

# NMOS BULLETIN



## NEW MEXICO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Vol. 32  
No. 3  
September 2004

### CONTENTS

2003 NEW MEXICO NORTH AMERICAN MIGRATION COUNT RESULTS, by Steve West .....	63
RECENT AOU CHECK-LIST CHANGES AFFECTING THE NEW MEXICO BIRD LIST: THE 45TH SUPPLEMENT, by Sartor O. Williams III .....	85

### ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INFORMATION

NMOS Officers for 2004/2006 .....	62
Reporting New Mexico Bird Observations.....	84
Request to New Mexico Christmas Bird Count Compilers .....	86
Information on <i>NMOS Bulletin</i> , Dues, Home Page, Rare Bird Alert .....	87

**THE NEW MEXICO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.**

P.O. Box 3068, Albuquerque, NM 87190-3068

**OFFICERS FOR 2002-2004**

**President:** William H. Howe, P.O. Box 461, Albuquerque, NM 87103; 505-890-4581,  
whhowe@earthlink.net

**Vice-President:** Dave Krueper, 105 Mission Ridge Rd., Corrales, NM 87103; (505) 890-4083,  
redstart5@earthlink.net

**Secretary:** Nancy Cox, 4426 San Isidro NW, Albuquerque, NM 87107; 505-345-2385,  
sora@spinn.net

**Treasurer:** Jerry Oldenettel, 499 Farm-to-Market Road, Socorro, NM 87801; 505-838-9715,  
borealowl@aol.com

**Director:** Bruce Neville, 2105 Lakeview Road SW, Albuquerque, NM 87105; 505-873-0060,  
bneville@unm.edu

**Director:** Tim Reeves, 5101 Piñon Hills Blvd., Farmington, NM; 87402, treeves@sisna.com

**Director:** Roland Shook, 3306 Royal Drive, Silver City, NM 88061; 505-388-3441,  
shookr@wnmu.edu

**Editors, *NMOS Field Notes*:**

Editor: Sartor O. Williams III, 1819 Meadowview Dr. NW, Albuquerque, NM 87104,  
sunbittern@earthlink.net

Assistant Editor: William H. Howe, P.O. Box 461, Albuquerque, NM 87103; 505-890-4581,  
whhowe@earthlink.net

**Editor, *NMOS Bulletin*:**

Bruce Neville, 2105 Lakeview Road SW, Albuquerque, NM 87105; 505-873-0060;  
bneville@unm.edu

## 2003 NEW MEXICO NORTH AMERICAN MIGRATION COUNT RESULTS

Steve West  
1105 Ocotillo Canyon, Carlsbad, NM 88220

The 2003 New Mexico North American Migration Count (NAMC) was the 12<sup>th</sup> consecutive year of this effort. With such, new finds continue to occur, continuing to build on the data that has accumulated to date. 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. The day chosen for this activity 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-powered 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 12 years of data for many areas across the continent, this information grows in value each year.

The 2003 count occurred on Saturday 10 May. While coverage has declined somewhat in recent years, there is still good overall coverage of the state. In 2003, counts were conducted in 19 counties, down three from 2002. The all-time high participation was 24 counties in 1999. In 2003, Colfax, Harding, Lincoln, and Roosevelt Counties were lost from the 2002 results. Only Sierra County was added in 2003, a county that was last surveyed in 2001. Almost 58% of New Mexico's counties had some degree of coverage.

Although large portions of most counties remain uncovered, or at least under-covered, the 22 counties that participated on 10 May 2003 accounted for 53.9% of the surface area of the state, compared with 61% in 2002. While participation in all counties would be ideal, and all counties can use more coverage, the 2003 results still provide us with a sample of what happened on a given 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 in many areas. Coverage can be improved, even in those areas with good participation. Participation on the east side of the state is weak, with only Lea County participating. There are still three counties in which the survey has not been done even once: Catron, Cibola, and Curry Counties.

Table 1 summarizes the 2003 results by county. Highlights are given in the county summaries, which follow. In 2003, 12 counties had higher species totals than in 2002, with 6 having lower numbers. Nine counts had higher individual totals for 2003 compared with 2002, with nine having lower numbers. Observers reported the same problems noted in recent years, especially as related to drought, overgrazing, and high winds. In spite of having fewer counties participating, a record number of total species were found in 2003 with 319. This is 8 higher

Table 1. County Summary of 2003 North American Migration Count in New Mexico

County	# of species	Individuals	# of high counts	# of unique species	party-hours	party-miles	# of observers	compiler
1 Bernalillo	98	2,022	4.50		37.00	94.00	12	Jim Place
2 Chaves	118	7,735	33.50	4	33.00	215.75	12	Sherry Bixler
3 DeBaca	68	1,231	4.75	3	8.00	32.00	1	Roger K. Hoppe
4 Dona Ana	111	4,541	11.30	2	34.00	288.00	4	Gordon Ewing
5 Eddy	155	5,059	24.30	7	53.10	468.50	10	Bob Nieman
6 Grant	197	8,103	76.35	6	111.00	603.00	20	Robert Wilcox
7 Guadalupe	47	553	1.25		8.50	2.00	2	Jane and Rick Lewis
8 Hidalgo	176	3,039	37.30	12	58.00	251.00	9	Alan Craig
9 Lea	59	756	5.50	2	11.00	101.00	3	Pat McCasland
10 Los Alamos	72	925	3.30		27.30	86.40	10	Stephen Ferrig
11 Luna	106	1,515			14.50	141.40	1	Larry Malone
12 Sandoval	92	894		1	7.30	113.00	3	Terry Brownell
13 San Juan	129	3,762	9.50	1	46.75	451.45	20	John Rees
14 San Miguel	202	7,877	53.35	9	74.00	860.00	18	Bill West
15 Santa Fe	107	2,222	2.00		59.70	350.00	18	Linda Mowbray
16 Sierra	38	247	1.00	1	28.00	303.00	4	Gordon Ewing
17 Socorro	187	7,200	29.00	3	47.75	278.80	10	Doug Emkalns
18 Taos	135	4,159	17.80	6	46.75	218.00	7	Karen Epperson
19 Valencia	101	1,981	4.00		20.00	39.00	4	Celestyn Brozek
<b>Totals</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>63,821</b>	<b>319.70</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>725.65</b>	<b>4896.30</b>	<b>168</b>	

than the previous all-time high (in 2001) and 12 more species than in 2002. The total number of individuals dropped from 2002 by 6,258, or a decline of about 8.9%. The number of unique species increased slightly from 51 to 57, party-hours increased by about 13.6%, party-miles dropped by about 2.8%, and total observers dropped by about 7.7%. In spite of dropping in several categories, the actual species count increased considerably. With just over 500 species verified in New Mexico, this means that on one Saturday in May, about 63% of all of those species were found somewhere in the state.

Table 2 illustrates the growth of the New Mexico NAMC from 1992 to the present. As in previous years, the best coverage comes from areas where there is a good population base: Bernalillo, Chaves, Doña Ana, Grant, San Juan, and Santa Fe Counties. Because of the dedication of a few individuals, however, we are still getting excellent coverage away from these centers of population: DeBaca, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Lea, etc. The result of all this is fairly good statewide coverage for this survey, but one that can certainly be improved.

Participation continues to be a major factor, with large parts of the state receiving no coverage. Coverage and participation still lags behind the longer-established Christmas bird counts. Table 3 compares the 2003 NAMC-New Mexico results with the most recent Christmas count results (2002-03). 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.

Table 4 (following the text) gives the results of each count by county. This year San Miguel County had the highest count with 202 species, followed by Grant with 197 and Socorro with 187. Grant County had the highest count of individuals with 8,103 followed closely by San Miguel (7,877), Chaves (7,735) and Socorro (7,200).

Grant County again had the largest number of high counts of species with 76.35, followed by San Miguel with 53.35, Hidalgo with 37.3, and Chaves with 33.5. In many instances there was a tie in the high county for an individual species. In tabulating ties, this resulted in a fractional number. If two counties had the same highest number of Savannah Sparrow (as happened in 2003), 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.

Only four species were found on all 19 counts: Turkey Vulture, Mourning Dove, Black-chinned Hummingbird, and House Finch. Eight species were found on all but one count: Western Wood-Pewee, Say's Phoebe, Ash-throated Flycatcher, European Starling, Western Tanager, Black-headed Grosbeak, Bullock's Oriole, and House Sparrow.

As always, there was a great number of unique species, and they are usually mentioned in the county accounts which follow: Surf Scoter, a late Red-breasted Merganser, Black Rail, Long-tailed Jaeger, the enigmatic Thick-billed Parrot, White-eared Hummingbird, Calliope Hummingbird, Buff-breasted Flycatcher, a late Sprague's Pipit, a late Harris's Sparrow, Golden-crowned Sparrow, and many others. Hidalgo County had the highest number of unique species with 12, followed by San Miguel with 9, and Eddy and Grant with 7 each.

**Table 2. Historical Comparison of New Mexico NAMC Results**

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Counties Surveyed	3	5	10	11	13	14	16	24	23	23	22	19
Total Species	222	218	260	256	268	268	278	307	309	311	307	320
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
Party-Hours	182	118	445	500	467	484	478	838	739	757	680	726
Party-Miles	894	676	2,251	2,768	2,468	3,097	3,761	5,281	5,284	6,627	5,038	4,896
Total Observers	33	59	101	151	139	137	170	197	183	194	182	168

**Table 3. Comparison of New Mexico 2002-2003 Christmas Count and 2003 NAMC Results**

	# of counts	total # of species	average # of species	total # of individuals	total party-hours	total party-miles	total field observers	other
Christmas counts	29	235	78.27	315,687	1,478.00	NA	512	52
NAMC counts	19	320	115.84	63,821	725.65	4,896.3	168	21

The 2004 count took place on 8 May 2004 and the results of that count will appear in a future issue of the NMOS Bulletin. The 2005 count will take place on the 2nd Saturday in May, on 14 May 2005. 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 2005.

**BERNALILLO COUNTY:** Bernalillo County dropped slightly from 113 species in 2002 to 98 this year. Two fewer observers found almost the same number of individuals. No unique species were found, and high counts were recorded for 4.5 species. While only two species of shorebirds were recorded, most other groups were well represented.

**CHAVES COUNTY:** Last year Chaves County dropped to 92 species from 118 the year before; this year it increased back to 118. High winds were not a factor as in 2003. Chaves County had the third highest number of high counts for species and four unique species. The unique species for the count were Northern Bobwhite, Black-bellied Plover, and Baird's and Stilt Sandpipers.

**DEBACA COUNTY:** DeBaca County dropped by 25 species, in part because of high winds, but still provided a good representation of this interesting area. High counts were noted for 4.75 species, and 3 unique species were found: Whimbrel, Common Tern, and Dickcissel. A late Eastern Phoebe was recorded.

**DOÑA ANA COUNTY:** Doña Ana improved over 2002 from 93 to 111 species. High counts were recorded for 11.3 species, and 2 unique species were found on the count: a late Ross's Goose (as in 2002) and Common Moorhen. A late Osprey was found on the Rio Grande below Hatch. The isolated Cave Swallow colony continues to thrive, with 42 counted.

**EDDY COUNTY:** Eddy County stayed at about the same point as in 2002, increasing by 1 species but dropping by about 1,500 individuals. High counts for 24.3 species were found, along with 7 unique species: Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Sprague's Pipit, Prothonotary Warbler, Golden-crowned Sparrow, Varied Bunting, Orchard Oriole, and Baltimore Oriole. Other unusual finds included a late Gray Catbird and the first Lucy's Warbler record for the Guadalupe Mountains.

**GRANT COUNTY:** As usual, Grant County ended up with one of the best counts with 197 species (2nd highest in the state and 8 more than in 2002) and the highest number of individuals. Grant County continues to dominate the number of high counts per species with 76.35, far outdistancing San Miguel in second place with 53.35. Six unique species were found in Grant County: Common Ground-Dove, Spotted Owl, Carolina Wren, Black-tailed Gnatcatcher, Abert's Towhee, and Grasshopper Sparrow.

**GUADALUPE COUNTY:** For the 4th year in a row, Guadalupe County showed increases in number of species and individuals with 47 and 553, respectively. High counts were recorded for 1.25 species. High winds hampered the count, which found low numbers of raptors, vultures and corvids. It is always interesting to read the Guadalupe County count, which is by far the most detailed of any of the counts.

**HIDALGO COUNTY:** Hidalgo County always provides an interesting mix of species, and 2003 was not an exception. The species total again increased dramatically to 176 from 153 in 2002 (for an increase of 15%). The number of individuals also increased from 2,205 in 2002 to 3,039 in 2003 (for an increase of almost 38%). High counts were found for 37.3 species (third highest in the state) and 12 unique species were noted. These were Whiskered Screech-Owl; Broad-billed, White-eared, Blue-throated, Lucifer, and Calliope Hummingbirds; Arizona Woodpecker; Northern Beardless Tyrannulet; Buff-breasted and Dusky-capped Flycatchers; Yellow-throated Vireo; and Mexican Chickadee.

**LEA COUNTY:** Lea County increased from 40 species in 2002 to 59 this year for an increase of 48%. High counts were recorded for 5.5 species, and two unique species were found: Broad-winged Hawk and Solitary Sandpiper. Wind and lack of observers continue to hamper this count. The three observers were able to find continued good numbers of Scissor-tailed Flycatchers (26) and a late Townsend's Solitaire.

**LOS ALAMOS COUNTY:** After a couple of years of improving species and individual totals, Los Alamos dropped a bit in 2003. A total of 72 species and 925 individuals were recorded and high counts were noted for 3.3 species. One of the most interesting finds was a hybrid male Black-headed x Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Most interesting was that another hybrid male of the same mix was seen in Socorro County. Both birds were seen at about the same time of the day, eliminating the possibility that it was the same individual.

**LUNA COUNTY:** Luna County continued to increase the number of species from 87 in 2002 to 106 in 2003. No unique species or high count was recorded, but there was still a good sample of species found. These included Cattle Egret, Spotted Sandpiper (23), Greater Pewee, Brown-crested Flycatcher, and a Bridled Titmouse.

**SANDOVAL COUNTY:** Sandoval County produced the same count of species as in 2002 at 92. There was a slight increase in the number of individuals. One high count and one unique species (Three-toed Woodpecker) were recorded.

**SAN JUAN COUNTY:** An additional 16 species were found in 2002, bringing the count up to 129. The count of individuals also increased by about a third. High counts were noted for 9.5 species, and there was one unique species, Caspian Tern. San Juan and Grant Counties tied with the largest number of counters at 20. This count and Doña Ana were the only counts to find the state-listed Gray Vireo, with 2 each.

**SAN MIGUEL COUNTY:** San Miguel gained the number one spot with 202 species, up from 192 last year. It also had the second highest number of individuals and the second highest number of high counts of species (53.35). Nine unique species (Horned Grebe, Surf Scoter, Hooded and Red-breasted Mergansers, Black Rail, Marbled Godwit, Sanderling, Long-tailed Jaeger and Harris's Sparrow) were found, the second highest of any count. Several of these were the first reports of their species for the NAMC-New Mexico counts: Surf Scoter, Black Rail, and Long-tailed Jaeger. This was all done in spite of "brutal wind" reported by the compiler!



**SANTA FE COUNTY:** Santa Fe County increased by 8 the number of species seen in 2002 to 107. No unique species was found, but high counts were found for two species. Some of the interesting finds included Black-crowned Night-Heron, White-faced Ibis, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

**SIERRA COUNTY:** Sierra County was a return count this year and was an effort mainly centered on the Thick-billed Parrot that was present at Engle. Gordon Ewing put this count together along with Doña Ana, based largely on people traveling through on count day to see the Thick-billed Parrot. The parrot is included in the results although there has been no official decision on whether it was more likely a wild bird or an escapee. A total of 38 species and 247 individuals were found. The one high count and unique form was, of course, the Thick-billed Parrot. Sierra County is one of the counties where there could be an excellent count annually with good coverage, but there are not enough people to go around to cover all these areas.

**SOCORRO COUNTY:** An excellent effort in Socorro County produced the third-highest count with 187 species (down 17 from last year) with an increase by about 500 in the individual totals. Socorro County ended up with high counts for 29 species and 3 unique species: Least Bittern, Greater White-fronted Goose, and Hooded Warbler. A total of 243 species has been found on this count in the 6 years it has been run. Also found here was another hybrid male Rose-breasted x Black-headed Grosbeak. Weather on the count was highly variable both in wind and temperature, impacting the results.

**TAOS COUNTY:** Taos County increased dramatically from 119 species in 2002 to 135 in 2003. The number of individuals also increased by over 47% compared to 2002. A total of 17.8 high counts were found, in addition to six unique species: Ferruginous Hawk, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Sage Thrasher, American Tree Sparrow, Field Sparrow, and Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch. A large insect hatch on the Rio Grande attracted huge numbers of Violet-green Swallows, with over 800 found there.

**VALENCIA COUNTY:** Valencia County increased by 1 species over 2002 to 101. Individuals were up also by about 43%. No high count or unique species was found, but there were some interesting finds, including a group of 5 Eastern Bluebirds and five species of herons.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are extended to Bruce Neville, who has been instrumental in helping with this article and this project, and to Creighton Edington who helped gathering some of the data. Thanks also to the many participants and especially the compilers who probably wonder what my questions are all about.

**Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County**

	Species	Berna- lillo	Chaves	DeBaca	Doña Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guada- lupe	Hidal- go	Lea	Los Alamos
1	Pied-billed Grebe	1	1	1		1	8		1	1	
2	Horned Grebe										
3	Eared Grebe			5					1		
4	Western Grebe										
5	Clark's Grebe										
6	American White Pelican					3					
7	Neotropic Cormorant				4	2					
8	Double-crested Cormorant			7	14			1			
9	Least Bittern										
10	Great Blue Heron		1	1	10	15	9			1	
11	Great Egret		4		1	2	1				
12	Snowy Egret		57		56	4	1				
13	Cattle Egret				8		1				
14	Green Heron		10		5		1		2		
15	Black-crowned Night-Heron		4		14	15	2			2	
16	White-faced Ibis	8	11	12	90	55	85				
17	Turkey Vulture	12	47	41	73	239	138	8	81	4	15
18	Greater White-fronted Goose										
19	Snow Goose		3		1		3				
20	Ross's Goose				2						
21	Canada Goose	100	5					2			
22	Wood Duck	50					1				
23	Gadwall		101			16			10		
24	American Wigeon		9		3	7					
25	Mallard										
	Mallard form	73	114	5	4	12	48	1	6		
	Mexican form		1		50				47		
26	Blue-winged Teal		20			2	2				
27	Cinnamon Teal	1	43	4			2		7		
28	Northern Shoveler		103	7		23	11		6		
29	Northern Pintail		6					5			
30	Green-winged Teal	1	34			17	7	3	4		
31	Canvasback		2								
32	Redhead		3			8					
33	Ring-necked Duck			2			10		1		
34	Lesser Scaup		2	13							
35	Surf Scoter										
36	Bufflehead								1		
37	Hooded Merganser										
38	Common Merganser						13		1		
39	Red-breasted Merganser										
40	Ruddy Duck	1	5	5		13	16		15	2	
	duck species		1			2					
41	Osprey	1	1		1	2	2				
42	Mississippi Kite		24			6				1	
43	Northern Harrier		1		2	3	2		1		
44	Sharp-shinned Hawk					2	2		3		
45	Cooper's Hawk	1				2	4		4		
46	Northern Goshawk						4				1
47	Common Black-Hawk						11				
48	Harris' Hawk					5				5	
49	Broad-winged Hawk									1	
50	Swainson's Hawk		2	2	12	5	11		6	4	
51	Zone-tailed Hawk					2	2		5		1
52	Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	2	1	3	28	2	6		

Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County

Species	Luna	Sandoval	San Juan	San Miguel	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Valencia	Totals
1 Pied-billed Grebe		3	2	19	1		12			51
2 Horned Grebe				2						2
3 Eared Grebe				54			1			61
4 Western Grebe			93	23			1			117
5 Clark's Grebe			1	6			1			8
6 American White Pelican			1				1			5
7 Neotropic Cormorant							38			44
8 Double-crested Cormorant		4	1	8			11			46
9 Least Bittern							1			1
10 Great Blue Heron	1		7	3	1		16			65
11 Great Egret			1				21	1	2	33
12 Snowy Egret				6			150		36	310
13 Cattle Egret	1						1		12	23
14 Green Heron	2	3	1	3			7		1	35
15 Black-crowned Night-Heron			23	14	2		14	4	22	116
16 White-faced Ibis	36		37	56	3		36		3	432
17 Turkey Vulture	29	51	34	57	21	6	58	38	21	973
18 Greater White-fronted Goose							1			1
19 Snow Goose				2						9
20 Ross's Goose										2
21 Canada Goose		4	146	78	2		67	44		448
22 Wood Duck		14	2	1				2	5	75
23 Gadwall		5		55			79	2		268
24 American Wigeon				6			30	2		57
25 Mallard										
Mallard form	2	33	77	81	32		2	43	41	574
Mexican form	7						174			279
26 Blue-winged Teal		3		9			8	4		48
27 Cinnamon Teal	4		4	3			47	11	4	130
28 Northern Shoveler	3	6	2	49			28	2		240
29 Northern Pintail							3			14
30 Green-winged Teal	3		2	35			37	1		144
31 Canvasback			2	3						7
32 Redhead				27			44	1		83
33 Ring-necked Duck							2			15
34 Lesser Scaup				15			11	1		42
35 Surf Scoter				1						1
36 Bufflehead				6						7
37 Hooded Merganser				1						1
38 Common Merganser	3		4				1	3		25
39 Red-breasted Merganser				1						1
40 Ruddy Duck	3	4	1	296			24	1	4	390
duck species					5		4			12
41 Osprey				2			1	1		11
42 Mississippi Kite				1						32
43 Northern Harrier	1		4	1		1	2	2		20
44 Sharp-shinned Hawk	1			2			1	2	3	14
45 Cooper's Hawk	1	4	1	7	4		9	1	1	39
46 Northern Goshawk										5
47 Common Black-Hawk				2						13
48 Harris' Hawk										10
49 Broad-winged Hawk										1
50 Swainson's Hawk	9		1	8		3	3		10	76
51 Zone-tailed Hawk										10
52 Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	10	20	3	1	6	6	1	93

Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County

	Species	Berna- lillo	Chaves	DeBaca	Doña Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guada- lupe	Hidal- go	Lea	Los Alamos
53	Ferruginous Hawk										
	<i>Buteo</i> species					1					
54	Golden Eagle					2	1				
55	American Kestrel	4	3	2	12	5	25		9	1	2
56	Merlin				2						
57	Peregrine Falcon		1				1		3		
58	Prairie Falcon					1	1		2		
59	Ring-necked Pheasant	6	13								
60	Blue Grouse										1
61	Wild Turkey					5	17		9		
62	Scaled Quail		17			35	2		4	11	
63	Gambel's Quail				54		291		29		
64	Northern Bobwhite		7								
65	Montezuma Quail						6		1		
66	Black Rail										
67	Virginia Rail		12				2				
68	Sora		2				1				
69	Common Moorhen				15						
70	American Coot		4	13	6	92	56		6	15	
71	Black-bellied Plover		2								
72	Snowy Plover		175								
73	Semipalmated Plover		1						1		
74	Killdeer	2	74	2	41	68	17	10	14	6	
75	Black-necked Stilt		117			20			20	3	
76	American Avocet		177			26			18		
77	Greater Yellowlegs		1				1				
78	Lesser Yellowlegs		4								
79	Solitary Sandpiper									1	
80	Willet				26						
81	Spotted Sandpiper	7	40	2	45	48	26	9	54	15	
82	Whimbrel			1							
83	Long-billed Curlew										
84	Marbled Godwit										
85	Sanderling										
86	Western Sandpiper		116		3				4		
87	Least Sandpiper		9		10	8			10		
88	Baird's Sandpiper		22								
	"peeps"		25						2		
89	Stilt Sandpiper		4								
90	Long-billed Dowitcher		363			9			24		
91	Wilson's Snipe										
92	Wilson's Phalarope		239		9	58			50		
93	Long-tailed Jaeger										
94	Franklin's Gull					5					
95	Bonaparte's Gull				1				9		
96	Ring-billed Gull		2	5		14			4		
97	California Gull										
98	Caspian Tern										
99	Common Tern			2							
100	Forster's Tern		15	6		1					
101	Least Tern		3			3					
102	Rock Dove	86	189		71	85	39		50	2	
103	Band-tailed Pigeon						120				7
104	Ringed Turtle-Dove		2			1					
105	Eurasian Collared-Dove	6	75	9		3	28		2	4	

Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County

	Species	Luna	Sandoval	San Juan	San Miguel	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Valencia	Totals
53	Ferruginous Hawk								1		1
	<i>Buteo</i> species										1
54	Golden Eagle	1		2		1	1		4		12
55	American Kestrel	3	2	11	34	8		11	11	17	160
56	Merlin				1						3
57	Peregrine Falcon				1						6
58	Prairie Falcon				1	3			1		9
59	Ring-necked Pheasant		5	1		3		12		13	53
60	Blue Grouse				1						2
61	Wild Turkey			1	2			1			35
62	Scaled Quail		11		5	4	6			1	96
63	Gambel's Quail	47	10	21			9	83		3	547
64	Northern Bobwhite										7
65	Montezuma Quail										7
66	Black Rail				1						1
67	Virginia Rail			2	8			5			29
68	Sora			1				4	1		9
69	Common Moorhen										15
70	American Coot	10	14	26	436	2		102	2	9	793
71	Black-bellied Plover										2
72	Snowy Plover							1			176
73	Semipalmated Plover							9			11
74	Killdeer	4	3	33	26	3		24	1	10	338
75	Black-necked Stilt	6		2				8		19	195
76	American Avocet				31			5		7	264
77	Greater Yellowlegs				2						4
78	Lesser Yellowlegs				1						5
79	Solitary Sandpiper										1
80	Willet				1						27
81	Spotted Sandpiper	23	4	6	33	6		20	5	3	346
82	Whimbrel										1
83	Long-billed Curlew	1			7						8
84	Marbled Godwit				1						1
85	Sanderling				34						34
86	Western Sandpiper	1		2	1			4		1	132
87	Least Sandpiper				10			2		5	54
88	Baird's Sandpiper										22
	"peeps"										27
89	Stilt Sandpiper										4
90	Long-billed Dowitcher	1		3	51			21		15	467
91	Wilson's Snipe							2	4		6
92	Wilson's Phalarope	36		7	157	2		99	2	9	668
93	Long-tailed Jaeger				1						1
94	Franklin's Gull			18	25						48
95	Bonaparte's Gull			4				9			23
96	Ring-billed Gull	8		74	22			31			160
97	California Gull			1	1						2
98	Caspian Tern			1							1
99	Common Tern										2
100	Forster's Tern			11	1			1			35
101	Least Tern										6
102	Rock Dove	9	55	99	45	108	10	51	32	57	988
103	Band-tailed Pigeon				30	12			5		174
104	Ringed Turtle-Dove										3
105	Eurasian Collared-Dove			12	4	1	9	10	1		164

**Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County**

	Species	Berna- lillo	Chaves	DeBaca	Doña Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guada- lupe	Hidal- go	Lea	Los Alamos
106	White-winged Dove	13	453	3	1128	252	99		39	8	
107	Mourning Dove	67	434	36	241	332	472	22	76	76	14
108	Inca Dove		14	2	9	8	3				
109	Common Ground-Dove						1				
110	Thick-billed Parrot										
111	Yellow-billed Cuckoo					3					
112	Greater Roadrunner	1	5		5	5	9		1	1	
113	Barn Owl		3	1		1	2		1		
114	Flammulated Owl						18				
115	Western Screech-Owl						4		4		
116	Whiskered Screech-Owl								16		
117	Great Horned Owl					3	12		1		
118	Northern Pygmy-Owl								1		
119	Elf Owl						4		13		
120	Burrowing Owl		17		1	2			1	1	
121	Spotted Owl						2				
122	Lesser Nighthawk					10	3		23		
123	Common Nighthawk		1			10					
	nighthawk species					1					
124	Common Poorwill					3	3		10		
125	Whip-poor-will						15		12		
126	Chimney Swift					2				2	
127	White-throated Swift					7	24		4		2
128	Broad-billed Hummingbird								7		
129	White-eared Hummingbird								1		
130	Blue-throated Hummingbird								1		
131	Magnificent Hummingbird						3		3		
132	Lucifer Hummingbird								4		
133	Black-chinned Hummingbird	97	32	2	28	23	140	1	30	2	3
134	Calliope Hummingbird								2		
135	Broad-tailed Hummingbird	27				1	98		34		43
136	Rufous Hummingbird						1				
	hummingbird species								3		
137	Belted Kingfisher	1			3	1	1		1		
138	Lewis' Woodpecker						2				
139	Red-headed Woodpecker		1			1					
140	Acorn Woodpecker				1	9	14		2		6
141	Gila Woodpecker						17		11		
142	Williamson's Sapsucker										1
143	Red-naped Sapsucker								1		
144	Ladder-backed Woodpecker	2	1	2	5	11	40		21		
145	Downy Woodpecker	2					2				4
146	Hairy Woodpecker	2					13				15
147	Strickland's Woodpecker								6		
148											
149	Northern (red-shafted) Flicker	12			2		15	1	2		5
	woodpecker species								1		1
150	Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet								1		
151	Olive-sided Flycatcher	1	3	1	1	7	4		2		
152	Greater Pewee						2		1		
153	Western Wood-Pewee	8	13	6	9	22	63		45	3	7
154	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher										
155	Willow Flycatcher					11	1		1		
156	Hammond's Flycatcher				2		2		8		2
157	Gray Flycatcher	2	1		1	11	12		6		2

Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County

	Species	Luna	Sandoval	San Juan	San Miguel	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Valencia	Totals
106	White-winged Dove	95			1	4	13	53		1	2162
107	Mourning Dove	268	28	95	130	80	15	337	51	105	2879
108	Inca Dove	2						4			42
109	Common Ground-Dove										1
110	Thick-billed Parrot						1				1
111	Yellow-billed Cuckoo										3
112	Greater Roadrunner	1	3					7		3	41
113	Barn Owl				1			1			10
114	Flammulated Owl				1						19
115	Western Screech-Owl		2					1			11
116	Whiskered Screech-Owl										16
117	Great Horned Owl		1		5			4	1		27
118	Northern Pygmy-Owl				2			1			4
119	Elf Owl										17
120	Burrowing Owl	2		1				1		4	30
121	Spotted Owl										2
122	Lesser Nighthawk	1			11		1	135			184
123	Common Nighthawk				3		1	1			16
	nighthawk species										1
124	Common Poorwill	1			1			2	1		21
125	Whip-poor-will							3			30
126	Chimney Swift										4
127	White-throated Swift	3			9			3	4		56
128	Broad-billed Hummingbird										7
129	White-eared Hummingbird										1
130	Blue-throated Hummingbird										1
131	Magnificent Hummingbird										6
132	Lucifer Hummingbird										4
133	Black-chinned Hummingbird	5	82	41	17	19	1	330	9	30	892
134	Calliope Hummingbird										2
135	Broad-tailed Hummingbird	3	3	8	133	64		13	76	2	505
136	Rufous Hummingbird			2							3
	hummingbird species										3
137	Belted Kingfisher			1	3				2	2	15
138	Lewis' Woodpecker			1	3				1	4	11
139	Red-headed Woodpecker				2						4
140	Acorn Woodpecker							3			35
141	Gila Woodpecker										28
142	Williamson's Sapsucker				2						3
143	Red-naped Sapsucker				4	1			3		9
144	Ladder-backed Woodpecker	4	2		3		2	8	2		103
145	Downy Woodpecker		2		4	9		3	2	1	29
146	Hairy Woodpecker				4	5		4	1		44
147	Strickland's Woodpecker										6
148			2								2
149	Northern (red-shafted) Flicker	1	5		38	10		7	20		118
	woodpecker species										2
150	Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet										1
151	Olive-sided Flycatcher	1			4	1		6		1	32
152	Greater Pewee	1									4
153	Western Wood-Pewee	9	2	2	22	4	1	61	2	5	284
154	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher								1		1
155	Willow Flycatcher	1			1			1		1	17
156	Hammond's Flycatcher				4	1		1	1		21
157	Gray Flycatcher	2	1	2	7			9	2		58

Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County

	Species	Berna- lillo	Chaves	DeBaca	Dofia Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guada- lupe	Hidal- go	Lea	Los Alamos
158	Dusky Flycatcher	2	1			3	7		18		5
	Dusky/Hammond's Flycatcher										5
159	Cordilleran Flycatcher		1			9	9		2		2
	"Western Flycatcher"								3		
160	Buff-breasted Flycatcher								1		
	<i>Empidonax</i> species					9			10		13
161	Black Phoebe	2	1		10	3	25	2	6		
162	Eastern Phoebe			1			1	1			
163	Say's Phoebe	2	3	2	10	10	55	1	2		4
164	Vermillion Flycatcher		1			28	60		16		
165	Dusky-capped Flycatcher								46		
166	Ash-throated Flycatcher	20		2	9	12	76	3	52	7	3
167	Brown-crested Flycatcher						8		10		
168	Cassin's Kingbird			17	3	6	132		34		10
169	Western Kingbird	13	671	34	113	247	177	2	4	120	
170	Eastern Kingbird										
	kingbird species								4		
171	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher					7		1		27	
172	Loggerhead Shrike		3		3		9		6	5	
173	Bell's Vireo					13	16		10		
174	Gray Vireo				2						
175	Yellow-throated Vireo								1		
176	Plumbeous Vireo	4				5	29		3		12
177	Cassin's Vireo						2		4		
178	Hutton's Vireo						1		16		
179	Warbling Vireo	4				4	46		3		7
180	Red-eyed Vireo					1				1	
181	Steller's Jay	10					18		1		20
182	Blue Jay		50			7					
183	Western Scrub-Jay	19				6	60	1	2		11
184	Mexican Jay						64		51		
185	Pinyon Jay						30				7
186	Clark's Nutcracker	2									1
187	Black-billed Magpie							11			
188	American Crow	27			17		13	12			5
189	Chihuahuan Raven		4	3	60	32	122		10	71	
190	Common Raven	6			2		223	2	7		46
	raven species								1		
191	Horned Lark					12	33		22		
192	Purple Martin		1					3			
193	Tree Swallow	10			1						
194	Violet-green Swallow	125			1	53	331		49		48
195	Nor. Rough-winged Swallow	82	11		62	14	91	94	5		
196	Bank Swallow	15			2	1			10		
197	Cliff Swallow	106	275	526	419	395	297	4	3		
198	Cave Swallow				42	435					
199	Barn Swallow	123	130	73	255	158	88		109	11	
	swallow species								25		
200	Black-capped Chickadee										
201	Mountain Chickadee	47					16				25
202	Mexican Chickadee								9		
203	Bridled Titmouse						9		44		
204	Juniper Titmouse	2			1		16	3	7		2
205	Verdin				16	1	9		12		
206	Bushtit	7			17		127		87		7



Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County

	Species	Luna	Sandoval	San Juan	San Miguel	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Valencia	Totals
158	Dusky Flycatcher	1			8			11	3	1	60
	Dusky/Hammond's Flycatcher										5
159	Cordilleran Flycatcher	1				1		1	4		30
	"Western Flycatcher"										3
160	Buff-breasted Flycatcher										1
	<i>Empidonax</i> species	4		2				4	3		45
161	Black Phoebe	4	4	1	6	6		24	5	7	106
162	Eastern Phoebe				1						4
163	Say's Phoebe	2	3	1	36	15	2	15	10	4	177
164	Vermillion Flycatcher	1			4						110
165	Dusky-capped Flycatcher										46
166	Ash-throated Flycatcher	1	2	14	22	8	3	42	6	9	291
167	Brown-crested Flycatcher	1									19
168	Cassin's Kingbird	1	5	27	60	10		1	8	1	315
169	Western Kingbird	133	5	42	55	12	6	108		158	1900
170	Eastern Kingbird			1	6						7
	kingbird species										4
171	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher										35
172	Loggerhead Shrike	5					2	3		1	37
173	Bell's Vireo							2			41
174	Gray Vireo			2							4
175	Yellow-throated Vireo										1
176	Plumbeous Vireo	1	1	7	12	4	1	27	2		108
177	Cassin's Vireo				1			6			13
178	Hutton's Vireo										17
179	Warbling Vireo	6	2		9	4		32	14	3	134
180	Red-eyed Vireo										2
181	Steller's Jay		18		23	3		11	40	2	146
182	Blue Jay				1				1		59
183	Western Scrub-Jay		15	16	14	26		2	14	4	190
184	Mexican Jay										115
185	Pinyon Jay		5	8	15	4			9	3	81
186	Clark's Nutcracker				1	1			2		7
187	Black-billed Magpie			95	67	58			182		413
188	American Crow		19	16	31	41		1	76	15	273
189	Chihuahuan Raven	47			3		18	95		2	467
190	Common Raven	1	2	46	77	55		18	106	3	594
	raven species							11			12
191	Horned Lark	1		3	75	4	1	8	5	20	184
192	Purple Martin										4
193	Tree Swallow				1	1		100	2	3	118
194	Violet-green Swallow	1	59	857	387	114		13	809	13	2860
195	Nor. Rough-winged Swallow	6	4	119	98	42	7	560	40	26	1261
196	Bank Swallow	10	3		261	11		400		23	736
197	Cliff Swallow	2	4	414	886	24		540	134	442	4471
198	Cave Swallow										477
199	Barn Swallow	27	22	68	265	62	22	520	19	104	2056
	swallow species										25
200	Black-capped Chickadee		5	15	15	11		1	4		51
201	Mountain Chickadee		2	1	47	12		7	32		189
202	Mexican Chickadee										9
203	Bridled Titmouse	1									54
204	Juniper Titmouse		1	1	1			4	2	3	43
205	Verdin							7			45
206	Bushtit		9	1	43	4		26	15	6	349

Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County

	Species	Berna- lillo	Chaves	DeBaca	Doña Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guada- lupe	Hidal- go	Lea	Los Alamos
207	Red-breasted Nuthatch	11					3				11
208	White-breasted Nuthatch	8				1	29		1		14
209	Pygmy Nuthatch						4				16
210	Brown Creeper	6					6		1		
211	Cactus Wren				4	16	10		7	1	
212	Rock Wren	4	3	2	1	4	21	1	19		2
213	Canyon Wren				1	14	17		26		1
214	Carolina Wren						1				
215	Bewick's Wren	7			10	9	100		123	1	1
216	House Wren		1		2	1	22	3	10		12
217	Marsh Wren										
218	American Dipper										
219	Golden-crowned Kinglet	3									
220	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	12	1		3	2	30		18		9
221	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher						10		8		2
222	Black-tailed Gnatcatcher						6				
223	Eastern Bluebird										
224	Western Bluebird	2					33				33
225	Mountain Bluebird									4	1
226	Townsend's Solitaire					2			3	1	4
227	Swainson's Thrush								2		
228	Hermit Thrush	19	14	1		9	20	1	5		5
229	American Robin	85	227	7	119	9	72	1	3		19
230	Gray Catbird					1					
231	Northern Mockingbird	4	182	15	55	184	34	14	14	27	
232	Sage Thrasher										
233	Bendire's Thrasher						2				
234	Curve-billed Thrasher		18		7	1	47		8	4	
235	Crissal Thrasher	1			1		9		7		
236	European Starling	70	499	16	78	63	58	3	6	11	
237	American Pipit				5	1				7	
238	Sprague's Pipit					1					
239	Cedar Waxwing	31		8		19	2				
240	Phainopepla				20	24	9		3		
241	Olive Warbler						5		6		
242	Orange-crowned Warbler	1		1			11		16		10
243	Virginia's Warbler				1		28		11		25
244	Lucy's Warbler				2	1	83		22		
245	Yellow Warbler	6	7		1	1	73	1	34	4	2
246	Yellow-rumped Warbler										
	Myrtle					2					
	Audubon's	56		10		58	90		40	6	24
	undifferentiated		3		4	24					
247	Black-throated Gray Warbler						13		53		4
248	Townsend's Warbler						2		10		
249	Hermit Warbler						1		2		
250	Grace's Warbler					10	16		2		13
251	Black-and-white Warbler						1				
252	Prothonotary Warbler					1					
253	Northern Waterthrush										
254	MacGillivray's Warbler	1	2		2	22	14		3	2	1
255	Common Yellowthroat	3	3		1	5	38	1	21		
256	Hooded Warbler										
257	Wilson's Warbler	7	13	5	15	20	82	7	139		1
258	Red-faced Warbler						20		10		

Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County

	Species	Luna	Sandoval	San Juan	San Miguel	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Valencia	Totals
207	Red-breasted Nuthatch		5		4	4		3	1		42
208	White-breasted Nuthatch		13	6	16	6		12	10	3	119
209	Pygmy Nuthatch				11	10			4		45
210	Brown Creeper				7			1			21
211	Cactus Wren	9			1						48
212	Rock Wren	2	1	2	9			10	10	1	92
213	Canyon Wren	2			5				9		75
214	Carolina Wren										1
215	Bewick's Wren	2	14	16	28	6		33		6	356
216	House Wren			1	61	4		7	8	1	133
217	Marsh Wren							1	200		201
218	American Dipper				3				2		5
219	Golden-crowned Kinglet			1	7	1			2		14
220	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	3	6	2	22	5		8	7		128
221	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher		2	2	20			3	3	2	52
222	Black-tailed Gnatcatcher										6
223	Eastern Bluebird				3					5	8
224	Western Bluebird		3	3	44	13		4	17		152
225	Mountain Bluebird			19	24	6			11		65
226	Townsend's Solitaire				7	6		1	2		26
227	Swainson's Thrush							1			3
228	Hermit Thrush	1		1	20			6	1		103
229	American Robin	22	14	59	114	66		37	82	10	946
230	Gray Catbird			1	2						4
231	Northern Mockingbird	14	3	11	24	12	4	24		28	649
232	Sage Thrasher								3		3
233	Bendire's Thrasher	1									3
234	Curve-billed Thrasher	6			4	3	2	2			102
235	Crissal Thrasher	1									19
236	European Starling	21	21	113	95	118	4	61	125	40	1402
237	American Pipit				2			1			16
238	Sprague's Pipit										1
239	Cedar Waxwing			17	17						94
240	Phainopepla						1	4			61
241	Olive Warbler							1			12
242	Orange-crowned Warbler			1	14	3		31	4		92
243	Virginia's Warbler			1	27	2		21	13	1	130
244	Lucy's Warbler							8			116
245	Yellow Warbler	2	3	12	50			35	15	2	248
246	Yellow-rumped Warbler										
	Myrtle							1			3
	Audubon's	10		10	41	21		57			423
	undifferentiated		6			30	1		42	20	130
247	Black-throated Gray Warbler	5		5	2			8	7		97
248	Townsend's Warbler	2	1					1			16
249	Hermit Warbler										3
250	Grace's Warbler				13	3		10	4		71
251	Black-and-white Warbler										1
252	Prothonotary Warbler										1
253	Northern Waterthrush				1			1			2
254	MacGillivray's Warbler		5	2	17	1		19	1	3	95
255	Common Yellowthroat		5	1	21	7		28		4	138
256	Hooded Warbler							1			1
257	Wilson's Warbler	20	4		22	7		71	1		414
258	Red-faced Warbler							2			32

Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County

	Species	Berna- Illilo	Chaves	DeBaca	Doña Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guada- lupe	Hidal- go	Lea	Los Alamos
259	Painted Redstart						7		12		
260	Yellow-breasted Chat	2			5	12	34				
261	Hepatic Tanager				4	4	15		12		
262	Summer Tanager	5			3	21	50		6		
263	Western Tanager	6	12	12	5	26	34	5	16	2	18
264	Green-tailed Towhee	2	1				9		8	1	4
265	Spotted Towhee	13			1	2	80		37		32
266	Canyon Towhee	6		3	2	1	67	4	22		6
267	Abert's Towhee						9				
268	Cassin's Sparrow		7			1				5	
269	Rufous-crowned Sparrow				4		7		29		
270	American Tree Sparrow										
271	Chipping Sparrow	4	15		37	79	212	187	109	3	25
272	Brewer's Sparrow	10	10				70		1	12	
273	Field Sparrow										
274	Black-chinned Sparrow				7		3		8		
275	Vesper Sparrow						2		7		
276	Lark Sparrow		20		4	5	59	17	39	2	
277	Black-throated Sparrow				7	1	44		10		
278	Sage Sparrow										
279	Lark Bunting			4		15	2			58	
280	Savannah Sparrow			2					2		
261	Grasshopper Sparrow						1				
282	Song Sparrow	2	2				2				2
283	Lincoln's Sparrow						5		2		
284	Harris' Sparrow										
285	White-crowned Sparrow	8	40	14	3	41	118	14	7	11	10
286	Golden-crowned Sparrow					1					
	sparrow species									7	
287	Dark-eyed Junco										
	slate-colored					1					
	Oregon	1									
	pink-sided	1				1					
	gray-headed	3							5		
	undifferentiated	46	2			2	22				27
288	Northern Cardinal					7	41		7		
289	Pyrrhuloxia				2	10				2	
290	Rose-breasted Grosbeak						1				
291	Black-headed Grosbeak	16	14	5	27	2	133		108	1	27
	Rose-breasted X Black-headed										1
292	Blue Grosbeak	1	11	3	5	20	19	7	1	1	
293	Lazuli Bunting					1	12		4		
294	Indigo Bunting			5			2				
295	Varied Bunting					2					
296	Painted Bunting					4					
297	Dickcissel			3							
298	Red-winged Blackbird	26	207	16	297	186	165	36	22	34	
299	Eastern Meadowlark					1	8		8		
300	Western Meadowlark	5	32	2	39		13	19		6	
	meadowlark species		32			7					
301	Yellow-headed Blackbird					1	26				
302	Brewer's Blackbird		20	9			18	6			
303	Common Grackle	8	12	11		19					
304	Great-tailed Grackle	30	912	28	181	225	67		23	38	
305	Bronzed Cowbird		2			5	5		2	1	

Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County

	Species	Luna	Sandoval	San Juan	San Miguel	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Valencia	Totals
259	Painted Redstart										19
260	Yellow-breasted Chat		7	1	2			81	4		148
261	Hepatic Tanager							2			37
262	Summer Tanager	1			7			29		2	124
263	Western Tanager	2	6	7	60	22		26	16	4	279
264	Green-tailed Towhee				14			3	2		44
265	Spotted Towhee		11	14	39	62		50	26	10	377
266	Canyon Towhee	13	2	1	2	18		1			148
267	Abert's Towhee										9
268	Cassin's Sparrow				9						22
269	Rufous-crowned Sparrow	1			2			2			45
270	American Tree Sparrow								1		1
271	Chipping Sparrow	72	6	40	193	17		138	57	2	1196
272	Brewer's Sparrow			6	8	5		47	15	10	194
273	Field Sparrow								1		1
274	Black-chinned Sparrow		2						2	3	25
275	Vesper Sparrow			3	31	1		3	14	1	62
276	Lark Sparrow		3	12	62	27		11		7	268
277	Black-throated Sparrow	5		8		1		13		1	90
278	Sage Sparrow			1					4		5
279	Lark Bunting				2				1		82
280	Savannah Sparrow				1	1		1			7
281	Grasshopper Sparrow										1
282	Song Sparrow			3	24	2			31		68
283	Lincoln's Sparrow				12			1			20
284	Harris' Sparrow				1						1
285	White-crowned Sparrow	4		30	64	9	2	113	8	41	537
286	Golden-crowned Sparrow										1
	sparrow species										7
287	Dark-eyed Junco										
	slate-colored										1
	Oregon										1
	pink-sided										2
	gray-headed	2						8			18
	undifferentiated		8	2	44	9			29		191
288	Northern Cardinal				2						57
289	Pyrrhuloxia										14
290	Rose-breasted Grosbeak				2	1		3			7
291	Black-headed Grosbeak	7	7	25	51	41	4	130	32	12	642
	Rose-breasted X Black-headed							1			2
292	Blue Grosbeak		7	1	3	1		6		3	89
293	Lazuli Bunting		2	5	10	3		17			54
294	Indigo Bunting				5			7			19
295	Varied Bunting										2
296	Painted Bunting				1						5
297	Dickcissel										3
298	Red-winged Blackbird	29	54	148	628	151		240	487	80	2806
299	Eastern Meadowlark							2			19
300	Western Meadowlark		2	44	88	8		9	12	66	345
	meadowlark species										39
301	Yellow-headed Blackbird	2		44	146			70	250	6	545
302	Brewer's Blackbird	8		21	99	7		12	113	6	319
303	Common Grackle			24	130	7		3	7		221
304	Great-tailed Grackle	91	21	4	52	12		82	12	55	1833
305	Bronzed Cowbird	2									17

Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County

	Berna- lillo	Chaves	DeBaca	Doña Ana	Eddy	Grant	Guada- lupe	Hidal- go	Lea	Los Alamos
306 Brown-headed Cowbird	1	16		90	135	344	3	60		3
blackbird species					23					
307 Orchard Oriole					11					
308 Hooded Oriole					3	24		13		
309 Baltimore Oriole					1					
310 Bullock's Oriole	1	15	2	19	6	98	8	8	15	
311 Scott's Oriole	1			4	1	4		30		
312 Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch										
313 Cassin's Finch	3					7				7
314 House Finch	80	85	27	243	179	429	10	57	60	59
315 Red Crossbill						2				
316 Pine Siskin	2	6	23	3	5	122		42	3	71
317 Lesser Goldfinch										
black-backed			3							
green-backed										
undifferentiated	8			2	21	49		5		2
318 American Goldfinch	10	21	111	1	8	6				
319 Evening Grosbeak						9				53
320 House Sparrow	160	808	23	87	299	263		50	10	5
Species	98	118	68	111	155	197	47	176	63	72
Individuals	2,022	7,735	1,231	4,541	5,059	8,103	553	3,039	756	925
Party-Hours	37	33	8	34	53.1	111	8.5	58	11	27.3
by foot	34	4	3	14	27.2	68	8.5	44	4	24.8
by car	3	29	5	20	25.9	33	0	14	7	2.5
by horseback	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
by bike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
by boat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Party-Miles	94	215.75	32	288	468.5	603	2	251	101	86.4
by foot	27	2.75	2	24	16.5	36	2	32	1	20.4
by car	67	213	30	264	452	567	0	219	100	66
by horseback	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
by bike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
by boat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feeder Watching										
hours	0	0	0	0	5	35	0	2	1	3.5
# feeder watchers	0	0	0	0	2	15	0	3	2	0
# parties (feeder watching)	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	1	1	0
"Owling"										
party-miles "owling"	0	0	0	0	0.2	25	0	4	0	0
# observers "owling"	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0
party-hours "owling"	0	0	0	0	0.1	7	0	5	0	0
# parties "owling"	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0
Observers	12	12	1	4	10	20	2	9	3	10
Parties	8	5	1	4	8	14	1	5	2	7

Table 4. Results of the 2003 North American Migration Bird Count by County

	Species	Luna	Sandoval	San Juan	San Miguel	Santa Fe	Sierra	Socorro	Taos	Valencia	Totals
306	Brown-headed Cowbird	8	9	85	130	58	55	79	78	24	1178
	blackbird species										23
307	Orchard Oriole										11
308	Hooded Oriole			1							41
309	Baltimore Oriole										1
310	Bullock's Oriole	11	1	34	41	21	8	64	10	19	381
311	Scott's Oriole	3					1	4		1	49
312	Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch								1		1
313	Cassin's Finch								7		24
314	House Finch	116	31	125	53	263	15	105	41	41	2019
315	Red Crossbill							4			6
316	Pine Siskin	2	5	14	76	75		82	159	2	692
317	Lesser Goldfinch										
	black-backed										3
	green-backed	1		4							7
	undifferentiated		13	5	15	6		34	2		160
318	American Goldfinch	3	3	9	67	11		8	5		263
319	Evening Grosbeak		15		29	11			171		288
320	House Sparrow	95	11	50	31	80	7	128	9	112	2228
											63821
	Species	106	92	129	202	107	38	187	135	101	
	Individuals	1,515	894	3,762	7,877	2,222	247	7,200	4,159	1,981	
	Party-Hours	14.5	7.3	46.75	74 ?		28	47.75	46.75	20	
	by foot	6	4.3	14.75	33 ?		5	27	23.75	19	
	by car	8.5	3	32	41 ?		23	20.75	19	1	
	by horseback	0	0	0	0 ?		0	0	0	0	
	by bike	0	0	0	0 ?		0	0	4	0	
	by boat	0	0	0	0 ?		0	0	0	0	
	Party-Miles	141.4	113	451.45	860 ?		303	278.8	218	39	
	by foot	6.4	9	14.45	24 ?		3	15.8	15	19	
	by car	135	104	437	836 ?		300	263	198	20	
	by horseback	0	0	0	0 ?		0	0	0	0	
	by bike	0	0	0	0 ?		0	0	5	0	
	by boat	0	0	0	0 ?		0	0	0	0	
	Feeder Watching										
	hours		0	3.5	1		0		0	0	
	# feeder watchers		0	3	2		0		0	0	
	# parties (feeder watching)		0	3	1		0		0	0	
	"Owling"										
	party-miles "owling"		0	0	22		0		0	0	
	# observers "owling"		0	0	9		0		0	0	
	party-hours "owling"		0	0	6		0		0	0	
	# parties "owling"		0	0	3		0		0	0	
	Observers	1	3	20	18 ?		4	10	7	4	
	Parties	1	2	8	6 ?		3	7	5	3	

# 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:

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



# RECENT AOU CHECK-LIST CHANGES AFFECTING THE NEW MEXICO BIRD LIST: THE 45<sup>TH</sup> SUPPLEMENT

SARTOR O. WILLIAMS III

New Mexico Bird Records Committee  
1819 Meadowview Dr NW, Albuquerque, NM 87104-2511  
sunbittern@earthlink.net

The recently-published "45<sup>th</sup> Supplement" to the American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) *Check-list of North American Birds* (Auk 121:985-995, 2004) is the fourth supplement to appear since the publication of the 7<sup>th</sup> edition of the AOU Check-list in 1998; it summarizes decisions made during 2003. The changes and other decisions, as regards New Mexico, fall into three categories: 1) splitting the Canada Goose into two full species, resulting in a new species for the New Mexico list; 2) re-ordering the sequence of the geese; 3) three scientific name changes resulting from classical language grammar considerations. The 45<sup>th</sup> Supplement provided no new insight into the major re-ordering of certain higher classification groups announced in the 44<sup>th</sup> Supplement, which will move the waterfowl and the galliforms to a new position before the loons; an updated list of all 2038 species known from the AOU Check-list area, and including that major move, is available at [www.AOU.org/aou/birdlist.html](http://www.AOU.org/aou/birdlist.html).

Genetic studies, including work with mitochondrial DNA, have verified earlier suggestions that the forms treated as a single species under *Branta canadensis* actually constitute at least two species, and that each of the two species may be more closely related to another member of the genus than to each other. Hence, the smaller-bodied, tundra-nesting forms are separated as Cackling Goose, *B. hutchinsii*, a species distinct from the intermediate and larger forms that constitute Canada Goose, *B. canadensis*, and the sequence for the geese found in New Mexico becomes Brant, Cackling Goose, Canada Goose. The new species includes "Richardson's" Cackling (*B. h. hutchinsii*), "Alaska" Cackling (*B. h. minima*), and the endangered "Aleutian" Cackling (*B. h. leucopareia*). "Richardson's" is the form of Cackling Goose that is verified (with specimens) as occurring in New Mexico (A. Johnson, Museum of Southwestern Biology, *in litt.*), but it's possible that *minima* may also occur, at least rarely. Although Cackling Geese are quite small, "Richardson's" is the largest form, and it approaches in size the intermediate-sized "Lesser" Canada Goose (*B. c. parvipes*). The "Lesser" Canada is abundant in New Mexico, primarily from the Rio Grande Valley eastward and, as it is obviously smaller than the larger Canada Goose forms with which it often occurs, may be mistaken for the truly small "Richardson's" Cackling; caution is advised when reporting these various geese.

Spelling changes were made in the ending of several species names, including three in New Mexico: White-tailed Ptarmigan becomes *L. leucura*; Spotted Sandpiper becomes *A. macularius*; Worm-eating Warbler becomes *H. vermivorum*.

Received 26 August 2004.

## REQUEST TO CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT COMPILERS

The next issue of the NMOS Bulletin is scheduled to be published the last week of November. Please send **dates and compiler contact info** to Bruce Neville at [bneville@unm.edu](mailto:bneville@unm.edu) or 505-873-0060 or snail-mail to 2105 Lakeview Road SW, Albuquerque, NM 87105 **by Friday, 19 November** in order to get the information in the Bulletin and on the Website for participants. Earlier is even better! Thanks.

## **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](mailto: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**

