

EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MAMMALOGISTS

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

Organizing Committee and Local Committee Chairs: Joe Cook (Organizing Committee Chair and MSB Accreditation), Jon Dunnum (Organizing Committee Chair, Social Events), Bill Gannon (Organizing Committee Chair, Program Committee, Daycare, Cookbook), Terry Yates (Organizing Committee Chair, Board Meeting, Media and Corporate Sponsorship), Jerry Drago (Registration, Website), Cathy Osborn (Event Coordination), Heather Paulsen (Event Accounting), Veronica Armijo (Group Photo), Natalie Dawson (Signage), Mike Friggens (Transportation and Parking), Dave Hafner (Kirkland Fun Run), Larisa Harding (Poster Presentations), Christine Hice (Vendors), Andrew Hope (Oral Session Audio-Visual Committee), Christy McCain (Auction), Bob Parmenter (Field Trips and Spouse Events), Cheryl Parmenter (Packets, Help Desk), Paul Polechla (Breakfast with a Scientist), Gabor Racz (Technical Review Committee for Presentations), Felisa Smith (ASM Committee Meetings); Local Committee: Tierney Adamson, Scott Altenbach, Mike Bogan, Jim Brown, Dolly Crawford, Don Duszynski, Andrew Edelman, Blair Wolf, Rick Winslow, David Schmidly, Ian Murray, Yadeeh Escobedo, Alan Pierce, Jim Findley, Jose Frances, Patti Gegick, Jason Malaney, Steve MacDonald, Anson Koehler, Elizabeth Racz, Aaron Roberts, Mike Richards, Angela England, Cindy Mathiasen, Jason Thomas, Jim Stuart, Cindy Ramotnik, Ben Schaff, Elisha Song, Scarlett Swanson, Fernando Torres, Ernie Valdez, Christa Weise, Nancy Yates, Scott Knapp, Vani Aren, Bob Dickerman, Larry Layne, Jewels Bennett.

Members were notified by e-mail of on-line access to the Program before the meeting and abstracts for papers presented were provided on CD to members attending the meeting. Abridged minutes of the directors' and members' meetings follow.

ABRIDGED MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Meetings were held between 0859 and 1741 on 6 June 2007 and between 1238 and 1450 on 9 June 2007. The meetings were attended by 33 and 26 Officers and Directors and 18 and 10 invited guests, respectively. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Reports were read, accepted, or otherwise acted upon from the President, the Recording Secretary, the Secretary-Treasurer, the Trustees, Publications, Ombudsman, Animal Care and Use, Historian/Archives, Checklist, Conservation, Conservation Awards, Coordination, Development, Education and Graduate Students, Grants-in-Aid, Grinnell Award,

Honoraria, Honorary Membership, Human Diversity, Informatics, International Relations, Jackson Award, Latin American Fellowship, Legislation and Regulations, Mammal Images Library, Marine Mammals, Membership, Merriam Award, Nomenclature, Planning and Finance, Program, Public Education, Public Relations, Resolutions, and Systematic Collections standing committees; the *ad hoc* AIBS-ASM Graduate Student Public Policy Internship Committee, and from the ASM representatives to other organizations.

Actions of interest to the membership were: announcement by the Secretary-Treasurer that we have 3,205 members (including 2,307 Annual, 666 Life, 62 Patron, 158 Emeritus, and 12 Honorary Members) and that subscriptions to the *Journal of Mammalogy* totaled 846; recommendation of 405 new nominees for membership, and termination of 346 individuals; announcement that there were 16 members who reinstated membership, 21 resignations, 5 deaths, 8 persons completing Life Membership payments and two completing Patron Membership payments; notification that as of 31 December 2006 the operating account of the Society had a balance of \$70,250.43, notification that the Future Mammalogists Fund increased by \$6,029.50, the Latin American Student Field Mammalogy Fund took in \$17,470.00, the ASM General Contribution Fund received \$21,407.29; the Oliver Pearson Fund received \$275.00 in donations, and the ASM Century Fund received \$1000 in donations; acceptance with thanks for the report of the Secretary-Treasurer; and nomination of Ronald Van Den Bussche to another three-year term as Trustee; notice from the Trustees that the value of the Society's net reserve principle was \$3,417,301.00 as of 31 December 2006; notice from the Trustees that the value of the Society's Pooled Income Fund was \$65,474.00 as of 31 December 2006; election of Don Wilson to another three-year term as Trustee of the Pooled Income Fund; acceptance with thanks of the Trustees' report; extension of enthusiastic thanks to out-going *Journal of Mammalogy* Associate Editors Craig Frank and Douglas Kelt; the reconfirmation of Ed Heske, as *Journal* Editor; and appointment of Fritz Geiser and Christian Voigt as Associate Editors.

The following budget for general expenses in 2008 was adopted: \$34,110 for committees; \$2,000 honorarium for the Secretary-Treasurer and \$1,500 for support of this office; \$60,100 editorial honoraria, editorial expenses (including transfer of the Journal Editor's office), and commissioned articles; \$12,000 for A.M. & M. Services; \$8,200 for on-line member services; \$68,000 Grants-in-Aid; \$6,900 for Student Honoraria; \$7,500 for Latin American Field Mammalogy Award; \$19,000

for ASM Graduate Fellowship; \$7,000 for the Oliver P. Pearson Award; \$850 for Conservation Awards; \$300 for the Grinnell Award; \$150 for the Jackson Award, and \$60 for the Merriam Award; \$250 AAZN dues; \$125 AIBS dues and \$6,500 contribution to support the AIBS public policy office; \$100 NSCA dues; \$550 IUCN dues; \$500 SCAW dues and \$1,500 to send a representative to the SCAW/OLAW meeting; \$1,000 for sending a representative to the AAAS meeting; \$1,000 indemnity/liability insurance, \$3,000 for audit/tax preparation and \$100 for bank fees; \$3,000 President's contingency fund, transfer of \$152,745 from the Reserve Fund brought the estimated expenses and income both to \$345,395.00.

ABRIDGED MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS

The first session was called to order at 1040 and was recessed at 1157 on 8 June 2007 and the second was called to order at 1030 and adjourned at 1213 on 9 June 2007.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were approved as published in abridged form in the *Journal of Mammalogy* and as approved by the Directors and Officers. Abridged minutes of the first Board meeting were read. Reports were presented in oral and/or written form from the President for the Executive Committee, the Secretary-Treasurer, the Recording Secretary, the Trustees, standing committees, *ad hoc* committees and ASM representatives to other organizations.

Actions of interest to members were: acceptance of 405 new members, reinstatement of 16 members, and dropping of 346 members delinquent in dues payment; election of Vice-President, Recording Secretary, and seven Directors, including one Student Director (new officers and directors listed on page iv of this issue); election by acclamation of Jerry Choate (Fort Hays State University) and Richard Thorington (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution) to Honorary Membership; notification that the 2008 annual meetings are scheduled from 21–25 June at South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota, and decision to hold the 2009 meetings at the University of Alaska, scheduled from 24–28 June 2009; announcement at the Banquet that Grants-in-Aid had been awarded to: Jacob Esselstyn (University of Kansas)—B. Elizabeth Horner Award; Louise Allen (Boston University), Erin Atkin (Humboldt State University), Ken Berger (University of Idaho), Kristin Bondo (University of Regina), Rachel Bricklin (Eastern Michigan University), Carson Brown (Angelo State University), Joseph Busch (Purdue University), Sarah Courbis (Portland State University), Brandi Coyner (Oklahoma State University), Andrew Flies (Michigan State University), Colin Garroway (Trent University), Meeghan Gray (University of Nevada, Reno), Laura Hajduk (Southern Illinois University), John Hanson (Texas Tech University), Christopher Himes (University of Washington), Frances Johnson (San Diego State University), Sarah Johnson (George Mason University), Nick Kerhoulas (Humboldt State University), Evan Kingsley (Harvard University), Brian Kot (Univer-

sity of California, Los Angeles), Sara Krause (University of California, Davis), Jennifer Lewis (Florida International University), Peggy Macqueen, (The University of Queensland), Nora Magyara (University of Lethbridge), Sean Maher (University of Kansas), Gregg Marcello (Miami University), Rosa Moscarella (Michigan State University), Mariana Muñoz-Romo (Boston University), Amanda Murray (Utah State University), Bret Pasch (University of Florida), Jose Santos (University of California, Berkeley), Brent Sewall (University of California, Davis), Elise Apple Snider (Colorado State University), Daniel Thornton (University of Florida), Wenfei Tong (Harvard University), Jack Tseng (University of Southern California), Amy Turmelle (University of Tennessee), Paul Velazco (University of Illinois at Chicago & The Field Museum), Elizabeth Watson (University of Illinois), Corey Welch (University of Washington), Julie Woodruff (University of California, Berkeley), Dou-Shuan Yang (University of Washington), Adrian Young (University of California, San Diego). The recipient of the ASM Fellowship in Mammalogy, Justin Boyles (Indiana State University) and the nominee for the Albert R. and Alma Shadle Fellowship in Mammalogy, Paul Velazco (The University of Illinois at Chicago) were announced at the banquet.

The Anna M. Jackson Award went to Karen Mabry (University of California, Davis), the A. Brazier Howell Award went to Ana Paula Cutrera (Universidad Nacional de Mar Del Plata), and the Elmer C. Birney Award went to Jackie Metheny (University of North Carolina, Greensboro). The ASM Undergraduate Awards were presented to: Vagan Mushegyan (University of Central Oklahoma), Samuel Skalak (Christopher Newport University), and Ali Raza (City University of New York); presentation at the annual banquet of the Latin American Student Field Research Awards to Jesús Fernández (Louisiana State University), Noé de la Sancha (Texas Tech University), Ignacio Benitez Moreno (Pontificia Universidade Católica de Rio Grande do Sul), Maria Abarca Medina (Instituto Venezolano de Investigacion Científica), and María Clara Arteaga (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México); the Oliver P. Pearson Award to Eduardo Secchi (Fundacao Universidade Federal do Rio Grande in Brazil), the Joseph Grinnell Award for Excellence in Education in Mammalogy to Peter Weigl (Wake Forest University), the Hartley H. T. Jackson Award to Barbara Blake (Bennett College, Emeritus), the C. Hart Merriam Award to Robert Hoffmann (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution), and the Aldo Leopold Award to Rodrigo A. Medellín (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México). The William T. Hornaday Award was not presented this year.

The following resolutions were adopted:

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND MAMMALIAN SPECIES

WHEREAS, humans are mammals, and, like all mammalian species, human populations and rates of resource consumption are limited by the availability of natural capital and energy flows; and,

WHEREAS, humans compete with other mammalian and non-mammalian species for energy and other resources (Pianka 1974); and,

WHEREAS, because of the tremendous growth of the human population and breadth of the human niche, which has expanded via new technology (Kingdon 2003), human resource use contributes substantially to global climate change (e.g., Ehrlich and Goulder 2006; IPCC 2007), and threatens the ecological balance of the Earth and the survival of other mammalian and non-mammalian species (Czech et al. 2000; The Wildlife Society 2003); and,

WHEREAS, economic growth is tightly linked to technological progress, and vice versa (Jones 1998; Daly and Farley 2003), and both require increased use of energy and material resources, subject to the first and second laws of thermodynamics (Jevons 1906; Georgescu-Roegen 1971; Denison 1974); and,

WHEREAS, economic growth reaches an optimal point beyond which social and economic welfare diminish (Daly 1997) and ecosystems, ecological processes, and biodiversity of Earth can no longer be sustained (Daly and Farley 2003); and,

WHEREAS, numerous indications exist that the global economy and the economies of many nations have grown beyond the optimal size (Daly 1997); and,

WHEREAS, imminent peaks in global oil production (Deffeyes 2001), unsustainable consumption of other non-renewable and renewable resources, and additional human impacts on water, fisheries, soils, and other natural resources indicate that many national economies, and possibly the global economy, are now beyond sustainable size (Hails 2006); and,

WHEREAS, the optimal size of an economy should be approximated and pursued via public policy with democratic participation, assuming citizens are well-informed about the tradeoffs between economic growth and other aspects of human welfare (Daly 1997), including but not limited to conservation of mammals and other taxa (Czech and Daly 2004); and,

WHEREAS, economic growth has been a primary goal of local, state, provincial, and national governments, often with little input from scientists and citizens (Fodor 1998; Collins 2000);

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the American Society of Mammalogists, meeting at its 87th Annual Meeting at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 6–10 June 2007, recognizes that: 1) there is a fundamental conflict between economic growth and the conservation of ecosystems, mammalian populations, and species; 2) a steady-

state economy is a viable, sustainable alternative to a growing economy and is an appropriate goal, especially for wealthier nations, including the United States, and for the conservation of mammals and other taxa; 3) increasing per capita consumption remains an appropriate goal in developing nations for the sake of attaining basic health and happiness; 4) the goals, policies, and activities of international banks and trade organizations should be adjusted to reconcile the establishment of steady-state economies in wealthier nations with the need for increasing per capita consumption in developing nations; 5) the long-term sustainability of steady-state economies requires their establishment in wealthier nations quickly enough to avoid the breaching of ecological capacity during supply shocks, such as droughts and energy shortages, and to avoid severe economic and social disruptions associated with exceeding ecological capacity; and 6) while establishing steady-state economies, wealthier nations, including the United States, should assist other nations in moving from the goal of economic growth to the global goal of steady-state economies.

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REINTRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE MEXICAN GRAY WOLF

WHEREAS, since its inception, the American Society of Mammalogists has opposed those predator-control programs that are not based on sound scientific research; and,

WHEREAS, the U.S. Endangered Species Act mandates formal recovery plans for all listed taxa using the best available science; and,

WHEREAS, the Mexican gray wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*) has been listed as federally endangered since 1976 with a formal recovery plan initiated in 1982 that mandates its reintroduction to the wild (Parsons 1998); and,

WHEREAS, the Mexican gray wolf is one of the most imperiled mammals in North America because of the concerted predator-control program formerly conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and its predecessor agency, the Bureau of Biological Survey (Robinson 2005); and,

WHEREAS, the Mexican gray wolf is native to Mexico and the adjoining borderlands in the United States (Nelson and Goldman 1929; Young and Goldman 1944; Nowak 1995); and,

WHEREAS, the last Mexican gray wolves in the wild—5 individual animals—were captured between 1977 and 1980 for a captive-breeding program, leaving none left in the wild for almost 2 decades (Parsons 1996); and,

WHEREAS, the Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan adopted in 1982 (USFWS 1982) called for reintroduction to achieve 2 viable populations in the wild, as a first step toward eventual recovery, but did not specify demographic criteria that would constitute recovery; and,

WHEREAS, Mexican gray wolves were reintroduced to the wild beginning in 1998, and the environmental impact statement (USFWS 1996) projected growth of the population

to 102 wolves, including 18 breeding pairs, by the end of the 9th year; and,

WHEREAS, at the end of the 9th year (2006) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported only 59 wolves, including 7 breeding pairs, in the wild (Mexican Wolf Interagency Field Team 2007); and,

WHEREAS, grazing policies of the U.S. Forest Service result in continued conflicts between a federally subsidized livestock industry and a federally endangered taxon; and,

WHEREAS, the rationale for predator control of Mexican gray wolves differs from that of other endangered taxa, including wolves elsewhere, because it confines wolves to an arbitrary area and creates conflicts with livestock; and,

WHEREAS, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Standard Operating Procedure 13 mandates the killing or permanent removal of any wolf involved in 3 livestock depredations in 1 year even though 95% of the Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area is public land, most of which is grazed by livestock (USFWS 1996); and,

WHEREAS, to ensure success of Mexican gray wolf reintroduction and achievement of population goals, the 2001 independent scientific panel (Paquet et al. 2001) recommended a rule change allowing wolves to roam freely and requiring removal of livestock carcasses so as not to attract wolves; and,

WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service did not implement the primary recommendations of the Paquet Report and instead has announced a rule-change process that likely will continue to limit movements of Mexican gray wolves and exacerbate conflicts with livestock owners using public lands (Mexican Wolf Blue Range Adaptive Management Oversight Committee and Interagency Field Team 2005); and,

WHEREAS, the impending rule-change process is premised on limiting the number of wolves at 125 animals, and preventing wolves from becoming established in new areas where wolves may be allowed to roam (Mexican Wolf Blue Range Adaptive Management Oversight Committee and Interagency Field Team 2005; and Povilitis et al. 2006);

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Society of Mammalogists, meeting at the 87th Annual Meeting at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 6–10 June 2007, calls upon the U.S. Forest Service to revise its land management policies to allow recovery of this federally endangered taxon, and for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to: 1) expedite a revision of the 25-year-old Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan, prior to finalizing a rule change, to develop a recovery goal and identify new recovery areas; 2) suspend all predator control directed at Mexican gray wolves at least until the interim 100-wolf goal of the current reintroduction program

has been achieved; 3) protect wolves from the consequences of scavenging on livestock carcasses; 4) ensure the recovery and sustainability of populations of Mexican gray wolves; and 5) allow wolves to roam freely throughout the Southwest.

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CONSERVATION OF JAGUARS IN NORTH AMERICA

WHEREAS, The American Society of Mammalogists is concerned with the future of mammals worldwide in increasingly threatened habitats, and strongly supports mammalian conservation and responsible use based on sound scientific research; and,

WHEREAS, in historical times, jaguars (*Panthera onca*) have been documented throughout the southern tier of the United States, from the west to the east coasts, and as far north as Monterey Bay, the Grand Canyon, and the southern Great Plains; and,

WHEREAS, jaguars have been recorded in a wide variety of ecosystems and habitats in the United States, including coniferous forests up to about 3,000 m in elevation, grasslands, and deserts; and,

WHEREAS, the range of the jaguar in the United States was reduced to Arizona and New Mexico by the mid-20th century resulting from loss of habitat and human activities (Leopold 1959; Hall 1981; Brown and Lopez 2001); and,

WHEREAS, continuing persecution, including federal predator control, resulted in the extirpation of jaguars from the southwestern United States, with the last female jaguar in the United States killed on the Mogollon Rim in Arizona in 1963 (Brown and Lopez 2001); and,

WHEREAS, jaguars continue to decline throughout significant portions of their remaining range in the Republic of Mexico, Central America, and South America (Nowell and Jackson 1996); and,

WHEREAS, habitats for jaguars in the United States, including Arizona and New Mexico, are vital to the long-term resilience and survival of the species (Channell et al. 2000), especially in response to ongoing climate change; and,

WHEREAS, ecosystems in the United States in which jaguars formerly occurred are not intact without the sustained presence of jaguars (Ray et al. 2005); and,

WHEREAS, jaguars continue to recolonize parts of southern Arizona and New Mexico by dispersing from northern Mexico (Arizona Game and Fish Department and New Mexico Department of Game and Fish 2007a), and this dispersal across the international border is essential for viability of the species in the United States; and,

WHEREAS, the jaguar was listed as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969, but inadvertently was not afforded protection in the United States under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 until 1997; and,

WHEREAS, recovery plans authorized under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 provide a framework for vital conservation actions unique to each endangered taxon; and,

WHEREAS, effectiveness of critical habitat designation under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 results in progress toward recovery of listed taxa (Taylor et al. 2005); and,

WHEREAS, despite the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and an urgent conservation imperative, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has not developed a jaguar recovery plan or designated jaguar critical habitat; and,

WHEREAS, the Jaguar Conservation Team, an interagency group, has identified and mapped large areas of New Mexico and Arizona that might be suitable for jaguar recovery (Robinson et al. 2006; Van Pelt 2006); and,

WHEREAS, the Jaguar Conservation Team has not specified recovery criteria or management actions for jaguars, and formally opposes potential mechanisms for recovery that are specified in the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Arizona Game and Fish Department and New Mexico Department of Game and Fish 2007b),

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Society of Mammalogists, meeting at its 87th Annual Meeting at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 6–10 June 2007, calls upon the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop a recovery plan, designate critical habitat for jaguars, and address issues related to dispersal of jaguars across the international border.

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HOST RESOLUTION AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MAMMALOGISTS ANNUAL MEETING

WHEREAS, the 87th annual meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists was held at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 6–10 June 2007; and,

WHEREAS, Mammalogists reminisced about the meeting 20 years ago and were reminded that the University's official color was adobe; and,

WHEREAS, the University of the New Mexico experiment testing the Findley hypothesis “that if you want a job done right, hire a mammalogist,” is in place with David Schmidly as President and Terry Yates as Vice-President for Research and Economic Development, but will their experimental algorithm detect inbreeding depression; and,

WHEREAS, Terry Yates had to abandon his limo-based Margarita pouring service for picking up mammalogists at the airport to adapt to his new administrative position; and,

WHEREAS, Terry Yates gave us a lesson on Economics 101: How to make fortunes investing other people's money, advancing a new hypothesis that the best way to protect old people's retirement funds (including those of your parent's) is to donate them to the ASM's Pooled Fund, attend the annual ASM meetings, enjoy the free beer, and be assured that ASM Trustees will be wise investors; and,

WHEREAS, rumor has it that President David Schmidly has recently purchased a home in Brookings, South Dakota and is looking for property in Fairbanks, Alaska; and,

WHEREAS, the phone number given by Bill Gannon for all emergencies was Dial-A-Prayer; and,

WHEREAS, shuttles could not be provided on Monday, June 11th—maybe that's why mammalogists were provided with personalized shipping labels; and,

WHEREAS, Betty Horner would have enjoyed being carded for a glass of wine; and,

WHEREAS, we wonder if all of the hot air generated at the ASM Board meeting on Wednesday was the genesis of continental wind storms that delayed and cancelled flights as far away as Denver; and,

WHEREAS, Interstate 25 served as a test of a border wall to prevent free dispersal of mammals between Embassy Suites

and campus (it worked for Mexican gray wolves and jaguars, but failed to prevent the movement of mammalogists); and,

WHEREAS, the 2 mile trip to the starting line for the “Run for Research” was longer than the actual event; and,

WHEREAS, Karen Mabry taught us that there is no place like home when *Peromyscus* choose a new dispersal site; and,

WHEREAS, Jackie Methany taught us that big brown bats are not picky about the genetics of those they sleep with; and,

WHEREAS, Ana Cutrera taught us that MHC selection in *Ctenomys* is an underground activity; and,

WHEREAS, Ryan W. Norris revisited the geological age of the last ancestor of *Rattus* and *Mus*, and concluded that fossils and molecular data are significantly linked; and,

WHEREAS, Sergio Solari taught us that even a short-tailed opossum merits respect and the cover of Nature; and,

WHEREAS, we were relieved to find out that the term “Dome on the Range” referred to the construction of the Sternberg Museum and not to the characteristics of the cranial pelage of the Grinnell Award winner; and,

WHEREAS, David McDonald provided new definitions of “to badger” which include grooming for parasites, long range dispersals for males and females, group sex, litters with multiple paternities and bum-kissing; and,

WHEREAS, the tight corridor for the poster sessions and group photo promoted the first opportunity for mammalogists to try out the European badger greeting by bum-kissing; and,

WHEREAS, mammalogists were treated to a scatological lesson in bathroom stalls in the dormitories with the newly published Bristol Stool Chart designed for field studies; and,

WHEREAS the Human Diversity Committee had a difficult time getting mammalogists to complete their questionnaires, they resorted to a mark-recapture protocol using multi-colored wristbands in an experimental setting which would attract a maximum number of mammalogists (a bar with free beer and wine), Men-in-Black bouncers ensured a truly closed population, and many attendees were found to be trap-happy; and,

WHEREAS, President Bob Timm demonstrated his taxonomic skills by synonymizing the positions of Recording Secretary and Treasurer without following the law of priority; and,

WHEREAS, former journal editor Barbara Blake indicated that she was going to remain silent so as to not be included in this year’s host resolution; and,

WHEREAS, Barbara Blake, in withdrawal from all her editorial duties over the last 15 years, created errors in typing a list of nominees at the members meeting thereby requiring the use of one of our 4 new Associate Editor positions as an Associate Editor for Nominations; and,

WHEREAS, the Latin word for bag is “scrotum” and this year’s host has provided attendees with the most capacious meeting bags ever provided to meeting attendees of ASM meetings; this year’s meetings shall be recognized as the year of “scrotum maximum”; and,

WHEREAS, David Schmidly, who is well-known for using a chainsaw to separate the head from the body of a pygmy sperm whale, declared that despite the spacious capacity of this year’s registration bag, it was insufficient to carry all of his field gear; and,

WHEREAS, the Ombudsperson Dick Thorington proved that you can be squirrely and still be recognized with the highest award from this society; and,

WHEREAS, Jerry Choate was awarded Honorary Membership, although his Grinnell address was a big fish story; and,

WHEREAS, the Local Committee made sure that we enjoyed wonderful weather, plenty of food and drink, and stimulating scientific talks and discussions; and,

WHEREAS, the bands Nosotros, Syd Masters and the Swing Riders, and Mariachi Tenampa provided outstanding musical entertainment at our social events; and,

WHEREAS, Jerry Dragoo and his partner Gwen provided a new activity, dancing with the stars; and,

WHEREAS, the Local Committee provided an impressive insight into local culture in each meeting event;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Society of Mammalogists, meeting at its 87th Annual Meeting at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 6–10 June 2007, provides our heartfelt thanks to Terry Yates, Joe Cook, David Schmidly, Jerry Dragoo, Jon Dunnum, Bill Gannon, Felisa Smith, Kathy Osborn, Heather Paulson and the rest of the Local Committee for all of their hard work and dedication in hosting a tremendously successful and rewarding scientific meeting.