

determined, and these were regressed on latitude of collection site. A simple linear model explained 74% of the variation in isotope ratios, but an added quadratic expression boosted variation explained to 84%. Thus, isotope ratios from HY RTHUs do vary in a curvilinear by latitude way. Isotope ratios do not discriminate clearly among all southerly sites, but there is a break in isotope between 39E and 40E latitude. Sample 2: R4 feathers from every 20th HY RTHU banded in 2002 were collected in southern Illinois (n = 34). Converting these 34 cases to t-scores based on the sample of the first 10 HY RTHUs for southern Illinois suggests that four migrated from more northern latitudes, one came north from southern latitudes, and 29 likely are from southern Illinois or nearby latitudes.

Hybrid Hummingbirds. STACY PETERSON, Eagle River, AK.

No abstract

Rocky Mountain National Park Hummingbird Survey. TENA ENGELMAN and FRED ENGELMAN, Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado Springs, CO.

Five-year volunteer citizen-science initiative project begun in 2003 by two researchers. The purpose is to document Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP) hummingbird populations and associated habitat. The survey supports the National Park Service (NPS) Science in the Parks initiative. No NPS funding is involved, although seasonal housing is provided. The survey requires approximately 2,000 hr of field research and report preparation time each year by the researchers. The survey objectives are to collect demographic information for breeding and transitory species; identify movement and dispersal patterns within the park; obtain information on philopatry and longevity; identify suitable habitat; document presence of rare or infrequently seen species; translate collected data into publicly available information for use by park interpretive personnel; prepare formal annual reports for the park; and, recommend additional areas for research. Researchers capture, band, measure, and release hummingbirds in designated locations on both the east and west sides of the Continental Divide. Field research is ongoing for 2005, and the following preliminary results apply to the first half of the study. Approximately 2,200 hummingbirds of four

species have been banded and demographic data collected. Two significant foreign encounters have occurred, both involving Broad-tailed Hummingbirds. In the more important instance, a hatch-year female banded in the Chiricahua Mountains of southeastern Arizona in Sep 2003 was encountered in RMNP in Jun 2004. The distance between the two sites is 630 mi, the current record for Broad-tailed Hummingbirds. Researchers obtained extensive digital images and video for use by park interpretive personnel. A substantial decline in numbers of Rufous Hummingbirds transiting the park in 2004 was documented. The first Ruby-throated Hummingbird to be observed in the park was documented and supporting information submitted to the park and Colorado Bird Records Committee.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird spring arrival at Fort Morgan, AL, banding station. BOB SARGENT, Trussville, AL.

Arrival under "fallout conditions," apparent accompanying species in fallouts, nighttime arrival of hummingbirds, body mass variations of arriving hummingbirds and related weather conditions, lack of floral nectar available to inbound Ruby-throated, molt conditions noted upon arrival, ageing some SY hummers on arrival as late as mid-April, absence of diseased and injured birds in arriving populations, and dispersal of inbound Ruby-throated from Fort Morgan to other locations northeastward will be discussed.

Regional and temporal distribution of *Selasphorus rufus* in Texas. MARK KLYM, Texas Parks & Wildl. Dept., Austin, TX.

We have all heard the question: "Aren't the Rufous Hummingbirds early this year?" Casual observation in a limited setting would seem to indicate these migrants arrive and depart at similar times each year, but data acquired through 11 yr of observations at various sites across the state indicate that these birds arrive at diverse times across the state and that there is little or no standard time in any one region. Arrival dates averaged week 32 (wk 2 in Aug, SD = 6.8, SE = 3.6) statewide. Regional arrivals varied from an average week 29 (wk 4 Jul, SD = 7.6, SE = 1.2) in the Trans Pecos to week 36 (wk 2 in Sep, SD = 5.2, SE = 0.99) in south Texas. Departure dates showed even less consistency with the average

departure week 9 (wk 1 in Mar, SD = 15.4, SE = 0.87). Early average departure was seen in the Oaks and Prairies region with the birds leaving during week 2 (wk 2 in Jan, SD = 12.4, SE = 3.1). There were three regions of the state where the birds consistently left prior to the winter months, those being the Rolling Plains (week 38 - wk 4 in Sep), the High Plains (week 36 - wk 2 in Sep) and the Trans Pecos (week 38 - wk 4 in Sep).

Hummingbird mega feeding landscape banding, Tom Green County, Texas. BRENT ORTEGO, Texas Parks & Wildl. Dept., Victoria, TX.

Hummingbirds were banded at Dan Brown's mega feeding station near Christoval, Tom Green Co., TX, along the north-south oriented South Concho River on 1 - 2 Sep 2005 during mornings by the Hummingbird Research Group (HRG). 428 *Archilochus* spp. were banded and were comprised of 51% RTHU and 49% BCHU. On the morning of 3 Sep, eight HRG banding teams were stationed at other mega feeding stations in close proximity to Dan Brown's site; six along the river. Sites were 2.5 mi NNW, 1.5 mi NNW, 2 mi SSW, 0.25 mi S, 0.75 mi S and 1 mi S, and 1.25 mi SSE and 1.5 mi SSE. Each team used "Russell traps" to catch hummers on all three mornings for at least three hr. 328 *Archilochus* were captured on 3 Sep with 53% being RTHU. The RTHU were dominated by males (65%). Males had 75%

immature while females were equal by age. BCHU were also dominated by males (79%). Males comprised 96% immature and females 77% immature. Only one hummer was recaptured from the previous two mornings of banding; it was 0.75 mi south of Dan's. Ross Dawkins and I have always presumed migration was to the south from the Christoval mega feeding landscape where all banding sites typically feed at least one gallon of sugar water per day. However, during interviews with six other mega feeding sites (1+ gallons of sugar water per day during breeding season) to the south outside of the Concho River watershed, nobody has significant numbers of migrants. Banding at this workshop and banding during previous years in the Devil's River watershed which is due south of the Concho has failed to capture any of the thousands of birds banded at Dan Brown's Ranch. This still leaves the question of the route taken by hummers from Christoval to Mexico unanswered. In addition to the research conducted on 3 Sep in TX, banders from throughout the United States were requested on the Humband@yahoo.com listserv to report their banding results for that day. Only banders east of 100° W longitude responded and not enough data were available to draw any conclusions.

IBBA HISTORY

Publications and annual meetings

Publication History of the Inland Bird Banding Association

The Inland Bird Banding Association was founded in 1922 at a meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in Chicago. Between 1922 and 1928, published reports and notes of the association appeared as a section of *The Wilson Bulletin* (the journal published by the Wilson Ornithological Club [which later became the Wilson Ornithological Society]). These reports and notes appeared as follows:

- 1923 *Wilson Bulletin* 35: 45-53, 106-114, 167-178, 227-237
- 1924 *Wilson Bulletin* 36: 37-53, 99-101, 141-143, 217-218
- 1925 *Wilson Bulletin* 37: 46-52, 95-103, 177-182, 228-235
- 1926 *Wilson Bulletin* 38: 43-46, 120-124, 162-176, 240-244
- 1927 *Wilson Bulletin* 39: 44-49, 111-115, 178-186, 240-241
- 1928 *Wilson Bulletin* 40: 56-59, 203-207