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The Colorado Field Ornithologist is a semiannual journal devoted to the field study of birds in Colorado. Articles and notes of scientific or general interest, and reports of unusual observations are solicited. Send manuscripts, with photos and drawings, to D. W. Lupton, Editor, Serials Section, Colorado State University Libraries, Fort Collins, Colorado 80521. Membership and subscription fees: Full member \$3.00; Library subscription fees \$1.50. Submit payments to Robbie Elliott, Executive Secretary, *The Colorado Field Ornithologist*, 1895 Alpine, Apt. 16D, Boulder, Colorado 80302. Request for exchange or for back numbers should be addressed to the Editor. All exchange publications should likewise be sent to the Editor's address.

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COVER PHOTO: *Ross' Goose with Canada Geese, College Lake, Fort Collins, Colorado, 23 January 1969 by Bruce E. Poley.*

FACULTY RANCH BIRDS; an account of the birds found in an area around the "Faculty Ranch," an area in the foothills west of Lyons, Colorado, situated on North St. Vrain Creek.

*Hugh E. Kingery
Denver, Colorado*

PROLOGUE

This notebook was compiled four years ago and addressed to non-birders. Much of the information will sound very basic to you, but that's because you are better informed than most of the Faculty Ranch cabin owners. Also note, Colorado Highway 66 has been renumbered U. S. 36.

The ponderosa pine country around the "Faculty Ranch," a summer cabin cluster on the North St. Vrain River five miles west of Lyons, Colorado, has a surprisingly large variety of birds. Since 1946 I have kept records of the birds I have seen in the area; the list has grown to 123 species, with additions each year. Several members of the Ranch Association have asked me about the birds in the area, and I compiled this list to tell them what birds to look for.

The list was prepared to guide identification of the ranch birds, by coupling it with the use of Peterson's Field Guide to Western Birds. After the booklet was fully prepared, an abrupt change in the status of the ranch valley occurred. Longmont's proposed Button Rock Reservoir will flood the entire valley, thus ending the observations of bird life which I have conducted for the past 20 years.

Since the booklet was already prepared, we have printed it in hopes that it will have historical value to the ornithologist; perhaps in the future changes wrought by the dam and its reservoir can be charted. Few Colorado mountain valleys have received such a continuing study of the birds as this one. It remains basically in its natural state today, with few man-made improvements--principally 25 mountain cabins and a primitive road.

The area covered in this notebook includes not only the immediate section of stream and valley where the cabins are located, but also the sections of the road between Lyons and the ranch, and the foothills to which we can hike in a day's trip. It is bounded on the east by Lyons, on the north by Highway 66 from Lyons to

Welby's Resort (The Copper Kettle) and Button Rock Mountain. On the south the boundary runs from Indian Lookout Peak to Coffintop Mountain, and on the west along the ridge west of Higgins Park.

Observations date from June, 1946 to July, 1966.

HABITATS

Since many species of birds restrict themselves to specific types of habitats, the list indicates the type of habitat where each species is most apt to be found. The codes are explained below. The birds are not necessarily restricted to these areas, but are most likely to occur in the habitats indicated.

Area 1: The brushy hillsides: the east one and a half miles of ranch road traverses the major portion of Area 1 below Indian Lookout Peak. Predominant bushes are mountain mahogany (Cercocarpus parvifolius), three-leafed sumac (Rhus trilobata), antelope brush (Purshia tridentata) and rabbit brush (Chrysothamnus gravicolens). A few trees, Rocky Mountain juniper (Juniperus scopulorum) and ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa), grow in this area.

Area 2: Meadows: the large meadows like Antelope Park, Elk Park, and Higgins Park, and the smaller ones scattered throughout the area. Besides the grass, usually heavily grazed, a few cottonwoods (Populus sp.) and box elders (Acer negundo) grow in the gullies.

Area 3: Ponderosa Pine: the predominant habitat in the area. The small proportion of other trees mixed in include Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga monziesii) and Rocky Mountain juniper.

(Areas 4 and 5 are not habitats, but represent specific geographical areas.)

Area 4: St. Vrain Ranch Valley: a two-mile section where the cabins are; it constitutes a one-half mile strip on either side of the river, and includes the ponderosa pine forest near the valley as well as the brush and meadows along the stream. Much of the habitat is what the ornithologists call "edge." Besides the trees mentioned in Area 3, the following plants are fairly common or significant: western cottonwood

(Populus sargentii), willows (Salix sp.), and Rocky Mountain alder (Alnus tenuifolia). Button Rock Reservoir will fully cover Area 4.

Area 5: Higher ridges: Above 7500 feet the ponderosa pine forest becomes more mixed with other trees, and birds of the higher mountains are seen more frequently. Trees growing with the ponderosas include the Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta), and the limber pine (Pinus flexilis). Many of the birds which occur in Area 3 also occur here; unless the appearance is noteworthy, no mention of this is made. The list for this zone is not complete, due to the infrequency of trips to this section.

GRAPHS

The graphs show the relative abundance and dates of occurrence of the various species. The thickness of the horizontal lines indicates the frequency with which the average bird-watcher can expect to find the species. The graph is divided by month, and the extent of the line shows the time of year the species has been observed.



COMMON--found on at least 75% of half-day field trips in suitable habitat.

FAIRLY COMMON--found on 25% to 75% of the half-day trips in suitable habitat.

UNCOMMON--found on less than 25% of the half-day trips in suitable habitat.

RARE--observed infrequently; each dot represents an observation, placed to indicate the time of year.

TYPICAL BIRDS

Many birds restrict themselves to specific types of habitats, so that you see Meadowlarks in meadows and Towhees in brush. Similarly, some birds are found year-round, others during the summer only--and a few only dur-

FACULTY RANCH BIRDS--KINGERY

ing migration. The Faculty Ranch cabins are located in a zone of Ponderosa Pine, with some brushy areas along the streams and south exposure slopes.

Birds to look for around the cabins during the summer nesting season include the following: Western Wood Pewee, Violet-green Swallow, Steller's Jay, Pygmy Nuthatch, House Wren, Robin, Solitary Vireo, Western Tanager, Lazuli Bunting, Red Crossbill, and Chipping Sparrow.

In winter the commonest birds are Steller's Jay, Mountain Chickadee, Pygmy Nuthatch, Townsend's Solitaire, Red Crossbill, and the Juncos.

Migration in our area seems to occur mostly during May and from August to October. Typical migrants in both spring and fall include Spotted Sandpiper, Audubon's Warbler, and Wilson's Warbler. Birds which appear only in the fall are Townsend's Warbler, and Clay-colored and Brewer's Sparrows. In August a vertical migration occurs --birds which nest on the plains wander up to the foothills. They include Sparrow Hawk, Belted Kingfisher, Western Kingbirds, and Loggerhead Shrike.

BIRD	ZONE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Heron, Great Blue	x												
Mallard	4x												
Vulture, Turkey	2, 3, 4, 5												
Goshawk	3						*	*	*				
Hawk, Sharp-shinned	3	*					*						
Hawk, Cooper's	1, 3						*	*		*	*	*	*
Hawk, Red-tailed	3, 4, 5			*	*								
Hawk, Swainson's	1							*					
Eagle, Golden	1, 3												
Hawk, Marsh	1, 3							*	*				
Hawk, Sparrow	1, 3, 4												
Hawk, Sparrow													
Grouse, Dusky	3, 5												
Sandpiper, Spotted	4												
Gull, Franklin's	1, 2, 3, 4												
Dove, Mourning	1, 2, 3, 4, 5												
Dove, Rock	4			*									

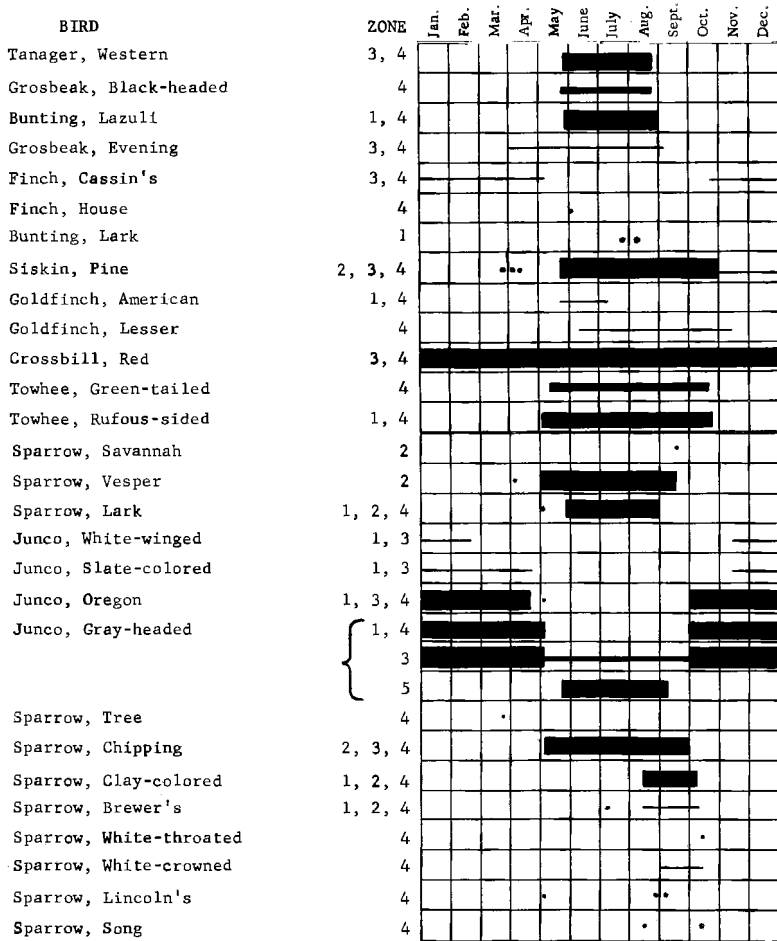
BIRD	ZONE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Owl, Great Horned	3				*								
Common Nighthawk	1, 2, 3, 4						■	■	■				
Poor-will	1, 2								**				
Swift, White-throated	3, 4												
Hummingbird, Broad-tailed	3, 4					■	■	■	■				
Kingfisher, Belted	4								■	■			
Flicker, Red-shafted	3, 4	*			■	■	■	■	■	■			*
Woodpecker, Lewis	2, 3, 4												
Sapsucker, Yellow-Bellied	4								**				
Sapsucker, Williamson's	5												
Sapsucker, Williamson's	2, 3									—			
Woodpecker, Hairy	3, 4				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Woodpecker, Downy	4			••	•								
Woodpecker, Northern Three-toed	5							•					
Kingbird, Eastern	1						•		•				
Kingbird, Western	2, 3					•				—			
Kingbird, Cassin's	2							•		•			
Phoebe, Say's	2			•				••••	—				
Flycatcher, Dusky	3, 4					■	■	■	■				
Flycatcher, Western	3, 5						■	■	■				
Flycatcher, Western	4								••				
Pewee, Western Wood	3, 4					■	■	■	■		•		
Flycatcher, Olive-sided	4						•		—				
Swallow, Violet-green	3, 4					■	■	■	■	•			
Swallow, Tree	4						•••						
Swallow, Rough-winged	1									••			
Swallow, Cliff	x												
Jay, Steller's	3, 4	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Jay, Steller's	1												

FACULTY RANCH BIRDS--KINGERY

BIRD	ZONE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Magpie, Black-billed	1, 2	[Solid black bar]											
Jay, Scrub	1												.
Raven, Common	2, 3, 4	.				[Solid black bar]							.
Crow, Common	4							.					
Jay, Pinyon	1	.											
Nutcracker, Clark's	3, 4, 5	[Solid black bar]											
Chickadee, Black-capped	1, 3, 4		
Chickadee, Mountain	3, 5	[Solid black bar]											
Chickadee, Mountain	1	[Solid black bar]										[Solid black bar]	
Bushtit, Common	1, 3	[Solid black bar]										[Solid black bar]	
Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray	1							.					
Nuthatch, White-breasted	1, 3, 4, 5												
Nuthatch, Red-breasted	3, 4, 5							[Solid black bar]					
Nuthatch, Pygmy	3, 4	[Solid black bar]											
Creeper, Brown	3, 4, 5												
Dipper (Water Ouzel)	4x	[Solid black bar]											
Wren, House	3, 4, 5					[Solid black bar]							
Wren, Canyon	x												
Wren, Rock	3x, 5x												
Wren, Rock	1							[Solid black bar]					
Catbird	x, 4												
Thrasher, Sage	1, 2			.				.	.				
Mockingbird	1, 2							[Solid black bar]					
Robin	3, 4, 5	[Solid black bar]											
Thrush, Hermit	4, 5					.	.				.		
Thrush, Swainson's	4x						.						
Bluebird, Western	4, 5				.	.	.						
Bluebird, Mountain	2			[Solid black bar]									

BIRD	ZONE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Solitaire, Townsend's	3, 4												
Solitaire, Townsend's	5						█	█					
Solitaire, Townsend's	1	█	█	█							█	█	█
Bluebird, Eastern	2									•			
Kinglet, Golden-crowned	1, 3, 4	█	█	█								█	█
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned	3, 4	•						•		—			
Pipit, Water	2					**							
Waxwing, Cedar	4						•	**					
Waxwing, Bohemian	4, x	•	•										
Shrike, Northern	2	•											
Shrike, Loggerhead	1, 2							•	***				
Starling	1						•						
Vireo, Solitary	3, 4					█	█	█	█	█			
Vireo, Red-eyed	4						—	—					
Vireo, Warbling	4					█	█	█	█				
Warbler, Orange-crowned	4									•			
Warbler, Nashville	4										•		
Warbler, Virginia's	3, 4					█	█	█	█				
Warbler, Yellow	4					█	█	█	█				
Warbler, Audubon's	2, 3, 4					█	•	•	█	█	•		
Redstart, American	x						—	—					
Warbler, MacGillivray's	4, 5						—	—					
Chat, Yellow-breasted	1						—	—					
Warbler, Wilsons'	4					█			█	█			
Warbler, Townsend's	3, 4										—		
Meadowlark, Western	2				█	█	█	█	█	█			
Blackbird, Red-winged	4				█								
Oriole, Bullock's	4								—	—			
Blackbird, Brewer's	2, 3					█	█	█					

FACULTY RANCH BIRDS--KINGERY



- Great Blue Heron: One at Longmont Dam 5-30-48.
Probably occurs there regularly.
- Mallard: Breeds in limited numbers along the river.
Young observed 6-22-63 and 7-29-60.
- Goshawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, and Cooper's Hawk:
Possibly more common, but seldom observed due to
their secretive nature.
- Golden Eagle: Occasionally seen gliding high above the
valleys. Since it is seen infrequently, it probably
does not nest close by.
- Sparrow Hawk: Becomes quite numerous along the road in
August, in Area 2. It uses the fenceposts and power
poles for lookouts.
- Dusky Grouse: Probably a resident, more common at higher
elevations.
- Spotted Sandpiper: Migrant along the river.
- Franklin's Gull: An abundant migrant on the plains, it
occasionally spills over into the foothills
(and higher).
- Rock Dove: Appeared for the first time 6-29-63, on old
barn buildings by ranch house, but did not stay.
Flock of five, 7-4-64.
- Great Horned Owl: Probably a resident. A group of at
least 4 moved through the valley the night of 9-1-63.
- Common Nighthawk: Most often seen at dusk and heard at
night. In August it comes out more frequently in the
daytime.
- Poor-will: Heard calling on a ridge, west of the road,
in Area 1, evening of 8-7-60. Also seen resting in
the road in Area 2 at night.
- White-throated Swift: Probably nests on cliffs above
Longmont Dam, and ranges to Area 4. Also frequents
cliffs by turn-off to ranch road near Lyons.
- Broad-tailed Hummingbird: After about July 1, only
females are seen in the area.
- Belted Kingfisher: Frequently seen and heard along the
stream in August and September.
- Lewis' Woodpecker: Nests in ponderosa pines or cotton-
woods adjacent to the large meadows.
- Williamson's Sapsucker: Probably fairly common in the
ponderosa pines in Area 5.
- Northern Three-toed Woodpecker: Seen on high ridge west
of Higgins Park, in Limber Pines, elevation 8500
feet, 7-1-63.

FACULTY RANCH BIRDS--KINGERY

- Eastern, Western, and Cassin's Kingbirds, and Say's Phoebe: These birds apparently perform a vertical migration in August and September, and are seen fairly frequently in the large meadows.
- Dusky Flycatcher: The Empidonax flycatcher in the ponderosa habitat is this species;?presumably this is our common small flycatcher.
- Western Flycatcher: Nests in moist gulches, with large boulders, from about 1000 feet above the river and higher.
- Violet-green Swallow: Nests in dead trees throughout area.
- Tree Swallow: Nested in 1960 in dead cottonwood near ranch house; in the same tree was the nest of a pair of Violet-green Swallows. A flock of 15 swallows, apparently of this species, migrated through the valley the afternoon of 9-2-63. These are the only observations.
- Rough-winged Swallow: Seen near stream by beginning of ranch road.
- Cliff Swallow: Nests along the cliffs between Highway 66 and the ranch road. Also, 10 were seen in Long Gulch, 7-1-47.
- Common Raven: Occasionally seen soaring, like a hawk.
- Clark's Nutcracker: Irregularly quite common. Apparently it requires a good seed crop on the pines.
- Common Bushtit: Migrates or winters in lower elevations of Area 3, and in Area 1.
- White-breasted Nuthatch: In Area 1, found in winter only.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch: Irregularly common. Frequently moves into Area 3 and 4 in large numbers during August. Labor Day weekend, 1963, it probably was the most abundant bird.
- Pygmy Nuthatch: Typical of the Ponderosa Pine habitat. Travels in noisy flocks of 5-25, except during the nesting season.
- Brown Creeper: Since it is inconspicuous, it is infrequently seen.
- Dipper: Found only along the river. It winters along the stream, especially from Longmont Dam to Lyons. Nested in 1964, on stream short distance above Frye's cabin.
- House Wren: Nests in bird houses, and its bubbly song is heard throughout nesting season.
- Canyon Wren: Usually found in steep rocky canyons.
- Rock Wren: Found in sections of 3 and 5 with open forest near exposed rocks.
- Catbird: Probably a migrant; may nest in brush beside road from Highway 66 to ranch road.

- Sage Thrasher: Singing in ponderosas near the Archies Ranch (Suden's) turn-off, imitating the song of the Meadowlark, 7-9-60. Two sightings in 1966; 4/3 and 7/28.
- Mockingbird: First found 6-22-63. Two pair nested along road near first gate, and another on hill between Archies gate and Nelson's Ranch. Present in Area 1 in 1964.
- Robin: Present all year, but in smaller numbers in winter.
- Hermit Thrush: Probably breeds in Area 5.
- Swainson's Thrush: 5-30-48, near Longmont Dam.
- Mountain Bluebird: Gathers in large flocks in August, especially in Antelope Park. Seen hovering in air, catching insects, in company with Audubon's Warblers on Labor Day, 1963, and in May, 1964.
- Townsend's Solitaire: Nests commonly in Area 5, winters commonly in Area 1.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Fairly common in fall migration, 1963 and 1964.
- Water Pipit: Large flock seen in meadow on 5-3-64.
- Cedar Waxwing: Seen in 1960 by Blunt's cabin and also near Welby resort below Longmont Dam.
- Bohemian Waxwing: Seen near first gate, 2-11-61.
- Vireos: They seem to have changed status in the last ten years. In 1947-1950, the Solitary was most common, and it still is in the ponderosa pines. It also stays longer into the fall, flocking with nuthatches, chickadees, and kinglets. By 1963 the Warbling was more common along the stream, and occasionally was found in the pines. It apparently replaced a number of the Solitary along the stream. The Red-eyed nested in 1947 and 1961, and has not been seen in other years.
- Virginia's Warbler: Pairs nest scattered throughout the ponderosa pines, usually where some bushes have crowded into the forest, as in the dry gullies. More common in 1963 and 1964 than previously. Migrates through Area 4, where bushes meet the pines.
- Yellow Warbler: Found occasionally in cottonwoods and willow-alder habitats along the stream. Not as common now as ten years ago.
- Audubon's Warbler: Probably nests on Higgins Park Mountain in Area 5. Migrates through Areas 2, 3, and 4 in May and August-September, where it may be seen in either ponderosa pines or along stream; in Area 2 it frequently flocks with Mountain Bluebirds.

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- American Redstart: Seen regularly at turn-off from Highway 66, 1961-1964.
- MacGillivray's Warbler: Secretive, likes brush. Infrequently seen.
- Yellow-breasted Chat: Very noisy singer in June and July.
- Wilson's Warbler: Commonest fall migrating warbler; seen only in bushes in Area 4.
- Townsend's Warbler: Probably a regular fall migrant in the ponderosa pines.
- Bullock's Oriole: Has not been seen in Area 4 since 1950, when it lived around the ranch house. Probably breeds near Welby's Resort.
- Brewer's Blackbird: Apparently finishes nesting early and leaves the area. A flock of 125 gathered near Archie's Ranch on 7-14-63.
- Western Tanager: Conspicuous around cabins during nesting season.
- Lazuli Bunting: Common in brushy areas throughout ranch valley. Male is one of the most colorful birds found in the area. They nest in small bushes close to the ground. It is also common in Area 1, where singing male is noisy but sometimes hard to find.
- Evening Grosbeak: Irregular in occurrence. Passes through in both large flocks and in small numbers.
- Cassin's Finch: Also irregular in occurrence. Seen in 1960, 1961 and in 1948.
- Pine Siskin: Flocks totaling 150-325 from 4-3 to 4-9-66, in Areas 2 and 4.
- Lesser Goldfinch: Nested at turn-off from Highway 66.
- Red Crossbill: Irregularly present in large numbers.
- Towhees: Secretive, generally found among brush.
- Vesper and Lark Sparrows: Nest in the meadows; the Lark Sparrow requires some brush. They often flock with other sparrows in the fall migration.
- Gray-headed Junco: Nests fairly commonly in Area 5 (and probably winters there), but only occasionally in Area 3. Common in winter, with flocks including all four species of juncos.
- Chipping Sparrow: Occurs in Area 2 only during fall migration. Nests in more open parts of Ponderosa Pine forest, especially where adjacent to meadows. Most of the streaked-breasted fall sparrows are immatures of this species.
- Clay-colored Sparrow: Migrates through area in large numbers; flocks often include Chipping Sparrows and a few Brewer's Sparrows.

White-crowned and Lincoln's Sparrows: Since these sparrows nest commonly in the higher Rockies, they are expected migrants. Lincoln's being a secretive bird, may be more frequent than the indicated records.

Song Sparrow: Another secretive sparrow which should be expected more frequently.

EPILOGUE

The last observations in this notebook were dated July 30, 1966, the day we moved our furniture out of the Valley. Now, Longmont has built its dam.

On July 14, 1969, heavy summer thunderstorms dumped so much water into the North St. Vrain that Button Rock Reservoir suddenly filled up. Now Longmont has its interim water supply, and another mountain stream valley is irrevocably gone.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF THE ROSS' AND BLUE GOOSE IN COLORADO

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On January 19, 1969, two Ross' Geese (*Chen rossii*), an adult female and immature male, and one adult female Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) were captured with approximately 250 lesser Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis parvipes*) at Two Buttes Reservoir in southeastern Colorado.

The occurrence of the Ross' Geese, in addition to the sighting reported by Pakulak et. al. (1969) at College Lake near Fort Collins, bring the 1968-69 Colorado winter records for this species to at least three birds. Bailey and Niedrach (1965) list eight previous records for Colorado totaling 12 birds. Dzubin (1965), studying migration patterns of the Ross' Goose, reported an eastward shift in the fall migratory pathway by a portion of the population from the Sullivan Lake area of central Alberta to the Kindersley district in Saskatchewan. Both areas are frequented by large numbers of Canada Geese of the Short Grass Prairie Population, a portion of which winter in

southeastern Colorado. However, according to Dzubin (1965), the eastward shift has created increased mixing of Ross' with Canada Geese and he predicted that reports of Ross' Geese from states in the Central Flyways would be increasing. As indicated by the observations of last winter, the occurrence of Ross' Geese in Colorado may be on the increase. A few scattered "white geese" are observed on winter aerial surveys in southeast Colorado. These are normally classified as Snow Geese (*Chen hyperborea*), but some may very likely be Ross' Geese. Close observation of geese on most large reservoirs in southeast Colorado is very difficult, limiting chances of positive identification. The birds captured at Two Buttes were not positively identified until they were removed from the net, even though the author observed them for approximately two hours prior to making the actual catch.

Bailey and Niedrach (1965) classify the Blue Goose as a rare bird in Colorado. They list two specimens collected and four additional sight records for Colorado. All records are from the eastern part of the state. W. Rutherford and R. Kitzmiller, employees of Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks have sighted single Blue Geese in the Two Buttes area in two previous years. Knowing the resemblance of Snow-Canada hybrids to this species, the bird reported here was examined closely before positive identification was made.

Measurements of the three birds are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Ross' Geese and Blue Goose measurements, southeast Colorado, 1969.

	Weight	Culmen (mm)	Tarsus (mm)	Toe (mm)	Wing (mm)
<u>Ross' Geese</u>					
Imm. Male	3 lbs.	40	73	51	375
Ad. Female	2 lbs., 12 oz.	41	68	52	377
<u>Blue Goose</u>					
Ad. Female	4 lbs., 12 oz.	45	75	57	412

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SOME UNUSUAL EARLY RECORDS OF BIRDS FROM PUEBLO COUNTY

Donald W. Janes
Assistant Dean
Southern Colorado State College
Pueblo, Colorado

Herman Woodworth Nash was born in Trumansburg, N. Y. in 1856 and moved to Pueblo, Colorado in August, 1878. He was employed as a court reporter but spent much time collecting birds, eggs, nests, and butterflies. He was also one of the earliest nature photographers and published several pictures of birds before 1900. Nash was a serious ornithologist and published at least five papers (Forest and Stream 14:6.1880; Forest and Stream 20:225.1883; Nidiologist 4:29.1896; Nidiologist 4:15.1896; Oologist 32:160.1915). Nash kept records of his observations by writing them on blank pages provided for that purpose in W. W. Cooke's "The Birds of Colorado," 1897 and apparently also in other books, since some of his observations dated from before 1897. In checking the literature, it is apparent that some of Nash's interesting records were never published. Since several Pueblo ornithologists expect to publish a list of birds in that vicinity, it was thought useful to publish the following list of older records here as a separate paper. Numbers in the following list are from the A.O.U. checklist, and names are after The A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds, 5th Ed., 1957. Parenthetical notes not a part of quotations from Nash's material are indicated by author's initials. Thanks are given to Mr. Houston Simms and to Mr. and Mrs. Phil Hudspeth, Pueblo, for the use of books once belonging to Nash.

EARLY RECORDS--JANES

- Wood Duck. (144) Aix sponsa. "Pair in lake in City Park Pueblo Sept. 11, 1938." First record of occurrence for Pueblo County. There are three unpublished records after this time.
- Great Blue Heron. (194c) Ardea herodias treganzai. "1933 May nests in group on St. Charles Creek in Cottonwoods - (a few nests in 1934) About 15 miles from Pueblo." First record of breeding in Pueblo County. Several records of breeding in recent years.
- Snowy Egret. (197a) Leucophox thula brewsteri. "2 brought to Mr. Doertenbach Oct. 4, 1897. Shot a few miles below Pueblo in the River." First record of occurrence in Pueblo County. Several more recent records throughout Pueblo County.
- Greater Yellowlegs. (254) Totanus melanoleucus. "One shot at Huerfano Lake Oct. 1, 1897." First record of occurrence in Pueblo County. Several more modern records in Pueblo County.
- Black-bellied Plover. (270) Squatarola squatarola. "2 shot at Huerfano Lake Oct. 1, 1897." First record of occurrence in Pueblo County. One more recent record in 1968.
- Pygmy Owl. (379a) Glaucidium gnoma californicum. "One shot Dec. 29, '88 near Pueblo by H. M. Morse." First record of occurrence for Pueblo County. Probably occurs in the county now also.
- Burrowing Owl. (378) Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea. "7 eggs taken from nest near Pueblo by W. F. Doertenbach June 1897. In prairie dog hole--". First breeding records for Pueblo County. Commonly seen and known to breed many places in the county today.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo. (387) Coccyzus americanus americanus. "Nests and birds found in City Park. Birds at Idylwild. Rye. Aug. 8, 1932." Only record of occurrence or breeding in Pueblo County. A few modern records but no recent indications of breeding.
- House Sparrow. (688.2) Passer domesticus domesticus. "A number of Eng. sparrows seen at La Junta in Nov. 1894. In 1897 they were quite numerous in Pueblo, but mostly confined to the business streets, and seldom seen in the residence parts of town." Nash's November, 1894, date is three months earlier than W. P. Lowe's February 20th, 1895 date, which is generally accepted as the earliest date for this species in Colorado. Nash's observation of this

bird in La Junta prior to its arrival in Pueblo leads one to believe that it worked its way westward through habitations rather than having been imported to Pueblo in railroad boxcars, as Lowe believed.

Yellow-breasted Chat. (683a) Icteria virens auricollis.

"1879 June 2, 3 eggs, Goodnight's (west edge of Pueblo, D.W.J.), June 11, 3 eggs, July 11, 4 eggs. July 13 young. 1898: June 1, 3 eggs;" These are the only known breeding records for this species in Pueblo County and some of the few for the state.

American Redstart. (687a) Setophaga ruticilla tricolora.

"At Rye. Aug 8, 1932. Young out of nest being fed by male & female adults. 1934 July 22. Several pairs feeding young out of nest." These are the only records of the species living or nesting in the Pueblo area.

Canon Wren. (717a) Salpinctes mexicanus conspersus.

"1897 - Mch, 16, one taken in Canon near Goodnights (Pueblo, D.W.J.). (This specimen to State Museum through H. G. Smith Jr.) 1907. One seen Dec ($\frac{1}{2}$) 3 miles west of Pueblo. 1 at Beulah Aug 1926."

These early records are the only ones for this bird which is common in Pueblo County.

Plain Titmouse. (733a) Parus inornatus ridgwayi. "1895

- Oct. 17, 2 seen among cedars on bluffs at Goodnights (Pueblo, D.W.J.), one shot. 1900. Dec. 25. 2 seen in cottonwoods near Goodnights." These are the only records for this species, which is an uncommon permanent resident of Pueblo County.

BARROWS GOLDENEYE AT ESTES PARK

Warner K. Reeser
Brigham City, Utah

Sir John Barrows, arctic enthusiast and founder of the Royal Geographic Society, appropriately furnished the identifying name of this hardy diver.

When the cold blasts of deepening winter descend with the shortened days, a few pair of these Goldeneye splash into the open water on Lake Estes on the outskirts of the Village.

Since the turn of the century the Barrows Goldeneye have been rare or non-breeders within the state of Colorado. Records carefully noted in "Birds of Colorado," Vol. 1, 1965, Alfred M. Bailey and Robert J. Niedrach, however, indicate that they were not uncommon nesters in the mountainous areas of the northern part of the state prior to the turn of the present century.

Reports now tend to show that they are rare winter visitors in the state of Colorado. This makes the small flock in the Estes Park area of special interest to the ornithologist. They generally arrive in December and linger through until early in April before taking their leave.

While they undoubtedly arrive earlier and depart later than my personal records show, they were observed by myself on December 5, 1964 for an early arrival date, and March 31, 1967 for a documented late sighting. I also have a note on their courtship rituals on Lake Estes on about April 6th or 7th, 1968. My records also show that they have been observed every winter since 1964 in this area.

This wintering flock, while generally small, 4 to 11 birds, shows a uniform wintering pattern and is readily accessible to those who want to observe this rare species.

It should be noted that an unusual open water condition exists at Lake Estes, Mary's Lake, East Portal Basin and the Big Thompson River for a short distance below Olympus Dam. The influx of water from the Alva Adams Tunnel, which is part of the Big Thompson water diversion system, keeps a portion of these bodies of water open in even the most frigid weather. This furnishes suitable habitat for both Goldeneye species, the Common Merganser and a few determined Mallards.

In watching the Barrows Goldeneye with the more numerous Common Goldeneye on both Lake Estes and Mary's Lake, I have noted that the Barrows Goldeneye will not co-mingle to any noticeable degree with the Common Goldeneye, but instead tend to separate and move off by themselves. This was particularly noticeable with the onset of the mating season which is heralded by the flamboyant displays of the male Barrows. One male would fluff up his feathers, arch his neck, and then jerk his head backwards over his back, ending up with his head upside down and bill pointing up and back. This seemed to be a signal for all the other males in the group to perform in the same manner.

These displays marked the end of the sojourn for the Barrows Goldeneye on Lake Estes. They would soon be gone until another cold December day, when the clipped whistling of their wings would announce their return to the half frozen lake of their winter's abode.

THE 1969 COLORADO SPRING COUNTS

*compiled by
David W. Lupton
Fort Collins, Colorado*

There were 13 counts submitted this year--four more than last year--the Denver area count being tabulated as to foothills and plains areas. The Baca County counts in southeastern Colorado are of particular interest as this is a relatively unstudied area. The counts totaled 249 species with observers coming up with an additional four species not recorded on the count day to total 253 plus two hybrids.

Baca County, Eastern (Baca-E): 77 species. May 18; three observers; Hugh Kingery reporting. Area covered: Comanche National Grassland habitat which houses the Lesser Prairie Chickens; Cimarron River, an eastern river-bottom; the high plains including prairie ponds near Walsh and Springfield, and Two Buttes Reservoir. Of note were: Lesser Prairie Chicken, Long-billed Curlew, 166 Stilt Sandpipers (carefully counted at two different locations, viz. a pond a couple of miles east of Springfield and at Two Buttes), Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (found nest, under construction), 2 Ovenbirds (unusual migrant), Rose-breasted Grosbeak (possible summer resident), White-throated Sparrow (possible winter resident). Unusual shorebirds which are recorded only occasionally, like the Semipalmated Plover, Sanderling, and Black-bellied Plover, were all carefully and painstakingly identified.

Baca County, Southwestern (Baca-SW): 75 species. May 17; three observers; Hugh Kingery reporting. Area covered is largely canyon country with juniper hillsides, cottonwood and scrub oak canyons, and high plains habitats. Of note were: Long-billed Curlew, Black-chinned Hummingbird, 26 Lewis' Woodpecker, Ladder-backed Woodpecker, Ash-throated Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe (nest found with one young), White-necked Raven, Bewick's Wren, Rufous-crowned Sparrow.

1969 SPRING COUNTS--LUPTON

Bonny Dam (BoDm): 76 species. May 17; 2 observers; Denver Field Ornithologists. Area covered: River bottoms and lake area. Of interest were 2 Green Herons and 16 Sanderlings.

Boulder (Bldr): 116 species. May 17; 26 observers; Boulder Bird Club. Unusual for Boulder: 1 Upland Plover, 1 Band-tailed Pigeon, 2 Blue jays (especially in spring), 1 Tennessee Warbler, 1 Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Other species of interest: American Bittern, Ring-necked Duck, Chukar, Screech Owl, Red-eyed Vireo.

Colorado Springs (CoSp): 141 species. May 17; Aiken Ornithological Society; fair weather. An unusual drop in the individual count of water birds at Big Johnson was noted compared to last year--rampant pollution at this important body of water may be a factor. Unusual species were: Traill's Flycatcher seen by the Gadd party, Gray-cheeked Thrush studied by Sam Gadd, 2 Bell's Vireos studied closely by Alene Catlett, 2 Chestnut-sided Warblers viewed several minutes by J. Jones, Baltimore Oriole carefully identified by B. Armstrong, Rufous-crowned Sparrow carefully studied by Nesbit.

Denver area- plains (Dnvr-pl): 108 species. May 17; 11 observers; Denver Field Ornithologists. Area covered included Barr and Mile High Lakes and creek bottoms. Shore-birds and warblers were few and scattered. Seen within one day of the count, but not on the count day: Common Egret, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Prairie Falcon, Traill's Flycatcher, Dusky Flycatcher, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Clay-colored Sparrow, Brewer's Sparrow.

Denver area - foothills and mountains (Dnvr-ft): 82 species. May 17; 8 observers; Denver Field Ornithologists. Area covered: Red Rocks Park, Genesee Mt., Squaw Mt., Echo Lake, Bear Creek. Of interest were 1 Black-burnian Warbler at Red Rocks and 4 Tree Sparrows.

Durango (Drgo): 95 species. May 17; Durango Bird Club; 11 observers in four parties; 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; clear; temperature 38° to 78°; a 15-mile radius of Durango. Of note were 1 Black-chinned Hummingbird, 4 Grace's Warbler, 1 Harris' Sparrow.

Fort Collins (FtCo): 167 species. May 10; Fort Collins Bird Club. Area covered: Larimer County, Riverside Reservoir, Rocky Mtn. National Park. Species of interest: 150 White Pelicans, Osprey, Blue Grouse, 100 Sage Grouse, Mountain Plover, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Pine Grosbeak, White-throated Sparrow seen by Clait Braun, McCown's Longspur

and Chestnut-collared Longspur. Seen within 3 days of the count, but not on the count day: Barn Owl, White-tailed Ptarmigan, Brown-capped Rosy Finch, Clark's Nutcracker.

Grand Junction (GrJn): 103 species. May 15; 9 observers, Lorna Gustafson reporting. Area covered: Mesa County. Partly cloudy, windy. Of note were: Gambel's Quail, Black-chinned Hummingbird, Plain Titmouse, Gray Vireo, Rufous-crowned Sparrow, Black-throated Sparrow, Oregon Junco.

Longmont (Lgmt): 138 species. May 17; Longmont Bird Club; 26 observers in 9 groups. Area covered: Longmont, Berthoud, Lyons, Hygiene and Loveland. Sparrow numbers down considerably over last year—possibly due in part to the continued burning of road sides, fence rows, and lake areas. Unusual birds observed were: Green Heron, 1 Common Egret, Black-bellied Plover, 4 Whimbrels, 2 Herring Gulls, 6 Common Bushtits at Lyons (nesting?)

by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Whitney. Two hybrid Red (Yellow)-shafted Flickers were seen by Mrs. Earl Ballard and Mrs. Francis McCoy in Longmont, 1 hybrid Lazuli (Indigo) Bunting by the Whitneys in Lyons.

Pueblo (Pblo): 108 species. May 10; Pueblo Audubon Club; sunny; up to 50 mile radius of Pueblo. Of interest were 1 Snow Goose, 1 Piping Plover, 8 Brown Towhees.

Park County (PkCo): 81 species. May 17; Denver Field Ornithologists; 5 observers. Area covered: Antero Reservoir and South Park. One Tree Sparrow observed.

Rifle Creek (Garfield County, west slope) (Rfl Cr): 58 species. May 17; Denver Field Ornithologists; 2 observers: George and Marie Shier. Of note were: Black-chinned Hummingbird, Gray Flycatcher, 200 Pinon Jays, Gray Vireo.

Portions of this compilation were taken from The Aikorns, Vol. 10, No. 10, June 1969 and the Monthly Report of Field Observations of the Denver Field Ornithologists, Vol. 4, No. 9, June 1969.

NEW BOOK NOTICE

BIRDS IN WESTERN COLORADO. Annotated field list and travel guide for finding the best birding spots. \$2. Historical Museum and Institute of Western Colorado, 4th and Ute, Grand Junction, Colorado 81501.

SUMMARY OF COLORADO'S 1969 SPRING COUNTS

Species	Baca-Z	Saca-SW	BoM	Blcr	CoSp	Dnvr-pl	Dnvr-ft	Drgo	FtCo	GrJn	Lgmt	Fblo	PkCo	RfjCt
Common Loon						1								
Hared Grebe			36		5	32								
Western Grebe			1	11	5	275		2	11		1			4
Pied-billed Grebe			2	12	1	12			259		83	16		3
White Pelican									7	4	16	1		2
Double-crested Cormorant						34			150					
Great Blue Heron				117	1	38			24		1	1		
Green Heron			2						122	11	76			12
Common Egret											1			
Snowy Egret						1			6	19	1	20		1
Black-crowned Night Heron				41	29	6			9	11	1			
American Bittern				1										1
White-faced Ibis						3			1	1		3		
Canada Goose				61	12	25			259	8	80			
Snow Goose												1		
Mallard	2		6	44	155	80	4	29	271	60	303	36	54	12
Gadwall	10		4	14	83	12		15	136	7	64	65	49	
Pintail					11	26			17	1		1		8
Green-winged Teal				3	13	6			63	21	8	31	11	
Blue-winged Teal	15		2	10	86	23	2		219		32	144	4	
Cinnamon Teal				6	17	16	2	6	35	28	4	9	10	
American Widgeon	1			7	9				32	8	3	2	1	
Showeler	30		2	1	217	47		4	1008	13	37	93	28	
Sadhead	2				80	16			12	7	38	2		
Ring-necked Duck				6					6		1			
Canvasback					5									
Lesser Scaup				5	39	28		5	66	2	17	3	24	
Common Goldeneye									3		1			
Bufflehead					3				9		6			
Ruddy Duck	1		2		305				28		14	10	4	
Common Merganser					1				15	2	7			
Red-breasted Merganser					1				4			1		
Turkey Vulture									4	8	4	7	4	4
Coshawk	1	14	2	7		1	1	31	2					
Sharp-shinned Hawk		2							1	2		1		
Cooper's Hawk							1				1		1	
Red-tailed Hawk				1	4	1		7	14	3	5	8	3	1
Swainson's Hawk	3	6	3		4	3		1	27		1	5	2	
Rough-legged Hawk											3			
Ferruginous Hawk					1	1			3		1			
Golden Eagle	1	3					2		9		3	1		2
Marsh Hawk	2		3		3	2		2	8	2		4	1	
Osprey									1					
Prairie Falcon									9			1		
Sparrow Hawk		5	1	14	17	12	4	17	107	19	84	28	5	9
Blue Grouse									1					
Lesser Prairie Chicken	17													
Sage Grouse									100					
Bobwhite	4		6						6					
Scaled Quail	22	18			13							29		
Gambel's Quail										17				
Ring-necked Pheasant	10	1	12	3	5	17		1	67	15	21	2		1
Chukar				4						3				
Virginia Rail	1		1						1					
Sora			1		1	2			2		1	1		
American Coot	7		23	18	263	104		9	147	17	42	420	17	
Semipalmated Plover	1											11		
Piping Plover												1		
Killdeer	6	12	15	33	16	15		9	84	17	51	57	2	1
Mountain Plover	1								24				2	
Black-bellied Plover	1								4		2			
Common Snipe				7		5			5		2	1		
Long-billed Curlew	8	6							12					
Whimbrel											4			
Upland Plover				1										
Spotted Sandpiper		1	1	1	16	5	1	7	20	2	3	4	1	
Solitary Sandpiper									18					
Willet					1	2			13					
Greater Yellowlegs									5				4	
Lesser Yellowlegs	4					1			27				10	

SUMMARY OF COLORADO'S 1969 SPRING COUNTS

Species	Baca-E	Baca-SW	BoDm	Bldr	CoSp	Dmvr-pl	Dmvr-ft	Drgo	FtCo	GrJn	Lgmt	Phlo	PkCo	RfICr	
Pectoral Sandpiper	1								9						
Baird's Sandpiper									30			3	3		
Least Sandpiper									6		7	3			
Long-billed Dowitcher				4	11	32			53	1	3	51			
Stilt Sandpiper	166							4	1						
Semipalmated Sandpiper	8											3			
Western Sandpiper									21	1		3			
Marbled Godwit									2						
Sanderling	4		16												
American Avocet	4			2	23	27			140	15	64	60	3		
Black-necked Stilt									1						
Wilson's Phalarope	22			2	152	32		4	815	20	41	247	264		
Northern Phalarope						29				4					
Herring Gull									218		2			4	
California Gull				5	1	4		2	39	38	80	9	3		
Ring-billed Gull						4			65	1	140				
Franklin's Gull					2				1						
Bonaparte's Gull					2				24	6	4	1	1		
Forster's Tern					6										
Black Tern	9		15		21	51		6		3					
Band-tailed Pigeon				1	50		5	131			12				
Rock Dove	1	43	2	19	233	20	14	1		33	75	54	1		
Mourning Dove	53	72	67	87	325	74	8	232	949	105	314	413	3	100	
Screech Owl				1											
Great Horned Owl					5	3			10		4	2			
Burrowing Owl	2	9	1		5	10			16	5	2	17			
Long-eared Owl									1						
Short-eared Owl		1													
Common Nighthawk	15	2	1	1											
Chimney Swift				7					1						
White-throated Swift		3		14	82		10	31	38	68	31	15	2	100	
Black-chinned Hummingbird		2		1				1		2				1	
Broad-tailed Hummingbird				31	54		13	46	10	1	8	1	12	1	
Belted Kingfisher			2	2	2	1		4	11	2	6	2	4	1	
Yellow-shafted Flicker	1		11					1							
Red-shafted Flicker		7		43	61	15	17	15	129	12	115	9	4	14	
Red-headed Woodpecker	4	1	11	1		1					1			1	
Lewis' Woodpecker		26			2			27	4	4	22	11		2	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker								1	1				5		
Williamson's Sapsucker								1		2					
Hairy Woodpecker			1	5			1	3	3	1				2	
Downy Woodpecker			3	2	4	2	1	1	9	1	11		1	1	
Ladder-backed Woodpecker		5													
Eastern Kingbird	4		19	4	20	22		1	2		22	2			
Western Kingbird	44	46	26	4	110	26		9	35	50	84	132		7	
Cassin's Kingbird		6			1	2					3	10		1	
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	8														
Ash-throated Flycatcher		14						1		1					
Eastern Phoebe	1	10													
Say's Phoebe	1	1		3	3	1	2	6	43	12	8	12	3	4	
Trill's Flycatcher				1	1										
Least Flycatcher											1				
Gray Flycatcher					2			1		1				1	
Western Flycatcher					2										
Western Wood Pewee	1			2	10	1		1		4	4				
Olive-sided Flycatcher			2	2				1							
Horned Lark	32	51	16		93	21		19	33	22	223	58			
Violet-green Swallow				23	39	100	15	84	2	83	2236	5		100	
Tree Swallow				17		1			16	2	39	2	48	15	
Bank Swallow				30		12		2	21	101	111	1		200	
Rough-winged Swallow	1	7	175	21		1	2	22	9	25	88	2	4	20	
Barn Swallow			310	54		53	5	43	215	105	203	446	12	28	
Cliff Swallow		1	500	40	3	6		1	222	50	1186	833	38	6	
Gray Jay				5	2			7							
Blue Jay	15					2			23		12	2			
Steller's Jay				71	38			6	3	30		2	19	6	4
Scrub Jay		1		71				5	63		3	7		8	
Black-billed Magpie	3	13	12	93	325	62	16	94	249	74	220	123	31	98	
Common Raven				6				8	2	1	13	10		2	
White-necked Raven		17			4										

SUMMARY OF COLORADO'S 1969 SPRING COUNTS

Species	Baca-E	Baca-SW	BoDn	Bldr.	CoSp.	Dnvr-pl	Dnvr-ft	Drgo	FtCo	GrJn	Lgmt	Pblo	PkCo	RfLcr
Common Crow	5	5	1	14	22	1	2	17	73		29	17	7	
Pinon Jay					18			77		1	13			200
Clark's Nutcracker				1	1									
Black-capped Chickadee			3	3	20	7	5	2	24	1	18		4	
Mountain Chickadee				17	28		2		6		4	14	14	3
Plain Titmouse		1								2				
Common Nuthatch					1						7			
White-breasted Nuthatch				11	4		1		2			1		2
Red-breasted Nuthatch				1					1					
Pygmy Nuthatch				17	18			6	6				5	
Brown Creeper					1				1					
Dipper				2	1		1	1	4		4	1	1	4
House Wren	2		24	22	3	28	6	2	26		27	1	7	8
Bewick's Wren	1	9												
Long-billed Marsh Wren					1				1					
Canon Wren		12		2			4	1	1	2	11			1
Rock Wren	1	21		1	1	1	3	3	12	8	6	4	1	1
Mockingbird	16	42	1	2	2	1			5	2	1	13		
Catbird		3	3	6	10	1	4	1			1			
Brown Thrasher	1		13		3	7			9		1			
Sage Thrasher									7	5				
Robin	1	2	3	182	392	36	40	105	300	40	241	89	85	147
Hermit Thrush					1		1		2		1			
Swainson's Thrush	4	2	17	2	19	17			17		2			
Gray-cheeked Thrush					1				3					
Veery			2	1	3	1					1			
Western Bluebird				4			4	5		2		43		
Mountain Bluebird				29	8		4	11	9	38	6	13		
Townsend's Solitaire				5			4				1			1
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher		1						24		2				2
Golden-crowned Kinglet									7					
Ruby-crowned Kinglet				3	3		3	1	8		1		4	
Water Pipit					2				1	1				
Bohemian Waxwing								2						
Cedar Waxwing											6			
Loggerhead Shrike	11	4	1	1	4	1			76	2	1	19	6	
Starling	10	7	6	133	397	79	29	87	755	400	633	217	20	145
Bell's Vireo					2									1
Gray Vireo				4	10		2	3		2		1		
Solitary Vireo														
Red-eyed Vireo				3								5		
Warbling Vireo				2	5	1					2			
Black and White Warbler					3									
Tennessee Warbler				1	1									
Orange-crowned Warbler		1			1			1	7	10		1		
Virginia's Warbler			1	13	18		13	7			15	1		
Yellow Warbler	3	24	2	52	44	23	8	79	5	8	83	7	1	16
Myrtle Warbler	1	2	1	8	1		2	3	46				2	
Audubon's Warbler	3	3	8	19	68	5	15	14	33		4		12	
Townsend's Warbler									1					
Blackburnian Warbler							1							
Grace's Warbler								4						
Chestnut-sided Warbler					2									
Ovenbird	2													
Northern Waterthrush					3	1								
MacGillivray's Warbler		1	1	1	4	1		7	2					
Yellowthroat		1	13	9	27	43		1	10	1	26	4		
Yellow-breasted Chat		1		3			8	9		1	13			1
Wilson's Warbler			1	8	1	8	3	5	1	1	1	2	2	
American Redstart				1	10				3		8			
House Sparrow	35	18	13	42	180	52	17	61	689	91	597	218	3	20
Western Meadowlark	56	38	39	125	286	128	24	25	588	136	731	329	14	16
Yellow-headed Blackbird			9	34	9	190			1	272	63	300	72	5
Red-winged Blackbird	35	2	850	522	325	293	3	393	1476	662	847	118	46	52
Orchard Oriole			14											
Baltimore Oriole			4		1									
Bullock's Oriole	37	11	1	4	65	16	6	12	3	12	26	25	1	
Brewer's Blackbird				173	103	31	22	334	393	382	213	96	56	98
Common Grackle	2			73	70	148	49		868		474	176		
Brown-headed Cowbird	4	13	15	18	46	6	8	6	91	1	41	15	15	2

SUMMARY OF COLORADO'S 1969 SPRING COUNTS

Species	Baca-E	Baca-SW	BoDm	Bldr	CoSp	Dnvr-pl	Dnvr-ft	Drgo	FtCo	Gr.In	Lamt	Pblo	PkCo	RfICr
Western Tanager				4	67	2	2	2			9	2		1
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1			1	1	1	1		1		1			
Black-headed Grosbeak	2	3	1	15	70	2	3	32		8	10			
Blue Grosbeak		5	1							2				
Indigo Bunting					5									
Lazuli Bunting				5	5	1	6		2	1	43			
Evening Grosbeak				126	101			367	12	1	15	5		
Cassin's Finch				11	3		6	12	15	1	8			
House Finch		7		44	241	30	13	20	75	82	162	64	3	12
Pine Grosbeak									2					
Brown-capped Rosy Finch				100			30							
Pine Siskin		3		179	325	500	200	754	88	11	251	9	5	50
American Goldfinch	4	1	1	28	190	10	48	44	20	8	67			
Lesser Goldfinch				4	2				1		8			
Green-tailed Towhee				11	9	1	6	8	10		3			9
Rufous-sided Towhee		2		30	81	2	17	20	11		72	6		
Brown Towhee		26										8		
Lark Bunting	348	126	57		497	176			1017	3	51	162		
Savannah Sparrow			2		7				16		1		10	
Grasshopper Sparrow	13	2												
Vesper Sparrow	3	3			17	1	3	4	98	2	4	3	2	
Lark Sparrow	11	494	17	2	9	5		5	121	28	91	37		
Rufous-crowned Sparrow		6			1					2				
Cassin's Sparrow	125	26												
Black-throated Sparrow										4				
Slate-colored Junco											4			
Oregon Junco										3				
Gray-headed Junco				36	40		20	24	100		1	25	7	8
Tree Sparrow							4						1	
Chipping Sparrow	2	143	44	58	628	31	51	22	302	8	47	33	31	42
Clay-colored Sparrow		45	2		3				20		2			2
Brewer's Sparrow		2			9			15	74	2		4		8
Harris' Sparrow								1						
White-crowned Sparrow		2		37	37	13	1	30	130	4	19		6	1
White-throated Sparrow	1								1					
Lincoln's Sparrow		2		1	3	1	1		1					
Song Sparrow			1	7	45	1	9	17	14	1	18		3	6
McCown's Longspur									41					
Chestnut-collared Longspur									9					

FIELD NOTES

Addition to the State List - No. 443: LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH

The Louisiana Waterthrush was reported by Thompson Marsh from the river bottoms below Bonny Dam one mile inside the eastern border of Colorado. The species is a new first for the state. Thompson writes: "The Waterthrush I saw on May 11, 1968 was beside the creek that flows into the South Fork of the Republican River between Hale, Colorado and the Kansas state line. It was about a quarter mile upstream from the river. My first glimpse was of a dark-backed bird that disappeared behind a branch overhanging the creek at a height of 7 or 8 feet. I waited, and the bird appeared teetering along the branch and faced me. It was about 75 feet away, the sun was at my back, and I watched it for a moment through my 10 X glasses. I knew it was a Waterthrush so I concentrated on the throat. It was pure white and without any markings, forming a patch the full width of the throat and as long as it was wide. The rest of the underparts were streaked with some buffy on the sides. The bird also had a white line over the eye. The bird soon flew across the creek and lit about 12 feet up in a tree (the trees had no leaves, or only very small ones) and again teetered along a horizontal branch for three or four feet and then again perched facing me. It sat there in full view a good minute or so, and I had a good chance to confirm my identification that it truly was a Louisiana Waterthrush before it flew up the creek. It was silent."

(Reprinted from the Monthly Report of Field Observations of the Denver Field Ornithologists, Vol. 3, No. 9, June 1968, p. 5)

Addition to the State List - No. 444: CACTUS WREN

June 11, 1968, I was discussing with W.C.O. Bert Widhalm several birds we were observing at a windmill located 15.4 miles west and 1.5 miles south of the Post Office in Campo, Colorado. After consulting Peterson's Field Guide to Western Birds, and Birds of North America by Robbins, Bruun and Zim, we identified one of the birds as a Cactus Wren. It was on the ground near an overflow pond at the windmill.

Mr. Widhalm tells me he believes he observed a Cactus Wren on the Tater Butte Mesa on 5-20-69.

Barbara Walker
Walsh, Colorado

The following unusual sight observations were recorded in Chaffee and Park Counties, Colorado by Robert G. Streeter, research assistant in Wildlife Biology at Colorado State University:

Cattle Egret (Bulbulcus ibis)--This bird was observed on 1 May 1968 in a marshy borrow-pit along U. S. Highway 24, one and one-half miles south of Buena Vista, Chaffee County, elevation 7760 feet. This apparently is the third record of this species in Colorado and the first for the central mountain region.

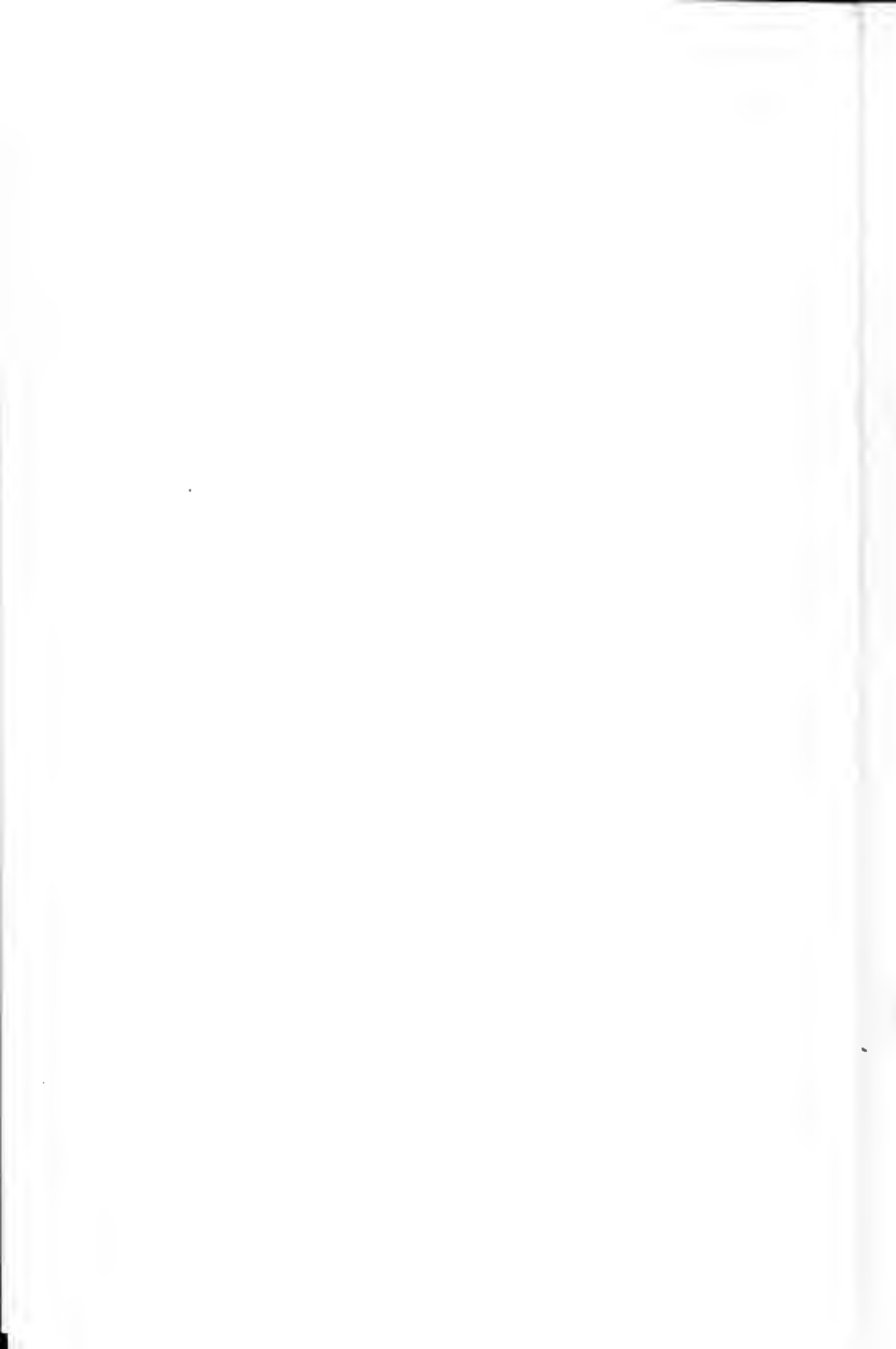
Lark Bunting (Calamospiza melanocorys)--A male was observed at 12,900 feet near the summit of Pennsylvania Mountain, Park County on 30 August 1968.

Glossy Ibis (Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus)--Three glossy ibises were seen on 11 September 1968 in South Park, Park County. They were feeding in a marshy area on the southwest side of Antero Reservoir, elevation 8900 feet.

Curve-billed Thrasher (Toxostoma curvirostre) in Colorado.--My wife and I recently made what may be the first winter sighting of a Curve-billed Thrasher (Toxostoma curvirostre) in Colorado. The observation was made on February 22, 1969, one and one-half miles northeast of Olney Springs, Crowley County, Colorado. A single individual of the species was observed for several minutes with a 20X spotting scope as it perched atop a brush pile 50 yards away. I approached to take a picture, but the bird sought cover within the brush and could not be flushed.

Three sightings of this species were recorded for Baca County, Colorado during 1968 (Audubon Field Notes 22(5): 622) and Monthly Report of Field Observations of the Denver Field Ornithologists 4(2): 3, but were during the breeding season and fall migrants. One specimen has been taken in the state: March 25, 1951, two miles southwest of Granada, Prowers County (Bailey and Niedrach, Pictorial Checklist of Colorado Birds, 1967). The most northernly record for the state would be the unpublished sighting listed by Bailey and Niedrach (op. cit.) at Barr Lake in Adams County on May 15, 1967.

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COLORADO FIELD ORNITHOLOGISTS
(with Wilson Ornithological Society and
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