

plumbeus occupying the sage/pine/juniper communities and *cassini* the brushy, mountain slopes (MC). The geographical and ecological division between these 2 vireos requires further investigation, as does the status of *solitarius* during migration.

A ♂ Black-and-white Warbler June 13–30 20 mi s.e. of Salmon was Idaho's 13th, and the latilong's 2nd. Very rare throughout Idaho, a singing Ovenbird near Upper Priest L., Bonner June 12–30 furnished a latilong first (RR, DG).

Indigo Buntings were widespread in Montana this summer. A singing male in Helena June 1–18 provided a latilong first (m.ob.). Another ♂ Indigo at Hamilton June 26–July 4 was suspected of nesting (CB), but it was the ♂ Indigo and unidentified bunting female at the National Bison Range near Moose that took the honors of Montana's first confirmed breeding (EG).

A Brewer's Sparrow, rarely reported from n. Idaho, was seen near Deary July 22 (JJ). Several birders noted that Black-throated Sparrows were more common than usual in s.w. Idaho (MC, FK, m.ob.). Lincoln's Sparrow is rare in e.c. Idaho, so five–six 15 mi s.e. of Leadore were of interest (HR).

As reported last season, **Great-tailed Grackles** have arrived in s. Idaho. They were suspected of nesting this summer. Hammond found two near Burley June 18, in the same general area where one had been seen in May. Three were present there July 19 (JL). Another three birds were in Twin Falls July 23, 35 mi away (JL). There are now 7 Idaho records. At least 2 families of Com. Grackles, numbering 12 individuals, were in Salmon June 25, where rare and irregular (JG).

A Pine Grosbeak pair visited a Hayden L., ID feeder all summer (LS). The species normally summers at much higher elevations.

Observers cited (Subregional editors in boldface): Lynne Albright, Jon Andrews, Larry Barnes, Clif Barry, Kay Burk, Dan Casey, Frances Cassirer, Pat Cole, Mark Collie, Merry-Lynn & Mike Denny (M&MD), Kas Dumroese, Barbara Durrell, Terry Edwards, John Gatchet (JG), Dale Goble, Ericke Greene, Jerry Gregson (JGr), Evelyn Hainey, Brad Hammond, Winnie Hepburn, Dave Holick (DH), Denver Holt (DHo), **George Holton**, Jan Johnson, **Dean Jones**, **Merlene Koliner**, Florence Knoll, Jason Lynch, John Nigh, **Hadley Roberts**, Russ Roundy, Lee Streitz, **Shirley Sturts**, Dan Svingen, **Charles Trost**, Helen Ulmschneider, Wayne Weber, Bob Willison, **Philip Wright**, Carol Vande Voorde.

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Mountain West Region

HUGH E. KINGERY

The summer featured Wyoming's first Marbled Murrelet, Colorado's second Red-faced Warbler, two new Colorado breeding species—Northern Waterthrush and Hooded Warbler, and a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher which fledged three young in Colorado, 400 miles north of its normal range, with a Western Kingbird as a mate.

Drought and forest fires contributed to an unusual summer for bird watchers; the effects on birds remains problematic. Las Vegas had eight consecutive days over 120° F. Southern Utah had 45 days of temperatures over 100° F. Rainfall throughout the Region dipped way below average. Several observers noted a decline in insect-eating birds. The drought most dramatically affected hummingbirds: They thronged feeders all over the Mountain West, perhaps due to a drought-induced food shortages.

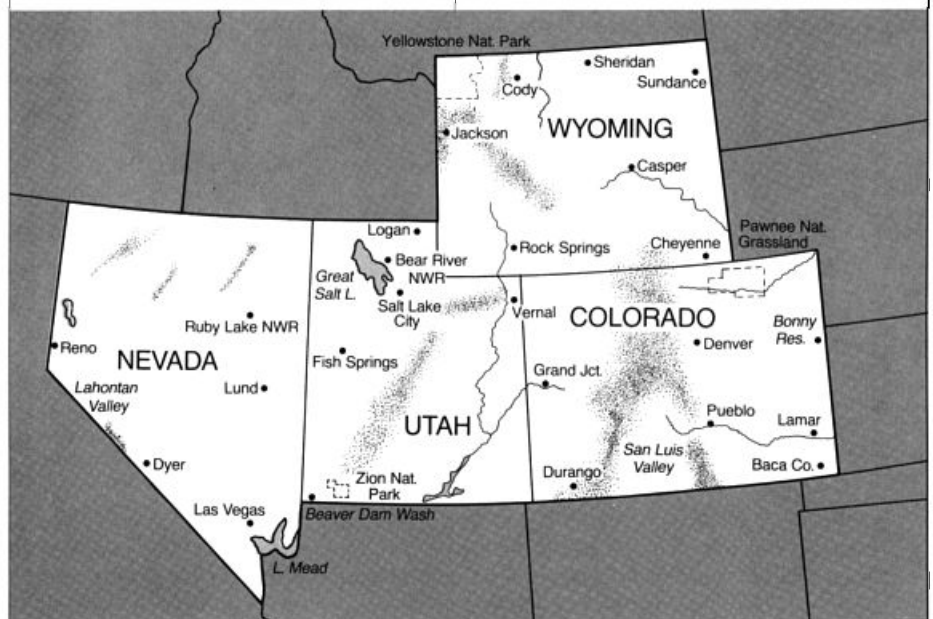
Colorado recorded 1697 fires which burned 49,518 acres. The tragedy of forest fires touches human lives closely; individual wildlife suffers, but as a whole fires have a natural effect on the landscape and its wildlife.

We welcome touring birders in the Mountain West; you often find birds we also would like to see. If you find a rarity, *please* call a local observer (this report mentions many of them), the state Rare Bird Alert, or the Regional Editor.

Abbreviations: D.F.O. (*Denver Field Ornithologists field trips, compiled by Phil Hayes*); L.L.B.L. (*Longmont/Lyons/Berthoud/Loveland area, CO, using Foothills Audubon Club records*); R.E. (*Regional Editor*); S.S.G.S.L. (*South shore, Great Salt Lake*); 1st Lat (*first latilong record [a latilong is outlined by one degree each of latitude and longitude, and measures about 50 by 70 mi]*); ‡ (*written description on file with, and subject to approval of, state or local records committee*); # (*no written description submitted or photograph not seen by R.E.*).

Loons to Ibises

A well-described Pacific Loon, an extraordinary summer tourist, stayed at least a week at Saratoga, WY June 19–25 (†RLS, AMa). Another extraordinary tourist, a Red-necked Grebe, reportedly stayed July 23–25 at Lahontan Valley, NV (#LN, #DT, #ph.). Lahontan Valley had 68 nesting pairs of Eared Grebes. At Cody, WY, wind blew away the first nesting attempt by Eareds, but there were 18 nests in July, and on July 22 males still brought nest material to sitting females (UK). Four pairs nested s.w. of Grand Jct., CO at Unaweep Seep (RL). Only a few of Lahontan Valley's W. Grebes produced young. Cody's fared better—16 adults carried young on their backs July 22 (UK). Flocks





of 200 and 300 had gathered by late July at Delta and Longmont, CO.

At Anaho N.W.R., NV, Am. White Pelicans made 5065 nest starts and fledged 1550 young. They had a banner year in Colorado: 1800 young at Riverside Res. near Ft. Morgan and 150 at North Park (RAR). Double-crested Cormorants nested successfully: Anaho, NV had 550 nests with 745 young (LN, AJ); 50 young at Riverside Res.; about 750 young at Milton Res. near Hudson, CO; and in Wyoming, there were 32 nests at Cody, and 132 and 250 birds respectively at Sheridan and Casper. Chatfield Res. hosted 312 pelicans near Denver, and there were 50 successful nests near Walden, CO. A Neotropic Cormorant and a Little Blue Heron reportedly stopped near Hudson, CO June 5–7 (#BP, KS). Nine days of searching failed to turn up any Least Bitterns in Lahontan Valley (LN, AJ), but one appeared at McElmo Canyon, *Montezuma*, CO June 3 (#RSt).

Great Blue Herons had 36 nests and 48 young at Anaho, 83 nests in Lahontan Valley, 2–3 nests in a spruce tree at Aspen, CO (LV), and 142 birds at Chatfield (D.F.O.). Lahontan Valley also hosted 160 Great Egret, 284 Snowy Egret, and 15 Cattle Egret nests (LN, AJ). For the first time at Riverside, Milton, and Ireland Res. in n.e. Colorado, Snowy Egrets, Cattle Egrets, and Black-crowned Night-Herons fledged no young, due to low water (RAR). Few of the 350 Black-crowned Night-Heron nests in Lahontan Valley succeeded (LN, AJ). White-faced Ibis had 1585

Not your typical nest photo: In Las Animas County, Colorado, this Long-billed Curlew nest was largely occupied by a bull snake (the Plains race of the gopher snake) June 21, 1994 (but an adult curlew was still incubating two eggs there the following day). Photograph/Hugh E. Kingery.

nests June 7–8 in Lahontan Valley (LN, AJ). At Bear River N.W.R., UT, an assembly of 26,699 ibis June 24 did not equate with breeding there; refuge biologists found no nests (VR). The ibis might have bred elsewhere around Great Salt L.

Waterfowl to Raptors

Bear River reported lots of waterfowl June 24: 47,891 Pintails, 20,759 Redheads, 14,250 N. Shovelers, 13,600 Green-winged Teal, 12,519 Gadwalls, 7098 Cinnamon Teal, and 7052 Gadwalls. Brood numbers dropped from 1993, probably because of poor water conditions. At Farson, WY, 60 Tundra Swans congregated early July 30 (RLS). Over the past 2 decades, Ring-necked Ducks have expanded their Colorado mountain nesting range. This year Breeding Bird Atlas observers confirmed nesting near Wolcott, Aspen, Grand Jct., and Pagosa Springs. A ♀ Harlequin Duck appeared on Great Salt Lake's Antelope I. causeway July 25 (CK), and was regarded as the same bird seen September 1993–May 1994, “possibly foraging in another part of the lake, now returned to her favorite area.” At Rock Springs a ♀ goldeneye with one flightless young July 14–30 provided a first latilong nesting for goldeneyes (#RLS); both Barrow's and Common nest in adjacent latilongs. Ryder reported a Com. Goldeneye, a ♀ Bufflehead, and a ♀ Hooded Merganser

July 3 at Rawhide Res. n. of Ft. Collins. A fledgling Com. Merganser paddling in the Rio Grande R. gorge e. of Manassa, CO provided a 1st Lat nesting record (HEK).

The Red-backed Hawk returned to Gunnison, CO for her 8th summer (RM). Eight years of migratory consistency should stimulate the bird-list power brokers to revisit the question of her status as a “real” North American bird. Merlins nested for the first time in the city limits of Cody, by the Chamber of Commerce building (UK).

Cranes to Shorebirds

Sandhill Cranes nested at Seedskaadee (rare breeder, AH), Sheridan, and Powell, WY. The 2 adults and 2 young at Bicknell, UT confirmed a 1st Lat nesting (AS).

Migratory shorebirds, as usual, appeared throughout June and July, and blurred the distinction between those going N and those going S. Chronologically, the Region reported Sanderlings all season on the Antelope I. causeway, UT (CK); a Red-necked Phalarope at Casper, WY June 1; two Willets at Sheridan, WY June 8; 54 Long-billed Dowitchers at Fish Springs June 9, followed by none June 30, and 12 July 13; several White-rumped Sandpipers June 17 at *Kiowa*, CO (late even for a notoriously tardy northward migrant); two Willets at L. Mead, NV June 18; 11 Willets at Casper June 22; Marbled Godwits at Sheridan and

Casper June 22; two Greater Yellowlegs and a Short-billed Dowitcher at S.S.G.S.L., June 29 (#ES); Marbled Godwit and Baird's Sandpiper at Casper June 30; two Greater Yellowlegs at Cheyenne, two Willets at Las Vegas, a Marbled Godwit at Cheraw, CO, and two Least and one Baird's sandpipers at Rawhide Res., CO July 3; 12 W. Sandpipers at Casper July 5; a Pectoral Sandpiper at Farson, WY July 10; 50 Stilts in *Kiowa* July 12; and numerous sandpipers and phalaropes July 13+. By July 17, an estimated 250,000 Wilson's Phalaropes—"undulating in an *aurora-borealis*-like cloud"—began fall's shorebird descent on Great Salt L. (CK). A surprising 300 Baird's assembled at Timnath, CO July 24 (DL).

In the Colorado Arkansas Valley small plovers achieved great success. North of Lamar 31 Snowy Plover pairs attempted nesting; 18 succeeded, 10 failed, three were uncertain (RE). This compares with 34 non-nesting pairs (see *AB* 46:1158) in 1992 and 14 pairs raising one young in 1993. Piping Plovers built 16 nests n. and w. of Lamar; 8 succeeded and 8 failed (9 pairs fledged 3 young in 1993). Snake, coyote, and rodent tracks hinted at possible culprits (RE).

Atlasers found numerous Mt. Plover fledglings in e. Colorado in mid-June. Lahontan Valley reported fair production by 320 Black-necked Stilts and poor to fair results from 400 Am. Avocets (LN, AJ). Bear R. counted 15,500 Black-necked Stilts, up from previous years, and 21,410 Am. Avocets June 24; the refuge conducted no nest counts (VR). Casper reported an out-of-season Whimbrel June 30–July 5 (J&GL, J&VH). A bull snake, curled up in a Long-billed Curlew nest but nervous from the attention of a camera, disgorged one egg from its mouth June 21 (*Las Animas*, CO). The next day the ♀ curlew sat on the nest brooding her 2 eggs (HEK, UCK). In *Kiowa* a flock of 31 curlews June 14 may have formed the week after a devastating, though localized, hailstorm chopped off wheat at 6 inches and probably ended the nesting process for many prairie birds (HEK). An early Dunlin stopped at Rawhide July 17 (RAR). Carson L., NV reported 3–5 nesting pairs of Wilson's Phalaropes, the first nesting in the Lahontan Valley since 1986 (LN, AJ).

Gulls to Murrelets

Bear R. counted 16,000 Franklin's Gulls June 24 (VR). In e. Colorado, D.F.O. counted only eight Franklin's, continuing a decade-long decline. In contrast, L.L.B.L. counted 217 for the summer, up from 150 last year; 10 years ago hundreds fed on insects stirred up by farmer's plows. Four

early Bonaparte's Gulls visited Lahontan Valley July 14 (LN, AJ) and one was at Casper July 29 (J&VH). At Anaho, 1300 nests fledged 1230 California Gull-lets; the 2200 at Lahontan Valley fledged an unknown number (LN, AJ). In Jackson, WY Californias hawked insects at 11:30 p.m. (J&BH, LL). At Anaho Caspian Terns had only two young in August. Singles stopped at Sheridan, WY and Windsor, CO, and Casper, WY had 10 June 22. Least Terns had 11 nests at Nee Grande Res. near Lamar, CO, but early-season, high-level water storage prevented nesting at Blue L. near Rocky Ford (RE). Black Tern reports increased; the largest a flock of 850 "in a phalarope-like cloud" at Bear R., July 25. At Bear R. low water left nesting islands exposed to predators, so Black Terns did not nest there.

Twenty-one observers saw the Marbled Murrelet which treated Casper's Soda L. like an ocean lagoon July 23. It fed, dove, swam, and displayed its field marks clearly (‡LR, ‡JH).

Cuckoos to Owls

Atlas observers found Yellow-billed Cuckoos in 6 Colorado latilongs, including nests in two; observers also found cuckoos at Moab and Garland, UT, and Seedskadee (1st Lat, AH), Devils Tower, and Grand Teton Nat'l Park, WY. A search July 7 failed to turn up any in Lahontan Valley, and at the Provo, UT airport—where they have bred for 2 years—observers found none, "possibly because tape-recorder bearing birders tried to coax a furtive cuckoo from its hiding place" after a spring observation (CK). In s. Utah federal biologists found 58 Flammulated Owls, 13 W. Screech-Owls, six N.

Pygmy-Owls, and 10 N. Saw-whets. Investigators found eight Spotted Owls at 6 locations (3 new sites) in s.e. Utah (SH), but only one nesting pair in c. Colorado (DR). Short-eared Owl reports increased—with 15 (!) along the S.S.G.S.L. (ES), two at Carson L., NV, one at Fish Springs, three at Seedskadee, and three in e. Wyoming.

Hummingbirds

SA Hummingbirds flocked to feeders, which may have saved many from a "drought-induced flower and insect shortfall" (WL). In July, L.L.B.L. counted 357 Broad-taileds and 56 Rufous, cf. 58 and 17 last year. One Russian Olive tree in Berthoud, CO held 92 Broad-taileds, six Calliopes, and two Rufous July 23 (BC). Feeders in Wetmore, CO July 23 held a horde of 100 Broad-taileds, 30 Calliopes, and 70 Rufous (BP *et al.*). Twenty-five Rufous tried to defend territories from each other and 10 Broad-tailed in a small patch of larkspurs and sunflowers July 18–20 in the San Juan Mountains near Durango (HEK, UCK). Normally rare Calliope hummers appeared all over e. Colorado: There were 30 at Wetmore and one–six at many foothills feeders, many daily visitors. Calliopes fanned E to Littleton and Elbert and west to Grand L. and McCoy, CO and Timpanogas Trail near Provo and Pineview Res., UT. Farson, WY recorded its first Calliope (RLS), and Casper had one July 13. The first Rufous arrived at Denver June 16 [2 weeks early]. Fort Collins had 25 Rufous July 25, and Red Feather L. boasted 20 during July. Cheyenne had one from July 1+ and Springdale logged its first Rufous July 4.



Adult ♂ Costa's Hummingbird at Quail Canyon Ranch near Pyramid Lake, Nevada, June 4, 1994. Photograph/Jane Thompson.

A Blue-throated Hummingbird visited a feeder 4 times July 28–29 at a campground near Leadville, CO (†VD, 1st Lat). Near Pyramid L., NV two–three Costa's Hummingbirds stayed May 22–June 20 at Quail Canyon Ranch, a desert oasis (†JT, DT, ph.). Springdale hosted one June 1–17 (JG).

Woodpeckers to Flycatchers

The Nevada Division of Wildlife biologists found groups of Lewis' Woodpeckers in some drainages n. of Winnemucca, NV but not in seemingly identical places nearby. The localized populations suggest that the woodpeckers once occurred more commonly. Ten years ago Utahans regarded Lewis' as rare, but in the past 2–3 years they have found several nesting pairs—this year at Cleveland, where a pair fed a fledgling July 29 (FL). Near Sundance, WY, a 2 mi stretch of road yielded a count of 14 June 15 (RSm). In late July Yaeger found Colorado's first confirmed Acorn Woodpeckers—four which ranged through the ponderosa pines and scrub oaks in the L. Dorothy S.W.A. (Barela Atlas block) n.e. of Raton, NM. In a colony of more than 50 bats at Jackson, WY at dusk two N. "Red-shafted" Flickers stationed themselves next to one of the holes. Young bats tend to pause momentarily at the exit hole before launching into flight; the flickers would nab one each and fly off (LS, WU).

SA Because the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is considering a proposal to list the s.w. form of the Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) as Endangered under the Endangered Species Act, there was a special effort this summer to find the empid. The survey designated a target area from the Colorado R. basin south. Willows occur in 2 disparate habitats: desert riparian streams and montane willows. In the desert, observers found them in Zion N.P. and Torrey, UT, and Paradox and Delta, CO. In the mountains the form was reported from Fishlake N.F., UT, and Dolores and Eagle, CO. Researchers netted some of the Fishlake birds and deemed the population an intergrade between *extimus* and the n. race *adastus* (BL). Rather than struggling with subspecific distinctions, U.S.F.W.S. probably should designate the s.w. desert population for recovery efforts.

The Black Phoebe at Escalante, UT June 1 provided a 1st Lat record (AS). Colorado Atlasers confirmed their breeding near Trinidad (1st Lat, MY) and Uraivan (BW, CD), and

saw one at Durango July 22 (HEK, UCK). Atlasers moved the E. Phoebe breeding range n. to Idalia (1st Lat, DH), and w. to Kim (HEK, UCK) and Trinidad (1st Lat, MY, DJ). An E. Phoebe spent June at Castlewood State Park near Parker, CO (JTb, B&LB); observations over several years hint at nesting there.

Opportunistic flycatchers showed how nest sites limit breeding. Atlasers found Say's Phoebes nesting in solitary manmade structures surrounded by several square miles of treeless and ostensibly unsuitable habitat: in an abandoned building surrounded by wheat fields in *Kiowa*, CO (Barn Swallows also nested there) and in a 5x5 foot wooden shipping crate dumped amid a greasewood prairie in *Costilla*, CO (HEK, UCK). Cordilleran Flycatchers usually nest on cliff ledges; in *Wayne*, UT, they nested in loose-barked aspen trees. High density may have forced the unusual site selection: 8 pairs per mile, though each territory covered only a 100 foot diameter (AS). The phoebes commonly nest around farm yards, the flycatchers on the porches of mountain cabins—facsimiles of their native nest sites. The few E. Phoebes (and Purple Martins) which nest in Colorado, unlike their e. counterparts, use natural sites (respectively, cliffs and aspen trees).

Despite the drought, Ash-throated Flycatchers and W. Kingbirds had fair nesting success at Las Vegas, and L.L.B.L. reported 99 W. Kingbirds, cf. 46 last year.

SA In 1993 a single Scissor-tailed Flycatcher built a nest at Glenwood Springs, CO, 400 mi n.w. of its normal nesting range. This year a Scissor-tailed again built a nest, found July 16 (VZ). By July 24 the nest held 3 young (JP). Only one bird fed the young in the nest—a scissor-tailed with distinctive, asymmetrical tail feathers (JM). The young fledged July 29; their heads looked like Scissor-taileds but the rest of them looked like W. Kingbirds, "which could explain how a single scissor-tailed could raise a family" (JM, JP).

Swallows to Shrikes

In birdhouses at Eagle, 2 families of Tree Swallows fledged July 7 (a week early), and a third July 10, yet the swallows did not attempt their usual 2nd nesting. The nestboxes contained no dead young or infertile eggs, as they often do; perhaps success made the 2nd nesting unnecessary (JM). A Blue Jay visited a feeder at Delta, CO July 19–20 (†SC)—they continue to range w. of the mountains. It seems surprising that B.B.S. results show Black-billed Magpies declin-

ing; D.F.O. trips report a similar decline—73 this summer cf. a spread of 65–168 over the past 9 years. Verdins had poor nesting success at Las Vegas. Beulah's Carolina Wren put in an appearance July 20 (PF). The Townsend's Solitaire pair which fledged young w. of Cheyenne provided a 1st Lat nesting record (AK). Several solitaires in Carrizo/Cottonwood Canyon, *Baca* June 29 seemed out of place (DL). Atlasers found singing Veeries in 8 blocks from Red Feather L. west to Oak Creek, CO. A Gray Catbird skulked in a Reno yard June 5–7 (†BA). Observers confirmed breeding in Cody (UK *et al.*) and saw them at Gypsum and 2 sites in the San Luis Valley, CO (JM, RL, HEK & UCK). Three Brown Thrashers held territories at Seedskadee June 1 (AH). Phainopeplas had poor nesting success at Las Vegas and did not appear at Springdale, UT. Atlasers found Loggerhead Shrikes throughout e. Colorado and the San Luis Valley

Vireos to Warblers

A Yellow-throated Vireo sang at Boulder, CO June 5 (†KS, ME). Banders n. of Bear R., UT netted half as many Warbling Vireos as last year (VR). A well-described Red-eyed Vireo stopped at Escalante, UT June 1.

A single-observer report of a Blue-winged Warbler near Buffalo June 16 will qualify as a first Wyoming record if the state records committee accepts it (†RSm); unfortunately no local observers were alerted or saw it. Northern Parulas appeared at Golden, CO June 11 (D.F.O.) and Canon City, CO July 15 (†DP). At Gypsum, CO, a ♂ Chestnut-sided Warbler sang and hung out with a Yellow Warbler near her nest June 15–July 2, but did not help with feeding young (†JM). An Am. Redstart visited Fernley, NV June 5 (†DT). Atlasers found five Ovenbirds on territory near Trinidad June 12–21, a mile from New Mexico, but did not confirm nesting (RL, HEK, UCK). Atlaser Dillon found Northern Waterthrushes near Gould carrying food June 22—Colorado's first nesting record—and two others 2 weeks later. A ♂ Kentucky Warbler crashed into a window at Montrose, CO June 18, providing the 3rd Western Slope record (†AB, *D.M.N.H.). A ♀ Hooded Warbler flew into banding nets repeatedly at Ft. Carson, CO May 16–June 17. During the 5 weeks she developed a brood patch; this presumably confirms breeding in Colorado for the first time, even without a nest or a male (SB). South of Trinidad, CO June 11 another well-described ♀ Hooded Warbler perched atop a cottonwood for 7 C.F.O. members (†ASm). Colorado's 2nd Red-faced Warbler sang in McElmo Canyon w. of Cortez June 3 (†RSt).

Tanagers to Crossbills

In Las Vegas one Summer Tanager stopped June 8 and two tarried July 16; Lida and Dyer, NV each had one July 31 (J&MC). Blue Grosbeaks have expanded their range in Utah. Once restricted to s. and e. Utah, reports came from 5 locations this season, from Bear R. to Provo (CK). At Ogden, Killpack banded dramatically fewer Lazuli Buntings than usual—20 *cf.* 160 in 1993. As a seed-eaters Lazulis should not suffer from a drought-induced insect shortage, although like many seed-eaters they probably feed insects to their nestlings. The Painted Bunting which arrived May 28 maintained a territory in Cottonwood Canyon, *Baca*, CO through at least June 12 (m.ob.).

SA Not generally recognized as numerous in e. Colorado, Dickcissels by the dozen sang in dozens of Atlas blocks this summer. Atlasers reported 5–27 in Atlas blocks from the Arkansas Valley (Granada and McClave) to the South Platte R. in (Julesburg). Dickcissels arrive late to nest in a part of Colorado which birders disdain in June and July. The birds favor weedy fields and, recently, Conservation Reserve Program lands. These birds may comprise an important component of the Dickcissel breeding population. On the other hand, they may have had a particularly prosperous year, since the three singing males June 23 and one female carrying food near Romeo, CO, July 15 provided both first observations and first confirmed breeding in the San Luis Valley (HEK, UCK).

The Canyon Towhee perched on a lava outcrop near Antonito, CO June 23 provided another first for the San Luis Valley (HEK, UCK). Chipping and Fox sparrows both nested from valley to timberline in *Eagle*. Three ♂ Chippings sang at the edge of the tundra at 11,600 feet and Foxes occurred up to 10,100 (JM). Observers found Bobolinks in 3 Utah sites (Brigham City, Morgan, and Kaysville), at Farson and Story, WY, and at Ft. Collins, Logan, and Steamboat Springs, CO (1st Lat breeding, DH). Common Grackles nested at Cody and Eagle. Denver Field Ornithologist field trips counted more than ever (261 *cf.* 86–210), while L.L.B.L. had substantially fewer than last year (262 *cf.* 1311). Red Crossbills cruised abundantly through the San Juan Mts. of s.w. Colorado and in the Colorado Front Range. After one devastating forest fire at Pingree Park w. of Ft. Collins, 10 crossbills fed on newly available lodgepole pine seeds (cones from this pine open up after a fire to spread seeds) and on pieces of drywall

from burned lodges, perhaps as a calcium source (WL). A White-winged Crossbill visited Evergreen July 22 (BM) and a point count found one on the Rio Grande N.F. in s. Colorado (C.B.O.).

Undocumented Rarities

This reports omits 14 rarities reported without details or supporting documentation, at least one from each state.

Compilers (with number of observers who contributed to their compilation):

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Southwest Region: Arizona

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Abbreviations: A.B.C. (*Arizona Bird Committee*); L.C.R.V. (*Lower Colorado R. Valley*), G.F.P. (*Gila Farms Pond*); M.F.L. (*Many Farms Lake*); P.A.P. (*Pinal Air Park*); P.R.D. (*Painted Rock Dam*); S.P.R. (*San Pedro R.*), S.T.P. (*Sewage Treatment Plant*); S.W.R.S. (*Southwestern Research Station*).

Grebes to Ducks

After successfully nesting at Willcox the past 2 summers, only two Eared Grebes were found summering there this year, and no nest was found (RH). Another bird in pre-basic molt at G.F.P., July 1 (DKa) was likely an early migrant. After being suspected of nesting at Mormon L. in 1993, W Grebes were confirmed nesting there this year, with at least 10 pairs with young present by the end of the period (VG *et al.*), M.F.L. and P.R.D. are the only other localities away from the L.C.R.V. that this species has been found nesting in Arizona. The Clark's Grebe found at Willcox in late May remained until at least June 2 (GM). Another single individual was seen at P.R.D., July 9 (J. Burns) and may have been the same bird there during the early spring Nesting of Clark's Grebe at M.F.L. was finally confirmed with a pair and young reported June 9 (TC, RK).

Eleven Am. White Pelicans were found at Picacho Res., June 11 (J. McGehee, M Pruss); in the past, this species has been known to summer locally in small numbers at localities such as P.R.D. and the L.C.R.V. The Brown Pelican present at P.R.D. since at least winter was joined by a 2nd individual July 2 (m.ob.); both remained there through the period. Another Brown Pelican was found in Chandler June 3 (SGa), an early date, and remained through the period. One at a nearby pond July 3 (SGa) may have been the same individual. The Neotropical Cormorant at P.R.D. in May was present throughout the summer (m.ob.). The only report of Magnificent Frigatebird was of a juvenile circling briefly over P.R.D. at dawn July 9 before disappearing to the northeast (DKa).