

Sky Island Tours

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The Sky Island News

Vol. 17 No. 2

February 2026

“Experience is the name we give to our mistakes.”

Oscar Wilde

January blew by, didn't it? It was great to see some of you at Wings over Willcox. It was another great year for that great festival. If you missed that event, there is another opportunity to see Sandhill Cranes and other birds of the Sulphur Springs Valley on a tour with the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum on February 12th. For more information and to register, see below. I hope to see you on that tour!

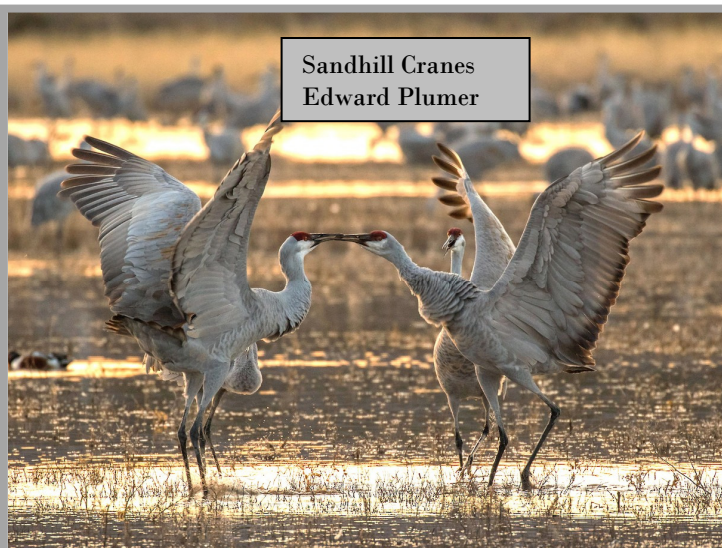
I hope you like this month's issue!

February Field Trips

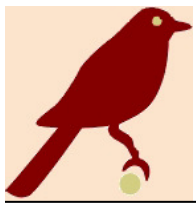
Santa Gertrudis Lane. Monday, February 9. 7:30AM – 12:00PM. Cost is \$10/person. Email (jeff@skyislandtours.com) to register. **LIMIT 15 PARTICIPANTS.**

Santa Gertrudis Lane provides access to the Santa Cruz River in Tubac. This trip will feature birds of the riparian corridor and mesquite bosque of the region. This area often turns up unexpected surprises! We will meet in the Safeway Shopping Center at I-19 and Continental Road and carpool to the site.

Sandhill Cranes, Raptors, and Waterfowl. Thursday, February 12. 7:00AM- 5:00PM. Visit <https://desertmuseum.doubleknot.com/event/sandhill-cranes-raptors-and-water-fowl-2026/3129906> to register.



Southeastern Arizona's desert grasslands and agricultural areas are dotted with artificial lakes, ponds and mudflats providing habitat for winter birds, including at least twelve species of raptors and numerous waterfowl (ducks and geese). Thousands of Sandhill cranes migrate from as far away as Alaska to spend the winter near Willcox. Join us for a spectacular day of discovery as we explore the Willcox area - one of the region's birding hot spots. We will meet at Park Place Mall and bring a sack lunch. Very little walking is required. Transportation included.



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February Classes

Southern Arizona Specialty Birds and Birding Hotspots. Friday, February 6. 10AM-12PM. Las Campanas (565 W. Belltower Dr., in Green Valley). To register, call 648-7669 or visit <https://www.gvrec.org>.

Southeastern Arizona is justly famous among naturalists due to the state's diverse ecosystems. This class explores the fantastic birds that have made Arizona famous among birders. We will also explore some of the many birding hot spots.

Pigeons and Doves of the World. Friday, February 13. 10AM-12PM. Virtual Class Via Zoom. Tucson Botanical Gardens. To register, use this link <https://tucsonbotanical.org/class-schedule/>.

Pigeons and doves are sometimes dismissed as rather drab birds that often take over bird feeders. But the reality is that these birds can be stunningly beautiful and reach the size of turkeys. They also have some interesting habits such as feeding their young crop 'milk.' This class explores the beautiful and interesting world of pigeons and doves on a global scale.



Varied Bunting, a member of the Cardinal family.
Marky Mutchler

Cardinals and their Kin. Wednesday, February 18. 6-8 PM. Cochise College Center for Lifelong Learning. Call (520)-515-5492 or visit the Center for Lifelong Learning website ([Center for Lifelong Learning – Cochise College](#)) to register. This is a hybrid class, students having the option of attending virtually via Zoom or in person at Cochise College's Center for Lifelong Learning (2600 E. Wilcox, Room J-115, in Sierra Vista).

Cardinals are more than just backyard beauties, they are part of a dazzling bird family that includes buntings, grosbeaks, and other vibrant songbirds. In this class, you will journey through the brilliant colors, songs,

and habitats of these feathered gems. Whether you are a seasoned birder or simply bird-curious, you will gain a deeper appreciation for these charismatic creatures and learn how to spot them in the wild. Come explore the charm and diversity of some of North America's most beloved birds!

Wild Cats of the World. Friday, February 20. 10AM-12PM. Las Campanas (565 W. Belltower Dr., in Green Valley). To register, call 648-7669 or visit <https://www.gvrec.org>.

Wild cats are beautiful, but elusive, creatures. This class explores the world's felids from Arizona's deserts and Florida's Everglades to Africa's savannas and Asia's Himalayas. The class will focus on the diversity and natural history of these remarkable mammals.



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Pima County Presentations

These online programs are free but you must register in order to receive the Zoom link to the presentation. The programs are recorded and all who have registered will receive the link to the recording. If you have questions or need assistance, contact us at: eeducation@pima.gov.

Visit our **Eventbrite** page at <https://bit.ly/Nature-Online-Tickets> to register. Once registered you will receive a link to the Zoom presentation. **Note that we have switched ticketing platforms and this is a new link.**

Adventures in Birding: Antpittas. Tuesday, February 3. 7-8PM. Virtual Presentation via Zoom. Free, but registration is required. To register visit <https://bit.ly/Nature-Online-Tickets>. Once registered you will receive a link to the Zoom presentation.

Affectionately known as ‘eggs with legs,’ antpittas are a distinctive group of birds found only in the New World tropics. Notoriously secretive, any sighting of an antpitta is worthy of celebration. This month’s AIB explores these intriguing birds.

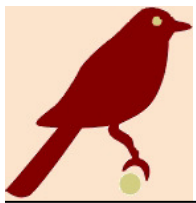


Order Up! Milkweed Butterflies. Wednesday, February 11. 7-8PM. Virtual Presentation Via Zoom. Free, but registration required. To register visit <https://bit.ly/Nature-Online-Tickets>. Once registered you will receive a link to the Zoom presentation.

Named for their caterpillar foodplants, milkweed butterflies include such familiar insects as the iconic Monarch and abundant Queen. But they are quite diverse throughout their global range. This presentation travels the globe in an exploration of milkweed butterflies.

The World of Mammals: Mammal Migrations. Monday, February 16. 7-8PM. Virtual Presentation via Zoom. Free, but registration is required. To register visit <https://bit.ly/ticketsEE>. Once registered you will receive a link to the Zoom presentation.

Diverse groups of mammals undergo lengthy seasonal migrations every year. Whales, bats, and others undertake such journeys as they are among the most amazing wildlife spectacles on the planet. This month we investigate these annual movements.



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Seasonal Naturalist Fireside Chat: The Winter Season. Saturday, February 21. 7-8PM. Virtual Presentation via Zoom. Free, but registration is required. To register visit <https://bit.ly/Nature-Online-Tickets>. Once registered you will receive a link to the Zoom presentation.

Winter is often considered to be the time of year when Nature is taking a long nap. In this program we briefly look at what is going on in Nature at this time of year. It may not be what you think! After this brief introduction, we open the floor to your questions about Nature.

Lifestyles of the Smooth and Scaly: Alligator Lizards. Thursday, February 26. 7-8PM. Virtual Presentation via Zoom. Free, but registration is required. To register visit <https://bit.ly/Nature-Online-Tickets>. Once registered you will receive a link to the Zoom presentation.

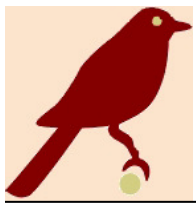
Alligator lizards are short-limbed, long-tailed woodland denizens that undergo a dramatic change in appearance as they reach maturity. Unlike some lizards, these reptiles are often heard before they are seen as they search for food in the leaf litter.

2 Great Birding Opportunities with the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum



I would like to let readers know about 2 excellent birding opportunities on the horizon in partnership with the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum. The first is our annual tour of the Sulphur Springs Valley on Thursday, February 12 (see details above under February field trips). There are still spots available on this trip that will include stops at Lake Cochise in Willcox and at Whitewater Draw. We can expect to see thousands of Sandhill Cranes at both locations, in addition to many waterfowl. This trip offers some of the finest winter birding southeastern Arizona has to offer. It is always a lot of fun and we would love to have you on the trip!

We are also returning to the beautiful and birdy Chiricahua Mountains from May 1 – 3. We will stay at the Southwestern Research Station and explore the canyons and woodlands of the largest Sky Island Range in Arizona. Birds we hope to see include Montezuma Quail, Coppery-tailed Trogon, Mexican Chickadee, Painted Redstart, and many others. As an added incentive, spring migration will still be going on and we expect to see some migrants on their way north. For more information on both trips and to register, visit <https://desertmuseum.doubleknot.com/adult-trips-and-classes/75596>.



We hope to see you on one or both of these trips!

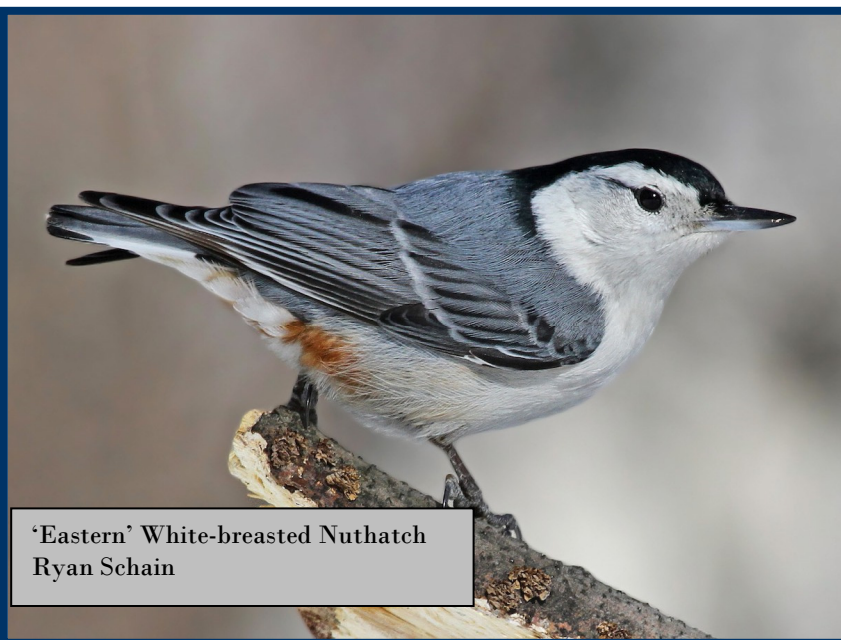
What's in a Name: Nuthatches

Nuthatches are a familiar and distinctive group of birds, fun to watch and listen to, due to their active behavior and comical voices. Somewhat woodpecker-like, nuthatches belong to a different order of birds and do not use the tail as a brace against the substrate. There are 4 species of nuthatch in North America, collectively occurring throughout most of the US and Canada. Globally there are 29 species in 1 genus, ranging across the Northern Hemisphere and extending into tropical Asia. Some nuthatches deviate from the blue-gray color North Americans are familiar with and instead are clad in brilliant blues that rival bluebirds and warblers.

Nuthatches are placed in the Sittidae and all are placed in the genus *Sitta*. The name derives from Latin meaning a woodpecker-like bird that was mentioned in the writings of Aristotle. Carl Linnaeus was the first to apply the name to these birds in the modern taxonomic sense, doing so in the 10th edition of *Systema Naturae* in 1758.

The relationships among American nuthatches is somewhat surprising. The White-breasted Nuthatch's closest relative is Giant Nuthatch (*S. magna*) of China, Myanmar, and Thailand, which at 7.5 inches is indeed the largest nuthatch. Red-breasted Nuthatch is sister to a pair of species, Corsican (*S. whiteheadi*) and Snowy-browed (*S. villosa*). Finally, Pygmy Nuthatch is sister to Brown-headed and Bahama Nuthatches, the latter recently being split from the former. This trio is roughly equidistant in terms of relationships between White-breasted and Red-breasted, which are not particularly close to each other.

The most widespread American nuthatch is White-breasted (*S. carolinensis*), which was named by English ornithologist John Latham in 1790. The name obviously relates to the Carolinas, from which the type specimen was collected.



'Eastern' White-breasted Nuthatch
Ryan Schain

However, White-breasted Nuthatch may actually be more than 1 species, possibly 3 or 4. If this split occurs the scientific name will stay with what could then be named the Eastern Nuthatch, with a range extending from Alberta to the Maritimes, south to central Florida and the Gulf Coast.

Eastern Nuthatch abuts the Interior West group of subspecies (5 in total), ranging from southern British Columbia to western parts of Colorado, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, south to Chiapas in southern Mexico. The population in Arizona is *S. carolinensis nelsoni*, after US zoologist and collector Dr. Edward



William Nelson. This subspecies group differs from Eastern Nuthatches in having a longer bill, narrower black cap, more gray on the flanks, and less contrast in the tertials. This subspecies was named by Edgar Mearns in 1902 from birds collected in the Huachuca Mountains.

Still further west, along the Pacific Slope, we find the *aculeata* subspecies, ranging from the western parts of Washington, Oregon, and California to the Sierra de Juárez in extreme northern Baja. The name means sharp or prickly in reference to the bill shape. This subspecies was named in 1856 by John Cassin from birds collected in Monterey, California. It is somewhat shorter billed than Interior West birds with slightly darker gray flanks. There are also vocal differences between the 3 subspecies groups. It remains to be seen if White-breasted Nuthatch will be split into multiple species, but it is a possibility.

Red-breasted Nuthatch (*S. canadensis*) is a northern and higher elevation species than White-breasted. It's name derives from the country where the specimens used by Linnaeus to describe the species (in 1766) were collected. These charming birds have a song that sounds like a toy horn.

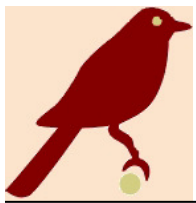


The aptly named Pygmy Nuthatch (*S. pygmaea*), measuring a touch over 4 inches, has a spotty distribution across pine forest of western North America. It was named by Irish ornithologist Nicholas Vigors in 1839. The material he used to describe Pygmy Nuthatch came from Monterey, California. They are often found in noisy flocks, sometimes mixed with other nuthatches.

The final American nuthatch is, like Pygmy Nuthatch, a brown-capped bird of pinelands that travels in small noisy flocks. This is Brown-headed Nuthatch

(*S. pusilla*). The species name is Latin for 'very small.' It was named by Latham in 1790 using birds collected in South Carolina.

In 2021, the form of Brown-headed Nuthatch endemic to Grand Bahama Island was raised to species status as Bahama Nuthatch (*S. insularis*), largely based on vocal differences that were bolstered by genetics. The specific epithet is from the Latin for 'island.' It was described in 1931 by American ornithologist James Bond, the namesake for Ian Fleming's famous fictional spy. Legend has it that Fleming wanted a name 'as ordinary as possible.' Or perhaps, as I like to think, the author thought that bird folks are really cool people! Bond was an authority on Caribbean birds.



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Nuthatches are backyard birds in many areas. Or they can be found a short drive from home. I hope you enjoy your next encounter!

A Secretive, yet Distinctive, Prairie Predator

One night years ago, I was driving down a quiet country road when something came into view in the beam of the headlights. No, it was not Bigfoot or a Chupacabra. It was something very real. Something I had not seen in person in the wild until that moment. Yet it was instantly recognizable. Nothing else looks like it in North America. The creature that emerged from the darkness in my headlights was an American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*).

Members of the weasel family (Mustelidae), American Badger is grizzled gray with a brown tinge. It is short-tailed and short-legged. Measuring up to 31 inches, they can weigh up to 30 pounds. The most striking feature of the American Badger, however, are the bold white stripes on the dark head.



They have powerful forelegs that end in long claws as befits a powerful digger. They use these tools to dig burrows and to uncover prey. The burrow openings are large, and round to oval in shape. American Badgers spend most of their time in the burrow and are rarely seen above ground. They do not hibernate but will sit out inclement weather in the burrow, lowering body temperature and heart rate for short periods.

Animals of open spaces like grasslands, mountain meadows, and deserts, American Badgers range from northern Alberta, southern Ontario, and Michigan, south to southern Mexico, including Baja California.

The diet is mostly small mammals, such as pocket gophers, ground squirrels, and mice, but also they also consume reptiles, and insects. I once watched one chowing down on a Gopher Snake (*Pituophis catenifer*) early on a summer morning. That was my second sighting of a wild badger.

Female American Badgers give birth to litters of 1 – 5 young in spring in their burrow. Young remain in the mother's burrow until about 6 weeks of age. They strike out on their own in late summer when they are about 2/3 the size of adults.



As mentioned earlier, sightings of American Badger are not common. But keep your eyes open when in open places, whether on the trail or driving along quiet roads. Most sightings happen at night but are possible at any time of day. You may be rewarded with seeing these cool mammals!

Butterfly Profile: Soldier

Milkweed butterflies derive their name from the plants eaten by the caterpillars. Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*) and Queen (*D. gilippus*) are the 2 widespread milkweed butterflies of North America that many people are familiar with (and have been featured in this column in past issues). But there is a third member of the milkweed butterfly clan in the US, an insect far less familiar to most naturalists. This is Soldier (*D. eresimus*).



Orange-brown like Queen, Soldier lacks the former's white spots in the submarginal area of the forewings. The underside of the hindwings have a small dark central area with a paler postmedian area, which are, collectively sometimes called a 'watermark.' These markings are somewhat faint but can be seen with a good look. Males have oval black patch on the upperside of the hindwing that are scent scales used to disperse pheromones during courtship (these are also present on male Monarch and Queen). While there are clear differences between the two species, Queen and Soldier are quite similar in appearance. Monarch is larger and more

orange than its congeners, have more distinct black wing veins, and more black near the forewing apex.

In southern Arizona records of Soldier span August to late November. However, the possibility of confusion with Queen means that some individuals could be overlooked. I have spotted Soldiers a couple of times on rabbitbrush flowers in fall along Harshaw Road in Santa Cruz County.

Caterpillars feed, not surprisingly for a milkweed butterfly, on milkweeds. They tend to prefer vine milkweeds more than Queen or Soldier, whose larvae often consume shrubbier milkweeds. Adults are avid flower visitors.

Soldier is a tropical butterfly whose range extends into the southern parts of Florida, Texas, and Arizona. In this regard it is more similar to Queen than Monarch, which is more cold tolerant. The lack of winter records of Soldier in Arizona may indicate that the caterpillars cannot survive the occasional frosts that occur in winter in the state.



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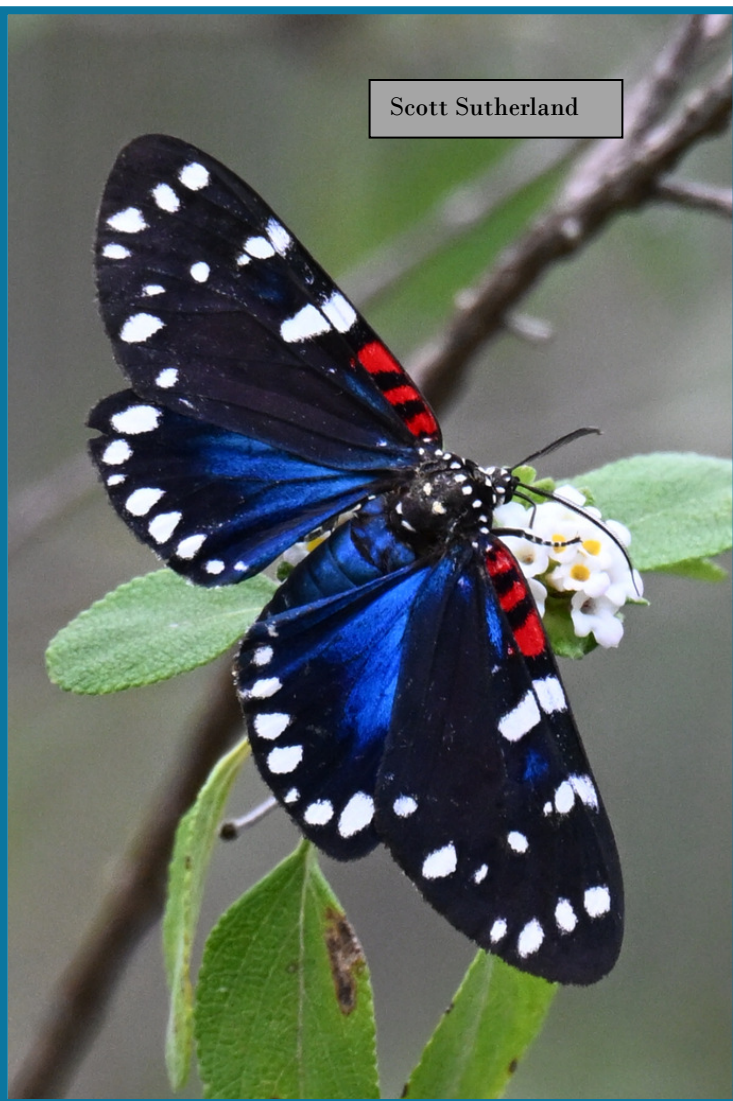
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Whenever you spot a Queen, take a closer look. You may be glimpsing a Soldier instead. Especially from the monsoon season to Thanksgiving (but the rest of the year, too). You may get a very pleasant surprise!

Moth in the Spotlight

Some readers may recollect that I like moths. Tiger moths as a group are a particular favorite as they are often stunningly beautiful, rivaling, and in some cases exceeding, butterflies in this regard. While southern Arizona is home to many species of tiger moth, this month we journey to the southern half of the Florida peninsula to look at a smashing cool moth.



Scott Sutherland

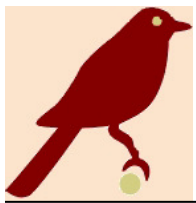
Faithful Beauty (*Composia fidelissima*) has white-spotted black wings, marked with scarlet on the leading edge of the forewings and metallic blue at the base of the hindwings. The other 2 species in the genus share this color scheme but one lacks blue (*C. credula*) and the other (*C. utowana*) has larger white spots on the wings.

The caterpillars are equally spectacular – pink, orange, or red, with blue-black bands, and long, black setae (‘hairs’), sparsely distributed on the body. Larvae feed on a variety of plants, including bay bean (Fabaceae), leafless cynachum (Apocyanaceae), and, especially, devil’s potato (Apocyanaceae). They will also feed on oleander (Apocyanaceae), a common ornamental in south Florida. Several of these plants are toxic and caterpillars sequester the compounds in their tissues as protection from predators. Adults also contain these toxins and their flamboyant coloration is a warning they are not worth eating. Interestingly, some tiger moths are able to manufacture their own toxins from a larval diet of non-toxic plants!

Faithful Beauties are found in hardwood hammocks, pine woodlands, and other subtropical plant communities of south Florida. They can also be found in commercial nurseries that sell

their food plants. Its range extends from south Florida throughout the Caribbean to the Yucatan Peninsula. The range of Faithful Beauty encompasses the range of the entire genus. Adults can be spotted on the wing all year.

This moth debunks the idea that moths are drab, sweater-munching nocturnal creatures. It is a spectacular day-flying insect that will surely brighten any stroll through south Florida hammocks and



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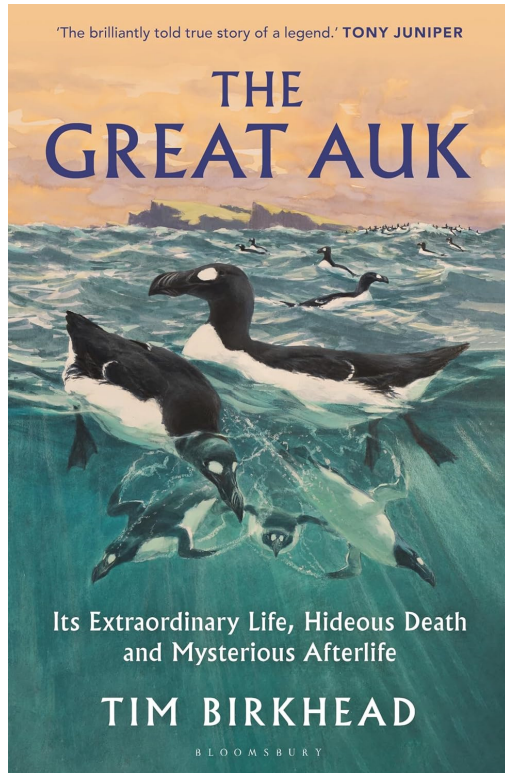
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woodlands. Or you could take a trip to the West Indies or Belize and see them, too. That sounds like a vacation to remember!

Book Reviews **The Great Auk.** Tim Birkhead. 288 pages. Bloomsbury. 2025.

Extinction is tragic. It is permanent (despite what the Re-wilding folks say). I am not talking about natural extinctions, such as those caused by volcanic upheavals and asteroid impacts, as over 99% of all species that have ever existed went extinct due to such natural events. I am referring to extinctions caused by our actions. Among such tragedies is the loss of the Great Auk in the 19th century. In this new book, British ornithologist Tim Birkhead describes the decline and ultimate disappearance of the largest member of the Alcidae, a family that also includes puffins, murres, auklets, and others.

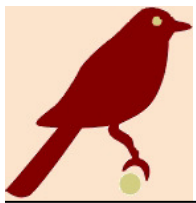


This book is divided into 2 parts- the first describes the decline and eventual extinction of the Great Auk. It describes how the birds were first eliminated from rocky islands and islets off the coast of Newfoundland in Atlantic Canada where they came to breed in summer. The birds persisted longer on similar rocky islands, called skerries, off the coast of Iceland. Great Auks, being large and flightless, were targeted for the feathers (used to stuff mattresses) and meat (which was a valuable commodity for mariners). The pursuit of the birds was relentless. As their numbers plummeted, Great Auks were killed for museum and private collections, their worth skyrocketing due to their rarity.

Which leads to the second part of the book, a biography of Vivian Hewitt, a wealthy Brit who became obsessed with the Great Auk and spent huge sums for the eggs, skins, and bones of the bird to add to his collection. A bit of an eccentric, Hewitt was fascinated with aviation. As a pilot, he was the second person to cross the Irish Sea from Holyhead to Dublin (the first did it 4 days before him). It is ironic that a pilot became obsessed with a bird incapable of that act. Birkhead goes into detail to name all of Hewitt's Great Auk collection. He tried to track down items that

had been lost over time and uncover in which museums the material was deposited. The author, who is a noted ornithologist in his own right, having spent much of his career studying the Great Auk's relatives (mostly murres and Razorbill), clearly worked very hard to locate all known Great Auk material that is still in existence.

Personally, I found the first part of the book better because it delves into the biology of these special birds, a biology which ultimately led to their extermination. The story of the Great Auk is another in a long list of examples of human greed, recklessness, and disdain for other creatures. The part that examines Vivian Hewitt is interesting, too, as it demonstrates how people can become fixated on things they desire, the scarcer the better.



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This book is not an uplifting one. But it is well written and timely as so many of Earth's species are at risk of extinction today. It is also a way by which each of us can connect, however small, with a bird we will never see swimming in the choppy gray waters of the North Atlantic or breeding in huge colonies on sea stacks. Which is something, at least.

Ten Birds that Changed the World. Stephen Moss. Basic Books. 2023.

Admittedly, I am a bit late to the party on this one. I first heard about this book at last year's Southwest Wings Festival when the author was on one of the field trips that I was leading. I had read one of Stephen Moss's earlier books, *Mrs. Moreau's Warbler* and enjoyed it. When he mentioned that his most recent book was called *Ten Birds that Changed the World* I thought that I would give it a try.

In this offering, Moss portrays 10 birds that have a huge impact on humanity in one way or another.



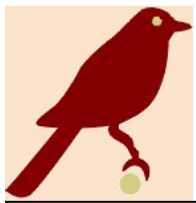
Included among the 10 profiled species are those that have had an economic impact in one way or another or had a large impact on bird conservation. One is an unfortunate icon of extinction. Others have been important in the development of Darwin's theory of natural selection (although not by Darwin himself, as is often believed). One was the sad victim of cultural revolution. In short, the 10 selected birds have impacted people in a variety of ways. The last chapter profiles a species at the forefront of the climate change crisis and its fate signals a warning to all species, including humans.

Moss is a meticulous researcher and each profile bears the marks of his efforts as he draws on a large, eclectic, mix of sources – from original scientific research, a multitude of books, magazine and newspaper articles, television programs, and a host of others. He credits his sources in an extensive Notes section for readers wishing to dive deeper into a subject.

The author is also a great storyteller and each chapter eloquently tells the story of the profiled bird. Each story stands on its own merits, so the book does not need to be read in sequential order (although that is what I did). I will not tell you the birds Moss thinks changed the world. You will need to read the book to find out. You won't be disappointed.

New Species Report

Many new birds have been described to science in recent decades, many coming from the increasing application of genetic techniques that split one species in 2 or more. More rarely, new birds are discovered by ornithologists that are indeed new to science. Another brand new species can be added to the roster of known birds, which now stands at 11, 167. It's description was based on a novel method for documenting a new species.



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The new bird is the Hooded Jewel-Babbler (*Ptilorrhoa urrissia*), which is a member of the Cinclosomatidae, a family of 2 genera and 13 species occurring in the southern half of Australia, New Guinea, and surrounding islands. The 5 species of Jewel-Babbler are found in wet, dense forests of New Guinea. The remaining species are known as Quail-Thrushes and inhabit dry woodlands and arid plains of Australia. Both groups are thrush-like in appearance and largely terrestrial in habits. Both are also elusive and hard to see.

Hooded Jewel-Babbler has a chestnut hood, white chin and throat, and black mask. Males are otherwise largely blue with some black in the wings. Females are mostly olive green on the body with a head pattern that is similar to the male's. The size of related jewel-babblers reaches up to 9.5 inches and the Hooded appears to be smaller.



The last sentence may seem a bit strange. Why didn't the ornithologists just measure specimens? The reason is that the new species was discovered using camera traps and not from specimens. The collection of specimens is usually an important part of describing something new. This allows biologists to compare the new discovery to all similar species in minute detail to make certain it is indeed new. In this case, photographs from camera traps alerted ornithologists that something new may have been caught on

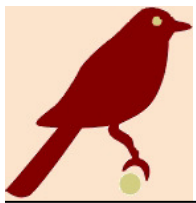
camera. Close to 200 images and several videos were collected between 2017 - 2021.

On some of the videos, audio of 2 call types were recorded, though the song remains unknown. Analysis of the calls added supporting evidence that a new species had been found. From these images and audio, it was concluded that they represented a new species, which was described in 2025.

The Hooded Jewel-Babbler is known only from the Iagifu Ridge of the Southern Fold Mountains of central New Guinea. It is known from evergreen lower montane forest on limestone ridges that are very wet (up to 26 feet of rainfall per year!), rugged, inhospitable, and difficult to access. No wonder Hooded Jewel-Babbler went undetected for so long!

Did you know?

... that scientists have finally identified a rare whale alive for the first time off the coast of Mexico? The Ginkgo-toothed Beaked Whale (*Mesoplodon ginkgodens*) is known from about 20 strandings off the coasts of Japan, Taiwan, California, and other areas. It is an extremely elusive species that had never been identified alive until now. However, researchers were able to match a never before detected sonar signal to a group of deep-diving whales. To confirm it, they used a modified crossbow to collect a tiny biopsy. It delivered the DNA proof scientists have been chasing for years. The group included a calf and a battle-scarred male with visible tusks used in brutal fights. One was even photographed as it briefly came up for



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air. Now that researchers know the species' sounds, they can now track these incredibly secretive mammals.

How cool is that?



2 photos of the rare Ginkgo-toothed Beaked Whale. The bottom image shows a male with white lines from the teeth of other males and round scar from Cookie-cutter Sharks.