare to common, mainly at lower elevations and often near water. Resident range north to *Glenwood area, *SOCORRO" (occasionally *ALBUQUERQUE" area), and the *ROSWELL" area (regular in winter?). Casual in the northwest and purportedly--but questionably--at Capulin NM (46). Peripheral summer records include the San Juan Valley 1975--also 5/1971; Jemez Springs 6/1975 and 7/1976; and Galisteo *5/1972. Casual at Mt. Taylor in spring 1973 and Carrizalillo Spring 8/1973. Reported occurrence near Taos 2-4/1904 (3) seems questionable.

*SAY PHOEBE (*Sayornis saya*). Resident in the south and summers (and variably resident) in the north statewide; rare to common, nesting on structures and cliffs at lower and middle elevations. Notably less numerous and widespread in the eastern plains and in winter in the north and above the lowlands; spring migrants begin to return in late February and early March. Occasional at higher elevations (e.g. Questa area, Zuni Mts., Cloudcroft) and casual on Pecos Baldy (12,000 ft.) 8/1903 (3).

*WILLOW FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax traillii*). Summers locally in the north and west; rare to fairly common, typically in riparian woodlands at lower elevations in the south and from lower very locally to higher (reportedly) elevations in the north. Summers regularly in the *SAN JUAN", CHAMA", *RIO GRANDE" (Dixon to

*Anthony), *SAN FRANCISCO", and *GILA" valleys and vicinities and in the *San Juan Mts., and reported at least casually elsewhere (e.g. *Bluewater L.); however, this is a notably lingering spring migrant, and some records (assuming they are correct) in late May and June are doubtlessly of such birds. Migrates statewide, including in the eastern plains; rare to common, mainly at lower and middle elevations in shrublands and woodlands. Summer reports in likely breeding areas include Jemez Mts., Red River, Eagle Nest L., Philmont Scout Camp (7--reliable?), Maxwell NWR (7 --reliable?), LA CUEVA SGR", LAS VEGAS", SANTA ROSA", Bitter Lake NWR, near Silver City, and ARTESIA". Late May-June migrants in unlikely breeding areas include CLAYTON", BOONE'S DRAW", and BELL L." A record at the Santa Fe Ski Basin *6/1964 requires confirmation.

LEAST FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax minimus*). Apparently a regular migrant in the southeasternmost plains (BOONE'S DRAW", BELL L."); rare (spring) to common (autumn) in shrubland and woodland at lower elevations. Casual westward and reported without confirmation at Clayton (47). Casual near Espanola 5/1973 and Silver City 4/1884" (MCZ); recorded in the southeast in 1975", 1976", and 1977".

*HAMMOND FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax hammondi*). Summers locally in the SAN JUAN", *JEMEZ", SANGRE DE CRISTO", and SANDIA" mts.; rare to locally common in spruce-fir, fir, and adjacent pine forests and riparian woodland. Migrates statewide, including in lesser numbers in the eastern plains (Clayton--reliable?, BOONE'S DRAW", BELL L."); rare to common in shrublands and wooded areas from lower to higher elevations. A report (29) of this species at Artesia 6/1968" (NM) actually pertains to a hybrid, probably Least X Willow Flycatchers (fide--A. R. Phillips).

*DUSKY FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax oberholseri*). Summers locally in the San Juan and *Jemez mts. and on *SIERRA GRANDE" and casually elsewhere in the north; rare to fairly common in forests. Spring migrants persist into late May and June (e.g. FT. SUMNER" area, BOONE'S DRAW", SILVER CITY", LAS CRUCES", and probably JICARILLA RES." and SACRAMENTO MTS."), and autumn migrants may appear by July or August (e.g. FARMINGTON" area, HACHITA", CARRIZALILLO SPRING"). Migrates statewide; rare to common in shrublands and woodlands at lower and middle elevations. Occasional in winter in the extreme southwest; rare and very local at lower elevations. Casual in the Santa Fe Ski Basin area *6/1927" (NM) and Zuni Mts. *1977; other summer records for the *SANGRE DE CRISTO MTS." cannot be substantiated, but the species is to be expected there. Winter records near Redrock 1/1965" and 2/1966" (WNM), and records likely to be this species also Glenwood area 12/1974, 12/1976, and 11/1977; Redrock winter 1966-67; and near Antelope Wells 11/1976.

*GRAY FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax wrightii*). Summers in the northwest (eastward to the Pecos area) and southward locally and perhaps

only occasionally to the SILVER CITY" area and the Jicarilla Mts. (and probably farther southward); rare to common in evergreen woodlands (typically pinyon-juniper). Most widespread and numerous in summer west of the Rio Grande and north of MOGOLLON PLATEAU"; recorded near Silver City in the early 1960's", Jicarilla Mts. 6/1977, and the White Mts. 5/1919" (AMNH). Migrates in the west (east to LAS VEGAS" and the SACRAMENTO HIGHLANDS"); rare to fairly common, mainly in shrubland and woodland at lower and middle elevations. Summer (and late May) occurrences confirmed in SAN JUAN", *RIO ARRIBA", McKINLEY", LOS ALAMOS", VALENCIA", *CATRON", LINCOLN", and GRANT" cos., additional (migrant) occurrences confirmed in SOCORRO", HIDALGO", DONA ANA", and OTERO" cos.

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax flaviventris*). Casual in the extreme east-central plains; recorded at Boone's Draw 9/1976" (DM; NM: US).

*WESTERN FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax difficilis*). Summers in mountainous areas statewide; rare to common in forests and locally in middle elevation woodlands--especially in riparian sites. Spring migrants regularly persist into June, including at lower elevations in the south (e.g. CARRIZALILLO SPRING--also 7/1973"). Migrates widely in the mountainous areas of the state and the intervening lowlands; rare to common in shrublands and wooded areas from the lowlands to higher elevations. Migrants reported without verification eastward to Clayton (47) and the Pecos Valley; casual at Boone's Draw 9/1976" (DM; US). A report of wintering at San Andres NWR (76) is undetailed and doubtful. Summers in the SAN JUAN", *JEMEZ", *SANGRE DE CRISTO", *MT. Taylor, *ZUNI", *SANDIA", *Manzano, Tularosa, *CATRON", *SAN MATEO", Magdalena, *PINOS ALTOS", BLACK", Capitan, WHITE", *SACRAMENTO", *ANIMAS", and *Guadalupe ranges; casual Sierra Grande 6/1971.

*BUFF-BREADED FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax fulvifrons*). Formerly local in summer and migration in the southwest, north at least casually to El Morro NM *7/1873 (US); probably rare to fairly common in evergreen and adjacent riparian woodland. No definite record since 1929", but possible sightings in the Mogollon Mts. 8/1975 and Animas Mts. 7/1976. Recorded mainly on the MOGOLLON PLATEAU", including in the Reserve area (1915", 1926", 1927", 1929") and in the Silver City area (1876", 1884", 1885"); casual at Hachita 8/1886" (CM). A report at Clayton (47) has been retracted.

*COUES FLYCATCHER (*Contopus pertinax*). Summers in the *ANIMAS MTS." and very locally in the *MOGOLLON HIGHLANDS"; rare to fairly common in pine forest and adjacent pine-oak and riparian woodlands. Reports farther north in summer and at Anthony 4/1961 (50) require confirmation; a report at Clayton (47) is undetailed and doubtful. Occasional in migration at lower elevations in the extreme southwest (Silver City; lower Gila Valley); rare and very local. Regular north to *HIDALGO CO." and the *PINOS ALTOS MTS." and occasional in the *SAN FRANCISCO",

MOGOLLON", and BLACK" ranges; reported in the Jemez Mts. 7/1971 (56) and Zuni Mts. 6/1876 (3).

[EASTERN WOOD PEWEE (*Contopus vireus*), Hypothetical, judged questionable; reported in Union Co. (47).]

*WESTERN WOOD PEWEE (*Contopus sordidulus*). Summers and migrates statewide, including eastward in low summering numbers into the eastern plains (Clayton, Portales); rare to common in forests and down into wooded lowlands. Eastern limits of main breeding populations are the Dry Cimarron, Canadian, and Pecos valleys; however spring migrants regularly persist into June, including in the east and other lowlands (e.g. BOONE'S DRAW", CARRIZALILLO SPRING"). Migrates statewide; rare to common from lowland shrublands up into higher elevations. Winter reports near Roswell 1/1963 (56) and Carlsbad 12/1963 (56) are undetailed and doubtful.

*OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER (*Nuttallornis borealis*). Summers in mountains from the *MOGOLLON" and (at least occasionally) SACRAMENTO" highlands northward; rare to fairly common in spruce-fir, fir, and adjacent pine forests and riparian woodland. Spring migrants persist locally into June, even at lower elevations, while autumn migration begins by August; thus "summer" occurrence may not be indicative of breeding. Migrates widely, including eastward in small numbers in the plains (e.g. Clayton, Boone's Draw, Bell L.); rare to fairly common from lowland woodlands up into forests. Summers in the *SANGRE DE CRISTO", *SANDIA", and *MOGOLLON" mts. and at least casually in the San Juan, Jemez, Mt. Taylor, San Francisco, San Mateo, White, and SACRAMENTO" ranges.

*VERMILION FLYCATCHER (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*). Summers and migrates in the south, northward occasionally and locally on the *MOGOLLON PLATEAU" and to the middle Rio Grande, lower Canadian, and *DRY CIMARRON" valleys and vicinities; rare to fairly common, mainly near water in wooded areas at lower elevations. Most regular (occasional winter) in the San Francisco (Glenwood southward), Gila (*CLIFF" southward), lower/middle Rio Grande (*Socorro southward), and lower Pecos (*Roswell southward) valleys; in winter rare and local in lower elevation woodlands near water. Casual in summer/migration in the upper Rio Grande Valley and vicinity; rare and very local, mainly at lower elevations near water. Casual in winter at Silver City. Summers occasionally in the *Clayton area, at Conchas L., and Reserve; casual near Taos summer 1962 and at Beaverhead *5/1913 (3). Casual in migration near Espanola 10/1957 (56), Cochiti L. 11/1974, and at Gran Quivira (57).

*BEARDLESS FLYCATCHER (*Campostoma imberbe*). Summers irregularly in *GUADALUPE CANYON"; rare to uncommon in lowland riparian woodland and adjacent habitats. A record to the north in Clanton Canyon *5/1963 has been retracted.

ALAUDIDAE. Larks.

*HORNED LARK (*Bremophila alpestris*). Resident statewide; rare to common in grassland and other open habitats at lower and middle elevations, and summers in tundra in the *Sangre de Cristo Mts. (3). Migrates and winters over lower and middle elevations; rare to locally abundant in open habitats.

HIRUNDINIDAE. Swallows.

*VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW (*Tachycineta thalassina*). Summers in mountainous areas statewide; rare to common, nesting in forest and pine-oak and adjacent riparian woodlands. Spring migrants regularly persist into June, including casually at Montoya 6/1903 (3) and Deming 6/1974; however, in some areas--especially of lowland riparian woodland--the species is suspected of breeding, e.g. San Juan, upper Rio Grande, San Francisco, and Gila valleys. Migrates almost statewide, including occasionally eastward to Clayton and the Pecos Valley and casually into the plains (Roy, Portales, Bell L.); rare to locally abundant, from lowlands to higher elevations. Casual in February at Bosque del Apache NWR (1974 and 1975), probably as early spring migrants; rare and local near water. Areas occupied in summer include SIERRA GRANDE" and the *ANIMAS MTS."

*TREE SWALLOW (*Iridoprocne bicolor*). Summers locally in the north and southward to the lower Rio Grande Valley, casual to occasional elsewhere; rare to fairly common, nesting usually near water from lowland riparian woodland up locally into forest. Some June records are of late spring migrants (e.g. Navajo Res.), while some July records may be of early autumn migrants. Migrates almost statewide (east of the plains), casually to the northeast (Clayton, Tucumcari). Occasional in December in the upper and middle Rio Grande Valley; rare to uncommon near water. Spring migration regularly begins in March, and occasionally in February in the Rio Grande Valley (north to Isleta). Summers most regularly in the *NORTHERN HIGHLANDS" and vicinity (including the *SAN JUAN" and *SANGRE DE CRISTO MTS."--occasionally *JEMEZ MTS.") and at *Bosque del Apache NWR and *Elephant Butte L.; casual to occasional in the Sandia Mts. 6/1968; Capitan Mts. 6/1959; Bitter L. NWR (80) and 6/1976; Gila Cliff Dwellings 6/1974; near Cliff *6/1968'; and in the Black Range *5/1969--reliable? Occasional at Espanola 12/1958 (56) and 12/1970; and at Bosque del Apache NWR 12/1955 (56) and 12/1972.

*BANK SWALLOW (*Riparia riparia*). Summers locally in the north and southward to the lower Rio Grande (to *Anthony) and at least occasionally to the lower Pecos (to *Carlsbad area) valleys; rare to fairly common, nesting in banks at lower and middle elevations. Appears to be most regular in the upper and middle Rio Grande drainage (e.g. *Espanola, *Jemez Springs, *Socorro area) and at least occasional elsewhere in the north (EAGLE NEST L.", *Cimarron, Clayton, *Mora, Las Vegas); casual in the Zuni

Mts. (3) and Silver City area (1916, 1966) in June-July, but no evidence of breeding there. Migrates almost statewide, but unrecorded in the plains east of the Pecos Valley; rare to fairly common, mainly at lower elevations. Some sight records attributed to this species may actually refer to the following, which is generally more numerous and widespread in New Mexico.

*ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*). Summers almost statewide, including east to the Clayton area (regular?), the upper Canadian and the Pecos valleys; rare to common, nesting in banks at lower and (locally) middle elevations. Migrates statewide, but less frequent and less numerous in the eastern plains; rare to common, mainly at lower elevations. Casual in February (Bosque del Apache NWR, Bitter Lake NWR, Loving), probably as very early spring migrants; rare and very local.

*BARN SWALLOW (*Hirundo rustica*). Summers statewide, but more local and least numerous in the eastern plains and the extreme southwest; rare to common, nesting on structures at lower and middle elevations in open habitats. Casual in December at Bosque del Apache NWR 1941 (54) and near Clovis 1972. Eastern summer records include *Clayton, *Tucumcari, Ragland, Clovis, and *Portales; southwestern records include *Glenwood area, *Cliff, *Lake Roberts, *Virden, *Lordsburg, *Deming, Hachita, and *Cloverdale. Reported as resident at Capulin NM (46), but this is certainly an error.

*CLIFF SWALLOW (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*). Summers almost statewide, west of the eastern plains; uncommon to locally abundant, nesting on structures and cliffs at lower and middle elevations--locally to higher elevations in the *San Juan Mts. Summers eastward to the *DRY CIMARRON", lower *CANADIAN", and *PECOS" valleys and vicinities (including *Clayton, *Tucumcari", *FT. SUMNER", *ROSWELL", and *CARLSBAD" and vicinities). Migrates statewide, including at least occasionally and in small numbers in the eastern plains (e.g. Portales area, Bell L.); rare to abundant, mainly at lower and middle elevations. Casual in the Sandia Mts. 5/1976.

*CAVE SWALLOW (*Petrochelidon fulva*). Summers in *CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP"; uncommon to common, nesting in caves at lower elevations. Migrants only known from the immediate area of the park, e.g. Rattlesnake Springs 8/1972 and 5/1975. First recorded in New Mexico 7/1930" (KU); previously confined to *SLAUGHTER CANYON", but nested at the main caverns in *1971 and perhaps later.

*PURPLE MARTIN (*Progne subis*). Summers locally in mountainous areas, including west of the Rio Grande Valley (south to the *MOGOLLON HIGHLANDS") and in the *SACRAMENTO HIGHLANDS"; rare to fairly common, nesting in forests and foraging from there down to evergreen woodland. Casual to occasional elsewhere

in summer, including eastward and at lower elevations; rare and very local. One lowland breeding record; Las Cruces area *5/1913 (3). In migration recorded mainly near breeding areas, but occasional elsewhere--including over intervening lowlands and eastward to the Sangre de Cristo Mts, and vicinity and the Pecos Valley; rare to fairly common from higher down locally to lower elevations. Summers over much of the *MOGOLLON HIGHLANDS" and in the *San Juan, *JEMEZ", *MT. TAYLOR", *ZUNI", *WHITE", CAPITAN", and *SACRAMENTO" ranges, and at least occasionally in the *CHUSKA MTS." (8/1938, *5/1974) and the Fence L. area (7/1968, 6/1975, 6/1977). Occasional in summer at Silver City and casual at Farmington 6/1975; Santa Fe 7/1962; Las Vegas 6/1964; Bosque del Apache NWR 6/1964; Pleasanton 7/1971; Cliff 6/1973; and Carlsbad 7/1972. Irregular in migration in the lower Gila Valley (Cliff, Redrock) and casual to occasional near Farmington 5/1975; Dixon 4/1971; Truchas 4/1976; Espanola 5/1967; Albuquerque 5/1966 and 4/1974; Manzano Mts. 5/1952" (LSU); Bosque del Apache NWR 4/1973 and 5/1976; Bitter Lake NWR 5/1976; Rodeo 5/1960; San Andres NWR (76); and White Sands NM (58).

CORVIDAE. Jays and allies.

*GRAY JAY (*Perisoreus canadensis*). Resident in the SAN JUAN", JEMEZ", and *SANGRE DE CRISTO" mts.; rare to fairly common in spruce-fir and fir forests. Casual in nearby areas, including Burford L.-Gallina Mt. area 10/1904 and 6/1918 (3); and Black L. 12/1953.

*BLUE JAY (*Cyanocitta cristata*). Resident in *PORTALES" since *1967'; rare to uncommon in residential areas. Casual elsewhere in summer, including in the northeast and Rio Grande and Pecos valleys; rare and very local at lower elevations. Migrates and winters in the east, west irregularly to the Jemez Mts. and the Rio Grande Valley (Espanola to Socorro area--occasionally to Las Cruces)--plus casually to the extreme northwest and southwest; rare to uncommon (common Clayton 9/1971) in wooded areas at lower and middle elevations. Casual in summer at Clayton 1973, Bosque del Apache NWR 6/1976', and Roswell 7/1975. Casual in migration/winter near Farmington 10/1908" (US), Parkview (Los Ojos) 11/1974', Lake Roberts 11/1972, and Mimbres Valley 4/1977.

*STELLER JAY (*Cyanocitta stelleri*). Resident in mountainous areas statewide; uncommon to common in forests and down locally into pine-oak and pinyon-juniper woodlands. Casual in summer in the lowlands near Cliff 6/1973. In migration and winter irregularly moves to other wooded areas, including into the lowlands in the north and to middle elevations (occasionally to lower) in the south; rare to locally common. Resident in all larger massifs and such small ranges as the Mule, Burro, and *ANIMAS" mts.; apparently absent in summer in others such as Sierra Grande and the Florida, Cooks, and Organ ranges (status unknown in the Oscura and San Andres mts.). Most regular in lowlands during migration/winter in the San Juan and Rio Grande

(south to Albuquerque--occasionally Bosque del Apache NWR) valleys, and occasional in the Pecos (south to Roswell), lower San Francisco, lower GILA", and lower Rio Grande (to LAS CRUCES") valleys. In winter 1972-73 a massive invasion occurred into lower elevations, including in the eastern plains (Clayton, Portales) and the southern lowlands (e.g. Columbus area, Carlsbad).

*SCRUB JAY (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*). Resident in mountainous and canyon areas statewide, including east in the DRY CIMARRON" and lower Canadian valleys and in the mountains of the southeast; rare to common in evergreen woodland/shrubland and adjacent habitats. In migration and winter moves into lower elevations, regularly in the north and irregularly in the south (occasionally into the eastern plains and southern lowlands); rare to common, mainly in wooded areas. In winter 1972-73 a massive invasion occurred into lower elevations, including in the eastern plains (Clayton, Portales, Buckeye) and the southern lowlands (e.g. Columbus area, Carlsbad); casual also at Deming 9/1914" (DM) and Milnesand 1/1951" (NM).

*MEXICAN JAY (*Aphelocoma ultramarina*). Resident in mountainous areas of the southwest, from the southern *MOGOLLON PLATEAU" south to the PELONCILLO" and *ANIMAS MTS."; uncommon to common in oak, pine-oak, and (locally) lowland riparian woodlands. In migration/winter moves into adjacent wooded areas, including occasionally in the SILVER CITY" area and casually at Pleasanton (1-3/1973, 5/1974). Reported at Bandelier NM 7/1956 (74), but this is unconfirmed and open to question. Northern limits are near GLENWOOD", *PINOS ALTOS MTS.", and the vicinity of the Mimbres Valley; also occurs in such small ranges as the Mule and Burro mts.

*BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE (*Pica pica*). Resident in the *NORTHERN HIGHLANDS" and vicinity (south to the *Santa Fe and *LAS VEGAS" areas), including in the *SAN JUAN" and *DRY CIMARRON" valley areas; rare to common from forests down into lowland riparian woodland. Casual in summer farther south, but no recent evidence of breeding there; rare and local. In migration and winter occasionally to irregularly moves to lower elevations and southward, including to the middle Rio Grande Valley (Socorro) and at least formerly to the southern mountains; rare to uncommon and local in wooded areas. Casual in summer at Ft. Wingate *7/1873 (3), Bernalillo *7/1918 (3), and at Bosque del Apache NWR (79). Casual migration/winter at Chaco Canyon NM (59), Manzano Mts. 1903" (3), Black Range 10/1906" (3), and Guadalupe Mts. 9/1900 (3), and reportedly at Las Cruces (3), and in the Sacramento Mts. (3). Some southern records may be of escaped pets.

*COMMON RAVEN (*Corvus corax*). Resident statewide, except unrecorded in the eastern plains outside of the extreme northeast; uncommon to common in varied habitats at all elevations, but perhaps most common in wooded areas. In migration and winter occasionally moves into the lower Pecos Valley (Roswell area),

and local shifts in range and numbers may occur--including to produce large flocks (e.g. at Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Ft. Wingate, Silver City). Eastern limits are the *Clayton area, the lower Canadian Basin (Conchas L., Logan, Tucumcari), middle Pecos Valley (Santa Rosa area), and the mountains of the southeast. This species typically breeds on cliffs, but it uses trees and sometimes structures when cliffs are scarce or absent; nesting in grassland is infrequent in the southern lowlands and north-eastern plains, but it does occur (e.g. *Hurley area in the former and *Yates in the latter).

*WHITE-NECKED RAVEN (*Corvus cryptoleucus*). Summers and variably resident in the southern lowlands and vicinity and in the eastern plains; rare to common in lowland (and locally in middle elevation) grasslands and shrublands and adjacent habitats. The present presumed northern limits are GLENWOOD", *Socorro area (--reliable?), *Vaughn area, Conchas L., and *Clayton; however, there are reports from farther north (see below). In migration and winter local shifts in range and numbers occur, e.g. to produce concentrations near towns and agricultural areas, e.g. in the Portales, GLENWOOD", Deming, Las Cruces, Carlsbad, and Hobbs-Lovington areas; conversely, many areas may be devoid of birds, and the only acceptable winter record in the northeast is at Clayton 1968-69. As might be discerned from the above discussion, this species can be difficult to distinguish from the Common Raven. Hence, more northerly records of White-necked Ravens, from within the known or suspected range of that species, are in particular need of verification, including at Maxwell NWR, Chaco Canyon NM, Espanola, Galisteo-Madrid, Magdalena, Bingham, Willard, and Reserve. Breeding records of the present species in the Socorro area are recent (i.e. Bernardo *1971, Bosque del Apache NWR *1972) and have not been fully documented.

*COMMON CROW (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*). Resident in the *NORTHERN HIGHLANDS" and vicinity, southward locally to the *MOGOLLON" and SACRAMENTO" highlands; rare to fairly common, nesting in riparian woodlands and locally in evergreen woodlands and forests. Several seemingly discrete groups of populations appear to exist, including (1) San Juan-Jemez-*SANGRE DE CRISTO" mts (includes SIERRA GRANDE"); (2) Chuska-Zuni Mts; (3) *Sandia-MANZANO" mts.; (4) *SAN FRANCISCO"-*GILA" valleys and vicinity; and (5) White Mts. (see below). In migration and winter moves into the Rio Grande Valley and vicinity (to the Albuquerque area--where occasional in summer--and occasionally to Las Cruces), as well as into areas generally adjacent to those where resident; rare to locally abundant (e.g. Albuquerque), mainly in wooded areas at lower and middle elevations. Reported casually to occasionally elsewhere, including at Shiprock, Dry Cimarron Valley, Chaco Canyon NM (59) (--reliable?), Clines Corners, Silver City, MIMBRES VALLEY", Virden, and White Sands (58 --reliable?). Present knowledge of resident populations is incomplete and less than definitive; in particular the boundaries of breeding populations are poorly known, and more information is needed. All five groups appear

to be long-established, except that in the Gila Valley--which was first recorded there 6/1968". Records on several populations are scant, including in the Chuska, Jemez, Zuni, and WHITE" mts.; SIERRA GRANDE" and in the upper San Juan, Chama, upper and middle Rio Grande, Dry Cimarron, and upper Pecos valleys. Migrant/winter populations have expanded in recent years, and it is likely that the major influx is from out-of-state at these seasons.

*PINYON JAY (*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*). Variably resident in mainly middle elevation areas containing pinyon-juniper woodland almost statewide; uncommon to locally abundant. The region of regular occurrence is in the north, south to the *MOGOLLON" and SACRAMENTO" highlands and along the Canadian Basin (to Tucumcari area). Breeding has been verified only in the western parts of this area, but it should occur in the east as well. Occurs at various times of the year outside this area (including occasionally in the eastern plains and the southern lowlands), as well as at lower and occasionally higher elevations within it. Breeding to date has been verified in *RIO ARRIBA", *SANTA FE", *VALENCIA", *CATRON", *SOCORRO", *GRANT", and *SIERRA" cos. Presumable non-breeders occur irregularly at such places as Farmington, LAS VEGAS", ALBUQUERQUE", Socorro, Glenwood, and SILVER CITY"; occasional east to Clayton, Clovis, Portales, and Roswell, and south to Cloverdale, Las Cruces, Alamogordo area, and Carlsbad. Casual on Truchas Peak at 12,300 ft., 8/1903" (US).

*CLARK NUTCRACKER (*Nucifraga columbiana*). Resident in major mountains in the north, south to the MOGOLLON" and SACRAMENTO" highlands; rare to common in forests and variably in adjacent habitats. Occurs at various times of the year (mainly late summer through winter) elsewhere from irregularly into other areas of higher elevations to occasionally at lower elevations (casual in the eastern plains and southern lowlands); rare to common. Breeding has been verified only in the *Jemez, *SANGRE DE CRISTO", and *SANDIA" mts., but it almost certainly occurs also in the San Juan, MOGOLLON", BLACK", and WHITE" mts. and probably also at least occasionally on MT. TAYLOR" and in the Chuska, TULAROSA", SAN MATEO", Magdalena, Capitan, and SACRAMENTO" ranges (possibly also in the ZUNI", MANZANO", SAN FRANCISCO", and PINOS ALTOS" mts., but unlikely in others, e.g. Sierra Grande and the Burro, Peloncillo, Animas, and Guadalupe mts.). In winter 1972-73, a massive invasion occurred statewide, including into the lowlands east to Clayton, PORTALES", and near LOVINGTON", and south to the Silver City area and Carlsbad (also Farmington, Albuquerque, and Roswell areas. Casual also in the Mimbres Valley 3/1974 and at San Andres NWR (76).

PARIDAE. Chickadees and allies.

*BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE (*Parus atricapillus*). Resident in the *NORTHERN HIGHLANDS" and vicinity and in the *SAN JUAN" and upper and middle *RIO GRANDE" valleys; rare to fairly common in lowland

riparian woodland and locally up into forests. In migration and winter casually to occasionally moves into adjacent areas, including Clayton area, Watrous, Las Vegas, and SANDIA MTS.' Reports farther south require verification. Regular in the *SANGRE DE CRISTO MTS.", but only reported in the San Juan Mts. and vicinity, 6-7/1928" (KU) and 7, 10/1972; casual on the Jicarilla Res. 9/1904" (US) and in the Jemez Mts. (Bandelier NM) *6/1962. Regular in the *FARMINGTON" area, perhaps only recently as a breeder. First recorded in the middle Rio Grande Valley near Los Lunas 1/1962" (NM), with breeding confirmed near Albuquerque in *1974 (42), and summering south to the Belen area in 1977. Reports of "uncommon, winter" at El Morro NM (61) and in the Sacramento Mts. 12/1963 (56) are unconfirmed and doubtful. A purported record in the Capitan Mts. 7/1903" (4) proved to be a Mountain Chickadee (20), with the white eyeline worn down to its black bases!

MEXICAN CHICKADEE (*Parus sclateri*). Resident in the ANIMAS MTS."; uncommon to common in woodland and adjacent forest and chaparral. Casual in the nearby Peloncillo Mts. 7/1963" (UM); specimens from the SAN LUIS MTS." (US) may be from the Mexican portion of that range.

*MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE (*Parus gambelii*). Resident in mountainous areas almost statewide; rare to common in forests and locally in pine-oak, pinyon-juniper, and adjacent riparian woodlands (casual in lowland riparian woodland near Albuquerque *5/1976). Occurs in all major mountains and in many smaller ranges, including Sierra Grande and the Burro Mts. (southern limit of occurrence in extreme southwest). In migration and winter moves to middle elevations and irregularly into lowlands in the north (e.g. San Juan, Dry Cimarron, and upper parts of the Rio Grande and Pecos valleys) and casually to occasionally southward to the Gila and the lower parts of the Rio Grande and Pecos valleys; rare to fairly common in wooded areas. Casual in the eastern plains at Portales. Other migration/winter lowland occurrence includes Clayton, Chaco Canyon NM, Cabezon, Roswell, Elephant Butte L., Redrock, Las Cruces area, Alamogordo, and Carlsbad.

[TUFTED TITMOUSE (*Parus bicolor*). Hypothetical, judged questionable; reported San Miguel Co. 12/1968 (56)--perhaps by mistake.]

*PLAIN TITMOUSE (*Parus inornatus*). Resident almost statewide, west of the eastern plains; rare to common in evergreen woodlands, especially pinyon-juniper. Eastern limits are the Dry Cimarron Valley, lower Canadian Basin, and the southeastern mountains; occurs south in the southwest to the Peloncillo and Organ mts. (absent in the Animas Mts.?). In migration and winter casually to occasionally moves to lower elevations, including in the Clayton area and the Rio Grande (south to Caballo L.) and the lower Gila (to Redrock) valleys; rare to uncommon in wooded areas.

*BRIDLED TITMOUSE (*Parus wollweberi*). Resident in the *PELONCILLO" and ANIMAS" mts. north to the *MOGOLLON PLATEAU"; uncommon to fairly common in oak, pine-oak, and (locally) lowland riparian woodland. Casual in the lower Rio Grande Valley, at Caballo L. 9/1973 and Percha Dam SP 2-3/1976". Reports elsewhere require confirmation, i.e. "uncommon, summer-winter" at El Morro NM (61) and in "March" in Carlsbad Caverns NP (83). Northern limits are the SAN FRANCISCO MTS." (=RESERVE" area), vicinity of the Gila Cliff Dwellings, *BLACK RANGE", and the MAGDALENA MTS."; casual San Mateo Mts. 8/1971.

*VERDIN (*Auriparus flaviceps*). Resident in the southern lowlands, north to the lower *GILA" and middle Rio Grande (north to *SOCORRO' area) valleys, the upper Tularosa Basin (north to Tularosa), lower Pecos Valley (north to *CARLSBAD" area), and Bell L.; rare to fairly common in microphyll shrubland and adjacent lowland habitats. Casual at Albuquerque 12/1973.

*BUSHTIT (*Psaltriparus minimus*). Resident almost statewide; rare to common in various habitats, especially evergreen shrubland/woodland (also known to range up into forest and down into lowland riparian woodland). Occasionally moves in migration/winter into lowland areas (e.g. Farmington, Clayton, Albuquerque, Los Lunas, Roswell, Virden, Anthony), and casually nests there, i.e. Bosque del Apache NWR 4/1942 (54) and near Loving 1965; also occasional at higher elevations (e.g. in the Sangre de Cristo and Pinos Altos mts. at 9000 ft.). Eastern limits of residency are the Dry Cimarron Valley, lower Canadian Basin, and the mountains of the southeast. Birds of the extreme southwest (SAN LUIS MTS." and vicinity) were formerly considered as separate species, the Black-eared Bushtit (*P. melanotis*), but this is now considered conspecific. Occasional "black-eared" birds farther north (i.e. VALENCIA', BERNALILLO", GRANT" cos.) are juvenal variants of the northern *minimus* group

SITTIDAE. Nuthatches.

*WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH (*Sitta carolinensis*). Resident in mountainous areas statewide and locally down into river valleys; rare to common from forests down into lowland riparian woodland (most numerous and frequent in open forest and adjacent habitats). River valleys occupied include those in the vicinities of the *NORTHERN", *MOGOLLON", and *SACRAMENTO" highlands and the upper and middle Rio Grande (south locally to Elephant Butte L.). In migration and winter irregularly moves into other wooded areas, including to the Clayton area and the lower Rio Grande (to LAS CRUCES") and lower Pecos (to Roswell area) valleys; rare to fairly common. Areas of residency include the *SAN JUAN", SAN FRANCISCO", and *Gila (south to REDROCK") valleys, and the Peloncillo and *ANIMAS" mts. Eastern limits of residency are the upper Dry Cimarron and upper Canadian valleys and the mountains of the southeast (casual at Rattlesnake Springs 6/1973).

*RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH (*Sitta canadensis*). Resident in mountains from the *MOGOLLON" and SACRAMENTO" highlands northward; rare to fairly common in spruce-fir and fir forests. In migration and winter irregularly moves southward and down into wooded areas at lower elevations, including occasionally in the eastern plains (Clayton, Clovis, PORTALES' area, JAL" area) and southern lowlands (Mimbres Valley area, Las Cruces, Carlsbad). Migration begins in August and occasionally in late July, even in the lowlands, e.g. near Albuquerque 7/1976. Areas of known or probable residency are the San Juan, JEMEZ", *SANGRE DE CRISTO", Mt. Taylor, *SANDIA", MOGOLLON", Tularosa, WHITE", and SACRAMENTO" ranges and SIERRA GRANDE"; casual in the Pinos Altos Mts. 7/1972 and 6/1973. Other stations in migration/winter include the Farmington area, Bosque del Apache NWR, and the Animas Mts.

*PYGMY NUTHATCH (*Sitta pygmaea*). Resident in mountainous areas statewide; uncommon to common in pine forest and pine-oak woodland and locally in adjacent habitats. In migration and winter irregularly moves down into nearby evergreen woodland and occasionally into the wooded lowlands, including casually in the San Juan, Rio Grande (south to LAS CRUCES"), and Pecos (south to Roswell) valleys and in the eastern plains. Vagrants in the lowlands appear as early as AUGUST". Areas of residency include SIERRA GRANDE" and the Mule and ANIMAS" mts. Lowland occurrences include occasional records in the upper and middle Rio Grande Valley (south to LOS LUNAS"), and casual near Farmington 10-11/1908 (3); Socorro 8/1976; Roswell (80) and 9/1974, Boone's Draw 9/1976'; and the Las Cruces area (3) and 8/1920" (MCZ).

CERTHIIDAE. Creepers.

*BROWN CREEPER (*Certhia familiaris*). Resident in mountains almost statewide, from the north southward to the extreme southwest and the SACRAMENTO HIGHLANDS"; rare to fairly common from forests down into pine-oak woodland. In migration and winter moves down through lowland woodlands, including eastward to the Dry Cimarron and Pecos valleys and into the southern lowlands (occasional east to Clayton, Portales, and near JAL"); rare to uncommon (may be less numerous in the state in winter, but this is not definitely known). Known or presumed resident of the CHUSKA", Jemez, *SANGRE DE CRISTO", *ZUNI", *Mt. Taylor, *SANDIA", San Francisco, *MOGOLLON", PINOS ALTOS", Black, WHITE", *SACRAMENTO", and ANIMAS" ranges and doubtlessly so elsewhere (e.g. San Juan, Manzano mts.).

CHAMAEIDAE. Wren-tit.

[WREN-TIT (*Chamaea fasciata*). Hypothetical, judged questionable (35); reported in Union Co. 12/1964-1/1965 (56).]