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ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INFORMATION

THE NEW MEXICO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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New Mexico Ornithological Society
2005 Annual Meeting
Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, NM

Agenda and List of Speakers

Saturday 7 May 2005

8:30 am-12:00 noon: Registration (Becky Sharp Auditorium Lobby, College of Business)

9:00-9:50 am: Annual Membership Meeting (109 College of Business)

10:00-11:50 am: Paper Session I (109 College of Business)

10:00 am: Opening Remarks – Bill Howe, President, New Mexico Ornithological Society

10:10 am: Response of Grassland Birds to Tebuthiuron and Cattle Grazing in Eastern New Mexico. Smythe, L. and D. Haukos, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Range, Wildlife, and Fisheries Management, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX

10:30 am: Wind Power in New Mexico: Good, Bad, or Benign? Krueper, D. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Albuquerque, NM

10:50-11:10 am: Break

11:10 am: Cooper's Hawk Nesting Activity in the Middle Rio Grande Bosque. Garber, G., Hawks Aloft, Inc., and W.R. DeRagon, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque, NM

11:30 am: Do Wind Turbines Influence the Density of Breeding Songbirds? O'Connell, T., and M. Piorkowski, Department of Zoology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK

11:50 am-1:30 pm: Lunch and birding break

1:30-3:40 pm: Paper Session II (109 College of Business)

1:30 pm: Habitat Use by Nearctic-Neotropical Migratory Birds in Isolated Wooded Habitats in Short-Grass Prairie of New Mexico. Keller, G., J. Avery, S. Usrey. Dept. Biology, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, NM

1:50 pm: Songbird Trends Associated with Management Practices in the Middle Rio Grande Bosque. Fetz, T. and G. Garber, Hawks Aloft, Inc. Albuquerque, NM

2:10-2:40 pm: Break

2:40 pm: Effects of Habitat Fragmentation on Landscape-Level Processes and Stopover Habitat Associations of Nearctic-Neotropical Migrating Birds. Avery, J., and G. Keller, Dept. Biology, Eastern New Mexico Univ., Portales, NM

3:00 pm: Northerly Range Extensions of Chihuahuan Birds: New Mexico Is Not Far Away. Howe, B. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Albuquerque, NM

3:20 pm: The Ivory-billed Woodpecker: a little bit of history and a whole lotta hope. O'Connell, T., Department of Zoology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK

3:40-6:30 pm: Birding

6:30 pm: Banquet (Zia Room of the Campus Union Building)
Featured Presentation: Playa Wetlands: Threatened Treasures for Birds of the Llano Estacado. Dr. David Haukos, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Texas Tech University

9:00 pm: Search for the Eastern Screech-Owl (Veteran's Memorial, Central Campus)

Sunday 8 May 2005

Organized field trips

Melrose Migrant Trap and Fort Sumner Area (Jerry Oldenettel)

Lesser Prairie-Chicken Refuge (grassland birds and prairie-chicken lek)

Abstracts for Presentations

RESPONSE OF GRASSLAND BIRDS TO TEBUTHIURON AND CATTLE GRAZING IN EASTERN NEW MEXICO. Smythe, L. and D. Haukos, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Range, Wildlife, and Fisheries Management, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79409. Cattle grazing and use of tebuthiuron to control sand shinnery oak (*Quercus havardii*) are common land management practices in the short and midgrass prairie ecosystems of eastern New Mexico. We hypothesized that grazing and tebuthiuron application would affect richness, evenness, diversity, and density of migratory grassland birds. Our study site in eastern New Mexico consisted of 1,040 ha divided into 16 plots of 65 ha each. The site contained 2 treatments arranged in 4 combinations: tebuthiuron with grazing; tebuthiuron without grazing; no tebuthiuron with grazing; and a control of no tebuthiuron or grazing. We performed biweekly point counts of birds from February through July of 2004. Density of bird species were then estimated using program DISTANCE. Density of all bird species did not differ (P=0.19) between grazed and ungrazed plots. Tebuthiuron-treated plots had a higher density (P=0.02) of all species than untreated plots. Meadowlark (*Sturnella* spp.) and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) densities were the same on treated and untreated plots (P=0.23 and P=0.75, respectively), while Cassin's sparrows (*Aimophila cassinii*) were more dense in treated plots (P=0.02). Trends observed in density of all species appear to be driven by the influx of migratory Cassin's sparrows. Species richness was greater in tebuthiuron treated plots (P=0.04) and varied in all plots by month (P<0.0001). Evenness and diversity of bird species did not vary between tebuthiuron-treated and untreated plots (P=0.81 and P=0.38, respectively), but did so by month (P<0.0001 for both). Month was the most important factor in variation of avian species richness, evenness, and diversity, however, the much above-average rainfall across the region may have masked treatment effects.

WIND POWER IN NEW MEXICO: GOOD, BAD, OR BENIGN? Krueper, D. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Albuquerque, NM 87103. Wind energy continues to gain attention as a potentially "green" source of seemingly limitless, clean energy. Each of the new generation turbines may reach heights of nearly 350' above the ground with rotor diameters of >200', and can produce enough electrical energy to supply between 200 to 600 households per year. There are more than 15,000 wind turbines in the United States, with the number expected to increase to greater than 30,000 by the year 2015. Mortalities at these sites are currently estimated at 40,000 birds per year. Wind energy potentially is able to generate clean energy without producing associated environmentally hazardous by-products and pollutants that other energy sources produce, thus benefiting wildlife populations. However, direct and indirect impacts have been documented with wind energy production. When these impacts are weighed within a local and regional context, and cumulative impacts are added

to the scene, resultant impacts on some species of birds may become considerable. Of particular concern are potential and documented impacts on prairie grouse species, especially Lesser Prairie-Chicken (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*) from eastern New Mexico, and western Oklahoma and Texas.

COOPER'S HAWK NESTING ACTIVITY IN THE MIDDLE RIO GRANDE BOSQUE. Garber, G., Hawks Aloft, Inc., and W.R. DeRagon, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque, NM. The Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii)* is the most abundant nesting raptor in the Middle Rio Grande Valley riparian woodland (bosque). This species breeds in a variety of forested habitats, including urban areas, and appears to be tolerant of nearby human activity; however habitat disturbances and management practices may alter nesting densities and productivity. Between 2002-2004, several wildfires destroyed 603 acres of bosque. In 2004, 1811 acres were cleared of non-native trees and shrubs, some of which were removed during the active nesting season. We documented breeding activity and nest densities of the Cooper's Hawks within the Rio Grande bosque in 2003 and 2004 from Corrales downstream through Jarales, New Mexico. Our preliminary results show that some river reaches support considerably higher densities of breeding Cooper's Hawks, and that these areas produced greater numbers of fledged young. In some areas nesting densities are among the highest reported North America. Nesting density and productivity were higher in the bosque adjacent to the urban and suburban areas of Albuquerque and Corrales, than the bosque adjacent to the predominantly agricultural areas in Valencia County. Nest failure resulted primarily from fire and mechanical clearing activities in the immediate vicinity of active nests. Ongoing studies by Hawks Aloft, Inc. Will document the immediate and long-term responses of Cooper's Hawks to these habitat alterations.

DO WIND TURBINES INFLUENCE THE DENSITY OF BREEDING SONGBIRDS? O'Connell, T.,* and M. Piorkowski, Department of Zoology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078. Few studies have examined the potential indirect effects of wind development on breeding birds, although anecdotal evidence suggests that some species, especially prairie birds, avoid any tall structures in their habitat. In 2004, we coordinated with FPL Energy to develop a field research project at the Oklahoma Wind Energy Center (OWEC) in Harper and Woodward counties, OK. Our objective is to investigate the potential indirect effects of wind energy development on breeding birds of the mixed grass prairie of northwestern Oklahoma. We compared breeding songbird density (using a probability of detection estimator) of sites in similar habitats at varying distances to wind turbines: directly along the turbine strings (adjacent), at intermediate distances (~ 1km), and at more distant locations (5-10km). We determined that three primary habitat types are represented among the existing wind turbine strings: native prairie, cropland (primarily in wheat production),

and a mixture of riparian Eastern redcedar (Juniperus virginiana) woodland and pasture. Because gravel or sand access roads connect the wind turbines, all 26 transects included a "road" component as well. We conducted 206 point counts in 2004, and detected 49 breeding species at the OWEC. Results from the first field season show variable response to wind turbines. For example, Lark Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, and Western Meadowlark densities were highest far from the turbines; Eastern Meadowlark densities were highest on adjacent transects. We will continue field work in 2005 to determine which species may be avoiding, unaffected, or attracted to wind turbines at the OWEC.

HABITAT USE BY NEARCTIC-NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRDS IN ISOLATED WOODED HABITATS IN SHORT-GRASS PRAIRIE OF NEW MEXICO. *Keller, G., J. Avery, S. Usrey. Dept. Biology, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, NM 88130. Many Nearctic-Neotropical songbirds are experiencing long-term population declines in North America. These declines have been associated with habitat fragmentation on both the breeding and wintering grounds. However, responses to habitat fragmentation by songbirds during the migratory period are poorly understood. Particularly in eastern New Mexico, where wooded habitats are limited, insectivorous birds that use forested habitats may avoid the region during migration based upon regional land use. We explored habitat use by songbirds in three habitat types in two regions with different levels of wooded habitat. Specifically, we wanted to determine if birds use all types of wooded habitat during migration or if they are confined to particular habitat types, which may limit their populations. We conducted point counts in eastern New Mexico during spring and fall migration within three habitat types: 1) natural cottonwood and elm patches; 2) invasive salt cedar patches; and 3) residential wooded habitats dominated by cottonwoods and elms. Birds were distributed differentially in habitats during spring migration. However, during fall migration, migrants used all available habitats, including invasive salt cedar habitat. Particularly given recent management through removal of salt cedar habitat in eastern New Mexico, this may have important consequences on conservation of migratory birds in this region. Ongoing research hopefully will help us to determine if these habitats are optimal or suboptimal by considering foraging responses by birds.

BIRD AND VEGETATION RELATIONSHIPS IN THE MIDDLE RIO GRANDE BOSQUE. Fetz, T. and G. Garber, Hawks Aloft, Inc. Albuquerque, NM. The riparian cottonwood forest, or "bosque," bordering the Middle Rio Grande in central New Mexico provides important habitat for wildlife, including at least 277 species of birds. Several management concerns, including fire prevention, water conservation, and encroachment of exotic vegetation, have resulted in increased removal of non-native vegetation in the bosque. It is unclear how management of non-native vegetation impacts local bird populations. In December 2003, Hawks Aloft, Inc. began sampling seasonal avian abundance

and species richness relative to vegetation community and structure in the Middle Rio Grande bosque between Rio Rancho and the La Joya State Game Refuge. Data from December 2003 through February 2005 suggest that summer bird density and species richness are highest in native vegetation types, and winter bird density and richness are highest in pure Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) stands. The highest summer bird density for terrestrial vegetation types occurred in dense New Mexico olive (*Forestiera neomexicana*)/silver buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*), whereas the lowest occurred in pure salt cedar (*Tamarix chinensis*). The highest summer species richness occurred in mature cottonwood (*Populus fremonti*) stands with a dense coyote willow (*Salix exigua*) dominated understory. The lowest summer species richness occurred in pure salt cedar. During both winter 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, both the highest bird densities and species richness occurred in pure stands of Russian olive. The lowest winter densities occurred in mature cottonwood with a mechanically-thinned understory, and the lowest winter richness occurred in pure salt cedar. With restoration activities continuing throughout the Middle Rio Grande bosque, the impact on birds is uncertain. Hawks Aloft, Inc. will continue monitoring avian abundance and species richness to document avian response to these habitat alterations over the long term.

EFFECTS OF HABITAT FRAGMENTATION ON LANDSCAPE-LEVEL PROCESSES AND STOPOVER HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS OF NEARCTIC-NEOTROPICAL MIGRATING BIRDS. *AVERY, J., and G. Keller, Dept. Biology, Eastern New Mexico Univ., Portales, NM 88130. Many Nearctic-Neotropical migratory songbirds have been experiencing long-term declines in North America. Unfortunately, the distribution and habitat requirements of these migrants and their responses to habitat fragmentation during the migratory period are poorly understood. I am conducting surveys within a variety of habitats in New Mexico during the spring and fall migratory periods of 2004-05 to ascertain the effects of fragmentation on: avian abundance; species richness; and avian guilds. I recorded a total of 85 species in all study sites combined. Species richness was highest in pinyon/juniper habitat and lowest in spruce/fir habitat. Ponderosa pine forest exhibited intermediate levels of species richness. Many species were restricted in their distributions among habitats. Black-throated Gray Warbler was only found within pinyon/juniper habitat, while Plumbeous Vireo and Grace's Warbler were dominant species in Ponderosa Pine habitat but did not occur elsewhere. Habitat associations appear to be relatively stable and predictable during spring but not during fall migration. After my second year of data collection, I believe that these results will provide valuable insight into stopover habitat associations for birds in general, as well as within New Mexico. Identifying causes of population declines during migration and better understanding the role played by habitat fragmentation is a critical approach to the conservation of migratory songbirds.

NORTHERLY RANGE EXTENSIONS OF CHIHUAHUAN BIRDS: NEW MEXICO IS NOT FAR AWAY. Howe, B. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Albuquerque, NM 87103. Recent birding trips and surveys in the poorly known Sierra Madre Occidental and adjacent lowlands in northwestern Chihuahua, Mexico, have discovered several species of birds considerably further north than expected based on published distributions. This talk will present these new findings, and speculate on other species of birds whose ranges probably also extend much closer to New Mexico than previously believed.

The Ivory-billed Woodpecker: a little bit of history and a whole lotta hope. O'Connell, T. Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078. The Ivory-billed Woodpecker lives on! This amazing, wild, and giant woodpecker was worshipped by native Americans, but transformed into a Holy Grail for ornithologists as collectors and loggers dealt blow after blow from axes and shotguns in the last century. Despite occasional tantalizing reports, the Ivory-bill has been considered officially extinct for my entire lifetime. On April 28th, we learned that it indeed survives, and we who work to develop management plans for the conservation of rare species see the world through new eyes. These birds must disperse farther and faster, and occupy home ranges larger than we have heretofore appreciated. The implications of this find cast new light on metapopulation dynamics, the importance of inventory and monitoring, how we administer the Endangered Species Act, and management of private lands. This find is further proof that The Nature Conservancy's mission to identify and protect our last great places is a winning strategy. We in the conservation community finally have a success story that took decades in the making. We knew we could get Peregrines and Bald Eagles back if we got DDT off the shelves, but who really knew that by quietly piecing together little gems of bottomland forest, we could help to create a sanctuary that sustains a species thought to have given up the ghost 60 years ago? SAVING HABITAT WORKS, and we can do our part by supporting efforts to protect and manage our natural gems. We gave up on them in the 1940s, but each generation of Ivory-bills between then and now has fought to their last dying breath to survive. How hard will we fight to give all subsequent generations of these magnificent creatures, and all our beloved wildlife, the chance to do the same?

Poster Presentations

USING CITIZEN SCIENTISTS TO PROMOTE AVIAN CONSERVATION. Young, S.*, L. McInnes, and G. Garber. Hawks Aloft, Inc. Albuquerque, NM. Citizen working groups can promote avian conservation by providing a framework for cost-effective data collection, distributing information to the public, and generating interest in key issues. Hawks Aloft, Inc., participates with local New Mexico partners in working groups focused on two species, the Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) and the Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter coop-*

erii). Both can be found in urban environments, yet public exposure to these species is often limited to negative encounters, such as mitigation requirements arising during development or habitat management. Formed in 2001, the New Mexico Burrowing Owl Working Group solicits location data for Burrowing Owls in New Mexico, and encourages citizens to continue monitoring owls that they have found. Since 2002, Hawks Aloft has received 234 Burrowing Owl observations, representing 26 of New Mexico's 33 counties. Future plans for the group include continuing to document statewide distribution, monitoring territories, and featuring live, non-releasable Burrowing Owls in presentations to land managers. Recently, Hawks Aloft joined PNM to promote awareness of Cooper's Hawks in urban environments. This working group solicits observations of nesting Cooper's Hawks and other raptors, thereby contributing to our understanding of how raptors use urban habitat. Both working groups appear to increase public awareness and appreciation for birds, which might facilitate a more positive management response when conflicts arise.

AVIAN USE OF FOREST EDGES DURING SPRING AND FALL MIGRATION IN PENNSYLVANIA. Keller, G. S., B. D. Ross, D. S. Klute, R. H. Yahner, School of Forest Resource, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. Habitat use by birds during migration has been largely overlooked, although this short period is relatively critical to migrant survival. We compared habitat use by birds during spring and fall migration along forest-field edges in two national parks in Pennsylvania, Gettysburg National Military Park and Valley Forge National Historical Park. We determined seasonal differences in species richness, species abundance, and mixed-species flock structure along north- and south-facing edges versus interior forest. Richness of all species combined, permanent residents, and short-distance migrants was highest during spring along south-facing edges, whereas richness of long-distance migrants and migratory transients was highest in interior forest during fall. Furthermore, mixed-species flocks were more common, larger, and higher in the canopy in interior forest compared to edges during fall, and were primarily located in direct sun in the canopy. Flocks were infrequently recorded during spring and not significantly different based on edge-type.

OCCURRENCE OF RAPTORS IN OPEN RANGELAND, AGRICULTURAL, AND URBAN AREAS DURING FALL MIGRATION IN EASTERN NEW MEXICO. Marchman, H., and B. Propps, Department of Biology, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, NM. The relationship between raptor populations and their habitats is affected by an increasingly fragmented landscape. Loss of habitat and availability of suitable prey could potentially push raptors to shift to a more opportunistic foraging behavior in an urban or agricultural setting. A study was conducted for two weeks in October of 2004 to examine the occurrence of five species of diurnal raptors in selected habitats. The objective was to determine if selected habitats had any influence in hunting or

perching behavior. Roadside point counts were taken in the areas of agricultural, urban and open rangeland where a sample size of 60 hawks was obtained. For each observed bird, perching or soaring behavior was recorded and the type of habitat observed in. A relative abundance estimate was obtained by recording the kilometers driven in each habitat type per sample day. Statistical analysis showed no preference for the three types of habitat within any of the five species studied. Comparisons on the perching and soaring behaviors between the two species that occurred in the highest numbers (Red-tail hawk and American kestrel) showed both species were soaring or perching at the same rate in each habitat with no preference for either activity. Only one raptor, the Ferruginous hawk, showed a preference for habitat disturbed through anthropogenic means, but results may be biased due to small sample size. This study is important in the assessment of the critical habitat needs of diurnal raptors that have habitat that is continually being fragmented by agricultural operations and the expansion of urban areas.

2004 NEW MEXICO NORTH AMERICAN MIGRATION COUNT RESULTS

Steve West
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The 2004 New Mexico North American Migration Count (NAMC) was the 13th consecutive year of this effort. The continuity of this activity is helping to build on data from previous years, provide new finds, and learn more about bird populations in the state. The primary goal of the NAMC is to provide "a picture in time" of migration on the same day across the United States and Canada. That day is always the second Saturday in May. The count is patterned after a variety of other bird census techniques including Christmas Counts, Big Day Counts, and other volunteer-driven surveys. One striking difference is that the NAMC takes place on a single day across the continent and that the survey area is determined by the boundary of the county or parish. The results continue to be a valuable addition to what we know about bird migration, distribution, and population dynamics. While the surveys give us valuable information about migrants, all birds are counted, and population trends in resident species can be tracked as well. On a continent-wide basis, the NAMC provides researchers valuable information about neotropical migrants and their movements. With 13 years of data for many areas across the continent, this information grows in value each year.

The 2004 count occurred on Saturday, 8 May. While coverage is still not complete across the state, coverage in the number of counties was up in 2004 over 2003. In 2004 counts were conducted in 21 counties, up two counts from 2003. The all-time high participation was in 24 counties in 1999. A DeBaca County

count in 2003 was not repeated in 2004, the only loss. Counties surveyed in 2004 and not in 2003 were Colfax, Rio Arriba, and Roosevelt. Almost 64% of New Mexico's counties had some degree of coverage.

Although large portions of most counties remain uncovered, or at least under-covered, the 21 counties that participated on 8 May 2004 accounted for 61.9% of the surface area of the state, compared with 53.9% in 2003. While participation in all counties would be ideal, and all counties could use more coverage, the 2004 results show what was happening across portions of the state on one Saturday in May.

An important item that must be considered when interpreting the data gathered in these surveys is the lack of observers, resulting in under-coverage of many areas. Coverage can be improved, even in those areas with good participation. Participation on the east side of the state is somewhat weak, but improving, with the addition of Roosevelt County in 2004. The middle section from Torrance through Lincoln to Otero County was also uncovered as was the area including McKinley, Cibola and Catron County. There are still three counties in which this survey has never been done even on a single occasion: Catron, Cibola, and Curry Counties.

Table 1 summarizes the 2004 results by county. Highlights are given in the county summaries that follow. Of the 18 counties in which counts were held in both 2003 and 2004, 15 experienced a drop in species. Three counties, Eddy, Los Alamos and Santa Fe found more species in 2004 than in 2003. Fourteen counties documented fewer individuals; the only ones with an increase in individuals were the same three that showed an increase in species (see above) plus Sierra. Observers reported some of the same problems with lower bird numbers as in recent years including problems related to habitat fragmentation, urban sprawl, drought, seasonal winds, and overgrazing. A total of 306 species was found in 2004, down from the record high of 320 in 2003. The species total for 2004 dropped by about 4.3% compared with 2003. With just over 500 species verified in New Mexico, this means that on 8 May 2004, about 60% of all New Mexico species were seen on that day somewhere in the state.

Even though the majority of counties reported fewer individuals most were only marginally lower and other counties found many more individuals. The number of individuals in 2003 was just under 64,000 while in 2004 it was 71,581 for an increase of 12.2%. The number of unique species (those found only on one count and no other) was 42 in 2004 compared with 57 in 2003, party-hours increased by about 17%, party-miles increased by 2.6%, and the number of observers increased by 43.4%.

Table 2 illustrates the growth of the New Mexico NAMC from 1992 to the pre-

Table 1. County Summary of 2004 Migration Count in New Mexico

County	# of species	# of individuals	# of high counts	# of unique species	party-hours	party-miles	# of obser.	feeder watchers	compiler
Bernalillo	93	1,436	5.0	3	32.5	130.0	10		Jim Place
Chaves	108	7,141	25.5	2	36.0	202.3	13		Sherry Bixler
Colfax	147	5,495	28.0	3	57.8	485.9	27	9	Agnes Gibson
Dona Ana	67	1,274	1.5		26.0	61.0	5		Gordon Ewing
Eddy	167	7,841	28.0	5	79.0	694.0	8	1	Bob Nieman
Grant	190	10,138	76.5	6	98.8	521.5	42	18	Robert M. Wilcox
Guadalupe	33	297	1.5		8.0	6.0	2		Jand and Rick Lewis
Hidalgo	168	2,650	28.5	12	55.0	476.0	8	2	Alan Craig
Lea	39	695	1.0		6.0	92.0	2	1	Pat McCasland
Los Alamos	89	1,191	4.0		38.2	72.0	12		Sephen Fettig
Luna	66	1,397			9.0	125.6	2	1	Larry Malone
Rio Arriba	99	5,088	14.3		15.0	116.5	1		Dale Stahlecker
Roosevelt	65	773	7.5	4	16.0	71.0	4		Lawry Sager
Sandoval	59	417	0.5		3.0	4.0	4		Terry Brownell
San Juan	122	2,695	6.5		11.5	72.8	22	2	John Rees
San Miguel	193	7,254	32.8	1	72.5	817.0	21		Bill West
Santa Fe	125	3,997	8.5		149.8	457.5	29	4	Lonnie Howard
Sierra	77	1,145	1.0		8.0	60.0	1		Ken Stinnett
Socorro	179	5,519	21.0	6	54.8	333.5	13	1	Doug Emkalns
Taos	117	3,318	12.3		51.8	191.3	11	1	Karen R. Epperson
Valencia	96	1,820	2.0		21.0	35.0	4		Celestyn Brozek
Totals	306	71,581	306.0	42	849.5	5024.8	241	40	

Table 2. Historical Comparison of New Mexico NMAC Results

Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Counties Surveyed	3	5	10	11	13	14	16	24	23	23	22	19	21
Total Species	222	218	260	256	268	268	278	307	309	311	307	320	306
Total Individuals	13,969	15,538	33,374	40,584	43,246	38,504	54,996	80,040	75,013	60,765	70,327	63,821	71,581
Party-Hours	182	118	445	500	467	484	478	838	739	757	680	726	849
Party-Miles	894	676	2,251	2,768	2,468	3,097	3,761	5,281	5,284	6,627	5,038	4,896	5,025
Total Observers	33	59	101	151	139	137	170	197	183	194	182	168	241

Table 3. Comparison of New Mexico 2003-2004 Christmas Bird Counts and NAMC Results

	# of counts	total # of species	average # of species	total # of individuals	total party-hours	total party-miles	field observers	other
Christmas counts	31	220	75.50	332,004	1,574.50	6,049.4	533	41
NAMC counts	21	306	100.95	71,581	849.45	5,025.8	241	40

sent. As in previous years, much of the better coverage comes from areas where there is a good population base, as in Chaves, Doña Ana, Grant, San Juan, and Santa Fe Counties. Because of the dedication of a few individuals, though, even low-population counties, such as Hidalgo and San Miguel Counties, can produce good results. The result of all this is fairly good statewide coverage for this survey, but one that can certainly be improved.

Results of course continue to be dependant largely on participation. Participation continues to lag behind that of Christmas Counts as shown in Table 3. This table compares the 2004 New Mexico-NAMC results with the most recent Christmas Count results (2003-04). While the two types of counts are done under very different conditions, including weather, bird activity, size of survey area, food availability, and other factors, it is still interesting to compare the two sets of results. If the NAMC counts had the same participation as Christmas Counts, we would see better coverage across the state.

Table 4 gives the results of each count by county. This year San Miguel again had the highest count with 193 species followed closely by Grant with 190 and Socorro with 179.
Grant County had the highest number of individuals by far with over 10,000. Following were Eddy with 7,841, San Miguel with 7,254, and Chaves with 7,141.

Grant County again by far had the largest number of high counts with 76.5. Behind that was San Miguel with 32.83, and three counts closely following (Chaves and Hidalgo with 28.5 and Eddy with 28). For many species there was a tie between two or more counties in the high number. In tabulating ties, this resulted in a fractional number. If two counties had the same highest number of Western Screech-Owl (as happened in 2004), each county would be marked as 0.5 for that species; if three counties tied, each county would be marked as 0.33 for that species; and so on.

As in 2003, only four species were found on all counts: Mourning Dove, Barn Swallow, White-crowned Sparrow, and Bullock's Oriole. Six species were found on all but one count: Mallard, American Kestrel, Western Kingbird, European Starling, Brown-headed Cowbird, and House Sparrow.

As always, there were a great number of unique and unusual species, some of which are mentioned in the following county accounts and others, as can be seen in Table 4. Some of these include a late Red-breasted Merganser in Hidalgo County, Gray Hawk, the rare Common Ground-Dove on two counts (Doña Ana and Grant), Golden-winged Warbler, and the amazing Golden-crowned Warbler for a first state record. Hidalgo County again had the highest number of unique species with 12, followed by Grant and Socorro with six each,

and Eddy with five.

The 2005 count took place on 14 May 2005 and the results of that count will appear in a future issue of the *NMOS Bulletin*. The 2005 count should prove especially interesting because it will be later in the month than any of the previous counts. The 2006 count will take place on Saturday, 13 May. Individuals interested in taking part in an already established count are urged to contact the author at the above address or the appropriate county compiler, a list of which will be posted to the NMOS Website (http://www.nmosbirds.org) in April 2006.

BERNALILLO COUNTY: Bernalillo County dropped from 113 species in 2003 to 93 in 2004. Two fewer observers found about 33% fewer individuals. Three unique species (Ross's Goose, Broad-winged Hawk and Common Moorhen) were found, and high counts were recorded for five species.

CHAVES COUNTY: Chaves County dropped slightly from the previous year with 10 fewer species at 108. With one additional observer, the number of individual birds dropped only slightly. Fortunately wind was again not a factor in the 2004 results. Chaves County had 25.5 high counts and two unique species: American Bittern, and Baird's Sandpiper. Not included in the tabulation were three Ringed Turtle-Doves, a species not on the state list, and a Chukar of unknown origin. Chaves County continues to be the epicenter of Eurasian Collared-Dove with 155 recorded, of the 329 found across the state.

COLFAX COUNTY: A new addition this year was Colfax County, which had an excellent showing of 147 species, sixth highest in the state. Twenty-seven observers (only Grant and Santa Fe had more observers) found almost 5,500 individuals High counts were found for 28 species (tied for fourth highest), and three unique species were recorded: Hooded Merganser, Bald Eagle and Bonaparte's Gull. In addition, the first Eastern Meadowlark for Colfax County was documented.

DOÑA ANA COUNTY: Doña Ana County dropped to 67 species from 2003 and found high counts for 1.5 species. Additional observers at Radium Springs found a Common Ground-Dove and Painted Bunting. The local Cave Swallow population continues to persist with 30 individuals and the likelihood that they will spread through the valley with time.

EDDY COUNTY: Eddy County increased by 12 species over 2003 to 167 and increased in the number of individuals by almost 2,800. High counts were noted for 28 species (tied for fourth highest in the state), and five unique species (Harris's Hawk, Common Tern, Chimney Swift, Blackpoll Warbler, and Scarlet Tanager) were noted. The small Zone-tailed Hawk and Common Raven popula-

tions in the Guadalupes continue to grow, with 4 and 6 respectively.

GRANT COUNTY: Grant County produces excellent results, and 2004 was no exception. The species total dropped to 190 from 197 in 2003, being narrowly edged out by San Miguel with 193. Grant County was the only county with over 10,000 individual birds and also had the highest number of count participants. Grant had the highest number by far of high counts of species with 76.5 (San Miguel was a distant second with 32.83) and had six unique species (the second highest, tying Socorro County). The unique species were Lesser Yellowlegs, Marbled Godwit, Northern Pygmy-Owl, Blue-throated Hummingbird, Tennessee Warbler, and Abert's Towhee.

GUADALUPE COUNTY: Guadalupe County dropped to 33 species from 47 in 2003, due in part to winds all day with higher winds in the afternoon. Warblers were scarce. High counts were recorded for 1.5 species. The Guadalupe County count, although few in species, is the most detailed of the counts submitted.

HIDALGO COUNTY: Hidalgo County always produces interesting results, and 2004 was no exception. The number of species dropped by eight to 168, which is good considering the general lack of surface water, such as lakes and rivers, but this was still the fourth highest count in the state. The number of individuals dropped by about 10%, and observers dropped by one. High counts were recorded for 28.5 species, and 12 unique species were found, the highest of any county. The unique species were Red-breasted Merganser; Gray Hawk; Semipalmated Plover; Broad-billed, Magnificent, and Lucifer Hummingbirds; Strickland's Woodpecker; Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet; Thick-billed Kingbird; Mexican Chickadee; and Townsend's and Hermit Warblers.

LEA COUNTY: Lea County dropped 20 species to 39, due in part to the fact that no warblers were observed. The number of individuals was almost the same as in 2003. One high count was noted, with good numbers of eastern specialties, including Mississippi Kite and Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.

LOS ALAMOS COUNTY: Los Alamos County increased by 17 species from the previous year to 89. Two additional observers found almost the same number of individuals. Four high counts were recorded, and no unique species was found. Counts for 11 species were the highest in 2004 over the history of the count. Amazingly, Pine Siskins and Evening Grosbeak were not found on the count. Two relatively recent arrivals in Los Alamos County continue in growing numbers with four Eurasian Collared-Doves and fifteen White-winged Doves.

LUNA COUNTY: While Luna County dropped forty species, the number of

individuals was only about 100 fewer than in 2003. While no unique species or high count was noted, observers were able to find a Willet, Hutton's Vireo, and good numbers of Yellow-headed Blackbird (48). This rich area is plagued by a lack of observers, as are many other rural areas.

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY: Rio Arriba was an addition over 2003, with a single observer finding 99 species and over 5,000 individuals. Included in that were high counts for 14.33 species. No unique species was found. An amazing 20 Osprey and one of only two spring Red Phalaropes was found. This count has great potential.

ROOSEVELT COUNTY: Roosevelt County was added again in 2004 after being uncounted in 2003. While most of the survey was done in southern Roosevelt County, others added birds from the Melrose migrant trap. High counts were recorded for 7.5 species, and 3 unique species were noted: Lesser Prairie-Chicken, Black-and-white Warbler, Ovenbird, and Golden-crowned Warbler. The well-documented Golden-crowned Warbler was present 8-10 May and represented a first record for New Mexico (Howe and Parmeter 2004).

SANDOVAL COUNTY: Sandoval County also dropped in species from 92 in 2003 to 59 in 2004. Individuals dropped by about 50%. High counts were recorded for 0.5 species. Two Eastern Bluebirds were found, which indicates the continued presence of this species in that part of the Rio Grande Valley.

SAN JUAN COUNTY: San Juan dropped slightly in species in 2004, from 129 to 122, and dropped also by about 1,000 individuals. High counts were noted for 6.5 species, and no unique species was found. Again, two Gray Vireos were found, with only one other county (Eddy) reporting this state-listed species.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY: Although dropping by 9 species from 202 in 2003 to 193 in 2004, San Miguel still retained the top spot in number of species, edging out Grant County by 3 species. The number of individuals dropped by about 600. High counts were found for 32.83 species, and one unique species (Red-headed Woodpecker) was found. The compiler reported that the cumulative total for San Miguel County is now 263 species and that five species (Northern Goshawk, Ring-necked Pheasant, Western Screech-Owl, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, and Sage Thrasher) were added in 2004.

SANTA FE COUNTY: A new compiler in Santa Fe County led the effort in 2004. The species count increased by 18 to 125, and the number of individuals increased by 1,700. High counts were recorded for 8.5 species. Santa Fe County had the second highest number of counters. The count included a good sample of species to be expected at that time of year plus an unusual Parula Warbler (only one other count, Socorro, found this species).

SIERRA COUNTY: The Sierra County count increased in species from 38 in 2003 to 77 in 2004. This single-observer count had one high count. This county is capable of well over 100 species annually, given enough observers to cover this large area.

SOCORRO COUNTY: Socorro County continues to be one of the strong counties. The count fell from 187 species last year to 179 this year, with about 1,700 fewer individuals.
Twenty-one high counts were recorded in Socorro County, and 6 unique species (Least Bittern, Little Blue Heron, Cassin's Vireo, Golden-winged Warbler, American Redstart, and White-throated Sparrow) were found. Several shorebirds were missed because of limited shorebird habitat. Other unusual finds included Chestnut-sided Warbler and the first count record for Lark Bunting (over 300 individuals, the state high for 2004).

TAOS COUNTY: Taos County dropped 18 species from 2003 to 117. While a drop in species, the number found in 2004 was only two fewer than were found in 2002. The number of individuals also dropped by about 800. High counts were recorded for 12.33 species. No unique species was found

VALENCIA COUNTY: Valencia dropped 5 species from the previous year, with about the same number of individuals. High counts were recorded for two species. Striking was the lack of flickers, Western Wood-Pewees, and any vireo.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

Thanks are extended to the many counters and county compilers who make all of this possible. Special gratitude toward Kathy Dale of the National Audubon Society who helped to provide some of the summaries for the 2003-04 New Mexico Christmas counts. Bruce Neville has been instrumental in keeping this project viable and his support and suggestions are deeply appreciated.

LITERATURE CITED:

Howe, W. H. and J. E. Parmeter. 2004. First Record of Golden-crowned Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) from New Mexico. NMOS Bulletin. 32: 95-100.

[Editor's Note: Many of the observations reported in the NAMC results have not been reviewed by the New Mexico Bird Records Committee.]

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	Species	Bern	Chav	Colf	Doña	Eddy	Grant	Guad	Hida	Lea
1	Pied-billed Grebe	2	1			6	9			
2	Eared Grebe		1	58	1	24			2	
3	Western Grebe			66			1			
4	Clark's Grebe			32						
5	Am. White Pelican		1			3				
6	Neotropic Cormorant				1		4			
7	D.-cr. Cormorant			1		1		1		
8	American Bittern		1							
9	Least Bittern									
10	Great Blue Heron		1	1	2	4	17		5	
11	Great Egret		5	1		15				
12	Snowy Egret		15			1				
13	Little Blue Heron									
14	Cattle Egret			2	6	1				
15	Green Heron		9			8	1			
16	Bl.-cr. Night-Heron		21				1			
17	White-faced Ibis		33	6	55	38	27		3	
18	Turkey Vulture		41	19	36	168	204	12	87	
19	Snow Goose		3		1					
20	Ross's Goose	2								
21	Canada Goose	153	3	100						
22	Wood Duck	5								
23	Gadwall	1	191	44		3	14		6	
24	American Wigeon		2	13		2				
25	Mallard									
	Mallard form	13	180	60	1	10	63	3	35	4
	Mexican form								15	
26	Blue-winged Teal		125	21	7	7	8		5	4
27	Cinnamon Teal		48	5		7	7		5	
28	Northern Shoveler		154	70		11	3			
29	Northern Pintail		12	5				1		
30	Green-winged Teal		72	25	1		2			
31	Canvasback			10						
32	Redhead		14	38						
33	Ring-necked Duck									
34	Lesser Scaup		2	32		2	1			
35	Bufflehead									
36	Hooded Merganser			2						
37	Common Merganser			28			8			
38	Red-br. Merganser								1	
39	Ruddy Duck		14	154		28	27		16	
	duck species		29			4				
40	Osprey		1			1			1	
41	Mississippi Kite		26			6				4
42	Bald Eagle			1						
43	Northern Harrier		1	1		4	1			1
44	Sh.-Shin Hawk					2	2			
45	Cooper's Hawk	1					4		8	

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	L Al	Luna	R Arr	Roos	Sand	San J	San M	Santa	Sier	Soco	Taos	Vale	Totals
1			3			3	1			7			33
2			1150				22			1			1261
3			184			87	19			3			363
4			1				10			5			52
5			6			1	1						17
6										27			38
7			7			1	2		5	2			27
8													9
9										1			10
10						15	5	2		12			74
11			1							7			40
12						5			1	55		10	99
13										2			15
12			1				1		1	1		6	31
15					2		5	2		6		2	50
16			3		2	21	16			6	3	5	94
17		11	21		22	8	2	8		100	1	23	375
18	46	8	15	1	1	42	88	45	32	20	40	2	925
19										1			24
20													22
21			31		6	101	43			33	37		528
22					2			1			3		33
23			220				48			106			656
24			10			1	9			2			63
25													
			175	2	7	64	103	69		53	28	21	891
		6							3				24
26		4	5		1		7	5		25		2	252
27		2	30			10	6	1		25	9	5	187
28			70				63			45		7	451
29			20				9			5	3		84
30		1	30			2	53			47	14		277
31							1						42
32		1	40				13			37	5		180
33			9			1				3			46
34			4				2			6			83
35			20				3						58
36													38
37			25			4					2		104
38													39
39			30			5	143	1		17	6	6	486
													33
40			20			1							64
41							9					3	89
42													43
43				1		2	2				1	1	58
44							1	2		3			54
45	3			1	2	8	3	7		2		3	87

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	Species	Bern	Chav	Colf	Doña	Eddy	Grant	Guad	Hida	Lea
46	N. Goshawk			1			2			
	Accipiter sp.			2						
47	Gray Hawk								1	
48	Com. Black-Hawk						15		6	
49	Harris' Hawk					7				
50	Br.-winged Hawk	1								
51	Swainson's Hawk		4	17	4	9	7		17	6
52	Zone-tailed Hawk					4			1	
53	Red-tailed Hawk			12	3	12	9	4	11	
54	Ferruginous Hawk			2			1			
	Buteo species					1				
55	Golden Eagle			1		1	3		1	
56	American Kestrel	4	10	11	4	8	39	3	9	
57	Peregrine Falcon								2	
58	Prairie Falcon								1	
59	Ring-nec. Pheasant	3	19			2				
60	Blue Grouse			1						
61	L. Prairie-Chicken									
62	Wild Turkey			18		2	4		2	
63	Scaled Quail	16	21			66	4		11	13
64	Gambel's Quail	3			11		417		42	
65	N. Bobwhite		7							
66	Montezuma Quail						6		2	
67	Virginia Rail		2	1			2			
68	Sora						2			
69	Common Moorhen	1								
70	American Coot	2	175	255		724	61		12	18
71	Snowy Plover		66			8				
72	Semipal. Plover								2	
73	Killdeer		90	22	6	86	48	2	18	13
74	Bl.-necked Stilt		142			25			5	
75	Am, Avocet		98	4		23			11	
76	Gr. Yellowlegs		1							
77	Less. Yellowlegs						3			
78	Willet		1						1	
79	Spot. Sandpiper		1	13	1	24	30		11	
80	Long-billed Curlew		1			3				
81	Marbled Godwit						1			
82	Semip. Sandpiper					1	1			
83	West. Sandpiper		10						3	
84	Least Sandpiper		3						3	
85	Baird's Sandpiper		2							
	peep species		1							
86	Long-bill. Dowitcher		122	4		19			2	
87	Wilson's Snipe			1		1	1			
88	Wilson's Phalarope		372	89		21	150		15	
89	Red Phalarope									

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	L Al	Luna	R Arr	Roos	Sand	San J	San M	Santa	Sier	Soco	Taos	Vale	Totals
46							1						50
													2
47													48
48							1						70
49													56
50													51
51		6		7		1	9	1	2	7		2	150
52													57
53	4					16	18	6	2	1	4	3	158
54							2						59
													1
55			3			2	1			2		1	70
56	1	5	5	12	2	5	29	16	2	8	4	11	244
57			1				2						62
58						2	1						62
59					4	4	1	1		13		16	122
60							1						62
61				15									76
62						8	21			2	1		120
63	10	6		10	14		3	8		2		3	250
64		84			33	41			25	80		1	801
65				10			6						88
66													74
67			1			10	1	1		2	2		89
68						1	2			1			74
69													70
70		3	1300			39	174	12	1	141	6	25	3018
71													145
72													74
73		4	3	20	2	20	38	5	3	38	1	10	502
74		2								2		40	290
75			16			2	15	1		1		8	254
76										1			78
77													80
78		1								2		1	84
79		9	2			1	3	5	1	9	3	1	193
80							29						113
81													82
82													84
83						15			6				117
84												1	91
85													87
													1
86			33				3			88			357
87											4		94
88		3	22			37	57			106	8	10	978
89			1							1			91

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	Species	Bern	Chav	Colf	Doña	Eddy	Grant	Guad	Hida	Lea
90	Franklin's Gull			48		4			1	
91	Bonaparte's Gull			1						
92	Ring-billed Gull		18	69		5				
93	California Gull								1	
94	Herring Gull			2			1			
	gull species									
95	Common Tern					3				
96	Forster's Tern		3							
97	Least Tern		6			2				
98	Rock Pigeon	56	194	3	66	298	24		2	8
99	Band-tailed Pigeon	1					121		2	
100	E. Collared-Dove	12	155	4		34	36		4	20
101	Wh.-winged Dove	43	384		144	403	162		75	6
102	Mourning Dove	155	540	98	46	558	941	25	219	62
103	Inca Dove	3	8		7	13			3	
104	Com. Ground-Dove				1		1			
105	Yel.-billed Cuckoo		2			4				
106	Gr. Roadrunner	4	1		2	9	5		4	1
107	Barn Owl		3				3		1	1
108	Flam. Owl						17			
109	W. Screech-Owl					1	5		5	
110	Great Horned Owl		2	10		8	9		3	
111	N. Pygmy-Owl						1			
112	Elf Owl						9		6	
113	Burrowing Owl	1	7	4		5				
114	Spotted Owl					1	4		1	
115	Less. Nighthawk				16	11			5	
116	Com. Nighthawk		2			29			2	
	nighthawk sp.									
117	Com. Poorwill			1		10	14		9	
118	Whip-poor-will						23		4	
119	Chimney Swift					1				
120	White-thr. Swift			7		12	6		5	
121	Broad-bill. Hum.								10	
122	Bl.-throated Hum.						3			
123	Mag. Hummingbird								1	
124	Lucifer Hummingbird								1	
125	Bl.-chinned Hum.	45	8	7	21	16	349		20	
126	Br.-tailed Hum.	12		50		3	246		36	
	hummingbird sp.			3		19				
127	Belted Kingfisher			1		1	2			
128	Lewis' Woodpecker	1		7			1	1		
129	Red-headed Wdpker									
130	Acorn Wdpker					13	39		1	
131	Gila Wdpker						19		14	
132	Will. Sapsucker			1						
133	R.-naped Sapsucker			7						
134	Lad.-backed Wpker	4	3		2	9	35	1	16	1

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	L Al	Luna	R Arr	Roos	Sand	San J	San M	Santa	Sier	Soco	Taos	Vale	Totals
90			13			22	81						259
91													92
92						26	163					2	375
93			18										112
94													97
			15										15
95													98
96						5	14						118
97													105
98	3	37	5		36	6	95	191	55	50	98	39	1364
99							47			4			274
100	4	11			1	14	4	5		20		5	429
101	15	158			6	2	3	19	280	50		2	1853
102	26	258	17	72	14	169	229	142	51	520	105	130	4479
103		7							4	5			153
104													106
105													111
106	1	1		7	2		2	1	1	10		9	166
107		1		4			1			1			122
108			3							1			129
109					1		4			1			126
110			1	4	2	3	5	3	1				161
111													112
112									1				128
113		2		30			6	2		1		6	177
114													120
115							4		8	200			359
116		1		2			1			3			156
										150			150
117	1						5			4			161
118										5			150
119													120
120	32	5				5	16	1		4	2		215
121													131
122													125
123													124
124													125
125	7	6			83	63	18	61	2	99	8	33	971
126	29		1			7	134	97		19	83	1	844
								14		1			37
127							3	1	1		2		138
128	1		1				3	5			4	1	153
129							2						131
130	1								8				192
131													164
132							3	1					137
133	1						3	5	1		5		155
134		2		1			10	5	5	7		1	236

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	Species	Bern	Chav	Colf	Doña	Eddy	Grant	Guad	Hida	Lea
135	Downy Woodpecker	2					3			
136	Hairy Woodpecker	4		9		1	10		1	
137	Strick. Woodpecker								5	
138	Thr.-toed Wdpker									
139	Northern Flicker									
	yellow-shafted					1				
	red-shafted	4							6	
	undiff.			32			39			
	woodpecker sp.			2						
140	N. Beard.-Tyrannulet								1	
141	Ol.-sided Flycatcher		2			5	6			
142	Greater Pewee						2		1	
143	W. Wood-Pewee		1	1	1	4	44		21	
144	Willow Flycatcher						12			
145	Hamm. Flycatcher								2	
146	Gray Flycatcher					3	10			
147	Dusky Flycatcher			4			2		6	
148	Cord. Flycatcher					1	12		8	
	"W. Flycatcher"									
	Empidonax sp.	2	1			1			4	
149	Black Phoebe	1	4	1		7	31		4	
150	Eastern Phoebe							7		
151	Say's Phoebe	8	5	15	5	33	55	3	6	
152	Vermillion Fly.		1			18	62		22	
153	D.-capped Fly.								25	
154	Ash-thr. Flycatcher	11	1	1		73	87		71	2
155	Brown-cr. Fly.						7		10	
156	Cassin's Kingbird	2	1	18		64	146		37	
157	Thick-bill. Kingbird								2	
158	Western Kingbird	9	669	53	51	516	215	18	57	100
159	Eastern Kingbird			12						
160	Scis.-taild. Fly.					25				29
161	Loggerhead Shrike			3	1	10	19		5	1
162	Bell's Vireo					13	23		3	
163	Gray Vireo					3				
164	Plumbeous Vireo	7		1		28	40		8	
165	Cassin's Vireo									
	"S. Vireo" species									
166	Hutton's Vireo						4		27	
167	Warbling Vireo	8					33		8	
168	Steller's Jay			31		1	37		2	
169	Blue Jay		14			3				
170	W. Scrub-Jay	18	1	6		5	72		5	
171	Mexican Jay						72		74	
172	Pinyon Jay	1					58			
173	Clark's Nutcracker									
174	Black-billed Magpie			37				3		

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	L Al	Luna	R Arr	Roos	Sand	San J	San M	Santa	Sier	Soco	Taos	Vale	Totals
135	2				1		6	9		1	2		161
136	8		2			1	13	9		5	2		201
137													142
138							4	2					144
139													
													1
						3	58	22		13	17		123
	6		8		1								86
	4												6
140													141
141		2		2				1		1			160
142													145
143	14	5		3	1	1	17	14		18	2		290
144				1						1			158
145	4						2	1			1		155
146						5				2	2		168
147	4				1	1	2	2		3	4		176
148	4				1								174
										1			1
	9					5		5				1	28
149	1						4	10	2	21	7	6	248
150							2						159
151	8	1	2	2		9	53	50	2	9	17	4	438
152							8						263
153									1				179
154	13	1	2	2		10	61	36	5	38	4	8	580
155													172
156	9	3	7		2	23	54	26	2	2	10	1	563
157													159
158	1	113		95	2	71	203	24	22	122	1	127	2627
159							1						172
160				14			1						229
161				10		1	6	1	1	4		1	224
162									1	1			203
163						2							168
164	15		2			2	6	8	1	15	7		304
165										2			167
										1			1
166		1											198
167	6					1	8	10		18	8		267
168	9						33	10		7	7		305
169												1	187
170	32		2			10	15	68	1		26	3	434
171													317
172	3		1			6	15	17			5	5	283
173	1		2				14				1		191
174	8		14			27	57	42			162		524

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	Species	Bern	Chav	Colf	Doña	Eddy	Grant	Guad	Hida	Lea
175	American Crow	1		37			15	5	2	
176	Chihua. Raven		3		22	64	128		18	54
177	Common Raven	17		173		6	210	4	16	
	raven species									
178	Horned Lark			10		22	15		4	
179	Purple Martin			4			4			
180	Tree Swallow			52					1	
181	Violet-gr. Swallow	4		155		17	230		54	
182	N. R.-winged Swal.	5	50	48	4	3	62	53	2	
183	Bank Swallow					2	5			
184	Cliff Swallow	40	16	660	90	696	436	3	150	
185	Cave Swallow				30	404				
186	Barn Swallow	2	91	346	44	189	55	4	52	6
	swallow sp.	50		5		37				
187	Bl.-capped Chick.	1		1						
188	Mt. Chickadee	22		34			21			
189	Mex. Chickadee								7	
190	Bridled Titmouse						15		22	
191	Juniper Titmouse	7		2		2	20		6	
192	Verdin				1	7	7		5	
193	Bushtit	16				10	73	9	75	
194	Red-br. Nuthatch	8					2		3	
195	White-br. Nuthatch	8		26		5	43		1	
196	Pygmy Nuthatch	2		1			9			
197	Brown Creeper			3			1			
198	Cactus Wren				2	25	22		8	3
199	Rock Wren	3	3	1		12	13		15	
200	Canyon Wren	4		2		19	8	4	12	
201	Bewick's Wren	6		1		16	99		93	
202	House Wren	5		32			5	1	6	
203	Marsh Wren						1			
204	American Dipper			1						
205	Golden-cr. Kinglet						1			
206	Ruby-cr. Kinglet	4		2			9		20	
207	Blue-gr. Gnatcatcher					1	1		6	
208	Bl.-tail. Gnatcatcher					1	3			
209	Eastern Bluebird				2					
210	Western Bluebird	1		20		5	39			
211	Mountain Bluebird			37						
212	Townsend's Sol.	1		1			1			
213	Hermit Thrush	3	2	7		2	13		10	
214	American Robin	32	106	53	6	11	103		3	
215	Gray Catbird					1				
216	N. Mockingbird	3	86	5	17	288	73	14	10	14
217	Sage Thrasher									
218	Curve-bill. Thrasher	11	8		13	5	57		8	3
219	Crissal Thrasher				3	2	2		4	
	thrasher sp.									

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	L Al	Luna	R Arr	Roos	Sand	San J	San M	Santa	Sier	Soco	Taos	Vale	Totals
175	24		15		3	5	23	110		10	61	7	493
176		6		20			2		5	24			522
177	31		32		2	117	122	123		14	99	9	1152
										12		13	25
178			7			35	228	14		5	3		521
179													187
180			3				7		26	25	9		303
181	45		200			13	418	88	20	11	352		1788
182			2			70	109	67	5	96	77	6	841
183							9	2		16		40	257
184			550			214	520	78	35	420	70	420	4582
185													619
186	1	6	15	17	4	66	69	57	65	200	24	65	1564
			300					1					393
187					2	7	9	15		3	9	1	235
188	24		1			1	73	46		15	39		464
189													196
190									4				231
191	6					2	6	23		3	5	4	277
192		2							2	6			222
193	5		2		7	13	11	9		2	23		448
194	1						4	14		5			231
195	11				4	4	30	17	1	8	8	3	364
196	12		2				25	3		2	2		254
197	5						2	1		1			210
198		13							6				277
199	5	1	1			5	28	13	4	8	3	2	316
200	1						6			2	7	2	267
201	2					20	23	19	2	17	4	2	505
202	14			2			32	6		7	5		317
203						1			1		8		214
204			4				4				4		217
205											4		210
206	4			1		2	20	17		5	7		297
207	2		1			10	3	4		5	8		248
208													212
209					2		1						214
210	40		7			8	17	56		3	26		432
211	6		7			19	12	17			35		344
212	2						7	6		2	9		241
213	6		2	6			14	2		5	3		288
214	52	12	14		1	67	93	208	3	23	102	11	1114
215						2				2			220
216		21	1	34		8	77	12	11	51	4	17	962
217							1	2			6		226
218	1	15		7	1		7	8	2	3		2	369
219		2							1				233
	1												1

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	Species	Bern	Chav	Colf	Doña	Eddy	Grant	Guad	Hida	Lea
220	European Starling	16	314	37	121	119	74		5	8
221	American Pipit		2							
222	Cedar Waxwing	4				27	115		5	
223	Phainopepla		1		10	17	17		10	
224	Olive Warbler						11		4	
225	Gold.-wing. Warbler									
226	Tenn. Warbler						1			
227	Or.-cr. Warbler		2	3	2	1	6		6	
228	Virginia's Warbler	5		19			3		3	
229	Lucy's Warbler						57		22	
230	Northern Parula									
231	Yellow Warbler	4	1	8	2	11	104		21	
232	Chest.-sided Warbler									
233	Yel.-rumped Warbler									
	Myrtle	15				1				
	Audubon's	13				12			32	
	undiff.		4	173	1	3	39			
234	Bl.-thr. Gray Warbler	6					12		45	
235	Townsend's Warbler								5	
236	Hermit Warbler								1	
237	Grace's Warbler	2				7	19		7	
238	Blackpoll Warbler					1				
239	Bl.-and-wh. Warbler									
240	American Redstart									
241	Ovenbird									
242	N. Waterthrush					1	5			
243	MacGill. Warbler	3		3		2	6		3	
244	Com.Yellowthroat		3	2			23		2	
245	Wilson's Warbler	1				3	30		24	
246	Red-faced Warbler						23		13	
247	Painted Redstart						17		7	
248	Golden-cr. Warbler									
249	Yell.-breasted Chat			2		28	63			
250	Hepatic Tanager					13	13		23	
251	Summer Tanager	3			1	24	61		12	
252	Scarlet Tanager					1				
253	Western Tanager	6		10	5	30	18		16	
254	Gr.-tailed Towhee			5			5			
255	Spotted Towhee	22		20		3	152		64	
256	Canyon Towhee	18		3		14	67		10	
257	Abert's Towhee						4			
258	Cassin's Sparrow		5	4		14				
259	Rufous-cr. Sparrow	4				9	17		17	
260	Am. Tree Sparrow			1				1		
261	Chipping Sparrow	2		142	1	13	64	26	26	
262	Clay-color. Sparrow			1						
263	Brewer's Sparrow			2			31			1

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	L Al	Luna	R Arr	Roos	Sand	San J	San M	Santa	Sier	Soco	Taos	Vale	Totals
220	12	15	1	6	34	106	133	165	100	55	144	134	1819
221		1					5						229
222						31	14	120	4		6		548
223		2							11	5			296
224										1			240
225										1			226
226													227
227		1		1		1	4	11	2	5	29		301
228	20		1			1	59	9		9	29	1	387
229									1	6			315
230								1		1			232
231	1	3	4	3		6	39	16	1	16	22	7	500
232				1						1			234
233													
						1		4		1			22
						11		75	14	49		20	226
	46	2		1	2	6	105	74		20	79		555
234						4	2			4	37		344
235													240
236													237
237	13		1			1	6			6			299
238													239
239				1									240
240										1			241
241				1									242
242							2		1	2			253
243	1		1	6	1		8	3	1	8		1	290
244			4		1	3	13	6		30		7	338
245	2			3		1	9	5	3	24	3	2	355
246										1			283
247										1			272
248				1									249
249					7	4	25	9		24	9	3	423
250	1						1	2					303
251				1			15		2	32		7	409
252													253
253	19	10	1		1	10	16	18		15	68	2	498
254	19			1			3	4		6	4	1	302
255	39		3	1	16	20	45	116		48	35	14	853
256	17	14		1			1	43			2		446
257													261
258				7			4						292
259							3						309
260													262
261	27		4	3		44	90	56		45	39	36	879
262												1	264
263			1	1		5	3			52	17		376

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	Species	Bern	Chav	Colf	Doña	Eddy	Grant	Guad	Hida	Lea
264	Bl.-chinned Sparrow	5							6	
265	Vesper Sparrow			14			1			
266	Lark Sparrow		14	12		20	30	5	18	3
267	Bl.-thr. Sparrow			2		28	41		9	1
268	Sage Sparrow									
269	Lark Bunting		1	2		83	71		26	99
270	Savannah Sparrow			8						
271	Song Sparrow		2	9			2			
272	Lincoln's Sparrow			2		1	1		1	
273	Swamp Sparrow			2					2	
274	White-thr. Sparrow									
275	White-cr. Sparrow									
	black-lored								3	1
	undifferentiated	2	14	41	30	18	87	3		
	sparrow species		2	4						
276	Dark-eyed Junco									
	pink-sided			4						
	gray-headed	5		3					2	
	undifferentiated	1		23			31			
277	Northern Cardinal					18	38		12	
278	Pyrrhuloxia				11	36	2		1	5
279	Rose-br. Grosbeak				2	1			2	
280	Bl.-hded Grosbeak	21	1	26	8	14	127		69	
281	Blue Grosbeak		7	1	2	36	25	5	1	
282	Lazuli Bunting			1		2	3			
283	Indigo Bunting					2	2			
284	Varied Bunting					1			1	
285	Painted Bunting				2	22				
286	Red-wing. Blackbird	13	467	264	80	104	384	18	29	15
287	E. Meadowlark		2	2		18	17		3	
288	W. Meadowlark	6	39	119	5	3	13	23		4
	meadowlark sp.		73			28				
289	Yell.-headed Blbird	1	10	76		47	6			8
290	Brewer's Blackbird		91	132	13	20	29			
291	Common Grackle	13	12	170		13			1	
292	Gr.-tailed Grackle	45	760	28	64	458	162		39	91
293	Bronzed Cowbird					10	16		4	
294	Br.-headed Cowbird	2	12	226	4	77	733	4	35	13
	blackbird species					22				
295	Orchard Oriole					19				1
296	Hooded Oriole				2	11	29		8	
297	Bullock's Oriole	1	20	24	4	45	100	6	13	30
298	Scott's Oriole	3			3	10	15		22	
299	Cassin's Finch			7			34			
300	House Finch	97	69	21	43	289	535	25	58	
301	Red Crossbill	7								

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	L Al	Luna	R Arr	Roos	Sand	San J	San M	Santa	Sier	Soco	Taos	Vale	Totals
264							2	1				1	279
265	21		17	3		3	31				12		367
266	2			12		16	104	48		16	8	6	580
267		1					3	2		31			385
268						5					6		279
269		4		111			8			300			974
270			2								1		281
271	6		3			1	3	3	1		42		343
272							4						281
273													277
274										1			275
275	3												278
													4
		10	2	3	1	24	23	23	22	92	19	14	428
								1					7
276													
													4
										7			17
	13						56	38			26		188
277							8						353
278		3							3	2			341
279			3		1		1			2			291
280	18	6		1	2	62	48	87		91	44	18	923
281				5	9	2	16	7	3	14		5	419
282				1	2	9	2	4		7		3	316
283				1	2		4		1	6		2	303
284													286
285							3						312
286		72	60	47		71	740	122	40	177	229	82	3300
287				8						8		6	351
288			20		1	35	93	13		18	12	66	758
				23						1			125
289		48	60			28	137			22	150		882
290	10		50			20	58	52	5	4	57	1	832
291	5			5		8	148	9		9	30		714
292		67	2	25	2	4	77	10	67	29	33	56	2311
293		1								1			325
294	64		27	7	6	78	61	86	30	240	24	14	2037
													22
295				2									317
296													346
297	6	13	4	56	1	29	109	30	8	55	40	17	908
298		7				2	3	3	2	2		1	371
299	1						3				2		346
300	123	140	15		6	133	109	335	55	110	60	31	2554
301	2						4			12			326

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	Species	Bern	Chav	Colf	Doña	Eddy	Grant	Guad	Hida	Lea
302	Pine Siskin			26		2	15			
303	Less. Goldfinch									
	green-backed								10	
	undifferentiated			17	15	33	153			
304	American Goldfinch	3	1	10	1	5	7			
305	Evening Grosbeak			76			3			
306	House Sparrow	210	657	182	105	449	181		29	41
	unidentified birds			9						

Total species	93	108	147	67	167	190	33	168	39
Total Individuals	1,436	7,141	5,495	1,274	7,841	10,138	297	2,650	695
Total parties	9	6	23	4	9	27	2	5 to 6	1
Total participants	10	13	27	5	8	42	2	8	2
Party-hours by foot	27.3	7	36.6	21	51	61.75	8	32	1.5
by car	5.25	29	21.2	5	28	37	0	22	4.5
by bike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total party-hours	32.5	36	57.8	26	79	98.75	8	55	6
party-miles by foot	17	5.75	24.87	41	24	39.05	6	28	2
by car	113	196.5	461	20	670	484.4	0	448	90
by bike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total party-miles	130	202.3	485.9	61	694	521.5	6	476	92
Stationary									
party-hours	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2.5
# observers	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# of parties	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Feeder-watching									
hours	0	0	8.7	0	3	55	0	6	0.5
# of feeder watchers	0	0	9	0	1	18	0	2	1
# of parties	0	0	9	0	1	10	0	1	1
Owling									
party-miles owling	0	0	0	0	23	16	0	3	0
# of observers owling	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	4	0
party-hours owling					3.25				
# of parties owling	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	0

Table 4. Results of 2004 North American Migratory Count by County, NM

No.	L Al	Luna	R Arr	Roos	Sand	San J	San M	Santa	Sier	Soco	Taos	Vale	Totals
302						5	10	7			32		399
303													
													10
	14				29	19	7	17		41	3	1	349
304	14				2	2	122	6		2	28		507
305	8						5	1			49		447
306	17	128	2	9	11	109	28	198	35	127	95	41	2960
													9

89	66	99	65	59	122	193	125	77	179	117	96	306
1,191	1,397	5,088	773	417	2,695	7,254	3,997	1,145	5,519	3,318	1,820	71,581
6	2	1	2	1	10	8	14	???	7	5	3	140
12	2	1	4	4	22	21	29	???	13	11	4	240
32.2	3	13.5	8	3	3.25	99.5	97.5	???	32.25	32.5	20	591
4	6	1.5	8	0	8.25	27	52.25	???	22.5	19.3	1	302
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1
38.2	9	15	16	3	11.5	72.5	149.8	???	54.75	51.8	21	841
18.5	4.6	1.5	7	4	1.5	26	63.5	???	18.5	18.8	15	367
48.5	121	115	64	0	71.3	791	394	???	315	173	20	4595
5					0	0				0		5
72	125.6	116.5	71	4	72.8	817	457.5	???	333.5	191	35	4965
2.5				0	0	0				0		
				0	0	0				0		
				0	0	0				0		
3	1		0	0	3	0	10		2.5	4		
	1		0	0	2	0	4		1	1		
	1		0	0	2	0	3		1	1		
	0		0	1	0	42	0		26	0		
	0		0	1	0	6	0		2	0		
	0		0	1	0	3	0		1	0		

AN UNUSUAL RECORD OF AMERICAN COOT (*FULICA AMERICANA*) IN THE MANZANO MOUNTAINS

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On 13 September 2004 at approximately 4:45 pm (MDT), the authors and other volunteers arrived at the Manzano Mountains Raptor Migration Project site at Capilla Peak in central New Mexico (operated by Hawk-Watch International, Inc.). As we greeted the HawkWatch observers, JPD's dog approached a small mountain ninebark (*Physocarpus monogynus*) and flushed out a medium-sized dark-gray bird. The bird appeared to have been encumbered in the bush, or possibly taking cover in it. The bush was on the edge of a small limestone cliff, so when the bird flushed, it more or less fell into an ocean spray (*Holodiscus dumosus*) about 2 m below. At this point, JPD ran down to the lower bush and grabbed the bird, which turned out to be an American Coot (*Fulica americana*, Figure 1). It appeared to be a hatch-year bird because of the light gray barring on its breast, grayish-green foot color (rather than yellow-green), not fully white bill, and reduced red frontal shield (Bent 1927, Sibley 2003). It apparently had molted out of its juvenal plumage, but showed the light underside and breast typical of fall hatch-year birds (Bent 1927). Five people were present to witness this event.

The coot was strong and struggled when held. Not knowing at the time if it could take off on its own from dry land, we decided to release it into the wind with a light toss. We found a spot where we could recapture the coot if it fell to the ground when released. We tossed the bird gently and it flew away quickly, apparently uninjured.

We do not know how this bird ended up in the bush, but it is possible that some event caused this bird to be grounded. Groundings of coots have been reported previously, most notably in a case where coots were observed on the ground in a mixed-hardwood forest at Kennesaw Mountain in Georgia (Beaton 1994). There are at least two things that could have grounded the coot in this situation. A thunderstorm passed over the lookout site about two hours prior to the time we located the coot, which could have been

forced down by the rain or wind associated with the storm. Another possibility is that the bird could have been grounded in an attempt to evade a predator, of which there are many in the area at that time of year. Alternatively, the coot could have landed of its own volition.

It is likely that the coot was migrating past the site when it landed. The facts that the date of this event coincides with the species' peak southward movements (from mid-September through mid-October, Brisbin et al. 2002) and that coots have a tendency to migrate singly or in loose flocks (Brisbin et al. 2002) support this contention. However, we cannot say that coots regularly migrate through the Capilla Peak area. American Coots are thought to be nocturnal migrants (Brisbin et al. 2002), and we are not aware that HawkWatch observers at Capilla Peak have ever spotted coots flying past the site.

Figure 1. American Coot at the Manzano Mountains Raptor Migration Project lookout post near Capilla Peak in central New Mexico on 13 September 2004. Photo by Stephen M. Fettig.

The location of the sighting seems unusual due to the lack of adjacent bodies of water in the area. The Capilla Peak lookout is about 20 km east of the Rio Grande, and the nearest stock tank is about 5.5 km to the west of the site. Although coots have been reported to migrate through areas where there are no opportunities to land on water, they normally stop along watercourses to rest and feed during the day (Brisbin et al. 2002).

American Coots typically migrate at a wide range of altitudes (Brisbin et al. 2002). This coot was found at approx. 2,792 m, which is abut 700 m above the valley to the east and about 900 m above the valley to the west.

Literature Cited

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Sibley, D. A. 2003. The Sibley field guide to birds of western North America. Alfred A. Knopf, NY.

IN MEMORIAM

Ryan David Beaulieu
1987-2005

NMOS RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM

The NMOS now offers two $1000 research grants each year to help support research on New Mexico birds. The criteria for the grants are:

1) the grant money must be spent while conducting research on birds in New Mexico; and
2) the recipient must either present their findings at an annual NMOS Meeting or submit an article on their research to the *NMOS Bulletin.*

A short research proposal (2 pages maximum), plus names of three references, must be submitted describing the nature of the project and how the allocated funds are to be spent (on gas, tape recording, specific equipment, etc.). Research proposals must be received by March 31, 2005. Please submit your proposal to:

Dr. Roland Shook
Western New Mexico University
Silver City, NM 88061
(shookr@wnmu.edu).

CALL FOR 2005-2006 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT INFORMATION

Compilers: Please send dates and contact information to Bruce Neville at bneville@unm.edu for inclusion in the December 2005 *NMOS Bulletin* and posting on the NMOS website. Information will be posted as received.

NMOS Bulletin 33(1-2): 1-43; 2005

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 *North American Birds*, the American Birding Association's journal (now in its 56th year) dedicated to documenting the continent's bird life, and subsequently in the *NMOS Field Notes*, published quarterly by the New Mexico Ornithological Society.

Sandy Williams is New Mexico's Regional Editor for *North American Birds* as well as Editor of *NMOS Field Notes*; he also maintains the NMOS Archives, including all written bird sighting submissions as well as the Photo-Tape File, which includes prints, slides, audio tapes, video tapes, digital images, and compact disks. The year is divided into four seasons (see below), and observers are asked to submit their records to Sandy promptly at the close of each season. 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, nesting birds, and early, late, or out-of-range birds. Please submit your records in taxonomic order and make sure all records include the date, exact location, numbers of birds, age and sex/color morph, if applicable, and the name(s) and contact information (including e-mail address) 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 Field Checklist of New Mexico Birds. Written details and other documentation of very rare species will be circulated to the New Mexico Bird Records Committee for evaluation. Written details may be submitted on a report form (available by mail from Sandy Williams or electronically from the NMOS web page), although any written format is acceptable. If photographs are submitted, please include on the photo/slide your name, date the picture was taken, and the exact location.

Below are the seasons for reporting New Mexico bird observations. Don't procrastinate—send your reports as soon as possible after the close of a reporting period.

Autumn	August 1 – November 30	(= 4 months)
Winter	December 1 – February 28/29	(= 3 months)
Spring	March 1 – May 31	(= 3 months)
Summer	June 1 – July 31	(= 2 months)

Seasonal reports and other records should be submitted to:

Sartor O. Williams III
New Mexico Bird Records Committee
1819 Meadowview Dr NW
Albuquerque, NM 87104-2511
e-mail: sunbittern@earthlink.net

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 encouraged 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 in double-spaced hard copy or, preferably, electronically on disk or by e-mail to the Editor, Bruce Neville, 2105 Lakeview Road SW, Albuquerque, NM 87105, e-mail bneville@unm.edu.

ANNUAL DUES

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

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

Dues and membership applications may be sent to the New Mexico Ornithological Society, P.O. Box 3068, Albuquerque, NM 87190-3068 or to the Treasurer, Jerry Oldenettel, 499 Farm-to-Market Road, Socorro, NM 87801.

New Mexico Ornithological Society Home Page:
http://www.nmosbirds.org

New Mexico Rare Bird Alert:
505-884-3269

This issue of the *NMOS Bulletin* was published 17 October 2005

New Mexico Ornithological Society
Financial Statement

as of 31 December, 2004

Balance as of 12/31/03:

Checking Account Balance	7077.08
Petty Cash	20.71
Total	$7,097.79

Net Transactions from 1/1/04 to 12/31/04:

Dues	2425
NM Bird Finding Guide Sales	5711
NM Field Checklist Sales	141.5
Annual meeting	1286.21
Postage	-822.84
Miscellaneous	-246.56
Research Grants	-2000
Printing	-3000
Storage Unit Rent	-356
Interest	9.45
Total Transactions	3147.76
Total 2004 beginning balance plus transactions	$10,245.55

Balance as of 12/31/04:

Checking Account Balance	12,224.84
Petty Cash Balance	20.71
Checks not deposited/cleared	-2,000.00
12/31 balance	$10,245.55

Petty cash income and dispersements ($0.00 and $(0.00)) are included in the income and expense categories above.

Date: 31 December, 2004

Submitted by:

Jerry R. Oldenettel, Treasurer

New Mexico Ornithological Society
PO Box 3068
Albuquerque, NM 87190-3068

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