

NO. 10

NOVEMBER 1971

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# *Colorado Field Ornithologist*



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## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

1441 Hawthorne Terrace  
Berkeley, California 94708

October 2, 1971

Dear Mr. Lupton:

I am uncertain as to whether or not the CFO bulletin is interested in records which have been well documented in a local bulletin, such as that of the DFO (Denver Field Ornithologists), or those that have been merely mentioned in a local bulletin. In my opinion, the CFO bulletin should incorporate all the unusual sightings whether published locally or not. Thus, enclosed are my details on the Hudsonian Godwit and also a Red-necked Grebe at Prewitt on the same day. Jack Reddall's details on these observations will be in the DFO bulletin.

Jack Reddall and myself strongly believe that the CFO should be responsible for establishing an official state list and also key details of all unusual observations and slides on file. I have recently sent to Jack my outline of a proposal for an official records committee and a standardized sight observation sheet more detailed than the one sent out earlier by CFO. Basically, five members of the panel independently rate a sight record on a scale of A, B, C, D, or F (quality of each rating defined), A and B being acceptable as state records. The sight record sheet plus the panel members' decision and reasons are kept on file. I'll send you the full outline when Jack sends it back. (What stimulated the outline was the vast range in quality of the details of sight observations in the latest CFO bulletin).

Sincerely,

Van Remsen

Editor's Note:

Portions of the full letter received from Mr. Remsen which are extraneous to the above discussion have been omitted.

It has been the Editor's policy to include, as evidenced by the last issue of the CFO, observations reported in the local state newsletter literature not reported directly to the CFO. From November 1970 to July 1971 local observations of importance to the state as a whole were also recorded in the Colorado Field Ornithologists Newsletter.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR (Continued)

In June 1970 the Denver Field Ornithologists in conjunction with the Denver Museum of Natural History published a revised Field Check List, Birds of Colorado listing 449 species.

On June 20, 1970 Mr. Sam Gadd of Colorado Springs appeared before the CFO Board of Directors to present a plan for a state-wide reporting system by districts. He pointed out deficiencies in the literature because of lack of good records, and the beneficial uses of good data, stating that such a system would establish Colorado as a place where birding is undertaken thoroughly, imaginatively, and carefully. The Board agreed with Mr. Gadd that such a plan for gathering information on Colorado birds is needed and that it will seek the help necessary to implement a system. It was believed that the State of Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks would be interested in supporting the plan. This subject was brought to the attention of the CFO membership in the Colorado Field Ornithologists Newsletter No. 2, January 1, 1971, pages 1 and 5. Progress has not been made, however, in the establishment of an Official Records Panel for Colorado as evidenced by Mr. Remsen's letter.

David W. Lupton  
Editor, Colorado  
Field Ornithologist

## SOME OBSERVATIONS ON A GOSHAWK NEST

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A friend first noticed on 5 June 1971, the large Goshawk nest thirty feet up in an aspen tree about seventy-five feet from a recently constructed cabin in the mountains west of Boulder, Colorado. Although the nest appeared complete, no birds were seen in the area. The nest was again observed on 16 June, but its occupants were not seen and identified until 27 June, when both adult Goshawks (Accipiter gentilis), scolded continuously when people were around (inside or outside of the cabin). According to Dr. William Russell, a falconer who also was observing and photographing the nest, adult Goshawks do not scold until the young are hatched<sup>1</sup>. Movement was noticed in the nest on 2 July, but the first good look at the two downy young was on 10 July. The usual clutch size for this species is three or four eggs<sup>2</sup>.

These dates are of interest because at the altitude of this nesting (8100 ft.) young Goshawks have usually left the nest by the 4th of July<sup>1</sup>. It is possible that an earlier attempt at nesting failed and this was a second try for the summer. Observations continued every few days by this and other observers through July and into August as the young developed from all white down-covered nestlings into fully feathered juvenals. Of the two young in this nest the male was several days older, perhaps five or more, than the young female. The sex of the two young were determined by Russell from the larger size of the female, even though she was several days behind in development. The juvenal male was observed 'branching', jumping from the nest to branches and from branch to branch with the aid of flapping wings, on 31 July. The juvenal female was seen hopping to branches on 4 August, but returned soon to the nest.

The behavior of the adults was protective and fearless, although it seemed to vary somewhat with the stage of development of the young. In the early days after the young had hatched both adults were very vocal and attacked humans that were in the vicinity. By the time the young were estimated to be over two weeks old, the adult birds would stop scolding if the observer sat quietly, even if as close as thirty feet to the nest tree.

On 13 July when young were still nestlings, I heard both adult birds scolding, but most of the time only the female was visible. The female dived at me several times, but I saw the male only once as he perched quietly on a lower branch of the evergreen on top of which sat his noisy mate. After this date I did not see the adult male again.

When the young were five or six weeks old the mother bird was very aggressive when she was in the vicinity. The afternoon of 4 August I was most persistently attacked as I tried to approach the small stream that ran beside the nest. From my notes: 'I dodged from tree to tree (as she dived at me over and over) and finally got far enough away (from the nest) that I could sit by the stream. She sat and continued to scold for awhile, then returned to the nest area. I was several hundred feet upstream and out of sight of the nest.'

Apparently the mother bird would stay away from the tree nest for several hours at a time as one could even knock on the nest tree and not hear any complaints. The young birds were in full view on the nest or adjacent branches for the whole morning of 4 August, while the mother bird appeared just twice, bringing food at 7:15 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. She would call to the young and they would answer before she brought the prey in; which she did very quickly, and left immediately.

Once when the female adult brought in food (2 August), it fell off the edge of the nest as she tried to put it there. Like a shot she dropped straight down to the prey on the ground. She lingered there, out of sight, for about a minute. She then flew up with the prey to a nearby tree, returned to the nest, deposited the food successfully, and quickly flew out of the area.<sup>1</sup>

On 7 August a group of fourteen people were in the area from 2:00-5:00 p.m. and the adult birds were not heard or seen the whole time. The juvenal female was perched on the nest. The juvenal male was in another tree about 100 ft. or more from the nest tree. The juvenal plumage appeared essentially complete at this time although we had not seen the juvenals fly. The last visit to the area was on 16 August at which time no Goshawks were seen.

The above observations are a composite of those made by Merle Firor, William Russell, and myself, Mrs. Lesley Julian.

#### CITATIONS

1. Russell, William. (Evergreen, Colorado). Conversation 2 August 1971.
2. Welty, J. C. 1962. The Life of Birds. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia. p. 291.

## OBSERVATIONS ON AN AGGRESSIVE BLUE GROUSE

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On May 26, 1971 while driving on the Mount Evans highway in Clear Creek County, Colorado, a male Blue Grouse (Dendragapus obscurus) was observed walking on the road near timberline at approximately 3475 m. elevation. While kneeling and attempting to photograph this grouse, he continually circled me at approximately four feet distance. The Blue Grouse appeared to feint attacks by periodically stepping closer while circling me.

Another automobile stopped and a lady attempted to feed the grouse bread crumbs, but when the crumbs were tossed in the direction of the grouse, he charged the lady and twice chased her around the automobile. In order to escape from the grouse, the lady jumped into the car. The grouse then flew to the hood of the car and appeared to attempt to enter the auto through the windshield. The bird eventually walked into the bristlecone pines (Pinus aristata) near the highway. This grouse had an obvious limp when it walked.

Members of the highway maintenance crew on Mount Evans reported to me that during the past two springs, a grouse had flown to the hood of their trucks on several occasions in the same general location where these observations were recorded.

These observations were made while working on a research project sponsored under contract AT(11-1)-1156 between Colorado State University and the United States Atomic Energy Commission.



## NESTING OF THE AMERICAN COOT IN EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

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The American Coot (Fulica americana) is widespread throughout Colorado, being said to breed in appropriate marshes up to 10,000 feet. There are no actual records, however, of its having nested in El Paso County. Sclater (A History of the Birds of Colorado. 1912) lists several breeding records, none being from El Paso County. Aiken and Warren (The Birds of El Paso County, Colorado. I. Colo. College Pub., Gen. Ser. 74. 1914) stated that it was "possibly breeding in suitable localities" in the county. Knorr (The Birds of El Paso County, Colorado. Univ. Colo. Stud. Ser. Biology 5. 1959) reported the Coot as "nesting in the county", but provided no substantiation. Bailey and Niedrach (Birds of Colorado. 1965) list numerous nestings in Colorado; again none from El Paso County.

It is the conviction of the authors that until an observation has been officially placed on record, it does not exist so far as the interested public is concerned. Accordingly, we wish to report certain data concerning the nesting of the American Coot in El Paso County, Colorado.

The birds nested in the same cattail (Typha latifolia) growth from which we recently described the Virginia Rail nest ("A Second Virginia Rail Nesting for El Paso County, Colorado". Colorado Field Ornithologist. No. 9, 1971). On 29 June 1971 we found the first Coot nest, a large floating platform containing two eggs. It was about thirty yards from shore, deep in the rushes, and over some two feet of water. The eggs were warm and two parents called loudly nearby. We left the pond and returned on 3 July to find the nest empty. However, a second nest was discovered about twenty feet away containing nine eggs. (Photograph on file with the Colorado State University Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology).

On our next visit a number of days later we observed not two, but three distinct families of young Coots. One parent was followed by two babies, another group contained nine, and a third quite different family was made up of six juveniles. Size and color variations among the three sets of young Coots made familial relationships easily discernible. The three groups also tended to remain in specific regions of the pond. On this last occasion at least five different adults were noted at one time.

Thus, in this small pond (about 120 x 75 yards) three nestings of American Coots occurred simultaneously; adequately documenting for the first time that the species does, in fact, breed in El Paso County.



FIRST FALL RECORD OF THE HUDSONIAN GODWIT  
IN COLORADOVan Remsen  
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On 6 September 1971, Jack Reddall and myself were scanning the shore-birds just after sunrise at the mouth of the intake canal at Prewitt Reservoir, Washington County, Colorado, when Jack spotted a bird which from a distance puzzled us both: it had the basic shape of a Marbled Godwit (Limosa fedoa) but was almost as gray as a Willet (Catoptophorus semipalmatus). As we got closer, it became apparent that the bird was a godwit, but smaller, grayer, and shorter-billed than the Marbled Godwit, and Jack recognized the bird as a Hudsonian Godwit (Limosa haemastica). The bird was very tame and allowed us to approach within thirty feet and to study it for five minutes through our 15 to 60 power telescopes with the sun at our backs. The bill was long and slightly upturned; it was dark but blended to a lighter color at the base. There was an indistinct eyestripe, and the overall body color was a uniform, dull brownish-gray with faint dark feather edgings on the wings. The underparts were slightly lighter than the upperparts and did not have any distinct markings. The legs were dark. We had both decided the bird could be nothing but a Hudsonian Godwit, although the white rump could not be seen while the bird was sitting. When we did flush the bird, the narrow white wing-stripe on uniformly dark upper wings and back; the dark underwings; the white rump, and the striking black tail were noted. Uttering a loud two-noted call, the bird circled several times in front of us, and then landed about fifty yards away next to a Marbled Godwit, thus affording an unusual opportunity for comparison. The Marbled Godwit was noticeably larger in body size and stood taller; its bill was very much larger in proportion and more noticeably upturned; the base of the bill was thicker and a brighter pink, and a large proportion of the bill was a lighter color than the Hudsonian's, thus making the contrast between the pink base and dark tip more striking. The Marbled Godwit was rustier and buffier overall than the Hudsonian, and both underparts and upperparts were more heavily marked.

Perhaps the only other North American species with which the Hudsonian Godwit might be confused would be the Willet, which, however, lacks the two-toned, upturned bill -- its bill is shorter, heavier, straight, and completely dark. In flight, the Willet shows very broad, not narrow, white wing-stripes; does not have a striking black tail; and the pale gray of the back contrasts sharply with the dark borders of the white wing-stripes -- the Hudsonian Godwit showed no such contrast. The Black-tailed Godwit of Europe, of which there are a few North American records, is very similar to the Hudsonian Godwit, but I am not familiar with the distinctions between the two. To my knowledge the few records of the Black-tailed Godwit are confined to the Atlantic Coast of North America.

I took about twenty color photographs of the bird (from as close as forty feet through a 60 mm. lens coupled with a "doubler" lens), three of which are on deposit with the Colorado State University Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology. The first photograph, the bird by itself at close range, shows the uniform dull brownish-gray body, the two-toned upturned bill, and a trace of the white wing-stripe. In the second photograph, the Hudsonian and Marbled Godwits together, are clearly shown the larger body size, the longer and lighter based bill, and the overall tawnier color of the Marbled Godwit. The third photograph, a blurry photo of the Hudsonian Godwit in flight, shows the narrow white wing-stripe on the uniform dark wings and back, the white rump, and the black tail (with an inconspicuous narrow white band at the tip).

There is only one specimen of the Hudsonian Godwit from Colorado: a male collected by Dr. Alfred M. Bailey of the Denver Museum of Natural History at the Mile High Duck Club, Adams County, on 26 May 1956. There are three sight records: one at Jackson Reservoir, Morgan County, 22 May 1955 by John and Margaret Douglas; one north of Nunn, Weld County, 12 June 1969 by J. Brent Giezentanner (Audubon Field Notes, Vol. 23, No. 5, October 1969) and the third by Jack Reddall at the Mile High Duck Club, Adams County, 3 May 1970 (excellent details of this record are given in the Monthly Report of Field Observations of the Denver Field Ornithologists, Vol. 5, No. 10, July 1970). Thus the Washington County record is Colorado's fifth record, and the first fall record.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE BREEDING BIOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR OF  
MOURNING DOVES IN FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

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INTRODUCTION

Scope and Purpose of the Study

Many aspects of the breeding biology of the Mourning Dove (Zenaidura macroura), have been studied extensively (Goodwin 1967; Hanson and Kossack 1963; Harris et al. 1963; Jackson and Baskett 1964; McClure 1939, 1941; Nice 1922, 1923). Almost every state has contributed to the "explosion" of mourning dove literature (U.S.D.I. 1962).

The primary objective of this paper is to report some aspects of the breeding behavior of doves not previously recorded in depth and to question some general ideas in the literature which I found contradictory to my observations.

Acknowledgements

I would like to extend my appreciation and thanks to Dr. Dale Hein, Assistant Professor of Wildlife Biology at Colorado State University for his advice and the privilege of working on his Mourning Dove behavior research project; and to Mike Travis, fellow work-study student, who confirmed many of my observations. I wish to acknowledge the assistance of Dr. Ronald A. Ryder, Department of Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University, for the use of his library. I also wish to thank Dr. Clait Braun, Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks, and Dr. J. David Ligon, Department of Biology, University of New Mexico, for their review of the paper.

METHODS

Study Area

The area studied was Fort Collins, Larimer County, Colorado, 5100 feet above sea level. It is an urban-suburban area on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains (latitude 40° 36' N, longitude 105° 04' W).

### Observation Periods

The study was conducted during the springs of 1969 and 1971. Approximately 90 hours of observations and field work were recorded between 6:00 A. M. and 9:00 A. M. DST; 10 hours between 9:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. DST; and 60 hours between 4:00 P. M. and 9:00 P. M. DST. The morning and evening observation periods correspond to the height of dove activity (McClure 1939).

### MATERIALS AND PROCEDURE

The locations of active doves were recorded by sight and sound (cooing). All nests were marked by placing a yellow or red plastic streamer in an adjacent tree to minimize human interference. All data were recorded on index cards. Eggs and young were observed with a long pole with a mirror attached to the end to avoid nest disturbances. A 35mm Nikon single-lens reflex camera equipped with a 80-250mm Tamron Zoom lens and high-speed electronic flash was used to record some unusual activity of the birds.

### Mating

#### Preliminary Stages

Males were recorded as arriving in the study area earlier than females because of their conspicuous cooing. Females may have arrived at the same time but I was attracted to the cooing of the males during surveys. Males were easily distinguished by the rose colored breast and blue-grey crown, while females are light brown all over the body. Both sexes have iridescent feathers on the side of the neck. The doves were apparently unmated when they arrived on the study area.

Both female and male doves coo; however, the female's coo is less frequent and weaker (Jackson and Baskett 1964). Males coo continuously at six to twelve second intervals for about ten minute periods during the early morning hours. The perch-cooing posture is adequately described by McClure (1939): "in giving the call the male arches his neck, puffs out the throat, stiffens the body, and bobs the tail at each note." The coo is a "hollow mournful'Ooah, cooo, cooo, coo'" (Peterson 1961: 153). Cooing and courtship are inhibited by rainy or windy weather.

#### Pair-Bond Formation

The first forms of mutual attraction are the coo and flapping-gliding flight (a noisy flight in which the male attracts the female by noisily flapping his wings together while climbing as high as 150 feet, then he extends his wings and glides in a spiral or straight descent to a perch). Unmated males are most active in these activities (Jackson and Baskett 1964).

The actual bond formation is preceded by two major displays: the charge, and bow-coo. The charge as described by Craig (1911) in Jackson and Baskett (1964): "the Mourning Dove shares with many other pigeons...a habit of charging upon other individuals with the head held horizontally forward, the tail pointed horizontally back, and the whole body raised....In charging, the bird often gives a great leap or even a series of leaps.... The...Mourning Dove charges silently."

Jackson and Baskett (1964) describes the bow-coo: "the male first bows with his head and body until the head nearly touches the ground. He may bow...10 times in rapid succession. He then rises to a very erect position, holds his head forward, and utters a loud coo directly to the other bird."

The pair-bond may now be formed if the female permits copulation. However, she may ignore the courting male or fly away. This usually initiates a long chase flight.

#### Copulation

The general pattern of copulatory behavior was formulated from eight observations of successful copulation and is given in the following sequence.

The pair begin to preen and assume a horizontal attitude on a perch. The male lowers his head and ruffles his head and neck feathers, displaying the blue of the head and the iridescence of the neck. The male preens his tail and may make a semi-vertical fan of the tail feathers by spreading the tail feathers, thus exposing the contrasting white and black under-surface of the feathers. The female may respond by displaying the underparts of her tail. The female continuously moves toward the male. When she is beside him, caressing (mutual preening one by the other) of the face and breast region may occur. The female always employs wing vibration displays (extending, lowering wings and vigorously shaking them) during the preliminary stages; these increase in intensity as copulation nears. The female now preens the back of the male's neck or head. This may be essential for successful copulation. (I observed a similar sequence of events on two other courting pairs, but the female did not preen the male's neck and copulation did not occur). Cooing was not necessary for successful copulation as it did not always occur during the copulation sequence. Billing occurs next, that is, the male grabs the female's beak with his beak and moves her head to and fro. Finally the female remains in a squatting position as the male mounts, with copulation lasting only a few seconds.

## Nesting

### Nest-site Selection

It is generally agreed that the male initiates nest-site selection (Jackson and Baskett 1964). My observations support this finding.

### Introductory Phase

The male flies to a suitable nest-site and then begins calling to his mate. He may also initiate a fan-tail display in which he squats against against a limb and elevates his tail  $45^{\circ}$ , and spreads the feathers to form a fan. This serves to attract the female to the nest-site. The male may demonstrate several prospective nest-sites before one is accepted by the female.

Nest-sites are most frequently found in the most common tree in the area. For example, if the predominant trees in an area are coniferous, many of the local dove nests would be expected to be found in coniferous trees (Hanson and Kossack 1963; Harris et al. 1963; McClure 1941; and Pearson and Moore 1939).

### Nest Construction

Nests were constructed in the early morning hours over a two day period. It did not proceed during windy or rainy weather.

Males brought all nest material to females who then arranged it. Males found the shortest, most direct route to the nest material and maintained that route throughout the construction period. In this study this distance (nest to nest material) varied between 4.5 meters and 45 meters in 35 samples. Males spent an average of less than 40 seconds finding and testing twigs per trip during 344 observations. They did not always return to the nest with a twig. The twig or rootlet usually was smooth and was less than 26 mm. in length. Once males selected a twig, they carried it to the nest-site. There, males land on the nest-site limb and hop onto the female's back and pass her the twig. Females then arrange the twig in the nest.

After 30-40 trips the male may replace the female on the nest for a short time (Jackson and Baskett 1964).

The cycle of finding suitable material, deposition, and arrangement was usually less than 70 seconds during 344 observations. If the male did not bring the material within a reasonable time to the female, she may leave the nest-site, and then have to be called back to the nest-site by the male.

The range of times for securing materials by males was 15 seconds to 135 seconds. Similarly, time involved for completion of finding nest material, deposition, and arrangement of material varied as did the time



for securing nest material. The mean was not considered significant with respect to the great range of times observed during securing of nest materials. These times seem directly related to availability of suitable nest material (e.g., many twigs nearby) or the ability of the males to find the material. The completed nest is usually a flimsy platform of twigs.

#### Intra-actions

Most observers agree that mourning doves exhibit territorial behavior. However, I was able to observe only one instance of obvious territorial aggression in a Mourning Dove. Even in this case aggressive behavior decreased as the nesting cycle progressed.

#### Interactions

Mourning Dove interactions with Common Grackles (Quiscalus quiscula) revealed that in trees where both occurred the grackles "dominated" the upper portion of the tree. The only other bird observed nesting in the same tree as Mourning Doves were Robins (Turdus migratorius); no intra-actions were observed.

#### Eggs and Egg Laying

##### Description

Eggs of the Mourning Dove are small, white, and oval-shaped. The second egg deposited is usually larger than the first (Hanson and Kossack 1963). Clutch size was two, in 35 observed nests.

##### Time Eggs Layed

Eggs were layed on consecutive days although the exact time between laying each egg has not been satisfactorily determined (Whitman 1919 in Hanson and Kossack 1963; McClure 1941).

##### Incubation

Both male and female incubated the eggs. The female incubated at night and the male and female incubated during the day. Bent (1932) stated that the male incubates between 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. McClure (1941) stated that the male also incubates during the day and the female at night. This may be the general case, however, on several occasions I found males incubating as early as 7:00 A. M. and as late as 8:00 P. M. These observations were recorded by photographs.



## SUMMARY

Male Mourning Doves arrive in breeding areas sooner than the females. Pair-bonds are formed within a few days of the arrival of females if mild weather prevails. Courtship and symbolic displays are essential to successful copulation and hence pair-bond formation. After copulation occurs, the nest site is actively sought by males; females accept or reject nest-sites. The male and female construct the nest; the male brings all the material and the female arranges it. Time required for finding suitable nest material and its subsequent arrangement in the nest appears to be a function of the availability of suitable nest material. Nest building occurs only in the morning and lasts two days. The eggs are laid on consecutive days; however, more data are needed to determine when the eggs are laid with respect to time interval. The male or female incubates the eggs during the day and the female incubates at night. Territory was not strongly observable in Mourning Doves.

The short nesting cycle of the Mourning Dove is highly ritualized. More data are needed for interpretation of the many displays used by this species.

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"HOOT GIBSON" - THE FLAMMULATED OWL

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He came from the Animas Valley three miles north of Durango, Montezuma County, Colorado. When I received him, September 25, 1971, he was flightless and in a deep state of shock, appearing almost lifeless except for clawing with the feet. I put him (?) in a cage down in the basement where it was cool, dark and quiet. In about an hour he had revived and was sitting on a perch. This is the story of "Hoot Gibson" - an injured Flammulated Owl (Otus flammeolus).

I soon found that the easy part was over, for now the problem of feeding was at hand. First I tried giving him water. The method that seemed to work best was to place one drop on his bill. The water would run down and hang until he opened his bill, which he did often, trying to peck you whenever your finger came near. I then offered him raw meat. He refused everything including hamburger, roast and liver. After several attempts to offer him various foods, he finally accepted grasshopper eggs. Following that the bird ate insects, but not earthworms, slugs or sowbugs.

The chore of finding a sufficient food supply turned into a family project, then a neighborhood one. The neighborhood children were life savers (literally). A search and capture team for gathering insects was started under the guidance of my younger sister.

The next day I noticed that "Hoot" had a broken wing and took him to the veterinarian for treatment. The upper bone (humerus) in the left wing was broken but was in a natural position and would probably heal. In about two weeks the bird was making short flights. He was soon allowed to fly around the house all night. If left alone he could negotiate most flights. After about a week of night flying he was banded and released on October 21, 1971.

As previously mentioned, he would eat only insects. I tried heart and liver hidden in a grasshopper body. He could detect a piece of meat hidden inside a body plugged with grasshopper eggs. After eating the eggs, pulling out and discarding the meat, he would then eat the empty body.

At first his diet was mostly grasshoppers, but when offered a choice of grasshoppers, mealworms (Tenebrionidae beetle larvae) or waxworms (Galleria wax moth larvae), he seemed to prefer the softer larvae over grasshoppers. At the time of his release he ate very few grasshoppers. His diet from October 13th-21st was as follows:

OCTOBER	MEALWORMS	GRASSHOPPERS	WAXWORMS	MOTHS
13th	20	13	2	2
14th	33	6	9	1
15th	8	7	21	0
16th	17	3	23	0
17th	2	3	28	0
18th	14	1	24	0
19th	17	0	44	2
20th	25	3	11	1
21st	5	3	24	0

The days before October 13th, he ate mostly grasshoppers. He would crush the larger grasshoppers before eating them, and he also pulled off the larger legs. The food he liked the best was moths. He would take them even when sulking after being put back in his cage. Perhaps he would have eaten many more moths if they had been offered him. Moths are hard to find in October!

When taking food, he would take it in his bill and then position it if necessary by using a foot, most often his right foot. He would always close his eyes when he brought the food near them. All food had to be handed to him. The owl never made an attempt to feed himself.

He made a soft hooting noise when in his cage, but when he was out he made no verbal noise except for a popping of the bill when disturbed. When in flight he was usually silent, but on occasion there would be a soft whistling of the wings.

If it were not for the help of the twenty some volunteers and a very generous donation of waxworms (nearly 700) from the Northern Bait Company in Chetek, Wisconsin, the project would have failed.

There have been very few reported sightings of Flammulated Owls in the Durango area. One was seen near Fort Lewis in the summer of 1906, and an immature male was taken by Tom Frizell on Florida Mesa, ten miles south-east of Durango on September 1, 1963. (Bailey and Niedrach. Birds of Colorado. 1965). A Flammulated Owl was found alive three miles north of Durango on August 18, 1966, but it died shortly afterwards (Audubon Field Notes. Vol. 21, no. 1, February 1967, p. 63).

## BLACK-EARED BUSHTIT IN COLORADO

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17 Solar Drive  
Pueblo, Colorado 81005

The following report is cited in the newsletter of the Pueblo Audubon Club, Linnet Lines, Vol. 4, No. 10, October 1971, p. 3: "Black-eared Bushtit (Psaltriparus melanotis). Seen approximately 3 miles S. of Canon City on July 28, 1971 by DAG (Dave A. Griffiths) and CAG (Claire A. Griffiths). One adult male in with 25-30 Common Bushtits (Psaltriparus minimus) in juniper-pinions observed at close range (5-10 ft.) for 10 minutes. Birds were never still but in plain view enough to see black ear markings exactly as fieldguide shows them".

Editor's Note: This species is new to the Colorado state bird list.

## FIRST FALL RECORD OF THE CONNECTICUT WARBLER IN COLORADO

George R. Shier  
Route 1, Box 821  
Golden, Colorado 80401

On Tuesday, September 7, 1971, I was fishing on Big Rock Creek northeast of McCoy, Colorado. My wife Marie was nearby with her binoculars and at about 10:00 A. M. she called me over to see an unusual warbler in an isolated willow clump. (This part of Big Rock Creek, about two miles below Shoe and Stocking Campground, has no trees, only a mixture of grass and willows up to five feet high).

It was a cool morning and followed the snow and rain of September 3rd and 4th when a violent cold front had swept down from the mountains.

There were several warblers in the willow clump (including a Tennessee Warbler -- see Unusual Observations in this issue) but the only species that Marie had immediately recognized were MacGillivray's and an Orange-crowned Warbler. She handed her binoculars to me and I soon saw a warbler similar to a MacGillivray's, but larger than the closeby MacGillivray's and with a complete eye ring. We were standing about thirty feet from the willow clump and the warblers remained in it, moving about, but easily followed with the binoculars. We noted that the unidentified warbler's undertail coverts were very long and I mentioned this to Marie at the time. Marie had first been attracted to the bush by a strong chipping call and upon seeing the unusual warbler had noted the larger size and complete eye ring before she called to me. When we checked our fieldguide it was evident that this was an adult male Connecticut Warbler (Oporornis agilis), a first for us. Bailey and Niedrach (Birds of Colorado. 1965) list three previous Colorado records and three other western records for the Connecticut Warbler. Of these six western records, only one, in Utah, was a fall record: September 22, 1954. This is the first fall record for Colorado.

William A. Davis in *Birds in Western Colorado, 1969*, records this species as a rare summer resident (June, September and October) in mountain forests, reported only from Montezuma County in recent years.

Editor's Note: Other recent observations of the Flammulated Owl in Colorado are to be found in the Field Notes section of this issue, page 26.

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#### STATE HIRES NON-GAME SPECIALIST

Mr. John R. Torres has been promoted to the position of Non-Game Specialist with the Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks. Mr. Torres, a wildlife biology graduate of Colorado State University, has been employed by the Division as a Wildlife Conservation Officer and a Senior Game Biologist. In his new position he will be concerned with predators and non-game mammals as well as non-game birds (hawks, song birds, etc.). The CFO congratulates Mr. Torres for his promotion and we are looking forward to working with him in regard to the many species of non-game birds of Colorado which are in need of more research and management consideration.

The Division plans to hire a Raptor Specialist to assist Mr. Torres, particularly in matters dealing with birds of prey and falconers.



## THE ALFRED M. BAILEY BIRD NESTING AREA

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On July 17, 1971, members of the Denver Field Ornithologists gathered on North Rock Creek Road, north of Silverthorn, Colorado to dedicate the meadows and forests along both sides of North Rock Creek between the Gore Range Trail and the Gore Range Eagle's Nest Primitive area as a special Bird Nesting Area in honor of Dr. Alfred M. Bailey, longtime Director of the Denver Museum of Natural History (1936-1969) and internationally known ornithologist. At noon, a newly erected sign was unveiled in the presence of Dr. and Mrs. Bailey after which Dr. Bailey spoke of his experiences and thoughts about ornithology. This was followed by punch and cookies furnished by Mrs. William Echelmeyer and later by a picnic lunch in the meadow area.

The area has been set aside by Arapaho National Forest officials as a special management area in which there will be no timber cutting, development of new mineral claims, or heavy grazing. Some old mineral claims exist and the area is used by summer fishermen and fall hunters. If wheeled traffic becomes a problem, it will be restricted.

The extensive areas of grass, bog, willow thickets and beaver ponds surrounded by forests of spruce, aspen and lodgepole pine, provide a varied habitat in which over seventy species of birds have been observed and of which more than half nest there. The dedication ceremony was the culmination of several years of effort by the Denver Field Ornithologists to have the area protected by the U. S. Forest Service as a Special Management Area for bird nesting, and to honor Dr. Bailey for his immense contributions to ornithology in Colorado. It is one of the many areas in which Dr. Bailey secured photographs for use in his *Birds of Colorado*, in this instance, his first photos of the nests and young of the Fox Sparrow and the Dusky Flycatcher. Annual, overnight field trips have been held in the area for a number of years by the Denver Field Ornithologists.



## CFO FIELD TRIP TO HAHN'S PEAK AREA

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308 Country Club Park  
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The Colorado Field Ornithologists field trip to the Hahn's Peak area was held on Saturday, June 19, 1971 starting from Steamboat Springs and going north to Hahn's Peak Lake a few miles south of the Wyoming border. The group included twenty-two people. On Sunday, June 20th the group took a morning trip to Fish Creek Falls and on up into Routt National Forest.

In all, sixty-two species of birds were found. Common Grackles, feeding on the lawn by the swimming pools, were identified by their heavy, curved bill, long, wedge-shaped tail, and bronzed back. The group that visited Steamboat Springs last year also reported Common Grackles, the first official record from the western slope of Colorado. Perhaps these birds are now established in Steamboat Springs, which brings up the question of where they came from.

Veery's were singing in the moist woods along the Elk River near Clark, suggesting that they breed there. Fox Sparrows were singing in the willows at the Camp Christiana Picnic Area on the Elk River about seven miles north of Steamboat Springs. This is the fifth place in Colorado at which singing Fox Sparrows have been noted in recent summers, and the lowest -- approximately 6,800 feet in altitude.

## UNUSUAL OBSERVATIONS

compiled by  
David W. Lupton  
Colorado State University Libraries  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

Red-necked Grebe -- On 9 September 1971, Jack Reddall and myself (Van Remsen) were walking along the shoreline of Prewitt Reservoir, Washington County Colorado, when we heard an unfamiliar eerie wailing cry. Scanning the reservoir in the direction of the call, we noted a Red-necked Grebe (Podiceps grisegena) to be its source. Despite the great distance (approximately 1000 yards), we had good light and the reddish neck color was plainly visible through our 15 to 60 power telescopes. Also noted were the white cheek patch, dark crown, slightly crested head, dark median line on the nape, and long bill. There were a number of Western Grebes (Aechmophorus occidentalis) in the same area, affording good comparisons. The Western Grebes were slightly larger, but with proportionally longer, more snake-like necks, more slender heads, and longer bills; the necks were not colored but immaculate white. The Western Grebe also has a very different call -- a double-noted chirping whistle, whereas the Red-necked Grebe made a prolonged wailing call, almost hawk-like. The long bill, relatively large size, and colored neck contrasting with white cheek patch ruled out the possibility of Horned Grebe (Podiceps auritus) or Eared Grebe (Podiceps caspicus).

This is an extremely early fall record, but it is quite possible Red-necked Grebes are much more common and regular to eastern Colorado than records indicate. They undoubtedly are overlooked on the larger reservoirs and coverage of these areas is irregular at best. Additional observations this year of three birds of this species by Jack Reddall, at Barr Lake, Adams County on September 11th and one bird on September 19th and the 25th at Jackson Reservoir tends to indicate that this is probably true.

Louisiana Heron -- Jack Reddall reports as follows: A Denver Field Ornithologists' field trip on July 25, 1971, to Barr Lake produced Colorado's third state record of a Louisiana Heron. The group, led by Harold Holt, was investigating a Black-crowned Night Heron rookery in a stand of willows at the south end of the lake when attention was called to a lone heron standing on a dead limb some 200 feet away. Although the bird had its back to the observers, it clearly was of medium size with a long bill and slender neck and was tentatively identified as a Louisiana Heron. Harold Holt and Van Remsen, each armed with a telephoto camera, moved into a position where they were able to view the bird head on. The white underparts clearly identified the species and a good number of color slides were obtained from approximately 100 feet with 12x and 16x telephoto lens. Shortly thereafter, the heron flew off in a westerly direction over the lake revealing the distinctive white belly and white rump to all of the observers which included LaVona Holt, Pam & Roy Gruver and Jack Reddall. The only previous records of a Louisiana Heron for Colorado occurred on May 18, 1963 also at Barr Lake, and the second record from April 23-May 2, 1970 on a small lake 10 miles southwest of Colorado Springs (see Colorado Field Ornithologist, No. 9, July 1971, p. 16).

This bird was observed again on August 1, 1971 at Mile High Duck Club area on the regular DFO trip, per Harold Holt.

Mrs. Inez Baker reports as follows: I've observed the Louisiana Heron (Hydranassa tricolor) hundreds of times on the south Texas coast and, in the spring of 1971, on Florida coasts. But I was unprepared to find a beautiful adult specimen feeding with two Common Egrets (Casmerodius albus) and two Great Blue Herons (Ardea herodias) right here at home near Longmont, Boulder County, Colorado.

At 9 A.M. on 17 August 1971 a friend and I discovered two Common Egrets at Union Reservoir, a large lake three miles east of Longmont. That evening we went out to see the egrets again and were astonished to find a Louisiana Heron. The lake was lowered by irrigation use and the egrets and herons were feeding on the wide mud flats some distance from the water. As we walked toward the four large birds, I saw a tail protruding from one side of a small (4 feet diameter) clump of reeds. When the tail's owner stepped out into the open it was the Louisiana Heron. It fed leisurely along toward the larger birds while we observed them in excellent light. When we walked nearer, the birds flew.

Editor's Note: A color slide of the July 25, 1971 sighting is deposited with the Colorado State University Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology.

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Yellow-crowned Night Heron -- First records for the Pueblo area! One immature seen at Lake Henry, Ordway, on July 4, 1970 by Dave Griffiths, Van Truan, and Gail Tilton. Second record - two adults seen at Rocky Ford, June 4, 1971, by David Silverman. Third record - one immature at C. F. & I. Lakes on September 11, 1971 by Dave Griffiths.

Mississippi Kite -- Report from William C. Andersen states that this species nested in La Junta, Colorado this summer (1971). They did not leave La Junta until September 30th.

Osprey -- Dr. Ronald A. Ryder reports that a pair nested again on Lake Granby this summer. One bird was observed on the nest July 6, 1971 and a second bird perched above the nest. (See Colorado Field Ornithologist No. 8, Summer 1970, cover photo for earlier report).

American Golden Plover -- One in winter plumage was seen at close range by Dave Griffiths while feeding with several Killdeer along a dirt road south of the south shore of the upper C. F. & I. Lakes near Pueblo on September 18, 1971. Sighting verified by Dave Silverman. First record in Pueblo area in at least four years.

Whimbrel -- First records for Pueblo area: two were seen on May 18, 1971 at C. F. & I. Lakes with Long-billed Curlews by Van Truan. From September 3-5, 1971 four birds were seen at C. F. & I. Lakes with Long-billed Curlews by Van Truan and Mike and Lois Shultz.

Knot -- One bird in winter plumage observed on the south shore of the upper lake of the C. F. & I. Lakes near Pueblo - September 8, 1971. Dave and Claire Griffiths carefully studied the bird for ten minutes or more at a distance of 30-50 feet. First Pueblo area record in at least four years.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper -- One seen with other sandpipers at the C. F. & I. Lakes on October 6, 1968 by Dave Griffiths was the first Pueblo area sighting. The second area record, and first spring record, is one seen at C. F. & I. Lakes on August 27, 1971 by Van and Joey Truan.

Laughing Gull -- David Hutchinson reports the following sighting for May 29, 1971: At Church Lake just west of Sheridan Boulevard and north of 80th Avenue in Denver we observed a black headed gull, which we assumed was a Franklin's Gull. From the distance we couldn't get any good field marks and it was walking around. A group of us, Thompson and Susan Marsh, Berneice Merry, Bob Spencer and I decided to walk around the lake and take a closer look and maybe cause it to fly to get a look at the mantle markings. Getting within about 100 feet of the bird, it flew away from us and we were able to observe

that it had a dark mantle with a white border along the back of the wings. It did not have a white band separating the gray mantle from the black wingtips. At this point we checked Peterson and Robbins fieldguides and thought that maybe it was a Laughing Gull. We followed it with our binoculars and noted that it had landed further on around the lake between two other gulls which had darkish heads but appeared to be immature birds. We proceeded on around wanting to get another look at the bird flying and a closer look at the two other dark headed gulls. We were able to get within about 75 feet and were able to observe that they all three had darkish red bills and legs and the two immatures had brownish foreheads and breasts and when they flushed we noted that they were dark and had a white rump. The adult again showed field marks mentioned before. We felt that we had seen an adult and two first year immature Laughing Gulls.

Sabine's Gull -- One immature in distinct plumage was observed five miles east of Walsenburg on September 19, 1971 by Dave Griffiths. First Pueblo area record.

Flammulated Owl -- On June 8, 1971, one nest of a Flammulated Owl was found north of Florissant, Colorado, and in the first week of July two nests were located, all found by Merle Richmond and Dick Pillmore of the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service. On July 10th a small group of Denver Field Ornithologist members, including Bobbie Ausfahl, Merle Barbour, Lori Chappell, John and Joyce Cooper, La Vona and Harold Holt, and Lois Webster were met north of Florissant by Merle Richmond, who took us out and showed us the three nests. By using a cavity light mirror, we were able to observe adults and young in the nest cavities. That evening we went back and observed and photographed the adults from one nest feeding. On July 28th the men from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service were again checking the nests. In two of the nests the young were fledging. At the third nest they found that it had been molested by a black bear. One adult, unbanded, was found dead beside the cavity tree. The young had lost weight from the previous weeks weighing and again lost weight during the night, leading them to believe both parents were victims of the bear. They then proceeded to bring the young to Denver. Feeding them a diet almost exclusively of grasshoppers, the young, by August 8th, had gained 50% of their weight from when they were taken out of the nest and are doing very well. It is planned to release them as soon as they are able to fend for themselves.

A Flammulated Owl observed near Oak Creek Campground on September 2, 1971 by Dave Silverman is the first recent Pueblo area record. On September 23, 1971 a dead bird of this species was found at Beulah by Joan Walther.

Snowy Owl -- A new early fall state record was established for this species when an adult bird was flushed from a dense clump of Chinese elm on September 2, 1971 at the Cobb Lake unit of the Wellington Management Area, nine miles northeast of Fort Collins, Larimer County. This sighting was reported by Dr. Dale Hein of the Colorado State University Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology. The previous early record was an adult female caught and banded at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Adams County, on September 15, 1957 (Bailey and Niedrach, *Birds of Colorado*, 1965).

Ladder-backed Woodpecker -- A male, female and young bird were seen twenty miles southeast of Pueblo on September 14, 1971 by Dave and Claire Griffiths.

Eastern Phoebe -- Previous to 1971 there has been recorded only one fall record of this species in the Denver area - September 17, 1911. This year three observations have been recorded, two from the Denver area and one from Washington County in northeast Colorado. Bob Andrews reported one from along Cherry Creek in southeast Denver on August 12, of which he writes: "Dark head, dark bill, lack of wingbars, whitish throat, and wagging tail". On September 4 two were observed at Morrison Park in Morrison by Robert Spencer. He writes: "Studied them for over a half hour. Both had no eye rings or wingbars, white underparts and throat, dark backs and bill. They stayed over stream area flycatching and returning to overhanging branches. Although they did not call they did wag their tails when they landed". Of the bird observed at Prewitt Reservoir on September 6, Jack Reddall writes: "We first spotted this 'flycatcher-like' bird sitting on a barbed wire fence alongside the highway. It appeared light breasted with a uniform dark back and tail. A single conspicuous buffy wingbar was noted which provided some momentary confusion. In checking our field guides, we found that the immature did indeed have a prominent wing mark not present in the adult bird. The flicking of the tail was very noticeable".

Vermillion Flycatcher -- A male was seen and photographed by Carol Hack at a ranch about one mile northwest of Jefferson, Park County. The bird was present from May 15-23, 1971.

Brown Thrasher -- One was found dead near Bayfield, La Plata County, on June 9, 1971 by Richard Stransky. This is the third record for western Colorado.

Golden-crowned Kinglet -- A female was found dying at the Purgatory Ski area, north of Durango, on February 10, 1971 by Richard Stransky. There are few winter records for this species in western Colorado; perhaps it has been missed in the past.

Tennessee Warbler -- George and Marie Shier report that a Tennessee Warbler, easily identified by its white undertail coverts, eye stripe, greenish back, and slender bill, was observed on September 7, 1971 along Big Rock Creek northeast of McCoy, Colorado. This bird was in a low clump of willow trees with three other species of warblers - MacGillivray's, Orange-crowned, and Connecticut Warbler. (See report of Connecticut Warbler in this issue, p. 19).

The Shiers report they had previously seen this species south of Golden, Colorado where an individual was observed on October 5 and 7, 1961; confirmed by Thompson Marsh.

This observation is the second fall record from the western slope of Colorado, although there are numerous fall sightings from the eastern slope and plains.

Blackburnian Warbler -- A male was seen by Robert Armstrong on May 29, 1971 in Colorado Springs, and confirmed by Sam Gadd. Very few records for Colorado.

Chestnut-sided Warbler -- One of this species, apparently a fall-plumaged adult, was observed by Van Remsen on September 4, 1971 in the woods just south of the Water Co. filtration ponds at Waterton, Colorado. The bird was seen three separate times and from as close as 30 feet. John and Joyce Cooper also saw the bird well. The most conspicuous field-mark was a bright greenish-yellow cap and back. There was a faint streak on the sides, darkish, but not the full chestnut of a breeding male. There were faint dark longitudinal stripes on the back. There were no black markings on the face. There was a white eyering, and the entire face and underparts were whitish, brightest on the throat. The nape was darker than the crown or back. There were two whitish wingbars on greenish-brown wings.

Another bird was seen at the same place and time which may have been an immature of this species, but identification was not 100% certain. The bird had a white eyering, two conspicuous white wingbars on dark wings, whitish face and underparts, and greenish crown, nape, and back. These sightings are only the fourth records in the fall for the Denver area.

Blackpoll Warbler -- Two males were seen by Oppie Reames and Elva Fox on May 8, 1971 in bushes along the river at Durango. This is the first report of this species in western Colorado. Note that one was seen on Colorado's eastern slope at Longmont on the same day.

A bird of this species was also found and identified in fall plumage on September 11, 1971 by Bob Andrews at Horse Creek Reservoir, Adams County, Colorado. It was also seen and studied by all five observers in the party. All field marks of a Blackpoll Warbler



were seen from thirty feet, except the the leg color. As compared to a fall plumaged Bay-breasted Warbler this bird had white under the tail, not buff of the Bay-breasted Warbler. This record becomes only the second fall record of a Blackpoll Warbler in the Denver area.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak -- One was seen at Gunnison on May 30, 1971 by A. Sydney Hyde who notes that he sees one or two every spring. Reported as accidental in western Colorado.

Chestnut-collared Longspur -- Five or six were seen in Gunnison County by A. Sydney Hyde on April 24, 1971. Professor Hyde considers this species to be a regular but uncommon spring migrant -- previously recorded as accidental in western Colorado.

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TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION  
Colorado Field Ornithologists  
May 20-21, 1972  
Holiday Inn  
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## COLORADO CHRISTMAS COUNT FOR 1970

compiled by  
David W. Lupton  
Colorado State University Libraries  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

Because of the cost of publication as well as the problem of duplication in local bird club newsletters and the national journal American Birds, the Colorado Field Ornithologists Board of Directors decided at the annual meeting on May 22, 1971 that Christmas and Spring Counts would not be published in full in the Colorado Field Ornithologist. Accordingly, only summaries with notes on unusual sightings are reported here.

Full details of nineteen of the twenty 1970 Colorado Christmas Counts appear in American Birds, Volume 25, number 2, April 1971, pages 449-456.

Black Forest -- January 1, 1971. Richard Beidleman, compiler. 11 observers. 34 species; about 1028 individuals.

Boulder -- January 2, 1971. Paul Julian, compiler. 22 observers. 66 species; about 7969 individuals. 1 Gray Jay and 1 Mockingbird are sightings of interest. An additional 5 species were seen during the count period, but not on count day, including Red-breasted Merganser and White-throated Sparrow.

Colorado Springs -- December 27, 1970. Dominic Bartol, Jr., compiler. 34 observers. 80 species; about 7515 individuals. Of note: 4 Barrow's Goldeneye, 1 Red-breasted Merganser, 2 Swainson's Hawks, 1 Peregrine Falcon, 1 Blue Grouse, 2 Yellow-shafted Flickers, 1 Red-headed Woodpecker, 1 Plain Titmouse, 3 Chipping Sparrows and 1 McCown's Longspur. An additional 4 species were observed during the count period, but not on count day, including Bald Eagle, Gilded Flicker and Lapland Longspur.

Denver -- December 26, 1970. Hugh Kingery, compiler. 66 observers. 99 species; about 14,458 individuals. Of note: 1 Common Loon, 6 Mute Swans, 3 Greater Scaup, 2 Oldsquaw, 1 Red-breasted Merganser, 2 Harlan's Hawks, 1 Pygmy Owl, 1 Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1 Winter Wren, 1 Brown Thrasher, 1 Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1 Myrtle Warbler, 9 Rusty Blackbirds, 6 Fox Sparrows and 2 Swamp Sparrows. An additional 5 species were seen during the count period, but not on count day, including Glaucous Gull, California Gull and Yellow-shafted Flicker.

Durango -- January 2, 1971. Richard Stransky, compiler. 16 observers. 54 species; about 4628 individuals. Interesting sightings include 1 Bewick's Wren and 1 Lincoln's Sparrow. Four additional species were seen during the count period but not on count day.

Evergreen - Idaho Springs -- January 3, 1971. Evelyn Edens, compiler. 17 observers. 39 species; about 1640 individuals. Of note: 1 Black Rosy Finch, 10 Brown-capped Rosy Finches and 1 Cassin's Sparrow. Two additional species, including Pygmy Owl, were seen during the count period but not on count day.

Fort Collins -- January 2, 1971. Audrey and Ron Ryder, compilers. 22 observers. 72 species; about 28,739 individuals. Of note: 6 White-footed Geese, 1 Ferruginous Hawk, 2 Pigeon Hawks, 2 Mourning Doves, 1 Barn Owl, 1 Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1 Clark's Nutcracker, 1 Winter Wren, 1 Loggerhead Shrike and 10 Lapland Longspurs. An additional 4 species were seen during the count period, but not on count day, including Ross' Goose.

Grand Junction -- December 27, 1970. Lorna Gustafson, compiler. 17 observers. 64 species; about 18,531 individuals. Of interest: 1 Whistling Swan, 1 Say's Phoebe, 6 Bewick's Wrens, 2 Mockingbirds, 1 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and 13 Audubon's Warblers. Three additional species were seen during the count period, but not on count day, including Black-crowned Night Heron.

Gunnison -- December 27, 1970. Richard Marquardt, compiler. 12 observers. 49 species; about 1629 individuals. Of interest: 1 Green Heron, 1 Swainson's Hawk, 1 Brewer's Blackbird, 8 Black Rosy Finches, 435 Brown-capped Rosy Finches, 1 Rufous-sided Towhee, 1 Vesper Sparrow and 4 Lapland Longspurs. Five additional species were seen during the count period but not on count day, including Sage Grouse and Western Bluebird.

Hotchkiss -- December 29, 1970. Theodora Colborn, compiler. 3 observers. 62 species; about 4675 individuals. Of note: 1 Peregrine Falcon, 1 Common Crow (rare locally) and 1 Rock Wren.

Lake Isabel -- January 2, 1970. Van Truan, compiler. 10 observers. 28 species; about 1005 individuals. Sightings of special interest are 1 Ring-billed Gull (no water within 25 miles!) and 1 Northern Three-toed Woodpecker.

Longmont -- December 22, 1970. Allegra Collister, compiler. 12 observers. 72 species; about 16,003 individuals. Of interest - 1 Chukar, 1 Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1 part albino House Sparrow and 1 part albino House Finch. Three additional species were seen during the count period, but not on count day, including Ross' Goose and Rusty Blackbird.

Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge -- December 22, 1970. John Venegoni, compiler. 2 observers. 39 species; about 40,304 individuals. Sightings of special interest include 1 Wood Duck and 1 Peregrine Falcon.

Nunn -- December 31, 1970. Clait Braun, compiler. 14 observers. 17 species; about 6626 individuals. Of interest are 3 Ferruginous Hawks, 2 Pigeon Hawks and 1 Robin.

Pikes Peak -- December 31, 1970. Hugh Kingery, compiler. 28 observers. 42 species; about 1657 individuals. Observations of interest are 1 Goshawk and 375 Mountain Chickadees (all time high).

Pueblo -- December 26, 1970. Claire Griffiths, compiler. 19 observers. 80 species; about 20,140 individuals. Of note: 1 Western Grebe, 1 Oldsquaw, 1 Hooded Merganser, 1 Red-breasted Merganser, 1 Yellow-shafted Flicker, 4 Pinon Jays (first count record), 2 Winter Wrens, 1 Long-billed Marsh Wren, 1 Brown Thrasher, 1 Cassin's Finch, 8 Brown Towhees, 1 White-winged Junco and 3 Field Sparrows. Six additional species were sighted during the count period, but not on count day, including Barrow's Goldeneye, Mockingbird and Lapland Longspur.

Red Feather Lakes -- January 1, 1971. Gustav Swanson, compiler. 18 observers. 13 species; about 372 individuals. Of note is a flock of 146 Gray-crowned Rosy Finches. This report is not included in American Birds -- consult Ptarmigan, Vol. 2, no. 2, February 1971 for details.

Rocky Mountain National Park -- December 23, 1970. Ron and Audrey Ryder, compilers. 17 observers. 39 species; about 528 individuals. Species of special interest include 3 Barrow's Goldeneye, 2 White-tailed Ptarmigan, and 1 Ovenbird (at feeder).

Weldona - Fort Morgan -- December 29, 1970. Donald Thatcher, compiler. 5 observers. 30 species; about 4461 individuals.

Williams Fork (Colorado River) -- December 26, 1970. Richard Beidleman, compiler. 2 observers. 11 species; about 49 individuals. Of note are 2 Northern Three-toed Woodpeckers.

## COLORADO SPRING COUNT FOR 1971

compiled by  
William A. Davis  
308 Country Club Park  
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Baca County -- May 14-16, 1971. Hugh Kingery, compiler. 13 observers. 131 species were seen, including 1 Common Loon, a flock of 9 Whimbrel, 20 Stilt Sandpipers, 4 Sanderlings, a nesting pair of Scissor-tailed Flycatchers, 1 Tennessee Warbler, 54 Cassin's Sparrows and 1 Swamp Sparrow.

Colorado Springs -- May 15, 1971. Kenneth Blackshaw, compiler. 55 observers. 147 species; about 10,320 individuals. Unusual sightings: 1 Green Heron, 1 Screech Owl, 1 Black-and-White Warbler, 1 Black-throated Gray Warbler and 1 Rufous-crowned Sparrow.

Durango -- May 15, 1971. Oppie Reames, compiler. 16 observers. 109 species; about 8244 individuals. This included 1 Red-eyed Vireo (second spring record, reported by Gloria Holt), 1 Black-throated Sparrow and 1 Harris' Sparrow (also late record of 2 on May 17th).

Estes Park - Rocky Mountain National Park -- May 15, 1971. Warner Reeser, compiler. 18 observers. 72 species; about 1649 individuals. Interesting sightings included 1 Blue Grouse, 2 White-tailed Ptarmigan, 2 Band-tailed Pigeons, 40 Gray-crowned Rosy Finches, 1 Black Rosy Finch, 1 Tree Sparrow and a flock of 12 Lincoln's Sparrows. Brewer's Blackbirds were unusually abundant, and Red Crossbills surprisingly absent.

Fort Collins -- May 15, 1971. Audry and Ron Ryder, compilers. 169 species; about 22,053 individuals. Included were 1 Bald Eagle, 1 Semi-palmated Plover, 1 Dunlin, 1 Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1948 Yellow-headed Blackbirds and 1 Field Sparrow.

Longmont -- May 15, 1971. Mrs. John Thielen, compiler. 16 observers. 146 species; about 9200 individuals. Unusual sightings included 196 Great Blue Herons, 141 Canada Geese with 16 goslings, a hybrid Cinnamon x Blue-winged Teal, 2 Wood Ducks, 1 Blackpoll Warbler and 2 Grasshopper Sparrows.

McCoy -- May 26, 1971. Mrs. Kenneth Ewing, compiler. 4 observers. 60 species; about 900 individuals. Of interest are 5 Golden Eagles, and 3 Snowy Egrets were seen after the count day.

Pueblo -- May 15, 1971. Van Truan, compiler. 26 observers. 154 species; about 11,064 individuals. Unusual sightings included a Northern Waterthrush, a Rose-breasted Grosbeak and a Swamp Sparrow. Seen during the count period, but not on the count day were Whimbrel, Stilt Sandpiper, Common Tern, Tennessee Warbler and Chestnut-sided Warbler.

Summit and Park Counties (Dillon and Antero Reservoir) -- May 11, 1971. Hugh Kingery, compiler. 83 species, including 2 White Pelicans, 1 Peregrine Falcon (at Antero Reservoir), 5 Snowy Plover, 18 Black-bellied Plover, and 6 Fox Sparrows (along the Blue River).

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#### DUES

Dues payments in the amount of \$5.00 per year (beginning in 1972) are due on January 1st and payable to Miss Sadie Morrison, Treasurer, Colorado Field Ornithologists, 1283 Elizabeth Street, Denver, Colorado 80206. Dues are considered delinquent for the calendar year after the annual CFO convention in the spring.

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Colorado Field Ornithologists  
MEMBERSHIP LIST - 1971

compiled by  
David W. Lupton  
Colorado State University Libraries  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

This 1971 Membership List aims to incorporate all corrections of names, changes of address, and additions to the list to November 1, 1971. The list is divided into three sections: General Membership, Library Subscriptions, and Library Exchanges.

Under General Membership and Library Subscriptions the Editor has included the names of all members and subscribers for whom 1971 dues have been recorded as being paid. If names of members and/or subscribers have been omitted, incorrectly entered, or entered in error for 1971, please contact Mrs. Robbie Elliott, Executive Secretary, Colorado Field Ornithologists; 220-31st Street; Boulder, Colorado 80303.

Under Library Exchanges the Editor has listed all exchange agreements currently in effect with the Serials Section, Colorado State University Libraries, Fort Collins, Colorado 80521, USA. David W. Lupton, Editor and Exchange Librarian for the Colorado Field Ornithologist and Head of the Serials Section, Colorado State University Libraries is in charge of the exchange agreements. The exchanges are listed alphabetically by state, followed by foreign countries, with the title of the publication received on exchange following each entry.

General Membership

Anderson, William C., Otero Junior College, La Junta, Colorado 81050  
Armagast, Professor and Mrs. R. M., 94 Monterey Ave., Alamosa, Colo. 81101  
Arnold, Mrs. Glenn O., 184-29 Rd., Grand Junction, Colo. 81501  
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- Holt, Harold, 449 S. Xavier St., Denver, Colo. 80219  
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Pueblo Audubon Club, % Mrs. Donna Bregenzer, President, P. O. Box 3306,  
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Colo. 80631  
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Whorton, Mrs. Helen, P. O. Box 1043, Manhattan, Kansas 66502  
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Willcockson, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn, 2698 S. Niagara St., Denver, Colo. 80222  
Wilson, Miss Iva M., Route 1, Box 118, Berthoud, Colo. 80513  
Winkler, Dr. Howard A., West Bldg, 835 Second Ave., Box 1549, Durango,  
Colo. 81301

#### Library Subscriptions

The Library, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St.,  
New York, New York 10024  
Literature Resources Dept., Attn: Mrs. Mabel C. Reddin, Biosciences Info.  
Service of Biological Abstracts, 2100 Arch St., Philadelphia  
Pennsylvania 19103; (complimentary)  
Denver Museum of Natural History, City Park, Denver, Colorado 80205  
Serials Division, Denver Public Library, 1357 Broadway St., Denver, Colo.  
80203  
Englewood Public Library, 3400 S. Elati St., Englewood, Colorado 80110  
Fort Collins Public Library, 200 Mathews St., Fort Collins, Colorado 80521  
Acquisitions Dept., Forsyth Library, Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays,  
Kansas 67601  
Fort Lewis College Library, College Heights, Durango, Colorado 81301  
Serials Dept., Indiana University Library, Bloomington, Indiana 47401  
Serials Dept., Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803  
Serials Dept., McGill University Libraries, 3459 McTavish, Montreal,  
P. Q., Canada  
Ornithology Library, Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University,  
New Haven, Connecticut 06520  
Pikes Peak Regional Library District, P. O. Box 1579, Colorado Springs,  
Colorado 80901  
Rangely College Library, Rangely, Colorado 81648  
Periodicals Recording Clerk, Southern Illinois University Library, Carbondale,  
Illinois 62901  
Academy Library, United States Air Force Academy, USAF Academy, Colorado 80840  
Wildlife Research Center, Attn: Mrs. Debby Andersen, Librarian, U. S. Bureau  
of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife, Federal Center, Building 16, Denver,  
Colo. 80225  
Serials Dept., General Library, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720

Periodicals Section, University of Kansas Libraries, Lawrence, Kansas 66044  
Acquisitions Dept., University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104  
Serials Dept., University of Wisconsin Library, 728 State St., Madison,  
Wisc. 53706

Library Exchanges

Alabama -- Alabama Ornithological Society, % Serials Section, Auburn University  
Library, Auburn, Alabama 36830. Publication - Alabama Birdlife

Arizona -- Mr. William H. Patey, Editor, Maricopa Audubon Society, 111 E. Royal  
Palm Rd., Phoenix, Arizona 85020. Publication - Roadrunner

Arizona -- Mrs. Anna S. Wainger, Editor, Tucson Audubon Society, 1640 E. Hampton  
St., Tucson, Arizona 85719. Publication - Vermillion Flycatcher

Arizona -- Mrs. Eleanor L. Radke, Editor, Western Bird-Banding Association,  
P. O. Box 446, Cave Creek, Arizona 85331. Publication - Western Bird  
Bander

Arkansas - Mrs. Henry N. Hallberg, Editor, Arkansas Audubon Society, 5809 North  
Country Club Blvd., Little Rock, Arkansas 72207. Publication - Arkansas  
Audubon Newsletter

California -- Mr. Alan M. Craig, Editor, California Field Ornithologists,  
712 Tarento Dr., San Diego, California 92106. Publication - California  
Birds

California -- Mrs. Violet Homem, Editor, Golden State Audubon Society, 6911  
Armour Drive, Oakland, California 94611. Publication - Gull

California -- Miss Janis Lee Leventon, Office Manager, Los Angeles Audubon  
Society, Inc., Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles,  
Calif., 90046. Publication - Western Tanager

California -- Library, Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Mesa Road, Bolinas, Calif.  
94924. Publications - Point Reyes Bird Observatory. Annual Report;  
Point Reyes Bird Observatory Newsletter

Connecticut -- Mr. J. Stanley Quickmire, Jr., Northeast Field Representative,  
National Audubon Society, Orchard Hill Rd., Harwinton, Connecticut  
06790. Publication -- Connecticut Audubon Council. Connecticut Newsletter

District of Columbia -- Mr. Gale Monson, Editor, Audubon Naturalist Society  
of the Central Atlantic States, Inc., 8940 Jones Mill Rd., Washington,  
D. C. 20015. Publication - Atlantic Naturalist

Florida -- Florida Audubon Society, P. O. Drawer 7, Maitland, Florida 32571  
Publications -- Florida Naturalist; Pan-American Naturalist

Georgia -- Georgia Ornithological Society, % Serials Section, University  
of Georgia Libraries, Athens, Georgia 30601. Publication - Oriole

Indiana -- Mr. Charles Keller, Circulation Editor, Indiana Audubon Society,  
2505 Maynard Dr., Indianapolis, Indiana 46227. Publication - Indiana  
Audubon Quarterly

Iowa -- Mr. Peter C. Petersen, Jr., Editor, Iowa Ornithologists' Union, 235  
McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803. Publication - Iowa Bird Life

Iowa -- Mr. John M. Mullin, Editor, North American Game Breeders and Shooting  
Preserves Association, Inc., Goose Lake, Iowa 52750. Publication -  
North American Game Breeders and Shooting Preserves Association, Inc.,  
Newsletter

Kansas -- Mr. Max C. Thompson, Editor, Kansas Ornithological Society,  
Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas. 67156. Publications- Kansas  
Ornithological Society Bulletin; Kansas Ornithological Society  
Newsletter.

Kansas -- Mr. Larry Gray, Editor, Wichita Audubon Society, 1728 Nottingham  
Ct., Wichita, Kansas 67204. Publication - Wichita Audubon Society,  
Third Wave

Maine -- Mr. Christopher M. Packard, Editor, Audubon Naturalist Council,  
Box 509, Brunswick, Maine 04011. Publication - Maine Nature

Maryland -- Mr. Larry L. Hood, Editor, Inland Bird Banding Association, Box 478,  
Laurel, Maryland 20810. Publication - Inland Bird Banding News

Maryland -- Maryland Ornithological Society, Cylburn Mansion, 4915  
Greenspring Ave., Baltimore, Maryland 21209. Publication - Maryland  
Birdlife

Massachusetts -- Mr. Wayne Hanley, Editor, Massachusetts Audubon Society,  
South Great Rd., Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773. Publications- Massachusetts  
Audubon; Massachusetts Audubon Newsletter

Michigan -- Michigan Audubon Society Library, % Dr. Harold Mahan, Central  
Michigan University Museum, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48858. Publication -  
Jack-Pine Warbler

Minnesota -- Minnesota Ornithologists' Union, % James Ford Bell Museum of  
Natural History, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.  
Publication - Loon



Mississippi -- Mr. B. E. Gandy, Treasurer, Mississippi Ornithological Society, State Wildlife Museum Bldg., 111 No. Jefferson St., Jackson, Mississippi 39202. Publication - Mississippi Ornithological Society. MOS Newsletter.

Missouri -- Mr. Richard Dawson, Editor, Audubon Society of Missouri, 5600 E. Gregory Blvd., Kansas City, Missouri 64132. Publication - Bluebird.

Nebraska -- Mr. Kent Fiala, Custodian, Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, Inc., University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508. Publications - Nebraska Bird Review; Nebraska Ornithologists' Union. Newsletter; Nebraska Ornithologists' Union. Occasional Papers.

Nevada -- Dr. Fred Ryser, Editor, Lahontan Audubon Society, P. O. Box 8156, University Station, Reno, Nevada 89507. Publication - Pelican.

New Hampshire -- Mrs. Paul E. Bruns, Editor, Audubon Society of New Hampshire, Box 44, Durham, New Hampshire 03824. Publication - New Hampshire Audubon Quarterly.

New Jersey -- Mr. James K. Meritt, Editor, Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, 809 Saratoga Terrace, Blackwood, New Jersey 08012. Publication - Cassinia.

New Jersey -- Mr. Herbert T. Armit, Editor, New Jersey Audubon Society, 902 Westwood Avenue, River Vale, P. O. Westwood, New Jersey 07675. Publication - New Jersey Nature News.

New Mexico -- Mrs. Patricia R. Snider, Exchange Editor, New Mexico Ornithological Society, 2545-C 36th St., Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544. Publications - New Mexico Ornithological Society. Bird Finding Guide Series. New Mexico Ornithological Society; Field Notes; New Mexico Ornithological Society. Publication Series.

New Mexico -- Mrs. Corene Gibson, President, Southwestern New Mexico Audubon Society, P. O. Box 1163, Silver City, New Mexico 88061. Publication - Ravens.

New York -- Mrs. Walter Klabunde, Treasurer, Buffalo Ornithological Society, Inc., 4923 Creek Rd., Lewiston, New York 14092. Publication - Prothonotary.

New York -- Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, New York 14850. Publication - Cornell University. Laboratory of Ornithology. Newsletter to Members.

New York -- Mr. Anthony J. Lauro, Exchange Editor, Eastern Bird Banding Association, 9 Desoto Rd., Amityville, New York 11701. Publication - EBBA News.

- North Carolina -- Mrs. Eloise F. Potter, Editor, Carolina Bird Club, Inc.,  
P. O. Box 277, Zebulon, North Carolina 27597. Publication - Chat.
- Oklahoma -- Mr. John Whitaker, Editor, Cleveland County Bird Club, P. O.  
Box 2666, Norman, Oklahoma 73069. Publication - Cleveland County  
Bird Club. Newsletter.
- Oklahoma -- Mrs. Sophia C. Mery, Editor, Oklahoma Ornithological Society,  
345 S. E. Boston Ave., Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003. Publications-  
Oklahoma Ornithological Society. Bulletin; Scissortail.
- Oklahoma -- Mrs. John J. Nichols, Editor, Stephens County Ornithological  
Society, 1612 Larch St., Duncan, Oklahoma 73533. Publication - Kite.
- Oklahoma - Mrs. Beverley Butler, Editor, Tulsa Audubon Society, Route 1,  
Box 124-I, Broken Arrow, Oklahoma 74012. Publication - Tulsa  
Scissortail.
- Oregon -- Mrs. Craig DeHart, Caretaker, Portland Audubon Society, 5151  
Northwest Cornell Rd., Portland, Oregon 92710. Publication - Audubon  
Warbler.
- Pennsylvania -- Mr. Daniel R. Pfoutz, Editor, Audubon Society of Western  
Pennsylvania, Science & Technology Dept., Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh,  
4400 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213. Publications -  
Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania. Bulletin; Ruffed Grouse.
- Pennsylvania -- Mr. Alexander C. Nagy, Curator, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary  
Association, Route 2, Kempton, Pennsylvania 19529. Publication --  
Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association. Newsletter.
- Rhode Island -- Audubon Society of Rhode Island, 40 Bowen St., Providence,  
Rhode Island 02903. Publications - Rhode Island Audubon Report;  
Rhode Island Field Notes.
- South Carolina -- Mr. Roger D. Lambert, Editor, Charleston Natural History  
Society, 205 Harter Dr., Summerville, South Carolina 29483.  
Publication - Lesser Squawk.
- South Dakota -- Dr. Byron Harrell, Editor. Raptor Research Foundation, Inc.,  
% Biology Dept., University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota  
57069. Publication - Raptor Research News.
- South Dakota -- Mr. Don Adolphson, Editor, South Dakota Ornithologists Union,  
Keystone Route, Box 669, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701. Publication -  
South Dakota Bird Notes.
- Tennessee -- Dr. Lee R. Herndon, Editor, Tennessee Ornithological Society,  
Route 6, Elizabethton, Tennessee 37643. Publication - Migrant.



- Texas -- Mr. James A. Tucker, Editor, American Birding Association, P. O. Box 4335, Austin, Texas 78751. Publication - Birding.
- Texas - Mrs. Lillian M. Brown, Editor, Central Texas Audubon Society, 3701 Beverly Drive, Waco, Texas 76711. Publication - Roadrunner.
- Texas - Dr. Hans A. Suter, Co-Editor, Corpus Christi Outdoor Club, Inc., 1002 Chamberlain St., Corpus Christi, Texas 78404. Publication - Corpus Christi Outdoor Club, Inc., Newsletter.
- Texas - Mrs. Virginia B. Daggett, Editor, Dallas County Audubon Society, 6417 Waggoner Dr., Dallas, Texas 75230. Publication - Woods, Wings, Water.
- Texas - Mrs. Wade Smith, Editor, Fort Worth Audubon Society, 4613 Crestline Rd., Fort Worth, Texas 76107. Publication - Fort Worth Audubon Society. News Bulletin.
- Texas - Mrs. Norma C. Oates, Corresponding Secretary, Houston Audubon Society, P. O. Box 8128, Houston, Texas 77004. Publication - Houston Audubon Society. Bulletin.
- Texas - Mrs. Frances C. Williams, Editor, Midland Naturalists, 301 W. Missouri, Box 1191, Midland, Texas 79701. Publication - Phalarope.
- Texas - Mr. David Lefkovits, Editor, Ornithology Group, Outdoor Nature Club, 1746 Wroxtton Ct., Houston, Texas 77005. Publication - Spoonbill.
- Texas - Mr. James A. Middleton, President, San Antonio Audubon Society, Witte Memorial Museum, San Antonio, Texas 78209. Publication - San Antonio Audubon News.
- Texas - Dr. John L. Tveten, Librarian, Texas Ornithological Society, 512 Inwood Dr., Baytown, Texas 77520. Publication - Texas Ornithological Society. Newsletter.
- Texas - Mr. Kenneth D. Seyffert, Editor, Texas Panhandle Audubon Society, 2709 S. Fairfield St., Amarillo, Texas 79103. Publication - Prairie Horned Lark.
- Texas - Mrs. J. M. McDermott, Editor, Travis Audubon Society, 3905 Jefferson St., Austin, Texas 78731. Publication - Signal Smoke.
- Texas - Mr. Carroll Sinclair, Editor, Tyler Audubon Society, 226 E. First St., Tyler, Texas 75701. Publication - Pine Warbler.
- Utah - Dr. Betty Bottcher, Editor, Utah Audubon Society, 1158 E. 27th St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84106. Publication - Utah Audubon News

- Vermont - Mr. William J. Schuele, President, Green Mountain Audubon Society, 33 Clover St., South Burlington, Vermont 05401. Publication - Hermit Thrush.
- Virginia - Dr. F. R. Scott, Editor, Virginia Society of Ornithology, 115 Kennondale Lane, Richmond, Virginia 23226. Publication - Raven.
- Washington - Mrs. Hazel A. Wolf, Secretary, Seattle Audubon Society, 712 Joshua Green Bldg., Fourth Ave. and Pike St., Seattle, Washington 98101. Publication - Seattle Audubon Notes.
- West Virginia - Mr. George F. Hurley, Editor, Brooks Bird Club, Inc., 920 Hughes Dr., St. Albans, West Virginia 25177. Publication - Redstart.
- Wisconsin - Dr. Charles A. Kemper, Editor, Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc., 733 Maple St., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin 54729. Publication - Passenger Pigeon.
- Wyoming - Mrs. Florence Spring, President, Bighorn Audubon Society, Sheridan College, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801. Publication - Bighorn Audubon Notes.
- Wyoming - Mrs. Frank Layton, Editor, Murie Audubon Society, P. O. Box 2851, Casper, Wyoming 82601. Publication - Plains and Peaks.
- Australia - Mrs. Carole Bevege, Acting Secretary, Queensland Ornithological Society, P. O. Box 97, Brisbane University, Queensland 4067, Australia. Publication - Sunbird.
- British Honduras - Mr. James A. Waight, President, Belize Audubon Society, P. O. Box 6, 31 Southern Foreshore, Belize City, British Honduras. Publication - Belize Audubon Society. Bulletin.
- Canada - Miss Anne Wasserfall, Secretary, Ontario Bird Banding Association, 22 Roycrest Ave., Willowdale, Ontario, Canada. Publication - Ontario Bird Banding.
- Canada - Mr. Robert B. Lazier, Treasurer, Willow Beach Field Naturalists, 187 King Street West, Cobourg, Ontario, Canada. Publication - Curlew.
- Chile - Mr. Alfred W. Johnson, Casilla 327, Santiago, Chile. Publication - Boletin Ornitologico.

Costa Rica - Mrs. Alicia S. Busser, Editor, Audubon Society of Costa Rica, % Museo Nacional, Apo. 749, San Jose, Costa Rica. Publication - Audubon Society of Costa Rica. Audubon Newsletter.

Finland - Finnish Ornithological Society, % Library of the Scientific Societies, Snellmaninkatu 9-11, Helsinki 17, Finland. Publication - Ornis Fennica.

Germany - Prof. Dr. Günter Preuss, Der Landesbeauftragte für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege in Rheinland-Pfalz, Pfaffenstrasse 103, D-675 Kaiserlautern, West Germany. Publication - Emberiza.

Germany - Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Abtlg, Schriftentausch, Senckenberg-Anlage 25, 6 Frankfurt 1 a. Main, Germany. Publication - Senckenbergiana Biologica.

Germany - Dr. W. Keil, Editor, Vogelkundliche Beobachtungsstation "Untermain", Steinaur Strasse 44, 6000 Frankfurt/Main-Fechenheim, West Germany. Publication - Luscinia.

Jamaica - Mr. Roger W. Smith, Editor, Gosse Bird Club, 6 Norbrook Terrace, Kingston 8, Jamaica. Publication - Gosse Bird Club. Broadsheet.

New Guinea - Librarian, New Guinea Bird Society, P. O. Box 635, Port Moresby, Papua, T. P. N. G.. Publication - New Guinea Bird Society. Newsletter.

Nigeria - Mr. Roy H. Parker, Editor, Nigerian Ornithologists' Society, Zoology Museum, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. Publication - Nigerian Ornithologists' Society. Bulletin.

Poland - Mr. Jan Radozycki, Chief of the Exchange Section, Biblioteka, Instytut Zoologiczny, Polskiej Akademii Nauk, ul. Wilcza 64, Warszawa, Poland. Publication - Acta Ornithologica.

Poland - Prof. Dr. W. Rydzewski, Editor, Zaklad Ornitologii, Uniwersytet Wroclawski, Sienkiewicza 21, Wroclaw, Poland. Publication - Ring.

Portugal - Dr. Joaquim Rodrigues Dos Santos Junior, Presidente, Sociedade Portuguesa de Ornitologia, Faculdade de Ciencias, Universidad de Porto, Porto, Portugal. Publication - Cyanopica.

Switzerland - Mr. W. Thönen, Librarian, Schweizerische Vogelwarte, 6204 Sempach, Switzerland. Publication - Ornithologische Beobachter.

Trinidad -- Mr. Richard P. French, Editor, Trinidad Field Naturalists' Club, St. Peter's School, Texaco Trinidad, Inc., Point-a-Pierre, Trinidad. Publication - Trinidad Field Naturalists' Club Journal.

Venezuela -- Mrs. Robert H. Thomas, President, Sociedad Conservacionista Audubon de Venezuela, Apartado 2279, Caracas-101, Venezuela. Publication - Sociedad Conservacionista Audubon de Venezuela Newsletter.

Yugoslavia -- Dept. of Ornithology, Institute of Biology, University - Zagreb, P. O. Box 03-6, Ilirski trg 9/II, 41001 Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Publication - Larus.

Zambia -- Mr. A. Craufurd, Librarian, Dept. of Wildlife, Fisheries and National Parks, P. O. Box 1, Chilanga, Zambia. Publication - Puku.

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COVER PHOTO: "Hoot Gibson" -- the Flammulated Owl received as an injured bird September 25, 1971 near Durango, Colorado by Richard W. Stransky. Photo by Richard W. Stransky, October 12, 1971.