

Mexico

Northern Mexico

Abbreviations: B.V.C. (Bosque Venustiano Carranza, Torreón, Coah.), E.C.B.S. (E.C.B.S.).

A juv **Brown Pelican** was seen inland at Presa Peñitas, Chih., ca. 15 km n. of Madera, 9 Jul (KTM, JCN, RVP); this record coincides with an unprecedented influx of Brown Pelicans into neighboring Arizona, with an outlier as far n as Colorado, USA. A female Wood Duck with 8 downy young was seen on Río Nazas 6 Jun (FVP, FG, JN), Several ads. and a group of one female and 7 ducklings were seen in different parts of the Nazas R. 9 Jul (FVP). This is the 5th year in a row that confirmed breeding by this species has been observed here. One ad. American Wigeon was seen in La Isla on the Nazas R. 14 Jul, a very early record for this species and probably indicative of oversummering or possibly a failed breeder migrating early (WB, FG, FVP). One ad. Gray Hawk was seen 9 Jul along the Nazas R. very near the tree that has produced four other sightings of ads. and juvs. in the two previous summers (FVP). Two Peregrine Falcons were seen in late Jul in the city of Torreón, both using the Canal 9 TV antenna as a perch and one visiting a recess in a limestone cliff in Cerro de Las Noas, in Torreón city (FVP). These are the first summer sightings of this species in Torreón, good news, given that the Torreón area held the world record in use of DDT in the 1950s and 1960s (1% of the DDT being used in the world)—and there was still evidence of DDT in dairy and human milk in the 1970s (*fide* FVP). Painted Bunting sightings continue to be very common this year. One male and one female were seen in desert brush near Jimulco, s. of Torreón (WB, FVP). A singing male was seen in La Isla on the Nazas R. 14 Jul (FVP), and another was recorded at Barreal de Guadalupe in desert brush s. of Torreón 28 Jul (WB, FVP). An ad female and a juv. Dickcissel were seen 28 Jul in Barreal de Guadalupe (WB, FVP).

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Central Mexico

Abbreviations: P.E.C.M. (Parque Ecológico de la Ciudad de México, D.F.), U.N.A.M. (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México).

Two Long-tailed Wood-Partidges were seen in

the P.E.C.M. 3 Jul (SA). A Cooper's Hawk vocalized for a long time in oak forest in the P.E.C.M. 23 Jun, where a nest with 2 chicks was found 4 Jul (SA). One of the juvs. was seen again 23 Jul, still using the nest (SA). Green Violet-ears seemed absent in the P.E.C.M. until 20 Jul, when one was seen, and on 21 Jul, 3 were heard in territorial song (SA). A Violet-crowned Hummingbird was reported from the U.N.A.M. botanical garden 19 Jun (*fide* SA). Blue-throated Hummingbirds in D.F. were noted in Parque Ecoguardas 2 Jun and Parque Tepozán 16 Jun and in scrub in the P.E.C.M. 29 Jun, and the species was heard in Parque Tepozán in the 2nd half of Jul (SA). Single Magnificent Hummingbirds were in P.E.C.M., Parque Tepozán, Parque Ecoguardas through Jul (SA). A singing Warbling Vireo was in the P.E.C.M. 16 Jul (SA). A singing male Northern Cardinal was at the U.N.A.M. botanical garden through Jul (SA). One to 2 Scott's Orioles continue to be recorded throughout the period in P.E.C.M. scrub, the U.N.A.M. botanical garden, and Parque Ecoguardas (SA).

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Southern Mexico

Localities are in the state of Oax. unless otherwise stated.

Abbreviations: Tla. (Tlacolula town), T.S.D. (Tlacolula sewage discharge area, 1600 m elev.), R.S. (Río Salado at Tlacolula), S.P.T. (seasonal pond, Teotitlán del Valle, 1649 m elev.), S.J.G. (San Juan Guelavía, town about 20 km e. of Oaxaca City, 1550 m elev., and area around bridge on road into town).

CORMORANTS THROUGH ORIOLES

A Neotropic Cormorant was at S.P.T. 5&7 Jul (RAN). More than 50 American White Pelicans were photographed near Tututepec 19 Jul (MJ, *fide* MG). The first Jun record of Cattle Egret for cen. Oax. was one in Tequio Park 8 Jun (MG et al.). A Green Heron was at R.S. 2 Jun (RAR). A juv. Great Blue Heron was studied 26 Jul at S.J.G. (MG, RAR). Five Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks were at T.S.D. 9 Jul, and 2 were there from 10-27 Jul (RAR). An ad. **Cooper's Hawk** molting primaries was seen soaring above the town of Calpulapan de Méndez 20 Jul (MG). A Harris's Hawk was at T.S.D. 10-30 Jul (RAR), and 3 were at S.J.G. 26 Jul (RAR, MG). One to 2 **Ornate Hawk-Eagles** were seen in pine-oak and cloud forest near Calpulapan de Méndez on four occasions in Jun and Jul, with what seemed

like an aerial display observed in Jul (MG) A **Barred Forest-Falcon** and a **Collared Forest-Falcon** were seen in pine-oak forest near Calpulapan de Méndez 16 Jun around 2250 m elev. and 4 Jul at 2300 m elev. (MG). Both are above their "normal" elevation, though Barred Forest-Falcon has been seen at a similar elevation on El Triunfo, Chis. (Gómez de Silva et al 1999) and at La Cumbre, above El Estudiante, Oax. (C. D. Benesh et al.).

Two Killdeer were at T.S.D. 9-31 Jul (RAR, MG). Sandpipers at T.S.D. were 5 Lesser Yellowlegs 14 Jul 14 (RAR), 3-6 Spotted Sandpipers 27-31 Jul (MG, RAR), 2-3 Solitary Sandpiper 27 & 30 Jul (MG, RAR), and a Least Sandpiper 30-31 Jul (RAR). A Common Moorhen was at R.S. 2 Jun, and 1-5 were at T.S.D. from 9-31 Jul (RAR). An American Coot was at S.P.T. 16 Jun (RAN).

Ten Lesser Nighthawks were at S.P.T. 24 Jul (RAR, RAN), and one was at Tla. 26 Jul (RAR, MG); these are common year-round residents in the area. A **Berylline Hummingbird** was mistnetted in pine-oak near Calpulapan de Méndez at 2250 m elev., rather high (MG) A **Violet-crowned Hummingbird** was hovering around prickly-pear fruits in the town of Calpulapan de Méndez at 2200m. A Strong-billed Woodcreeper, a scarce and erratic species in the country, was in a flock with Steller's Jays in pine-oak near Calpulapan de Méndez (MG) A Greenish Elaenia was seen at 2200 m elev in second-growth near Calpulapan de Méndez (MG). A single Barn Swallow was seen at Ococtán, Oax. (45 km w. of Oaxaca City) 1 Jun (MDC).

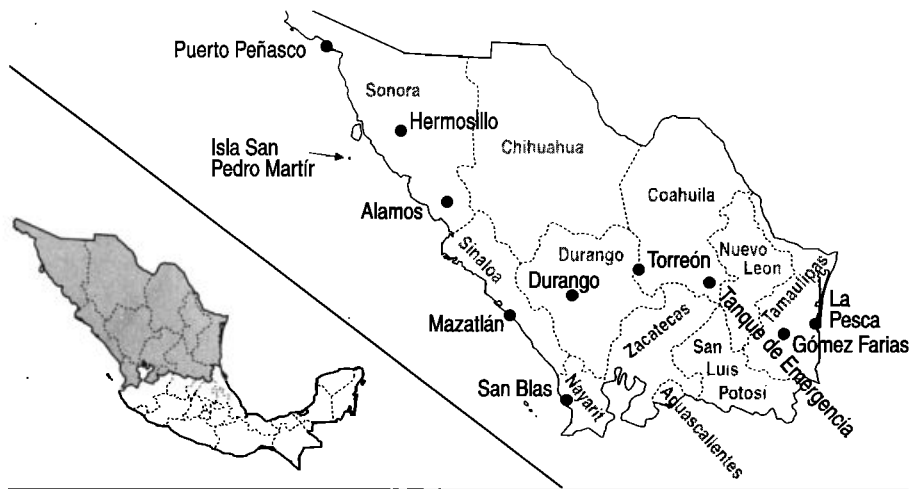
Two pairs of **Blue-gray Gnatcatchers** were in scrub near Calpulapan de Méndez (MG) A Blue Seedeater was singing at Sumidero, Chis 20 Jun, just after the turn-off to the gravel pit, and another was near km post 21 on 24 Jun (MDC). A tail-less Melodious Blackbird, perhaps an escapee, was seen at Tequio Park 8 Jun (MG et al.). An Orchard Oriole was seen at T.S.D. 15 Jul (RAR).

Literature cited

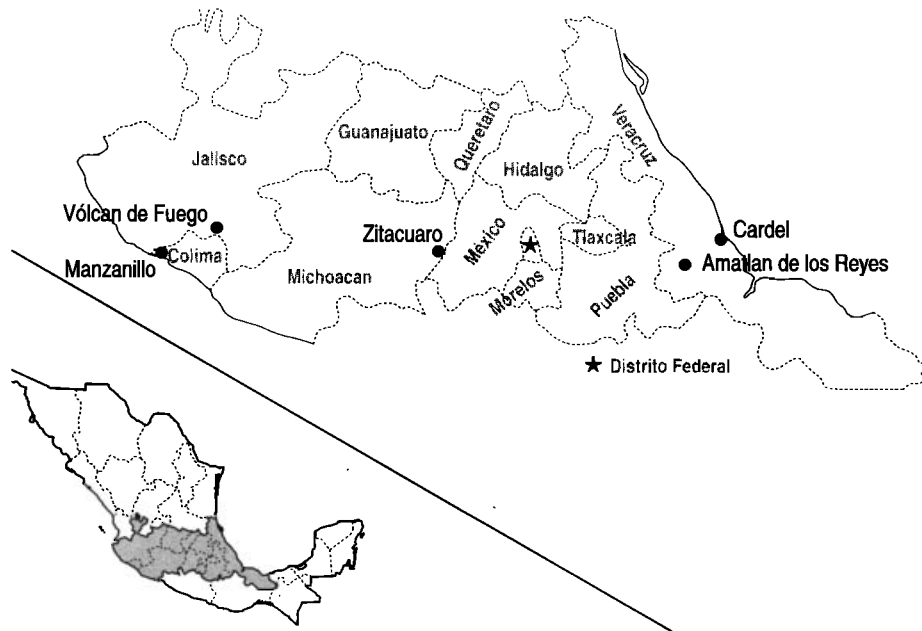
Gómez de Silva, H., F. González-García, and M. P. Casillas-Trejo. 1999. Birds of the upper cloud forest of El Triunfo, Chiapas, Mexico. *Ornitología Neotropical* 10: 1-26

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NORTHERN MEXICO



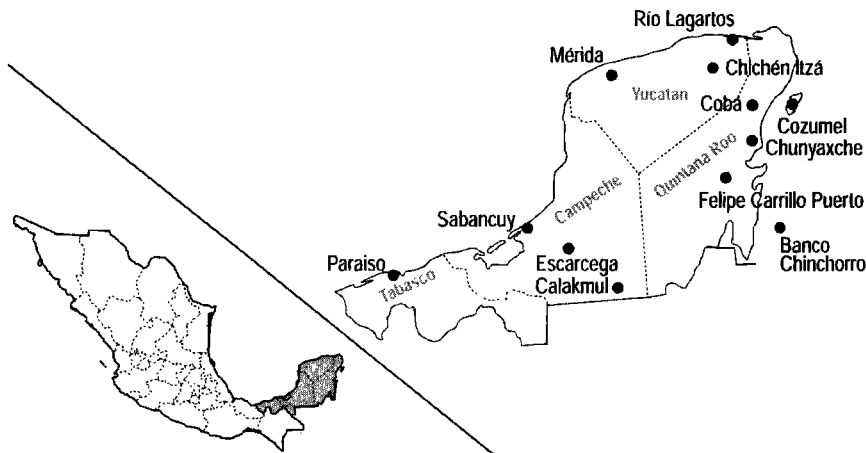
CENTRAL MEXICO



SOUTHERN MEXICO



YUCATAN PENINSULA



Abbreviation: R.L.B.R. (Ría Lagartos Biosphere Reserve), Y.P. (Yucatan Peninsula).

BOOBIES THROUGH TERNS

Brown Boobies are not common in Celestún, but 4 juvs. were observed during the spring and evidently at least one has stayed for the summer, reported 30 Jul (DB). As mentioned in the spring report, juvs. of this species, which nests on Alacrán Reef, are often found at coastal sites around the peninsula. Three Ospreys with apparently darker head markings and bodies than the local subspecies were observed 29 Jul in the Celestún estuary (AD), providing a rather early report of northern migrants.

Ken Meyer and Gina Zimmerman of Avian Research and Conservation Institute, Gainesville, Florida, are presently in Quitana Roo satellite-tracking migrating Swallow-tailed Kites en route to South America. One individual flew from n. to s. Florida, USA 17 Jul before crossing over Cuba and arriving 45 km n. of Chetumal 20 Jul. A single individual (not one of the VHS tagged birds) was seen flying over the forest w. of Cancún 28 Jul. A Zone-tailed Hawk was observed at Celestún 25 Jun (DB) and again over the Celestún estuary 29 Jul (AD). This seems to indicate that individuals of this species do oversummer on the peninsula.

A Purple Gallinule was reported in a roadside pond near Celestún 30 Jul (DB). This is only the 2nd report of this species in this area but was assumed to be a member of the Y.P.'s resident population rather than a migrant. Fifteen Black-bellied Plovers in alternate plumage were reported in the R.L.B.R. between Las Coloradas and El Cuyo on the ne. coast of Yuc. (MT), and another, also in breeding plumage, was seen in Celestún 17 Jul (DB). A total of 14 Semipalmated Plovers was observed in Celestún 4 Jul (DB), suggesting non-breeding individuals spending the summer in the tropics. Nine individuals were seen in the same

area 29 Jul 2001 (BM, DB). Two Killdeer observed inland in the Celestún Biosphere Reserve 30 Jul (DB) were probably from the small population of this species known to breed on the peninsula. A single American Avocet observed 16 Jun at Las Coloradas in the R.L.B.R. (MT) could have been a late migrant or a summering bird. Both species of yellowlegs are suspected of oversummering in the Y.P., and observations made this year appear to confirm the supposition. Four Greater Yellowlegs with 4 Lesser Yellowlegs were at Celestún 28 Jun (DB), and a single Greater Yellowlegs was seen at Progreso 7 Jul feeding with Black-necked Stilts (BM). A single Spotted Sandpiper at Celestún on the odd date of 7 Jun (DB) creates doubt as to whether individuals of this species oversummer or merely have a short reproductive season. They have been reported only as early as 25 Jul on the n. Q. Roo coast (BM). Ten Willets were reported at Celestún 7 Jun (DB), and 6 were still present at the salt flats there 25 Jun (DB). Four of this species (2 in breeding plumage) were again seen there 17 Jul (DB). A single Marbled Godwit was observed in the salt flats at Celestún 18 Jun, and 4 were present in area 25 Jun. (DB). Five more were seen in the area 7 Jul (DB). A single Ruddy Turnstone was feeding on the mudflats at Celestún 18 Jun (DB). This species is known to commonly spend the summer in the Region, as elsewhere in the tropics. The sighting of 14 Western Sandpipers in Celestún 28 Jun (DB) is an extraordinarily late date for this species and probably refer to non-breeders or failed breeders returning very early. At the same location and date were 4 unseasonal Pectoral Sandpipers feeding among among stumps of dead mangrove (DB). A Short-billed Dowitcher was reported at Celestún 7 Jun and 4 Jul (DB).

Four Franklin's Gulls in first summer-plumage were noted on a mudflat at Celestún 18-28 Jun (DB). One Caspian Tern was report-

ed at Celestún 7 & 25 Jun, and 4 were seen 2 Jul (DB). Six Common Terns were at Celestún 7 Jun, and 4 in first-summer plumage were resting on the mudflats in Celestún 25 Jun, with one here 2 Jul (DB).

CUCKOOS THROUGH VIREOS

A Yellow-billed Cuckoo was observed in the coastal dune vegetation of Celestún 4 Jul (DB), while another was found on its nest approximately four m high in vegetation along the Chunchucmil road behind Celestún 17 Jul. This species is predominately a transient through the peninsula, but there is a small population that is locally resident. A male Ruby-throated Hummingbird at Celestún 28 Jun (DB) appears to be an unusually late date for this species. Belted Kingfisher is another species that seems to be around almost all year. A single individual was observed 29 Jul at Celestún (AD), the same early date and locality as a year ago. Two male and 3 female Purple Martins were seen on utility wires at Celestún 25 Jun, and more than 100 were in same area 4 & 23 Jul (DB). Hundreds of swallows, including Purple Martin and Barn and Bank Swallows (no precise numbers given) were observed in the same area 28 Jul (AD), and martins were still passing over the reserve inland 30 Jul (DB). A Barn Swallow was observed in Celestún 2 Jul, and ca. 100 were observed there with Purple Martins flying s. 23 Jul (DB). In the past, about 100 martins were seen by BM and Arturo López Ornat in Chetumal, Q. Roo 3 Jul 1986. Purple Martin is one of our earliest migrants from the north, but at this point, it is not clear precisely what the "late date" should be for late migrants traveling north and the "early date" should be for early arrivals on their way back south; nevertheless, the cluster of records beginning to accrue from late Jun through early Jul suggests that these birds are all recently-arrived migrants, beginning probably with failed breeders or non-breeders. A pair of Yellow-green Vireos was found nesting at Celestún 4 Jul (DB), a normal date and location for this species.

Corrigenda

From the spring report (*N. A. B.* 56: 362-369), please credit the report of Mexican Whip-poor-will (p. 263) to JCA. Finca Prusia, Villa Flores, and Limonar are all in Chiapas (p. 365). El Cielo Biological Station (p. 362) is located in Tamaulipas.

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