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ENCLOSURE

Registration Form for the NMOS Annual Meeting

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THE STATUS OF THE ROCK DOVE IN NEW MEXICO

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The Rock Dove (*Columba livia*) is a mainly Eurasian species that has been domesticated and then widely introduced around the world, including in eastern North America in the early 1600's (Schorger 1952). The species was domesticated for a number of reasons, including to produce birds for food, avicultural varieties, and such activities as message-carrying, flight displays, and racing/homing competitions. Free-ranging populations eventually became established in North America, typically in close proximity to human settlements--where the birds are now widespread and locally abundant (Johnston 1992). Most live in a semi-feral state as commensals, although others are variously domesticated and thus more directly dependent on humans for their care. In addition, some populations exist in a more natural state, including feral birds that nest in rocky habitats and/or their artificial equivalents, forage on field crops and wild foods, display human-avoidance and related behaviors, and even revert to wild plumage types. Despite the Rock Dove's long history, wide range, abundance, and demonstrated adaptiveness in North America, it has generally received little attention as a member of local or regional avifaunas. This probably stems mainly from doubts about its status, namely as to whether populations here truly survive without at least indirect human assistance. Although the answer to this question may be uncertain, there is no escaping the fact that many North American Rock Dove populations are free-flying, self-sustaining, and well-established. Furthermore, the human-centered environments typically exploited by these birds are longterm and ever expanding, so that survival of these populations seems virtually assured. Thus, regardless of its exact status, the Rock Dove is a bona fide member of the North American avifauna, and as such its populations should be monitored in New Mexico and elsewhere over time.

Historic and Modern Records in New Mexico

Historic and certain published records. Rock Doves were not mentioned in Bailey's (1928) comprehensive work on New Mexico birds, although by that time they may well have been widespread and locally common in the state. However, Ligon (1961:132-133) did include the species as a member of the state's avifauna, although his emphasis was on the few more-or-less feral populations--e.g., near Nara Visa, Quay County and Milnesand, Roosevelt County. Hubbard (1970:38 and 1978:31) also admitted the species to the New Mexico list, referring to both man-associated and the infrequent wild populations--with examples of the latter cited from four counties of the state. Most recently, Johnston and Garrett (1994:224) attributed Rock Doves to "central montane New Mexico" in referring to places where the species is said to have reverted to the wild in western North America. However, I suspect this reference is a typographical error, with the intended locality actually being in the Republic of Mexico (see Johnston 1992:2). In any case, the earliest reference I have encountered to probable Rock Doves in New Mexico is that of Lt. James W. Abert (*in* Galvin 1966:33) on 26 September 1846, when he was at San Miguel [del Vado] in present San Miguel

County. While there he wrote: "Near a cemetery on a high bluff we noticed a number of tame pigeons. These, with chickens [*Gallus gallus*], are the only fowls we have seen." Note his apparent use of the word "fowl" for domesticated species, whereas he typically referred to wild birds by their common names. For example, after seeing the pigeons he also noted the nearby presence of the "Steller['s] Jay [(*Cyanocitta stelleri*)], Red-shafted] Flicker [(*Colaptes auratus*)], and [American] Robin [(*Turdus migratorius*)]."

The next New Mexico record of the Rock Dove (listed as *Columba domestica*) is a Smithsonian Institution specimen (USNM 5075) taken by Captain John Pope (field no. 166) on 23 November 1856 at Doña Ana, present Doña Ana County. These data are from the Smithsonian catalog (cf. C. Milensky and C. Dove), which also indicates this specimen was sent to Princeton University in 1875. However, in a recent check of the latter collection, Elizabeth Horn (in litt.) was unable to find the specimen—which I presume has been lost, discarded, or deposited elsewhere. In any case, this and the preceding are the only historic records I have found of Rock Doves in New Mexico, despite an extensive review of collections and pertinent literature for the years 1820-1869. However, there is another possible report of this species from just south of the state at El Paso del Norte (now Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua), that from the diary of Susan Shelby Magoffin (in Drumm 1982:205-206) on 15 February 1847. There while staying at the home of one Don Agapita, she wrote that "outside in the patio are flour-pots [sic], bird-cages, cats playing, and pigeons eating, and such a quantity of the latter I have not seen for a long time." As a Kentuckian who had having traveled to New Mexico via Missouri and the Santa Fe Trail, Mrs. Magoffin was presumably familiar with Rock Doves from at least the cities of the Midwest. However, this was her only reference to pigeons in the southwestern region, which along with the dearth of other records may indicate this species was rare there in the early-mid 19th century. In addition, perhaps even when encountered, most people seeing the birds may have regarded them as unworthy of note—perhaps beginning a trend that continued well into the 20th century.

Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) records. New Mexico's first systematic counts of Rock Doves were made in conjunction with the U.S.G.S. Patuxent Wildlife Research Center's Breeding Bird Surveys, beginning in 1968 (data available online). Since then, some 79 BBS routes had been established in the state, each covering 24.5 miles and along which all birds are censused once annually each June or late May. Rock Doves have been recorded on 28 (35.4%) of these routes (Table 1), which are essentially distributed throughout the state. On routes censused the longest time, the birds were most frequent in the vicinities of Valencia, Valencia Co. (30 of 30 years, or 100%) and Grenville, Union Co. (28/30, 93.3%). On routes with fewer censuses, the highest frequencies were at Tucumcari, Quay Co. (1/1, 100%); Hobbs, Lea Co. (5/6, 83.3%); Torreon, Sandoval/San Juan cos. (10/15, 66.7%); Pecos, San Miguel Co. (11/20, 55.0%); and Mesilla, Doña Ana Co. (4/8, 50.0%). Otherwise, Rock Doves occurred on 22.2-27.3% of the annual censuses on seven routes, 11.1-17.4 on six, and 3.7-9.5 on eight (Table 1). And of course, there were no Rock Doves recorded on 31 routes, which I have not listed here. In terms of numbers, the highest mean was 31.9 birds/year at Valencia, followed by 24.0 at Tucumcari, and 23.8 at Hobbs. Next were

13.2 at Laborcita, 7.4 Grenville, and 3.7 Torreon, then 1.0-4.0 on eight routes, and <1.0 on 14. Given that three minutes are spent censusing birds at each of 50 stops on a route, counts can be converted to numbers of individuals per unit of time. For example, the Valencia route's mean of 31.9 Rock Doves in 150 minutes yields 12.75 birds per hour or 1276/100 hours. Thus, the latter figure represents the species at its greatest abundance on New Mexico BBS' in the years 1968-2000. Conversely, the lowest mean counts (<0.1 bird for Roswell and Gage) work out to about 0.4 birds/100 hours for these routes.

Among other things, an analysis of variance demonstrates that Rock Dove numbers fluctuated widely on most New Mexico BBS routes in the years 1968-2000. For example, the coefficients of variability ($CV = \text{standard deviation}/\text{mean} \times 100$) for 23 of the 27 routes are greater than 100%, and most are well above that level. This suggests those Rock Dove populations were variously unstable from year to year, at least as sampled by BBS techniques. On the other hand, CV's were lower on three routes, all where this species was most frequently recorded--i.e., 58.6% for Valencia, 84.5 for Hobbs, and 86.5 Grenville. I performed chi-square tests for these samples, finding probability (P) values of >.995, .750 to .900, and .500 to .750, respectively. Based on a $P = .95$ or greater, these findings indicate that the Valencia Rock Dove population was stable over 30 years of BBS counts (1968-1997). By contrast, populations on the other two routes were unstable, with Grenville (1970-1999) less variable than Hobbs (1994-2000). Given the latter route has been censused only over a six-year span, perhaps its variability would decrease with more extended sampling. I also did chi-square tests on three other samples with relatively low CV's, including Torreon (102.7%)--which had the same a P value and thus status as Hobbs. Pecos (CV 131.2%) and Mesilla (157.5%) had values of $P = <.005$, and thus their Rock Dove populations were judged even less stable. Finally, I examined BBS routes with frequent Rock Dove presence for trends, exclusive of Valencia because it was statistically stable. Examined were Grenville, Torreon, and Pecos, of which only the first showed any evidence of changes in the population over time. Specifically, it averaged 3.1 (S.D. 2.1) birds/count over the first five and last eight years (1970-74 and 1991-2000, respectively) compared to 10.6 (S.D. 6.8) in the middle 17 years (1975-1989). However, the middle period was quite variable per se, with a CV of 64.2% and seven counts that averaged only 3.7 birds. Thus, I do not place much faith in these apparent trends, the uncertainty of which is also reflected in the chi-square value (above).

Christmas Bird Count CBC records. CBC's are the only other major source of systematic counts of New Mexico's Rock Doves (data available online), beginning in 1973--which translates to count year 74. Since then, CBC censuses have been conducted at 31 sites around the state, each representing a circle with a diameter of 15 miles. Within these, wild birds of all species were censused once annually in the latter half of December or earliest January. Rock Doves were recorded at 27 (87.1%) of these sites, which are distributed throughout the state (Table 2). On the other hand, four sites (12.5%) yielded no Rock Doves: Chaco Canyon, San Juan Co., censused in count year 90 (=1989); Delaware River, Eddy Co. (79-80); Glenwood, Catron Co. (75-82); and White Oaks, Lincoln Co. (80). In addition, the species was rarely recorded at

three other sites, namely once in 25 years (4.0%) at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, Eddy Co. (i.e., count year 77 in the span 75-98), once in 24 (4.2%) in the Peloncillo Mountains/Rodeo, Hidalgo Co. (85 in 75-98); and one in four (25.0%) at Five Points, Socorro Co. (98, 91-98). More frequent occurrences were recorded at eight other sites: 10 of 24 years (41.7%) at Bosque del Apache NWR, Socorro Co. (overall span 75-98); 10/19 (52.6%) on the Gila River, Grant Co. (span 75-98); 2/3 (66.7%) at Ruidoso, Lincoln Co. (96-98); 12/17 (70.6%) at La Luz, Otero Co. (78-98); 7/10 (70.0%) at Sevilleta NWR, Socorro Co. (86-98); 10/14 (71.4%) at Caballo, Sierra Co. (85-98); and 14/17 (82.4%) at Bluewater Lake/Thoreau, Cibola Co. (79-95) and Clayton, Union Co. (75-98). Notably, Rock Doves later occurred annually at four of these sites, namely Bosque del Apache NWR, Gila River, La Luz, and Bluewater Lake/Thoreau (Table 2). Finally, the species has been recorded annually or almost so (95.5-100%) at 16 sites, although four of these have only been censused once or twice and may not be representative--i.e., Dixon, Rio Arriba Co.; Portales, Roosevelt Co.; Questa, Taos Co.; and Santa Rosa, Guadalupe Co. Of the remainder (here called longterm sites), Zuni, McKinley Co. spans 15 years, whereas the other 11 range from 23 to 25 years in duration.

The annual counts of Rock Doves vary widely on New Mexico CBC's, as seen in Table 2--where I have calculated means and standard deviations based on birds per 100 count hours. For the 12 longterm sites, the lowest means are 34.7 birds/100 hours at Zuni, 74.3 at Silver City, Grant Co., 87.1 in the Sandia Mountains, Bernalillo Co., and 215.3 at Loving, Eddy Co. The highest means at such sites are 753.7 at Roswell, Chaves Co., 823.1 at Lakes Avalon/McMillan/Brantley, 829.7 at Las Cruces, Doña Co., and 1765.3 at Las Vegas. However, I regard the latter figure as inflated, namely because of extremely high estimates of Rock Doves in count years 75-86--which averaged 2682.5 birds/100 hours (Table 2). That is more than 1000 birds/100 hours higher than the next highest mean (Lakes Avalon/McMillan/Brantley in 90-98), which at 1655.7 may also be somewhat inflated. By comparison, the mean Las Vegas count was only 764.7 birds/100 hours in count years 88-98, which seems much more reasonable for the site. Coefficients of variability for longterm sites range from 48.3% (Las Cruces) to 112.9% (Lakes Avalon/McMillan/Brantley), whereas those elsewhere are 97.1% (Ruidoso) to 489.5% (Carlsbad Cavern National Park)--except for 14.7% at Questa (Table 2). Chi-square testing confirms that Rock Dove populations were highly unstable at all New Mexico CBC sites in 1973-1997 (74-98), with $P = < .005$ in every case but one. The exception is the Questa count, where a $P = .500$ to .750 still reflects significant instability in the population during the two years it was censused (97-98). Such populational instability could result from a variety of factors, including declines in Rock Dove numbers in some years due to food shortages, disease, control programs, or bad weather. Conversely, numbers could have increased in other years for just the opposite reasons, plus the possible release or escape of additional birds into populations. In addition, this apparent instability in numbers may not always be real, for in some years the birds may be easier to count than others--e.g., due to concentrated versus dispersed food sources or good vs. bad count weather.

I also examined New Mexico CBC data for evidence of trends in Rock Dove numbers, again as reflected mainly in censuses at the longterm sites. In four of these, there seems to be no significant change in numbers of these birds over time—i.e., Loving, Sandia Mountains, Santa Fe, and Zuni. At four others, a gradual increase in numbers seems to have occurred—i.e., at Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Roswell, and Silver City. Finally, more abrupt increases are evident at the remaining three sites, i.e., Española, Farmington, and Lakes Avalon/McMillan/Brantley. I have shown these instances in Table 2, with means and standard deviations calculated for earlier and later count periods. These show that mean numbers of birds increased by 3.75-3.85 times at the sites, except for a possibly inflated 4.76-fold increase at Lakes Avalon/McMillan/Brantley. I also noted abrupt increases in Rock Dove numbers at four other sites (Table 2), including the Bosque del Apache NWR and Gila River—where respective means rose from zero in the earlier period to 63.7 and 17.7 birds/100 hours in the later one. At La Luz, the mean increased 14.8 times from the earlier to later period, whereas that at Bluewater Lake/Thoreau was 114.7 times greater! In addition, Rock Dove numbers have gradually risen at Clayton over time, where those at Caballo and Sevilleta NWR seem to show no trends—although annual censuses are quite variable. Finally, if the data from Las Vegas were to be believed, the mean numbers of these birds abruptly declined 71.5% from an earlier to a later period (Table 2). However, I have already expressed my doubts about the early data from that count, and thus regard any such decline as suspect and unlikely. Otherwise, the preponderance of CBC data suggests that Rock Dove numbers have generally increased in New Mexico over the last 25 years, although counts often vary significantly from year to year.

Other records. A few other systematic censuses exist for Rock Doves in New Mexico, including spring "big day" counts from the Española area and Gila Valley in the 1970's and later. However, these largely expand BBS and CBC data, hence I do not include them in the present analysis. Otherwise, state information on this species is mainly unsystematic in nature, including specimen collections. My records of the latter indicate that 24 birds with data have been preserved from the state, not including the 1856 specimen discussed earlier. Twenty-three of these are in the University of New Mexico Museum of Southwestern Biology, consisting of nine skins and 14 complete skeletons. These were collected between 1976 and 2000 in the following counties: Bernalillo (13), Doña Ana (1), Lea (4), Rio Arriba (1), Santa Fe (3), and unknown (1). In addition, there is Delaware Museum of Natural History skin (9875) that I took in the Dry Cimarron Valley, Union Co., on 16 May 1971. That bird is in the wild-type plumage and was a member of a flock eight birds frequenting a mesa in the countryside, about 10-15 miles west of the nearest town (Kenton, Oklahoma). However, there was a ranch house nearby, which could have been the source and/or main haunts of those pigeons. Another database on New Mexico Rock Doves is that of Patricia R. Snider (in litt.), who has kept mainly unpublished records of these birds there for 48 years! During that time, she has recorded this species in all of the state's 33 counties, including the resident population of Los Alamos beginning in 1953. Most of her observations are from cities, towns, and other settled areas, but some involve more remote sites—such as birds seen in the vicinity of El Vado Lake, Rio Arriba Co., on 21 April 1954; Cañada Alamosa, Sierra Co., 25 November 1992; and near Sawyer Hill, Jemez Mountains, Los Alamos

Co., 3 September 1996. However, Ms. Snider has never recorded any population of Rock Doves apparently established and living completely in the wild in New Mexico.

Besides those already mentioned, there are a few other published records of Rock Doves from New Mexico—including one by Dale A. Zimmerman (*Audubon Field Notes* 14:6, 1960), who observed feral birds feeding on pinyon [*Pinus edulis*] nuts near Silver City in September 1959. Other records have been published in the *New Mexico Ornithological Society Field Notes*, beginning with David M. Niles' observation of four feral birds apparently nesting on a cliff near Moses, Union Co. on 7 July 1964 (NMOSFN 3:6, 1964). That site was said to be about 15 miles from the nearest urban area (Clayton), and thus the record may have represented birds that had reverted to the wild. In 1968 and 1969, Charles A. Hundertmark reported nests of feral pairs of Rock Doves in Socorro and Bernalillo counties, respectively (op. cit. 68-2:11 and 69-2:18). However, the circumstances of these records were not detailed, nor was C. Gregory Schmitt's report of feral birds breeding in the San Juan Valley in 1971 (op. cit. 71-2:31). Between 1973 and 1975, the few records of Rock Doves appearing in that journal were mainly derived from CBC and BBS censuses. Then, John Trochet reported the species at Zuni, with records of six birds on 1 December 1980 and 15 February 1981, plus a nestling on 13 June 1981 (op. cit.:81-1:15 and 81-2:37). Since then, the only Rock Dove record published in the NMOSFN (88-3:30) was the following extraordinary report: "A white individual was found incubating 2 Ruddy Duck [*Oxyura jamaicensis*] eggs on a bulrush [*Scirpus occidentalis*] island in Burford L[ake, Rio Arriba County on] 7/24 [24 July 1988]; the dove was captured by hand, then returned to the nest (DSt [Dale Stahlecker])."

Discussion and Conclusions

While the earliest known or suspected Rock Doves in New Mexico were in 1846 and 1856, the species was probably present in the state before that period. For example, Spanish settlers may have been brought the species to Mexico perhaps as early as the 16th or 17th centuries. From there, they could have been transported northward to New Mexico, such as with people and/or goods traveling in wagons along the Camino Real. If so, the birds were probably destined to be used as food, e.g., with the squabs being harvested from dovescotes built to sustain populations in settled areas. To probe these possibilities, I have begun to review Spanish and other archival sources such as Twitchell (1976). However, to date I have found no early references to pigeons in New Mexico, nor am I aware of any remains of the species from historic or archaeological sites. This raises the possibility that Rock Doves did not reach New Mexico with the Spanish, or possibly they did not survive there once they arrived. If the latter were the case, then their failed survival could have resulted from a number of factors. One would have been predation on the birds by falcons (*Falco* spp.), accipiters (*Accipiter* spp.), ringtails (*Bassariscus astutus*), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), various snakes, and other wildlife. Another might have been a shortage of food, for which Rock Doves in settled area would have had to compete with chickens and a host of other animals.

Whatever its earlier status, Rock Doves could also have reached New Mexico via the Santa Fe Trail, which opened the way to extensive commerce between Mexico and the United States beginning in the 1820's (Simmons 1996). Indeed, from that time until the railroads came in the 1880's, a vast array and quantity of people, animals, and goods passed along that trail in both directions. Among these would certainly have been domesticated species that could well have included Rock Doves, such as transported from the U.S. by settlers bound for the West. In this regard, it should be noted that Abert's (in Galvin 1966:33) 1846 record of "tame pigeons" at San Miguel del Vado, New Mexico was along that trail, while Pope's 1856 specimen (from Doña Ana) and Susan Magoffin's 1847 report of "pigeons" (El Paso del Norte, Chihuahua) were on the Camino Real. In addition, it is also possible that some birds reached New Mexico under their own power, although little appears known about the natural dispersal of Rock Doves in the New World (Johnston 1992). So, one can imagine birds following the Santa Fe Trail, railroads, or even striking out cross-country to reach the state from places like St. Louis, given that the species was known to occur in nearby Illinois as early as 1768 (Schorger 1952).

In any event, the introduction and establishment of Rock Doves in New Mexico probably occurred over many years and from various sources, including direct release, escape, and the natural dispersal of birds. In fact, this process is ongoing to varying degrees, including by way of contests where domesticated birds are released to find their way home from distant sites. For example, a leg-band from a Phoenix, Arizona Rock Dove was found at a Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) eyrie in southern New Mexico after the bird had been released nearby (N. Mex. Dept. Game and Fish, unpublished data). While that particular dove was killed en route home, others can become lost and later join extant populations or perhaps even help establish new ones. Whatever their sources, Rock Doves have come to occupy all of New Mexico's larger cities, many towns, smaller settlements, and some more outlying areas—such as documented by Christmas Bird Counts (CBC) and by less systematic sources (above). For example, CBC data indicate the species is well-established and numerous in such areas as Albuquerque, Española, Farmington, Las Cruces, Las Vegas (adjusted sample), Roswell, and Santa Fe, with average annual counts of 556.0-829.7 birds/100 hours (Table 2). By contrast, Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) data reveal fewer large, established populations of Rock Doves, probably because those censuses concentrate on non-urban areas—which are generally less attractive to this species in the state. However, Rock Doves have been present on BBS routes in the Grenville and Los Lunas areas for 28-30 years, with respective mean annual counts of 1275.6 birds and 244.9 birds per 100 hours (Table 1).

From the preceding, it is evident that Rock Doves are now widespread and numerous in New Mexico, where they occur in rural and urban areas typically as semi-feral, self-sustaining, and free-ranging populations. In addition, some populations have been recorded in areas well removed from human settlement or influence, although these have been relatively few and apparently unreported in the state since the 1970's (Hubbard 1970, 1978). While such populations might be classed as feral in nature, I am not aware of any that has truly reverted to the wild. Johnston and Garrett

(1994:224) discuss free-living Rock Doves in western North America, including populations that "behave much more like wild...than urban pigeons[, where] they nest in canyon cliffsides (vertical limestone rimrock about steep talus slopes) and commute to cattle feeding stations in tight, high speed flocks only a few meters above the ground." As examples of these, they cite populations occurring "in low density at all seasons of the year in central Utah, southwestern Wyoming, southeastern Colorado, and central montane New Mexico [= Mexico (see Johnston 1992)]." Although not stated as such, the authors may regard the preceding traits as indicative of Rock Doves that have reverted to the wild. In other words, such populations might be characterized as (a) cliff-nesting and (b) inclined to fly low and fast in closed flocks between those sites and food sources—even though the latter may be human-associated. If so, none in New Mexico may fully conform to this definition, as I am unaware of any that display such flight characteristics in commuting to and from feeding areas. However, birds have been recorded nesting on cliffs and similar natural substrates in the state, which may be more common than reported—given the 10% incidence of such observed in Colorado (Kingery 1998:196-197).

On the other hand, Johnston and Garrett's (1994:224) criteria may not be the best, only, or even particularly appropriate for defining "wild" or feral populations of Rock Doves—at least in the New World. In fact, perhaps no such criteria can be set, given that a continuum may exist between wild and domesticated populations even in the species' native range in the Old World. Indeed, Rock Doves have long been associated with humans, including as domesticated as long as 5000 or 6000 years ago in Egypt (Meinertzhagen 1930:70). While up to 14 subspecies and many wild populations persist in Eurasia and northern Africa, some of these have been contaminated or replaced by domesticated strains (Johnston 1992). However, wild birds can also become habituated to humans, with some no doubt recruited into the populations in or associated with settled areas. Of course, all New World Rock Doves are presumably of domestic origin, including in North America where first recorded in Nova Scotia in 1606 and Virginia in 1621 (Schorger 1952). Despite this, the species obviously retains basic survival skills that have led to its expansion and establishment from Canada southward into Mexico and beyond (Johnston 1992). And as already indicated, the result is many populations that are free-ranging, self-sustaining, and living in a non-domesticated state. In fact, these three traits may be the best means for evaluating status in populations, not where the birds nest, what they eat or look like, and their behavior. If so, I would regard all that meet these criteria as semi-feral (versus domesticated) in nature, and in the process not attempt to segregate yet others that might be classed as feral or wild. Of course, other traits in New Mexico Rock Doves should not be ignored, for they may help identify populations that have more fully reverted to the wild. However, whether these exist or not, it is clear that the Rock Dove is here to stay in New Mexico as a bona fide member of the state's avifauna.

The delayed ornithological interest in New World Rock Doves is understandable, no doubt stemming from their domestic origin, general association with humans, and sometimes less than endearing traits. For example, the species is a prolific breeder that can be a nuisance because of its very numbers, occupancy of and damage to

structures, defiling of the environment, consumption of crops and others of our foods, and even persistent cooing and displaying. In addition, it can be a factor in the spread of a variety of human diseases, including cryptococcosis, histoplasmosis, and those caused by arboviruses (Rand 1996). In fact, Schorger (1952) thought the species may have transmitted diseases that contributed to the demise of the Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*)! On the other hand, many people enjoy feeding these birds, often in cities where they may be among the few wild creatures to be found. Yet others raise them for food, plumage and morphological varieties, and racing or other competitions that can spark passionate human involvement. Thus, Rock Doves have both their detractors and their supporters, including among people that study and appreciate birds. However, most of the latter seem to follow the middle course and simply ignore the birds, judging from the databases at hand! Such lack of interest is unfortunate, for it deprives us of the data we need to properly monitor the status of this species in New Mexico and elsewhere. To combat this tendency, we need to remind ourselves that Rock Doves are just one of the birds that interact with humans in the Southwest. For example, another member of this family (Columbidae) is perhaps the most commensal of our native birds, that being the Inca Dove (*Columbina inca*). In fact, this species is so associated with human settlements that wild populations appear to be virtually unknown in the region. In addition, most of the recent expansion in the White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*) seems tied to settled areas, where increasingly resident populations may exploit human-provided more often than natural environments. Yet both species are frequently mentioned in reports on New Mexico birds, as are exotic turtle-doves in the *Streptopelia decaocto/risoria* group—the range of which is now rapidly expanding in New Mexico! While the interest in such birds is understandable, I hope it will not obscure our need to monitor all the species constituting the avifauna of New Mexico—which certainly includes the Rock Dove.

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Table 1. Rock Doves recorded on New Mexico Breeding Bird Surveys in the period 1968-2000. CV = coefficient of variability (S.D./mean X 100); F refers to the annual frequency with which the species was recorded (e.g., 2/9 = 2 of 9 years), with # = number of years and % = percentage; and S.D. = standard deviation.

<u>Route Name</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>F (#)</u>	<u>F (%)</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>S.D.</u>	<u>C.V.</u>	<u>Range</u>
Farmington	1975-1987	2/9	22.2	0.9	2.3	255.5	0-7
Nageezi	1968-2000	2/21	9.5	0.4	1.7	425.0	0-8
Ojo Sarco	1968-2000	4/32	12.5	1.7	5.1	300.0	0-20
Grenville	1970-1999	28/30	93.3	7.4	6.4	86.5	0-25
Torreon	1975-2000	10/15	66.7	3.7	3.8	102.7	0-12
La Cienaga	1969-2000	7/29	24.1	1.2	2.5	208.3	0-10
Pecos	1973-2000	11/20	55.0	1.6	2.1	131.2	0-7
Tucumcari	1975	1/1	100.0	24.0	0	0	24
Valencia	1968-1997	30/30	100.0	31.9	18.7	58.6	7-75
Cooley Lake	1968-2000	4/23	17.4	0.5	1.4	280.0	0-6
Floyd	1968-2000	6/22	27.3	1.0	2.4	240.0	0-10
Horse Springs	1975-2000	1/18	5.6	0.1	0.2	200.0	0-1
Carrizozo	1968-2000	2/22	9.1	0.8	2.5	312.5	0-9
Roswell	1968-2000	1/26	3.8	<0.1.0	0.2	<200	0-1
Gage	1969-2000	1/27	3.7	<0.1.0	0.2	<200	0-1
Jornada	1974-2000	3/23	13.0	0.7	2.3	328.6	0-11
Cloudcroft	1975-2000	1/19	5.3	0.2	0.9	147.9	0-4
Rodeo	1974-2000	2/26	7.7	0.7	3.0	428.6	0-15
Vallecitos	1994-2000	1/7	14.3	0.1	0.4	400.0	0-1
Gallinas	1992-2000	2/8	25.0	1.4	2.9	207.1	0-8
Clovis	1993-2000	1/4	25.0	2.2	4.5	204.5	0-9
Laborcita	1992-2000	2/9	22.2	13.2	10.8	81.8	0-29
Capitan Mountain	1993-2000	1/8	12.5	0.1	0.3	300.0	0-1
Redrock	1992-2000	1/9	11.1	0.1	0.3	300.0	0-1
Mesilla	1992-2000	4/8	50.0	4.0	6.3	157.5	0-18
Hobbs	1994-2000	5/6	83.3	23.8	20.1	84.5	0-48
Magdalena	1997-2000	1/4	25.0	2.2	4.5	204.5	0-9
La Plata	1990-2000	1/11	9.1	0.4	1.5	375.0	0-5

Table 2. Christmas Bird Counts in New Mexico for the period 1973-1997 (count years 74-98), with the numbers of Rock Doves recorded; F refers to the annual frequency with which the species was recorded (e.g., 25/25 = 25 of 25 years), with # = number of years and % = percentage; CV. = coefficient of variability; asterisk (*) indicates subcategories for given count sites.

Count Circle	Years	F (#)	F (%)	Mean	S.D.	C.V.	Range
Albuquerque	74-98	25/25	100.0	568.1	311.7	54.9	106.3-1116.1
Bluewater Lake/Thoreau	79-95	14/17	82.4	114.4	136.8	119.6	0-480.0
*Bluewater Lake/Thoreau	79-82	1/4	25.0	1.3	2.5	192.3	0-5.0
*Bluewater Lake/Thoreau	83-95	13/13	100.0	149.2	139.2	93.3	7.9-480.0
Bosque del Apache NWR	75-98	10/24	41.7	26.5	43.5	164.1	0-83.3
*Bosque del Apache NWR	75-88	0/14	0	-	-	-	-
*Bosque del Apache NWR	89-98	10/10	100.0	63.7	46.9	73.6	4.8-83.3
Caballo	85-98	10/14	71.4	22.9	27.0	117.9	0-75.8
Carlsbad Caverns	74-98	1/25	4.0	3.8	18.6	489.5	0-90.9
Chaco Canyon	90	0/1	0	-	-	-	-
Clayton	75-98	14/17	82.4	424.7	531.2	125.1	0-1700.0
Delaware River	79-80	0/2	0	-	-	-	-
Dixon	98	1/1	100.0	188.2	0	0	188.2
Espanola	76-98	23/23	100.0	660.7	570.5	86.3	65.5-2333.3
*Espanola	76-88	13/13	100.0	300.5	163.1	54.3	65.5-683.5
*Espanola	89-95	10/10	100.0	1129.0	573.6	50.8	645.5-2333.3
Farmington	76-98	23/23	100.0	556.0	490.2	88.2	18.6-1848
*Farmington	76-88	13/13	100.0	248.0	204.5	82.5	18.6-725.0
*Farmington	89-95	10/10	100.0	956.4	462.9	48.4	255.9-1848.0
Five Points	91-98	1/4	25.0	5.6	12.4	221.4	0-27.8
Gila River	75-98	10/19	62.6	12.1	17.6	145.4	0-66.7
*Gila River	75-81	0/6	0	-	-	-	-
*Gila River	82-98	10/13	76.9	17.7	18.9	106.8	0-66.7
Glenwood	75-82	0/8	0	-	-	-	-
La Luz	78-98	12/17	70.6	234.6	302.4	128.9	0-1134.9
*La Luz	78-86	4/9	44.4	31.3	58.4	186.6	0-171.2
*La Luz	87-98	8/8	100.0	463.2	303.7	65.6	234.6-1134.9
Lakes Avalon/McMillan/Brantley	76-98	21/22	95.5	823.1	929.3	112.9	0-2904.2
*Lakes Avalon/McMillan/Brantley	76-89	13/14	92.8	347.3	288.3	83	0-990.3
*Lakes Avalon/McMillan/Brantley	90-98	8/8	100.0	1655.7	1091.6	65.9	744.0-3813.6
Las Cruces	76-98	23/23	100.0	829.7	401.0	48.3	101.3-1699.5
Las Vegas	75-98	22/23	95.7	1765.3	1925.2	109.1	0-8600
*Las Vegas	75-86	11/12	91.7	2682.5	2298.2	85.7	0-8600
*Las Vegas	88-98	11/11	100.0	764.7	483.1	63.2	82.5-1784.2
Loving	75-98	24/24	100.0	215.3	196.2	91.1	2.9-617.4
Peloncillo Mountains/Rodeo	75-98	1/24	4.2	0.2	0.8	400	0-41
Portales	83	1/1	100.0	44.4	0	0	44.4
Questa	97-98	2/2	100.0	13.6	2.0	14.7	12.2-15.0
Roswell	75-98	24/24	100.0	753.7	552.4	73.3	40.0-2099.4
Ruidoso	96-98	2/3	66.7	94.3	91.6	97.1	0-183.0
Sandia Mountains	75-98	23/24	95.8	87.1	89.7	103	0-408.7
Santa Fe	75-98	24/24	100.0	572.9	278.3	48.6	111.8-1288.0
Santa Rosa	98	1/1	100.0	32.3	0	0	32.3
Sevilleta NWR	86-98	7/10	70.0	26.9	30.3	112.6	0-70.8
Silver City	75-98	22/23	95.7	74.3	60.8	81.8	0-189.7
White Oaks	80	0/1	0	-	-	-	-
Zuni	84-98	15/15	100.0	34.7	20.7	59.7	2.0-66.0

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A LOON

REBECCA GRACEY

2400 Plaza Vizcaya NW, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87104

On 4 December 2001, while driving south of Santa Rosa on New Mexico 84, I saw what appeared to be a duck flying over the wet road. As I passed it, I was able to see that it had an extended neck and very light coloring underneath. I pulled over for another look and watched the bird land on the road in front of me. Since grebes and loons are known to land on wet pavement, I was curious to see what the bird was.

A large truck passing at that moment caused the bird to scramble to the side of the road. I walked up to the bird and realized it was a Pacific Loon. It had a long thin bill, with the eye enclosed in the dark cap. The white throat was clearly differentiated from the back of the dark blue-gray head and neck. It lacked the chin strap of the adult Pacific Loon. Since I knew it would not be able to achieve flight from land, I decided to take it to nearby Sumner Lake.

I covered the bird with a plastic raincoat and carried it back to the car. It croaked and tried to get free as I placed it in a small space in my crowded trunk. I headed for lake, hoping it was not too far away. Nine miles later, I backed the car on to the boat ramp and down to the water's edge. I slowly opened the trunk, and we peered at each other. While I was getting my camera, the loon got out of the trunk and to the pavement unassisted. I got my picture, and the loon waddled the few feet to the water. It immediately started drinking, and then it dived and disappeared.

Jim Rini and I had a similar experience with a Western Grebe on a rain-slick road to Villaneuva in 1995 (using the same plastic raincoat). We took it to a large stock tank, where it immediately swam and drank.

I have now had two rewarding rescues of stranded birds, and I have a photo to document the loon encounter.



Photo by R. Gracey

NIMOS Membership 2002

LABEL, DUMMY	THE STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	NM	01000
AREHART, RICHARD D	1405 SAN CARLOS DR SW #1	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87104
ARNOLD, JOHN	615 14TH ST NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87104-1323
ARTHUR, MARY LOU	744 PARKSIDE DR NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87123-2208
BASHAM, PAT	P.O. BOX 1646	SOCORRO	NM	87801
BAY, KIRSTIE MICHELLE	DEPT ZOOLOGY 2001 COLORADO BL	DENVER	CO	80206
BENKMAN, CRAIG W	DEPT BIOLOGY - NMSU	LAS CRUCES	NM	88003
BIXLER, SHERRY M	205 TIERRA BERRENDA	ROSWELL	NM	86201
BLANEY, JED	2800 VISTA DEL REY NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87112-2198
BLEAKLY, DAVID L	3813 MONROE NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87110
BLINN, JERRY	7 CALLE PINON	PLACITAS	NM	87043
BLUMENFELD, JANE AND ARTHUR	6017 REDONDO CT NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87107
BOETTCHER, GARY & KAREN	187 SKYLAND	TUERAS	NM	87059
BONHAM, DAVID & BETH	108 SPRINGWOOD	PORTALES	NM	88130-9789
BROWNELL, TERRY	P.O. BOX 2111	CORRALES	NM	87048
BROZEK, CELESTYN M	1426A ADAMS ST NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87110-5047
BUCKLEY, DAVID G	35 HERRADA RD	LAKOTA FE	NM	87505
BULOW, TAMIE H	#99 SOUTH HOLLAND ST.	LAKEWOOD	CO	80266-1066
CARTER, WILLIAM A	P.O. BOX 2209	ADA	OK	74821-2209
CARTON, JEAN-LUCE	3101 DAKOTA NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87110
CATES, ROBERT G	219 9TH ST NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87102
CHALVIN, YVONNE	720 CANDELARIA RD NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87107-2408
CLEARY, DAVID	P.O. BOX 221	MAXWELL	NM	87128
COOPER, CELIA A	11 RISCO ROAD	EDGEWOOD	NM	87015
CORS, PAUL B	1408 E GARFIELD ST	LARAMIE	WY	82070-4135
COURTRIGHT, CLAY S	1955 S TELS-HOR #51	LAS CRUCES	NM	88011
COX, STEVE & NANCY	4426 SAN ISIDRO NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87107-2841
CRAIG, ALAN M & NARCA MOORE-CRAIG	P.O. BOX 16361	PORTAL	AZ	85632-1361
CURSON, DAVID	528 WEST SHORE DR	MADISON	WI	53715
DANCER, CLIFF	7113 4TH ST NW #C	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87107-5641
DARGAIN, VANESSA	3305 CALLE CUERVO NW APT 533	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87114
DAVIS, CAROL K	2828 DON PANCHO RD NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87104-3054
DAVIS, RAYMOND	BOX 481	LYONS	CO	80540
DELONG, JOHN	2314 HOLLYWOOD AVE NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87104
DICKERMAN, ROBERT W	MUSEUM SW BIOLOGY - UNM	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87131
DIEPOLDER, PAULA R	P.O. DRAWER 1960	TUERAS	NM	87059
DIRCKX, F J	240 JADE STREET	BROOMFIELD	CO	80020
DOBINS, WILLIAM J	1801 S FOURTH ST APT 54	ENID	OK	73701
DUNCAN, RUSSELL B	6111 BOBACAT LANE	TUCSON	AZ	85743-9273
ELLIS, LISA M	604 WELLESLEY DR NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87106
EMKALNS, DOUGLAS	2105 LAKEVIEW RD. SW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87105-8104
EPPELSON, KAREN	P. O. BOX 2698	RANCHOS DE TAOS	NM	87557
EPPELSON, JOHN W	116 E GLADDEN DR	FARMINGTON	NM	87401-8126
EWING, GORDON J	4040 CHOLLA RD	LAS CRUCES	NM	88011-7603
FENNER, ANDREW	P.O. BOX 174	CERRILLOS	NM	87010
FETTING, STEPHEN	947 QUARTZ ST.	LOS ALAMOS	NM	87544

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FINLEY, JAMES S	P O BOX 44	CORRALES	NM	87048
FOY, BERNARD R	214 SPRUCE ST	SANTA FE	NM	87501
FREY, DR JENNIFER K	DEPT OF BIOLOGY STA 33	PORTALES	NM	88130-7401
FROELICH, GARY K	5209 VISTA BONITA NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87111
FRY, LAVINA	RT 1 BOX 132	CLAYTON	NM	88415
GAITHER, ROBIN & MESSENHEIMER, HARRY	65 RINCON LOOP	TUERAS	NM	87059
GARBER, GAIL	820 WESTERN HILLS DR	RIO RANCHO	NM	87124
GELUSO, KEITH	9005 SNOWHEIGHTS BLVD NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87112
GENNARO, DR ANTONIO L (TONY)	816 W 19TH	PORTALES	NM	88130
GERSHEN, SHEILA	P O BOX 292	SANTA FE	NM	87504-0282
GINTER, DANIEL L	2129 GARRISON RD	LAS CRUCES	NM	88001
GLENN, BILL	206 CONWAY #1	LAS CRUCES	NM	88005
GOGUEN, CHRISTOPHER B	860 CRICKLEWOOD DR APT 317	STATE COLLEGE	PA	18803-1811
GOMEZ, ALICE	3124 INDIANA NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87110
GORBET, LARRY P	DEPT ANTHROPOLOGY - UNM	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87131-1086
GRACEY, M REBECCA	2400 PLAZA VIZCAYA NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87104
GRAY, RANDALL	HC 66 BOX 76	DEMING	NM	88030
GREETHAM, STEPHEN	488 HERMOSA DR NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87108
GREISEN, EIRC	121 STALLION CIRCLE	SOCORRO	NM	87601-4453
GUNTER, ROXANNE	2725 FAIRWAY DR	LAS CRUCES	NM	88011-5042
HAAS, RUTH B	6 BOBCAT HILL RD	SANDIA PARK	NM	87047-9401
HARDEN, JANELLE	1305 PRINCETON SE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87106
HARRISON, CHARLES & LINDA RAWSON	181 CHISHOLM TRAIL	SANTA FE	NM	87506
HASKELL, JOHN	5210 OLD MAIN HILL	LOGAN	UT	84322-5210
HAWKINS, LES G	7532 BEAR CANYON RD NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87108-3847
HAYES, JEANNE	1601 W MARR	HOBBS	NM	88242-0757
HAYWARD, DR BRUCE J	HCR 88067 20 VILLAGE RD	SILVER CITY	NM	88061-9631
HEALY, JOSEPH F	RIO VISTA PL #405	SANTA FE	NM	87501
HENDERSON, DAVID	P O BOX 9314	SANTA FE	NM	87504
HERRMANN, LOIS C	530 CALLE CORVO	SANTA FE	NM	87501-2711
HILL, DEAN & MONA	803 E 31ST ST	DURANGO	CO	81301
HILL, SUE M	4330 N MAIN	LAS CRUCES	NM	88012
HINES, TOM J	2221 NORTH CANAL	CARLSBAD	NM	88220-9609
HOFFMAN, DICK & JEAN	3079 E OVERLOOK RD	CLEVELAND HTS	OH	44118-2462
HOLDERMANN, DAVID A	104 TOOELE AVE	WHITE SANDS	NM	89002-1050
HOPPE, ROGER K	1526 EAGLE RIDGE DR NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87122-1150
HOWE, WILLIAM	P O BOX 461	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87103-0461
HUBBARD, DR JOHN P	P O BOX 182	GLENWOOD	NM	88039
HUNDETMARK, CHARLES A & MARJORIE	2546 LAKE MEADOW	LAFAYETTE	CO	80026
HUNING, TYLER	P O BOX 542	MOUNTAINAIR	NM	87036
HUSSEY, BARBARA R	3708 GEN CHENNAULT NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87111-3258
HUTCHINS, BEVERLY	P O BOX 223	TYRONE	NM	88065-0223
INSLEY, ALICE (PAT)	525 AGUA FRIA ST	SANTA FE	NM	87501-2507
JENKS, RANDOLPH	2146 E 4TH ST	TUCSON	AZ	85719
JENSEN, CHARLES L	4044 RIO RANCHO GRUSTO NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87120
JERVIS, CARLYN	60 BARRANCA RD	LOS ALAMOS	NM	87544-2406

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JEWELL, JESSICA	2314 HOLLYWOOD AVE NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87104
JOHNSON, LARRY L	730 ARDEN RD	PASADENA	CA	91108-4410
JOHNSON, DAVID W	39 CERRADO LOOP	SANTA FE	NM	87505
JOHNSON, GARY & CAROL	33 TETILLA ROAD	SANTA FE	NM	87505-2202
JOHNSON, TERRELL H	P O BOX 63	LA JARA	NM	87027
JONES, KEN	604 GUNNISON	GRANTS	NM	87020
JOSTE, DR NANCY	516 CHAMISO LN NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87107
KARO, JAMES	1621 CEDAR RIDGE DR NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87112-4504
KELLOGG, LARRY	8 GRANDE VISTA DR	SANTA FE	NM	87505
KENDALL, JOHN	401 E ROSE ST	PORTALES	NM	88130-5000
KILROY, THOMAS J, JR.	469 SHELTON AVE	SHELTON	CT	06484-2829
KLEWENO, WALTER P	2908 CALLE DEL BOSQUE NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87104
KRAMER, CLIFFORD	2720 DECKER AVE NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87107
KREHBIEL, FRANCES M (MRS ADOLF J)	323 MAPLE APT 2	CLAYTON	NM	88415
KRUEPER, DAVID & JANET RUTH	105 MISSION RIDGE ROAD	CORRALES	NM	87048
LEBEAULDE, DANIEL	5 ESTAMBRE CT	SANTA FE	NM	87505
LAMKIN, JANET	2033A 45TH ST	LOS ALAMOS	NM	87544
LEPKOSKY, LAURA J	8002 MORROW RD NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87110-4834
LESPERANCE, H H	1801 N WAGNER	FARMINGTON	NM	87401
LEWIS, DR W BURTON	6100 CORTADERIA NE APT 3411	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87111
LEWIS, EUGENE R	2011 YUCCA ST	SILVER CITY	PA	88061-5763
LEWIS, JANE & RICK	504 NORRIS LANE	WESTCHESTER	PA	19380
LIGON, DR J DAVID	DEPT OF BIOLOGY - UNM	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87131
LINDSAY, BERT W	2910 UTAH NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87110
LOCKE, BRIAN	3334 MERCURY LN	LAS CRUCES	NM	88012
LOCKNER, RUTH & AVERY	8 KUHN DR	TUERAS	NM	87059-8101
LOVEKIN, ANNE D.	5105 GUADALUPE TR. NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87107
MADDEN, KRISTIN	4024 71ST ST NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87120
MADER, TRACEY	HC 31, BOX 95	CABALLO	NM	87931
MALONE, LARRY	1420 SALOMA RD SW	DEMING	NM	88030
MARTIN, MARCUS	1001 TRAMWAY BLVD APT 70	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87112
MARTIN, SUE	5624 AGUSTA TRAIL	FORT COLLINS	CO	80528-9183
McBRIDE JR, JOHN T	P O BOX 78483	SHREVEPORT	LA	71137-8483
MCCARTHY, NIKKI	1843 FIELD DR NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87112
McCONNELL, PAUL E	605 AUTUMNWOOD PL SE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87123-4348
McGREGG, SUSAN	1851 CAMINO CORRALES	SANTA FE	NM	87505-7507
McKNIGHT, DANIEL & BARBARA	441 EL MOLINO BLVD	LAS CRUCES	NM	88005-2912
McKNIGHT, JOHN R	137 WEST ZIA RD.	SANTA FE	NM	87505
MEANS, MICHAEL	4833 MESA PRIETA CT NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87120
MEHLHOP, PATRICIA	1819 MEADOWVIEW DR NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87104-2511
MEHLMAN, DAVID W	322 TYLER ROAD NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87107
MEYER, RAYMOND	226 W WILLOUGHBY	LAS CRUCES	NM	88005
MILLER, DARWIN D	10501 LAGRIMA DE ORO RD NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87111-3739
MILLER, JULIUS & DORIS	2901 CITY ST	T OR C	NM	87901-7901
MOORE, BILL	P O BOX 298	TYRONE	NM	88065
MOORE, MARION	P O BOX 298	TYRONE	NM	88065

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MORRIS, LETITIA	1515 LOS ARBOLES	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87107
MORTON, EDWARD L & DOROTHE	P O BOX 610	CAPTAN	NM	88316-0610
MOSELEY, LYNN	2233 COTTAGE SAN ROAD	SILVER CITY	NM	88061
MOWBRAY, LINDA	1122 S PLATA CIRCLE	SANTA FE	NM	87501
MYERS, JEFFREY D	2208 ROZINANTE CT NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87104
NEELY, LANNOIS F	5212 MARCADAS NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87114
NELSON, DR RALPH J	1 ACOMA LN	LOS ALAMOS	NM	87544
NELSON-MOORE, JAMES	23 IMMANUEL	SANTA FE	NM	87508-9114
NEVILLE, BRUCE D	2106 LAKEVIEW RD, SW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87105-6104
NOVEROSKE, DIANE	702 JEFFREY PL	WHITE ROCK	NM	87544
OLDENETTEL, JERRY R	499 FARM-TO-MARKET ROAD	SOCORRO	NM	87801
OSTERHOUSE, JO	2255 CALLE CACIQUE	SANTA FE	NM	87505
PANTLE, DAVID WILLIAM DJ & SHERILL	1826 FLORA CT	CANON CITY	CO	81212-4577
PARMETER, JOHN	1325 PAISANO NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87112
PARMETER, BENJAMIN & RUTH-MARY	2500 EMERSON ST	NAPA	CA	94558-4611
PATATY, BRUCE	940A STATE HWY 612	THOREAU	NM	87323
PEDERSON, NICK	10712 NELLE NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87111
PENIN, GARETH	4990 SHORELINE HWY	STINSON BEACH	CA	94970
PETERSON, ROGER S	1750 CAMINO CORRALES	SANTA FE	NM	87505-7502
PIDEON, ANNA M	607 S WHITE SANDS BLVD #1150	ALAMOGORDO	NM	88310
PLACE, JAMES R	4949 SAN PEDRO NE APT #37	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87109
PODOLSKY, JILL	288 CONNIE AVE	LOS ALAMOS	NM	87544
POWELL, ANITA	100 MOUNTAIN VIEW DRIVE	RUIDOSO	NM	88345
PRICKETT, ROBERT J	2633 SOL Y LUZ LP	SANTA FE	NM	87505-5294
PRITCHARD, JUDITH N	3116 N COCHITI AVE	FARMINGTON	NM	87401-2050
PULCINELLA, NICHOLAS J	210 WELCOMME AVE	NORWOOD	PA	19074
RANDALL, DAVEY AUDUBON CENTER	P O BOX 9314	SANTA FE	NM	87504-9314
REES, JOHN W & JANET	1400 SAIZ RD	BLOOMFIELD	NM	87413
REEVES, TIM D & LINDA MARY	5101 PINON HILLS BLVD	FARMINGTON	NM	87402
RICHARD, HARRIS M	4406 PACIFIC ST	FARMINGTON	NM	87402
RINI, JIM	P O BOX 4508	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87198-4508
RISTOW, MARY	1517 1/2 CANYON ROAD	SANTA FE	NM	87501
RIVERA, MINERVA	2123 WESTWIND RD	LAS CRUCES	NM	88005
RIVIECOCIO, MARINA	8511 14TH AVE	BROOKLYN	NY	11228-3307
ROBINSON, ERIC	423 PINE ST SE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87108-4438
ROGAN, DOROTHY	1120 GLORIETA NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87112
ROOT, MARY ALICE	1108 COLUMBIA NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87106
RUSTAY, CHRISTOPHER	1824 STANFORD NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87106
SAGER, LAWRY	P O BOX 203	CERRILLOS	NM	87010
SAIN, BILL	9400 BENT ROAD NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87109
SANBORN, CAROLYN R	1110 PRINCETON NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87106-2615
SANDERS, JEFFREY	1577 WINNETKA ROAD	GLENVIEW	IL	60025-1821
SCHNEIDER, KENNETH C	P O BOX 66	CEDAR CREST	NM	87008-0066
SCHOLES, DR AND MRS ROBERT	P O BOX 117	RODEO	NM	88056-0117
SCHULTE, LORRAINE	1740 MARIPOSA	LAS CRUCES	NM	88001
SERWAY, STORM M	3362 SOLARISSA ST	LAS CRUCES	NM	88012-7798

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SEYFFERT, KENNETH D	2206 S LIPSCOMB ST	AMARILLO	TX	79109-2239
SHANE, THOMAS G	1706 BELMONT	GARDEN CITY	KS	67846
SHOOK, RAND	DEPT NATURAL SCIENCES WNMU	SILVER CITY	NM	88062-0680
SKINNER, NANCY	1060 E APPALACHIAN RD	FLAGSTAFF	AZ	86004
SLOWEN, FRANK & RITA	1940 QUAIL RUN LP NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87122
SNIDER, PAT	4401 MORRIS ST NE #112	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87111
SPITZER, WAYNE	BOX 13	FAYWOOD	NM	88034
ST HILAIRE, ROGER (LYNDA D)	8528 MERRIMAC CT NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87109
STACEY, DR PETER B	DEPT OF BIOLOGY - UNM	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87131-1091
STAHLER, DALE W	30 FONDA RD	SANTA FE	NM	87506-8815
STANLEY, CHRISTY R	900 E GARCIA ST	SANTA FE	NM	87501
STANLEY, FRANCIS E	P O BOX 44	POLVADERA	NM	87828
STEIN, PATRICIA C	1001 OPPENHEIMER DR #400	LOS ALAMOS	NM	87544-2290
STEVENS, EDWARD M	P O BOX 1947	TIJERAS	NM	87059
STINNETT, KEN	BOX 1137	MESILLA	NM	88046
STOLESON, DR SCOTT H	333 BROADWAY SE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87102
TAKAMINE, JOYCE	1191 1ST ST	LOS ALAMOS	NM	87544-2901
TALLMAN, PETER	P O BOX 3032	EDGEWOOD	NM	87015-3032
TANNER, STEVE & CYNDY	55 PALO DURO RD	SANTA FE	NM	87505
TAYLOR, JOHN P	P O BOX 1246	SOCORRO	NM	87801
TEUBER, ROSS L	1612 KENTUCKY NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87110-6934
THOMPSON, BRUCE	P O BOX 30003 - DEPT 4901	LAS CRUCES	NM	88003-0003
TOKUDA, SEI	3008 MARBLE NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87106-2043
TRAVIS, DR JAMES R & GLORIA	9420 AVENIDA DE LA LUNA NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87111
TWEIT, DR ROBERT C	3116 N WILLOW CREEK DR	TUCSON	AZ	85712-1382
VAUGHN, JAMES B (BRAD)	6709 ORPHEA NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87109
VAUGHN, NICK	1309 WELLESLEY DR NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87106
VOGEL, LAURA	5287 DONA ANA RD	LAS CRUCES	NM	88005
WAITE, INGA	114 SAN SALVADOR LN	SANTA FE	NM	87501
WALKER, THERESA	DEPT OF BIOLOGY - UNM	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87131-1091
WEISENBERGER, MARA E	HCR 71 BOX 534	SAN LORENZO	NM	88041-9701
WEST, STEVE	P O BOX 756	LAS CRUCES	NM	88004
WEST, WOODY & BO	1105 OCOTILLO CANYON	CARLSBAD	NM	88220
WEST, BILL	10 KACHINA	LOS ALAMOS	NM	87544-2519
WHITE, TONY (ANTHONY W)	2598 CAMINO CHUELO	SANTA FE	NM	87505
WIEDENMANN, RICK	6540 WALHONDING RD	BETHESDA	MD	20816
WIGGINS, DAVID A	1504 GRANT	CARLSBAD	NM	88220
WILCOX, ROBERT M	FUNBO, HALLKVED	S-755 97 UPPS	SWEDEN	
WILLARD, BILL & ANITA	507 E 34TH ST	SILVER CITY	NM	88061
WILLIAMS III, SARTOR O	3005 LA MANCHA NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87104-3010
WILLIAMS, MARJORIE	1819 MEADOWVIEW DR NW	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87104-2511
WILLIAMS, MORRIS D	3440 VAIL AVE SE APT B	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87106-2418
WITTMAN, BILL	120 HURRICANE CREEK RD	LAWRENCEBURG	TN	38464
WOLF, CYNTHIA	4905 CRESTA DEL SUR CT NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87111-2993
WOODWARD, HOPE	P O BOX 573	MIMBRES	NM	88049
	P O BOX 176	GILA	NM	88038

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WOOTEN, TOM & ELEANOR	P O BOX 1468	CORTARO	AZ	85652
YAKSICH, G ROBERT	1321 COLUMBIA DR NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87106
YODER, EVERETT R & JEAN MARIE	P O BOX 780	LOS ALAMOS	NM	87544
ZABRISKIE & SCOTT, JIMMY & MARCY	7305 BRANDING IRON DR	CANUITILLO	TX	79835
ZIMMER, BARRY R	8016 TONTO PL	EL PASO	TX	77904
ZIMMERMAN, DR DALE & MARIAN	1011 W FLORENCE ST	SILVER CITY	NM	88061-3905
ZWARTJES, MICHELE & PATRICK	1202 MORNINGSIDE DR NE	ALBUQUERQUE	NM	87110

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS:

GRANILLO, KATHY AND LUIS 875 TRAMWAY LANE CT NE ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87122
 HOWARD, MELISSA 3028 SOMBRA DEL RIO NW ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87107
 PARKER, TIM 2118 LEAD AVE. SE ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87106

NEW MEXICO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY
40TH ANNUAL MEETING

CALL FOR PAPERS

The 40th Annual Meeting of the New Mexico Ornithological Society will be held **Saturday 9 March 2002** at the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science in Albuquerque, NM. Oral presentations will be allotted 15 minutes, with an additional five-minute period for questions. Papers may range from technical reports of original research to general observations. Poster presentations are also encouraged.

Please submit abstracts containing the following information:

- 1) TITLE (all in capital letters) of no more than 20 words.
- 2) Names and addresses of author(s) in the following form:
Beak, V.L., and C. Finch, Dept. of Ornithology, University of
Central New Mexico, Birdsville, NM 88666
- 3) Body of abstract as one single-spaced paragraph.

The entire abstract, including title and authors' names and addresses, may not exceed one page. Be sure to mention whether the abstract is for an oral presentation OR a poster.

If at all possible, please email a copy of your abstract. Include the entire abstract in the body of the email, NOT as an attachment. This will prevent any problems with incompatible word processing formats.

Email the abstract on or before **20 February** to: tparker@unm.edu

ONLY if you have no access to email, you may mail a copy of the abstract, postmarked no later than **15 February 2002** to:

Timothy Parker
Department of Biology
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87131

The abstracts will be distributed at the meeting, and will be published in the *NMOS Bulletin*.

NMOS ANNUAL MEETING

The **40th** Annual Meeting of the New Mexico Ornithological Society will be held **Saturday 9 March 2002** at the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science in Albuquerque. For this important anniversary, the history of the organization will be featured, and as many of the original founders, past presidents, directors, and long-time members as possible will be present. Those interested in helping and supplying information (photos, letters, field data, interesting stories, etc.) are asked to contact Jim Travis at 821-0517.

The Business Meeting and Election of Officers will take place from 9:00 to 9:50 a.m. The chair of the nominating committee, Jim Travis, reports that all of the 2000-2002 officers have agreed to serve for another two years. Therefore, the slate is as follows:

President: Craig Benkman
Vice-President: Bill Howe
Secretary: Nancy Cox
Treasurer: Jerry Oldenettel
Directors: Bruce Neville
Tim Reeves
Rowland Shook

The Paper Sessions will be held from 10:00 a.m. to Noon and from 1:30 to 5:00 p.m. Tim Parker, UNM, will chair the paper sessions. A Call for Papers appears in this issue of the NMOS Bulletin. The abstracts will be available at the meeting and will be published in the next issue of the NMOS Bulletin.

Bo West, Janet Lamkin, Lannois Neely, and Melissa Howard will handle the registration details. A registration form for the meeting is enclosed in this issue of the NMOS Bulletin.

The banquet buffet will be at 7:00 p.m. in the Sandia Room of the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science. (Beef, chicken, and vegan entrees will be available.)

The evening speaker, Dr. Craig Benkman of New Mexico State University, will speak at 8:15 p.m. in the Honeywell Theater of the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science. The title of his presentation is "Crossbills on a landscape, or why there are so many types."

Field trips for Sunday morning, 10 March, will be announced at the meeting. A visit to see the bird specimens at the newly-located Museum of Southwestern Biology at the University of New Mexico is being looked into.

REPORTING NEW MEXICO BIRD OBSERVATIONS

It is common knowledge that birders have added greatly to our understanding of the bird life of New Mexico. In fact, birders now account for the majority of new data on species distribution and field identification of North American birds generally. However, unless field observations are properly documented and submitted for consideration, they have no way of becoming part of the ornithological record. For New Mexico, bird records are published seasonally in Field Notes, the National Audubon Society's journal dedicated to documenting the continent's bird life, and in the NMOS Field Notes, published quarterly by the New Mexico Ornithological Society.

Sandy Williams is New Mexico's Regional Editor for the NAS Field Notes; he is also responsible for maintaining the NMOS Archives, including all written bird sighting submissions as well as the Photo/Tape File. Contributors are asked to submit their records to Sandy by (AND PREFERABLY BEFORE) the deadlines listed below. After the information has been summarized for the NAS Field Notes, it is used by the NMOS Field Notes Committee to compile the more detailed NMOS Field Notes. All submissions become part of the NMOS Archives; even if all your reports are not published, they remain on file and available to future workers.

All New Mexico birders are encouraged to submit their sightings, especially of uncommon species and early, late or out-of-range birds. Please submit your records in taxonomic order and make sure all records include date, exact location, numbers of birds, age and sex/color morph, if applicable, and name(s) of observer(s).

Please provide details for unusual records. Details are usually needed for sightings of birds appearing in light-faced type in the NMOS Birds of New Mexico Field Check-list. Details can be submitted on a Rare/Unusual Report Form available from Sandy Williams. A copy of this report form can be found in most issues of the NMOS Bulletin.

If slides are submitted, please be sure to include ON THE SLIDE your name, date the picture was taken, and the exact location. Your original slide will be returned to you, while a duplicate will remain in the Photo File.

NAS Field Notes and the NMOS have the year broken down into four reporting periods:

Season	Period	Due
Autumn	1 Aug-30 Nov (=4 months)	31 Dec
Winter	1 Dec-28 Feb (=3 months)	31 Mar
Spring	1 Mar-31 May (=3 months)	30 Jun
Summer	1 Jun-31 Jul (=2 months)	31 Aug

Records should be submitted to Dr. Sartor O. Williams III at the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, P.O. Box 25112, Santa Fe, NM 87504.

NEW MEXICO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY
BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE
REPORT FORM

This form is intended as a guide in reporting observations of unusual birds. It may be used flexibly and need not be used at all. Leave blank any details not observed. Attach additional sheets if necessary. Please print in black ink or type. Attach available drawings, photographs (slides are preferred), copies of field notes, etc.; include all photos of obscurely marked species. When completed, mail to: Dr. Sartor O. Williams III, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, P. O. Box 25112, Santa Fe, NM 87504. Thank you!

1. Common and scientific name: _____
2. Number of individuals, sexes, ages, general plumage (e.g. 2 ad. males in breeding plumage): _____
3. Locality: New Mexico: _____ County; _____
4. Date(s) when seen: _____
5. Time(s) of day when seen: _____
6. Reporting observer (include address and phone): _____
7. Other observers accompanying reporter who also identified the bird: _____
8. Other observers who independently identified the bird: _____
9. Light conditions (position of bird in relation to shade and to direction and amount of light): _____
10. Optical equipment (type, power, condition): _____
11. Distance to bird: _____
12. Duration of observation: _____
13. Habitat (general and specific): _____
14. Behavior (flying, feeding, resting, etc.; include and stress any habits used in identification): _____
15. Description (Include only what was actually seen, not what "should" have been seen. Include if possible: total length; body bulk; shape; bill, eye, and leg characteristics; color and pattern of plumage, etc. Stress field marks): _____

(Description, continued):

16. Voice:

17. Similar species (include how they are eliminated by your observations):

18. Photographs (Was it photographed? By whom? Attached?):

19. Previous experience with this species:

20. Aids: List books, illustrations, birders, etc. used in identification

a) at time of observation: _____

b) after observation: _____

21. This description written from: _____ notes made during observation;
_____ notes made after observation; _____ memory.

22. Are you positive of your identification? _____. If not, explain:

23. Signature of reporter, along with date and time of writing this account:

IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT A REQUEST FOR DOCUMENTATION IS NOT AN AFFRONT, BUT IS AN EFFORT TO SUBSTANTIATE A RECORD BY OBTAINING CONCRETE EVIDENCE WHICH MAY BE PERMANENTLY PRESERVED FOR ALL TO EVALUATE.

NMOS BULLETIN

The *Bulletin* is published four times a year; subscription is by membership in NMOS. The *Bulletin* serves two primary purposes: (1) to publish articles of scientific merit concerning the distribution, abundance, status, behavior, and ecology of the avifauna of New Mexico and its contiguous regions and (2) to publish news and announcements deemed of interest to the New Mexico ornithological community.

NMOS members are urged to submit articles and news. Articles received are subject to review and editing. Published articles are noted in major abstracting services (e.g., the AOU's "Recent Ornithological Literature" section of *The Auk*). Please submit news and articles (**double-spaced**) (hard copy, disk, or email) to Mary Alice Root (maroot@unm.edu) or Bruce Neville (bneville@unm.edu).

ANNUAL DUES

Membership in the New Mexico Ornithological Society is open to anyone with an interest in birds. Memberships are for a calendar year and annual dues are payable 1 **January**.

Dues are: Regular \$10, Family \$15, Student \$5, Supporting \$35 and Life \$300.

Address for the New Mexico Ornithological Society: P.O. Box 3068, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87190-3068

New Mexico Ornithological Society's HOME PAGE

<http://mvar.nmsu.edu/nmos>

NEW MEXICO RARE BIRD ALERT
(505) 323-9323
NEW MEXICO RARE BIRD ALERT

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