

A Clay-colored Sparrow stopped at St. George, UT Apr. 22 (†VAS), and a Field Sparrow visited a Denver yard May 24 (TJ). Black-throated Sparrows had fully feathered young by May 11 at Las Vegas (J&MC) and by May 28 at Beaver Dam Wash, UT (SS). Sage Sparrows arrived in early March at Grand Junction and Eagle, CO and Rock Springs, WY. One strayed to Evergreen, CO in May (E.V.A.S.). Thousands of Lark Buntings moved across the Colorado plains in mid-May (BD, JT); D.A.S. counted 454 along 125 mi of highway May 20. Casper reported 1300 May 28 (J&VH). Corn Cr. (Las Vegas) reported one Apr. 29 (LN). The **Golden-crowned Sparrow** at Casper Apr. 24—May 1 gave Wyoming its first record (†F&LL, J&GL *et al.*). A “Gray-headed” Dark-eyed Junco in Fort Collins May 15 “best exemplified the plight of birds having trouble with mountain snows and rain. This bird would be unusual at this location even in mid-winter” (DL).

Bobolinks peaked at 22 at Buffalo, WY May 17; D.F.O. recorded eight on its spring count, at the usual site near Franktown. Four at Loa, UT May 12 provided a 1st Lat (AS), and a rare one rested at the Tonopah Rest Stop May 19 (DT). Only one pair returned to Morgan—early cutting of their hay meadow destroyed most nests (VAS). Cheyenne, Gunnison, and Monte Vista reported single birds May 10–13. The Nevada Records Committee approved the report of a ♂ **Common Grackle** Apr. 29 (†CT, †MC); observers in the rest of the Region would relish such a rarity in their states. Last year Scott’s Orioles reportedly nested in *e. Las Animas*, CO; Dillon found one feeding in Walking Stick Cactus *s. of La Junta* May 9—possibly a migrant, but in suitable breeding habitat. Logically, heavy snows kept rosy-finches in the valleys. Merchant, the only compiler from ski country—which means mountain feeders—reported that at Bellyache Ridge near Wolcott, CO, all 3 species of rosy-finches patronized a feeder through mid-May (PH). Devils Tower—far from mountain breeding sites—reported its last rosy-finch Apr. 13 (G&MS). Red Crossbills seemed well distributed in Wyoming; Devils Tower reported 20 observations of 12–15 throughout the spring (G&MS) and Casper, Sheridan, and Buffalo also had some. A female fed a fledgling at Estes Park Apr. 13 (SW), and at Durango, CO, a flock of 20 May 18–19 included juveniles (TL). The mountains around Las Vegas had “lots” of Evening Grosbeaks through May 11 (J&MC), 100 fed on elm seeds at Shurz, NV Apr. 12, and eight stragglers sighted in Reno probably sought protection from the cold, wet “spring” in the high country (GC).

Undocumented Rarities

The list of undocumented rarities shortened this season, as observers provided 75 rare bird reports. This report still omits a few undocumented records: from Nevada, Magnolia and Hooded Warblers; from Colorado Com. Black-headed, Mew, and Great Black-backed gulls.

Corrigendum

I mixed up initials in the Fall Report: change the observations cited to TE to TM (Terry McEneaney).

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Southwest Region: Arizona

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In Arizona, a Breeding Bird Atlas program, coordinated through Arizona Game and Fish, was in full swing this spring. Field work for this project, along with various other bird-related survey work, yielded many exciting finds from seldom visited areas. This spring was particularly notable for its influx of “Mexican” species, some of which nested! Many of the notable species found during the winter season lingered well into the spring. Throughout this report, a repeated theme of “north of its known range” is cause for much speculation as to the reasons behind such an obvious trend. Hopefully future seasons will aid in determining whether certain species’ breeding ranges are advancing northward, or increased numbers are merely a result of better coverage in poorly known areas in the state.

With this issue of *Audubon Field Notes*, we regretfully announce the retirement (hopefully temporary) of David Stejskal as one of the editors for the Arizona report. David began cowriting the report in 1984, and has been instrumental in furthering our knowledge of bird distribution in Arizona. We thank him greatly for all of his past efforts regarding *American Birds* and *Audubon Field Notes*, and wish him well.

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*); N.I.R. (*Navajo Indian Reservation*); 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*); and V.O.C. (*Village of Oak Cr.*).

Loons to Mergansers

A basic-plumaged Pacific Loon at Willcox Apr. 29 (†TC *et al.*) provided only the 3rd spring record for *s.e.* Arizona; all have come from Willcox. Single Com. Loons were seen at Patagonia L., Mar. 13 (TH, GM), at Willow L. near Prescott Apr. 22 (BT), and at Willcox May 25–29 (J. Price, DK, K Milne), which was late for *s.* Arizona; most of the spring records have occurred in the northern portion of the state in April and early May A

high concentration of 200 W. Grebes was present at Mormon L., Apr. 12+ (E. Morrall, *et al.*) where this species only recently began nesting. Single individuals were seen at Fountain Hills Apr. 25–30 (L. Hatcher, SGa) and at Willcox May 7 (MS). A single Clark's Grebe at Willow L., Prescott, Apr. 21 (BT) and 20 at Mormon L., May 2 (JC) both represented localities where this species is not known to nest. Five Clark's Grebes at M.F.L., Apr. 29 (CL) suggests that this species may again nest at this locality, as it did in 1994.

Small groups of Am. White Pelicans were reported this spring; of particular note were 20 at M.F.L., April 16 (CL), ten at Peck's L. on the Verde R., April 17 (VG), 25 at Willcox May 8–10 (GM *et al.*), and 20 at Mormon L., May 27 remaining into June (E. Morrall, F. Brandt). The lingering Brown Pelican that wintered at P.R.D. was seen until at least Mar. 26 (m.ob.). Very unusual for the spring season were sightings of single Brown Pelicans, one at Luna L. in the White Mts., May 18 until at least June 8 (D. Schuetze, GM)—providing one of very few records for the n.e. portion of the state, and one in a canal along Interstate 10 near Marana, also found May 18 (S. Atkinson). Normal arrival dates in Arizona for this wandering species tend to be from mid-June–early July. A Neotropic Cormorant at Palominas May 13 (JWh) represented one of the few records of this species from the S.P.R. drainage. Another immature was at Kino Springs May 13 (DS, JC).

A relatively late Am. Bittern was at Peck's L., April 18 (J. Morland). A greater than usual number of Cattle Egrets were reported statewide; of particular interest were reports from c. and n. Arizona, with four at Peck's L., Apr. 20 (VG), one on Black Mesa Apr. 24 (CL), another there Apr. 28 (CL), and one at

Kayenta May 2 (CL). The Greater White-fronted Goose that wintered at Silverbell pond in Tucson was last seen Apr. 15 (MS). The infamous Tufted Duck that returned to ponds in Mesa for the 3rd consecutive winter was last seen Mar. 29 (*vide* SGa). Greater Scaup is a casual migrant at best in the n.e. portion of the state, thus one female reported from Kayenta Mar. 14–16 (CL) was of great interest, particularly after a larger-than-usual number was reported around the state during the winter season. An unusually large concentration of 55 Com. Goldeneyes was present in Kayenta Mar. 13 (CL), but it is unclear whether these represented the same individuals there in January. A single flock of 34 Red-breasted Mergansers at Cow Springs L., Apr. 9 (CL) was thought to be the single largest count ever for the N.I.R. Another eight (or some of the same?) were present at the same locality May 17, providing the latest record ever for that portion of the state (CL).

Vultures to Cranes

A Black Vulture was observed at Laveen, s.w. of Phoenix, Apr. 20 (SGa) and three more were in s.w. Phoenix Apr. 24 (W. Thurber); this species wanders regularly N to the Phoenix area. Single Ospreys at Organ Pipe N.M., Mar. 27 (MS) and at Black Mesa May 25 (CL) were both at odd localities for this species. Fifteen White-tailed Kites were reported from s. Arizona. This species appears to continue to increase around the state, particularly near Marana, Gila Bend, and the lower S.P.R. Mississippi Kites are seldom seen during migration in Arizona, therefore one along the lower S.P.R. near Hereford May 17 (S. Atkinson), and another or the same at Gray Hawk Ranch May 22 (S. Anderson) were of interest. A Bald Eagle at Page Springs Apr. 11 (C. Van Cleve) was at an

odd locality for this time of year. Although historically Com. Black-Hawk has been known from the Virgin R. drainage in extreme n.w. Arizona, there have been very few recent reports there. Therefore, a pair seen along Beaver Dam Wash Mar. 29 (S. Summers) suggests that this species still nests locally. Two reports of Broad-winged Hawk, a casual spring migrant in the state, were received, with one at Tuzigoot on the Verde R., Apr. 23 (G. Romig) and another reported in Whitetail Canyon, Chiricahua Mts., May 15 (R. Taylor). Very intriguing was a well-described dark-morph **Short-tailed Hawk** 5 mi s. of Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico May 14 (D. Danforth, JWh, †DKr). This location is about 75 mi s. of Douglas, Arizona, and lends further credence to the two Arizona sight records. For the 2nd consecutive year, a pair of Zone-tailed Hawks was present in Walnut Canyon e. of Flagstaff after Apr. 1 (E. Morrall); there are very few nesting localities for this species n. of the Mogollon Rim. The Rough-legged Hawk that wintered in the Marana area was last seen Apr. 3 (SE). Crested Caracaras irregularly wander N and E of their breeding range in Arizona. This year singles were reported from I–10 north of Casa Grande in late March (SH), and from e. of Florence Mar. 31 (M. Scott). A Prairie Falcon in n.w. Tucson May 27 (CDB, JBo) was very late for the Tucson valley.

Two Wild Turkeys were reported from Guadalupe Canyon May 1 (R. Palmer); it is unclear whether these represent wild birds wandering N from Mexico or introduced stock. Migrant Sandhill Cranes are seldom seen away from wintering areas in Arizona; one was at Black Mesa May 4 (CL) providing only the 3rd recent record for the N.I.R., and another was out-of-place at P.R.D., May 5 (DKa).

Shorebirds to Terns

A surprisingly large concentration of 12 Black-bellied Plovers was present at G.F.P., May 7, with four remaining there the next day (P. Moulton, RJ). Another Black-bellied Plover was at Gilbert S.T.P., May 7 (SGa). An Am. Golden-Plover was at the Gilbert S.T.P., Apr. 20 (RD, SGa); there were about ten previous spring records for the state. Five Semipalmated Plovers at Willcox May 8 (GM) was a good concentration for spring in s.e. Arizona. The wintering flock of Mt. Plovers near Friendly Corner were seen through the end of March (*vide* SGa).

A greater number of Black-necked Stilts were reported at unusual localities, particularly in n. and c. Arizona, with nine reported from the Kayenta region Apr. 29–May 10 (CL), five at Willow L. near Prescott Apr. 19 (BT), two at Peck's L., Apr. 20 (VG), and two at Sedona May 10 (A. MacFarlane). In



addition, two at the Nogales S.T.P., Apr. 12 (R. Palmer) were a bit early. Single Solitary Sandpipers, scarce in spring, were at Page Springs Apr. 18 (B. Turner) and at Peck's L., Apr. 20 (VG). Locally significant were four Willets at Peck's L., Apr. 20 (VG) and at Luna L. near Alpine Apr. 21 (D. Schuetze). Providing only a 3rd N.I.R. record, a Whimbrel was at Cow Springs L., Apr. 26 (CL). In s. Arizona, where this species is more regular—particularly in spring, one was at the Nogales S.T.P., May 7 (PB, JBo), and another was at G.F.P., May 8–9 (RJ *et al.*). Several big fall-outs of Marbled Godwits were noted around the state: 60 were at Gila Bend Apr. 19 (B. Eilerts), 55 were at Peck's L., Apr. 20 (VG), 44 were at Cow Springs L., Apr. 21 (CL), and 47 were at Willow L., Apr. 23 (BT). Single Sanderlings, casual spring migrants anywhere in the state, were reported at Kayenta Apr. 28–29 (CL), at Cow Springs L., May 5 (CL), at Willcox May 7 (MS), and at Kayenta May 21 (CL). Also casual in spring, a Semipalmated Sandpiper was reported from Kayenta Apr. 27–May 5 (CL). Single Dunlins were seen at Willcox Apr. 30–May 5 (MS *et al.*) and at Cow Springs L., May 12 (CL); although this species is a rare but regular fall migrant and winter visitor around the state, there are relatively few records of true spring migrants. A calling Short-billed Dowitcher at Black Mesa Apr. 24 (CL) was exceptional as there are fewer than ten spring records for the state. Unprecedented was an incredible fall-out of at least 1000 Red-necked Phalaropes on a series of ponds on Black Mesa May 17 (CL), which exceeded all other totals for the N.I.R. combined!

An ad. Laughing Gull was discovered among a sizable concentration of gulls at Willcox May 12 (†LD *et al.*; ph. DS); although there were about 7 previous sight records for s.e. Arizona, Stejskal provided what may be the first photographic evidence of this species there. Large numbers of Franklin's Gulls again passed through the n.e. portion of the state, with LaRue recording at least 358 individuals (with a high concentration of 58 at Kayenta Apr. 22). In addition, small numbers were reported statewide during the later part of April. Very rare and irregular as a spring migrant, a sin-

gle Bonaparte's Gull was at Mormon L., Apr. 17 (F. Brandt), an unusually large concentration of 16 was at Kayenta Apr. 26 (CL), and another two were at Willcox Apr. 30–May 8 (MS, *et al.*). An ad. Heermann's Gull at Willow L. near Prescott Apr. 14 (BT) was n. of this species regular occurrence in the state, and provided only a 2nd *Yavapai* record, the other being Mar. 20, 1987. A Mew Gull in first-basic plumage was discovered at L. Havasu City Mar. 4–5 (ph., †CBA, S. Stangeland); this record was only the 4th occurrence and 7th individual seen in the state, with all previous records also from the L.C.R.V. from late February–March. Two extraordinary concentrations of California Gulls were reported, with 115 at Cow Springs L., Apr. 9 (CL), and another 50 at Peck's L., Apr. 20 (VG); although large migrating groups have been recorded from the L.C.R.V, groups this large have rarely been reported elsewhere in the state. A single Caspian Tern was at Cow Springs L., Apr. 9 (CL), three were at Willow L., Apr. 21 (BT), two were at Mormon L., Apr. 27 (F. Brandt), and two were in Kayenta Apr. 30 (CL); this species is a casual migrant in c. and n. Arizona. Casual at best as a spring migrant anywhere in the state, a Com. Tern was on Black Mesa May 30 (CL). Also scarce in spring was a Forster's Tern at Willcox Apr. 28–May 12 (MS *et al.*). A Least Tern was seen at Sun Lakes near Phoenix May 9 (RD); this species has become almost annual in May in very small numbers, with at least one individual found in each of the last 5 springs.

Doves to Woodpeckers

A ♂ Ruddy Ground-Dove was located at the Roger Road S.T.P. in Tucson Apr. 15–17 (MS *et al.*); most of the previous records pertain to fall and wintering individuals, suggesting that perhaps this bird had wintered locally. Interesting was a report of a singing Black-billed Cuckoo from Corduroy Cr., n.e. of Carrizo on the Apache Indian Reservation May 26 (P. Norton); there has been only one documented record, and 3 additional sight records for the state. A report of a Groove-billed Ani from near Patagonia May 31 (K. McMullen) provided perhaps the earliest "summer" record for the state; a

majority of the ani records are from mid-summer or fall.

A Long-eared Owl 10 mi w. of Seligman May 18 (CL) was late for a wintering bird and may have nested locally. The N. Saw-whet Owl that wintered at the B.T.A. was last seen Mar. 11 (m.ob.). Another was seen along Arivaca Cr., Feb. 23, and a 3rd was in Mesa Mar. 23 (*vide* JWi); this species is seldom seen in lowland situations in Arizona. A singing Whip-poor-will was in Oak Cr. Canyon May 29–31 (J. Hilderbrand, JC); this species is probably more common in the moist canyons along the Mogollon Rim than the dearth of records indicates.

A ♂ Magnificent Hummingbird coming to a feeder near Flagstaff in late May (*vide* D. Herron) was at a locality that defines the n. limit of birds wandering N of their known breeding range in Arizona. Of interest was a report of an imm. ♂ Lucifer Hummingbird from Florida Wash below Madera Canyon May 14 (†S. Atkinson); while there are numerous sightings of this species from various locations around the s.e. portion of Arizona, nesting in the state has yet to be verified. Anna's Hummingbirds nested at 2 locations on the Cabeza Prieta N.W.R., providing new breeding localities for that portion of the state.

A ♂ Eared Trogon reported from Sawmill Canyon in the Huachuca Mts., May 8–23 (J. Wall, †R. Palmer *et al.*) makes one wonder if this may have been the lone, wandering male that has been reported sporadically in nearby upper Ramsey Canyon since August of 1991. The Tucson Green Kingfisher remained to at least Apr. 30 (m.ob.). Elsewhere, another Green Kingfisher was at the Nogales S.T.P., May 8 (K. Zimmer, B. Zimmer). The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker that wintered at Rio Verde was last reported Mar. 4 (DE). A Red-breasted Sapsucker, a casual visitor, was seen at the Hassayampa Reserve Mar. 7 (*vide* SGa); as too few sapsuckers are documented sufficiently to determine subspecies and potential hybridization, our knowledge of the distribution of the various forms occurring in Arizona remains cloudy. Two very late Williamson's Sapsuckers were lingering in Sawmill Canyon May 16 (S. Atkinson).

Flycatchers to Vireos

Two singing Dusky Flycatchers in suitable breeding habitat in the Hualapai Mts., May 29 (K. Garrett) provided what was probably a new nesting locality. Also of interest was the discovery of 3 territorial pairs of Cordilleran Flycatchers, with one pair nest building, in the Hualapai Mts., May 29 (K. Garrett), where this species has not been known to nest. A Dusky-capped Flycatcher in Skunk Canyon, Natanes Plateau n.e. of Globe, May



Adult Laughing Gull (with Ring-billed Gulls) at Willcox, Arizona, May 12, 1995. Photograph/David Stejskal.

19 (P. Friederici) was n. of its normal distribution in the state, although it has been recorded at localities farther north and west in spring and summer. Four Brown-crested Flycatchers in Brown Canyon, Baboquivari Mts., May 14 (GM) apparently provided the first reports for that range. Surveys in Skunk Canyon on the Natanes Plateau also produced a Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher May 19 (P. Friederici) well n. of this species' expected range in Arizona; it is unclear whether this record and that of the Dusky-capped Flycatcher represented spring overshoots, which have occurred historically with many of s.e. Arizona summer residents, or previously undetected populations.

Migrant Purple Martins were detected at Willcox May 8 (TH, GM) and at Granite Reef Picnic Area May 27 (CBa); this species is rarely seen during migration away from breeding areas. An amazing fallout of migrating swallows occurred at Cow Springs L., May 28 (CL) with at least 1000 Violet-greens, >1000 Cliffs, as well as five Banks, and one Tree, all feeding together over the lake. A late Marsh Wren was found at Empire Cienega Apr. 22 (R. Palmer). Four Ruby-crowned Kinglets were found exhibiting breeding behavior in the Hualapai Mts., May 29 (K. Garrett) further confirming this species' presence as a nesting species in this mountain range.

Two E. Bluebirds were along the upper S.P.R. near Hereford, an unusual locality, May 3 (R. Palmer). A Rufous-backed Robin along Arivaca Cr., Mar. 29 (P. Friederici, T. Lesh), and another at the Hassayampa Reserve near Wickenburg Apr. 22–23 (V. Little), were probably both birds which had wintered locally. The wintering bird at B.T.A. was present through Apr. 1 (m.ob.). Brown Thrasher, a rare visitor to Arizona, was in Prescott Apr. 11 (E. DeWitt). The Blue Mockingbird in Portal remained to Apr. 4 (*vide* LD). An early Bell's Vireo was singing at Madera Canyon Mar. 2 (TH). Two Solitary Vireos of the race *cassinii* were at Moenave May 6 (CL, SGA); apparently this form is a very scarce migrant on the N.I.R.

Warblers to Finches

A Blue-winged Warbler observed in a Tempe yard May 14–17 (†S. Capawana) provided only the 9th sighting for Arizona. Also of interest was a report of a Golden-winged Warbler, casual in spring, from Madera Canyon May 29 (K. McMullen). A single N. Parula at Whitetail Canyon, Chiricahua Mts., May 14–16 (R. Taylor) was the only one reported. A very late Townsend's Warbler was at Madera Canyon May 27 (R. Palmer). Casual in spring, a singing Black-throated Green Warbler was also at Madera Canyon May 16–17 (H. Fellows, †T. Camarda, LD). There were 2 reports of Black-and-white Warbler, with one along the upper S.P.R., Apr. 28 (JWh) and another in Madera

Canyon May 13 (R&J Scheibe). Only one report of Am. Redstart was received, one at Marshall L., s.e. of Flagstaff, May 19 (T. Hurley). A briefly seen, but well-described Worm-eating Warbler was at Ramsey Canyon May 12 (E. Horvas). Another sighting of the Madera Canyon Louisiana Waterthrush occurred Mar. 18 (JiB), suggesting that this individual wintered locally again. The Hooded Warbler that wintered in Phoenix was last seen Mar. 6 (A&M Elliott).

SA For many years, birders have passed by the Whetstone Mts., n.w. of Sierra Vista, on their way to and from the more popular birding sites in the Huachuca Mts., and around Patagonia, wondering what birding secrets were held in this neglected mountain range. This changed May 25 when John Martin's discovery of a singing Rufous-capped Warbler in French Joe Canyon added the Whetstone Mts. to the Arizona birding lexicon. What followed during the next couple of weeks can only be described as what has come to be known as "the Patagonia Picnic Table Effect." Incredibly, after viewing this warbler May 28, Mike Bissontz found another singing Rufous-capped Warbler almost a mile from the first, farther down the canyon, and both birds were subsequently photographed and taped (CDB), confirming that indeed two birds were present. If this wasn't remarkable enough, birders searching for the warblers found a singing Fan-tailed Warbler June 8 [S. Cox *et al.*], but this individual was never relocated. There have been only 6 previous sightings of Rufous-capped Warbler, and 5 previous sightings of Fan-tailed Warblers in Arizona. We suspect that birders will continue to check French Joe Canyon in the future!

A Summer Tanager, casual as a migrant in n. Arizona, was at Page May 11 (J. Grahame). Bog Spring in Madera Canyon again hosted a confusing assortment of Flame-colored Tanagers. This year, beginning May 4 (S. Goodbred; ph. GHR), at least two tanagers returned. In addition to a typical looking female, and a rather orange-colored male with pale orange-tipped median wing coverts (mistakenly thought by some to be a hybrid), a 3rd bird frequently reported (without suggestive details) as a hybrid Flame-colored x Western were all present through the period. The female constructed a nest, though it is unclear who her mate ultimately was.

At least five Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were reported statewide during the period. A ♂ Varied Bunting, along with a possible female, were observed in the Saucedo Mts. s. of Gila Bend May 28 (D. Griffin); this locality is n. and w. of



Male Flame-colored Tanager at Bog Springs, Madera Canyon, Arizona, in May 1995. At least two individuals were present, and the species nested in the area. Photograph/ Gary H. Rosenberg.

this species' known breeding range in the state, and provided a first record for *Maricopa*. Two Canyon Towhees on Black Mesa Mar. 28 (CL) were well n. of known breeding localities in n.e. Arizona. Single Golden-crowned Sparrows were present at Gray Hawk Ranch, upper S.P.R., Mar. 17 (DKr), at Portal Mar. 26 to the very late date of May 6 (A. Craig, N. Moore-Craig), and another was at Oro Valley Apr. 22–26 (GM). Three Dark-eyed Juncos (of the race *J. h. dorsalis*)—one pair and an additional singing male—were in the Hualapai Mts., May 29 (†K. Garrett); this is an entirely new location for this subspecies, and is particularly interesting considering that juncos identified as *J. h. caniceps* were reported in these mountains in July, 1977 (K. Rosenberg *et al.*).

A singing ♂ Bobolink was in a weedy field in Tempe May 25 (M. Baker), but was not relocated the next day. A singing W. Meadowlark at Buenos Aires N.W.R., May 30 (K. McMullen) represented a very late date for a locality at which this species is not known to nest. A ♀ Orchard Oriole, a casual spring migrant in Arizona, was seen at a feeder in Portal May 1 (†GHR *et al.*). The pair of Streak-backed Orioles was seen nesting again near Dudleyville beginning May 30 (C. DeWard, GM *et al.*).

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