

# WESTERN BIRDS



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## ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2010–2014 RECORDS

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**ABSTRACT:** In this its eighth report, the Arizona Bird Committee reviews 677 records and updates the Arizona bird list through 2014, adding seven species: the Baikal Teal (*Anas formosa*), Hawaiian Petrel (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*), Ivory Gull (*Pagophila eburnea*), Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*), Rosy-faced Lovebird (*Agapornis roseicollis*, an introduced species now well established), Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*), and Common Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*). These bring the Arizona state list to 555 species.

This is the eighth published report of the Arizona Bird Committee (ABC). It covers records mainly from the period between 2010 and the end of 2014, but also includes some records from prior years that were reviewed recently. Since its last report, the ABC has reviewed a total of 677 records, of which 584 (86%) were accepted. Six native species were added to the state list, the Baikal Teal (*Anas formosa*), Hawaiian Petrel (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*), Ivory Gull (*Pagophila eburnea*), Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*), Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*), and Common Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*; two records). With the recognition of the establishment of the introduced Rosy-faced Lovebird (*Agapornis roseicollis*) as well, the Arizona state list now stands at 555 species.

Other highlights in this report include acceptance of Arizona's fifth Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*), seventh Yellow-billed Loon (*Gavia adamsii*), second Sooty Shearwater (*Ardenna grisea*; first found alive), eighth Red-billed Tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus*), second Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*; first photographed), third Pacific Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*), fourth and fifth Sharp-tailed Sandpipers (*Calidris acuminata*), sixth Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Calidris subruficollis*), third through

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fifth Western Gulls (*Larus occidentalis*), sixth Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*), third Tufted Flycatcher (*Mitrephanes phaeocercus*), fourth Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*), fourth Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), fourth Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*), third and fourth Sinaloa Wrens (*Thryophilus sinaloa*), second Smith's Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*), ninth Fan-tailed Warbler (*Basileuterus lachrymosus*), and second Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis*). Species of which the number of records is especially notable are the Blue-footed Booby (*Sula nebouxii*, 4), Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*, 4), Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*, 16), Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*, 3), and Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*, 5). We detail the first confirmed nesting in the U.S. of the Nutting's Flycatcher (*Myiarchus nuttingi*).

The ABC reviews all species new to Arizona, as well as species that have occurred in the state approximately 30 or fewer times. Once a species reaches 30 or more records in the state, it is generally considered regular enough to warrant removal from the review list. Some species, such as the American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) and Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), are retained on the review list because of their degree of difficulty in identification or confusion with other similar species. The ABC removed the following species from its review list during the period of this report: Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*), Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*), Plain-capped Starthroat (*Heliomaster constantii*), Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*), Reddish Egret (*Egretta rufescens*), Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*), Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*), Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*), Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*), Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorum*), Tennessee Warbler (*Oreothlypis peregrina*), Magnolia Warbler (*Setophaga magnolia*), Palm Warbler (*S. palmarum*), Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*), and Baltimore Oriole (*I. galbula*).

The current (2017) Arizona Bird Committee consists of Andrew Core, Laurens Halsey, Lauren Harter, Eric Hough, Scott Olmstead, Kurt Radamaker (who also serves as web master), Gary H. Rosenberg (who also serves as secretary), and Magill Weber. Recent committee members who also voted on records in this report include Chris Benesh, Pierre Deviche, Paul Lehman, Michael C. Moore, Narca Moore-Craig, Molly Pollock, Dave Stejskal, David Vander Pluym, and John Yerger. Janet Witzeman serves in a nonvoting capacity as assistant secretary and has done so since the inception of the committee in 1972.

The ABC's web site (<http://abc.azfo.org>) includes the Arizona state list, the committee's bylaws, a list of current committee members, a brief history of the ABC, and all past reports of the ABC (as published in *Western Birds*). The list of species currently reviewed is online at [http://abc.azfo.org/lists/review\\_list.html](http://abc.azfo.org/lists/review_list.html), and an electronic form for reporting is available online at [www.azfo.org/AZFOPhotoSubmit/ABCSubmitMain.aspx](http://www.azfo.org/AZFOPhotoSubmit/ABCSubmitMain.aspx).

The ABC encourages observers to submit documentation for species on the review list, as well as species new for Arizona. All material should be submitted via the electronic link above or sent to Rosenberg at the address above. We emphasize the importance of submitting documentation of sightings directly to the ABC for review; the posting of reports, including those

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with written descriptions, on local listserves or to [www.eBird.org](http://www.eBird.org) should not be assumed to be submitted to the ABC nor assumed to be documentation of a rarity. The ABC prefers reports submitted directly to the committee or to the regional editor for *North American Birds* (who forwards the material on review-list species to the secretary of the ABC). The ABC thanks the many observers (350+) who have submitted their documentation of sightings to the Arizona Field Ornithologists (AZFO) and ABC during the period covered by this report; this report would not be possible without them. Each record listed below includes a locality, county (abbreviations: see below), date (span normally as published in *North American Birds*), and initial observer(s) if known. Additional observers who submitted written reports (as indicated by the symbol †), photographs, video recordings, and sound recordings are listed after a semicolon. All records are of sight reports unless noted otherwise with an abbreviation (see below) for a photograph, sound recording, or specimen. Unfortunately, we have been unable to track the fate of several of the birds mentioned in this report, captured alive, and brought to rehabilitators; if the bird died, the carcass may have been discarded or left indefinitely in a freezer by persons ignorant of the scientific value of the specimen.

The ABC's current policy is to review individual birds reported over multiple years if the individual has left and then returned. Individuals that persist continuously for multiple years are reviewed once. In most cases, the total number of Arizona records for a species includes the number of records accepted by the ABC and those published in *Birds of Arizona* (Phillips et al. 1964) or the *Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Arizona* (Monson and Phillips 1981) prior to the inception of the ABC. The ABC emphasizes that the listing of a report under "records not accepted" does not necessarily mean that the members of the ABC believe that the bird was incorrectly identified, but rather that the documentation supplied to the committee was insufficiently detailed, or may not have met the rigorous standards established individually and independently by each member of the committee for the sighting to be substantiated as a formal historical record. The ABC endeavors to be fair and objective with regard to evaluation of all reports.

Abbreviations for counties in Arizona are APA, Apache; COS, Cochise; COC, Coconino; GIL, Gila; GRA, Graham; GRE, Greenlee; LAP, La Paz; MAR, Maricopa; MOH, Mohave; NAV, Navajo; PIM, Pima; PIN, Pinal; SCR, Santa Cruz; YAV, Yavapai; YUM, Yuma. Other nonstandard abbreviations used within this report include: †, written description; NWR, national wildlife refuge; STP, sewage-treatment plant; ph., photograph; s.r., sound recording; v.r., video recording, \*, specimen. Abbreviations for museum collections cited: DMNH, Delaware Museum of Natural History, Wilmington; SDNHM, San Diego Natural History Museum, San Diego; UAZ, University of Arizona, Tucson.

The three numbers appearing in parentheses after each species' name are defined as follows: The first number is the "pre-committee total," the total number of reports published by Phillips et al. (1964) and Monson and Phillips (1981) if the species was included on the ABC's first checklist (compiled in 1972) and if the record specifies a date and location. A few reports from Monson and Phillips (1981) from before 1972 that were later reviewed and published by the ABC are not included in the pre-committee

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total. Additionally, a few reports by Monson and Phillips (1981) of birds recorded after 1971 and not reviewed by the committee may be included in the pre-committee total. The “#” symbol in this location represents an indeterminate number because the species was either not recognized at that time or was not on the review list. The second number is the number of reports reviewed and accepted by the Arizona Bird Committee since its inception in 1972, excluding the records accepted in this report. Certain species (e. g., the Red-eyed Vireo and Bobolink) were on the ABC’s review list as originally established in 1972, removed from that list later in the 1970s, and then reinstated in the 1990s. Therefore, this second number represents only those records that the committee has accepted and does not include reports published while the species was not on the review list. The third number is the number of records of the species published in this report. Adding all three numbers yields the total number of records accepted by the ABC. All totals reflect the number of reports and not the number of individuals. For example a report of 200 Least Storm-Petrels at Lake Havasu, MOH, after Tropical Storm Nora on 26 Sep 1997 is treated as one record.

### ACCEPTED RECORDS

BRANT *Branta bernicla* (2, 10, 4). Accepted records are of one at Lakeside Park in east Tucson, PIM, 22 Jan 2010 (†, ph. AG, JC, MMS), one at Bill Williams R. NWR, MOH, 20 Apr 2010 (ph. JWe), one in Show Low, NAV, also on 20 Apr 2010, providing a first record for northern Arizona, (†, ph. JuS), and one at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 13 Apr 2011 (†, ph. DVP).

CAKCLING GOOSE *Branta hutchinsii* (2, 12, 1). Before its removal from the ABC’s review list in 2009, an additional prior report was reviewed and accepted: one was at McCormick Ranch, Scottsdale, MAR, 17 Jan 2006 (†PL). The Cackling Goose has been confirmed as a rare but regular winter visitor in Arizona, but the ABC urges caution with regard to identification of this species because of its similarity to small races of the Canada Goose (*B. canadensis*).

TRUMPETER SWAN *Cygnus buccinator* (0, 4, 1). A group of five near Willow Estates in the southern Mohave Valley, MOH, 12 Jan–26 Feb 2012 (ph. GG; †, ph. DVP, ph. JWe) provided a fifth Arizona record. As noted in previous reports (Rosenberg et al. 2007, 2011), the ABC considers Trumpeter Swans in Arizona to be from wild population unless birds are marked in a way that suggests they were relocated or in captivity.

BAIKAL TEAL *Anas formosa* (0, 0, 1). A male (probably in its year of hatching) was well documented at Gilbert Water Ranch, Gilbert, MAR, 2–10 Dec 2010 (†, ph. GN; DVP; Figure 1); this represents a first Arizona record. This individual showed no signs of captivity and had undergone a nearly complete prealternate molt. This record fits an established pattern of fall and winter occurrences of the Baikal Teal in western North America from Alaska south through British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and California (Howell et al. 2014).

EURASIAN GREEN-WINGED TEAL *Anas crecca crecca* (1, 1, 0). A male returned to the Phoenix area for its 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> years at Tempe Town Lake along the Salt R., Tempe, MAR, 10 Dec 2010–27 Feb 2011 (†MWe, †DVP) and 7 Jan 2012 (ph. PD).

BLACK SCOTER *Melanitta americana* (0, 14, 14). Accepted records are of one male at the Glendale Recharge Ponds, Glendale, MAR, 14–15 Nov 2010 (ph. BWa, JRi, DVP), one below Parker Dam, LAP, 10 Dec 2010–21 Jan 2011 that moved

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to the Bill Williams arm of Lake Havasu, MOH/LAP, 9 Feb–5 Apr 2011 (†, ph. RF; DVP), a female or immature male on the Bill Williams arm of Lake Havasu, MOH, 19 Dec 2010–5 Apr 2011 (†, ph. DVP, LHa; ph. JWe), an immature male at Burro Cove, Saguardo Lake, MAR, 21 Jan 2011 (†, ph. TC), a female at Granite Reef Recreation Area, MAR, 8 Nov 2011 (ph. JMj), a female at Scotts Reservoir between Show Low and Pinetop, NAV, 17 Oct 2012 (†, ph. EHo), an immature male at Parker Dam, LAP, 26 Oct 2012 (ph. ASe, DVP), another female/immature at Thompson Bay on Lake Havasu, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 27 Nov–11 Dec 2012 (†, ph. LHa; DVP, JWe), one female/immature at Pittsburgh Point, Lake Havasu, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 30 Oct–7 Nov 2013 (ph. DJS, DVP), followed there by two females/immatures, thought to be different from those seen in November, 1–12 Dec 2013 (ph. TD, GK, LHa; †DVP), and an adult male there 10–14 Nov 2013 (ph. JMc; †DVP), up to three at Havasu Springs on Lake Havasu, MOH, 16 Nov 2013 (†LHa; †DVP), a female at Reid Park, Tucson, PIM, 22–24 Nov 2013 (ph. MMS, ACo, LM, JWI, JYo), and two female/immatures on Lake Mead, MOH, 8 Nov 2014 (†, ph. EHo). The frequency of this species along the lower Colorado R., particularly around Lake Havasu, has increased in recent years, and exact numbers were difficult to determine, as individuals may have been moving through various points between Lake Havasu City and Parker Dam.

LEAST GREBE *Tachybaptus dominicus* (4, 12, 6). Two individuals discovered at Peña Blanca Lake, SCR, 20 Jul 2010 (ph. MSh) remained through the fall of 2010 (ph. ASc, FK), during which time they built two nests, one of which failed because of high water and the other successfully fledged four juveniles. The following spring and summer (2011), at least two pairs nested successfully at Peña Blanca Lake, remaining through the summer of 2012 and nesting again (ph. ASc); high counts of adults and immatures reached about 20 individuals! During the winter of 2012–13, only one Least Grebe was present there (AP), with the decrease in numbers thought to be due to the frequent introduction of bass into the lake by the Arizona Department of Game and Fish. An additional accepted record from Peña Blanca Lake was of one individual there 6–20 Apr 2014 (DBi; ph. ACo); another Least Grebe was located at a nearby tank on 31 Jul 2012 (ph. TRJ). Elsewhere, one was at Sun Lakes, Phoenix, MAR, 19–28 Jan 2013 (ph. TLe, BBO, CFi), and an adult with three juveniles were at a small reservoir near California Gulch, SCR, 28 Aug–17 Oct 2014 (†, ph. RF, ASc). There are now at least 22 accepted records for Arizona, many of single individuals, but with recent confirmed nesting from areas to the west of Nogales. We may be witnessing an expansion northward into Arizona, similar to that seen in other species such as the Black-capped Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila nigriceps*) and the Rufous-capped Warbler (*Basileuterus rufifrons*).

RED-NECKED GREBE *Podiceps grisegena* (0, 14, 15). Accepted records are of one along the Colorado R. above Lee's Ferry, COC, 5 Jan 2010 (ph. SP), an immature at Lake Pleasant near the mouth of the Castle Creek, YAV, 15 Jan 2010 (†, ph. TC), one at Lake Havasu off Windsor Beach, MOH, 22 Dec 2010 (†DVP, †LHa), one at Wahweap Marina, Lake Powell, COC, 29 Oct–13 Nov 2011 (ph. JLo), one above Davis Dam, MOH, 1–12 Nov 2011 (†, ph. DVP, LHa), one on Lake Havasu near Lake Havasu City, MOH, 30 Nov–12 Dec 2011 (†DVP, †LHa), joined by a second individual on 10 Dec 2011 (JCo; †DVP), an immature at Gillespie Dam, MAR, 29 Dec 2011–1 Jan 2013 (ph. TD), an immature at Tempe Town Lake on the Salt R., Tempe, MAR, 1–26 Mar 2012 (ph. BGc, JHo), one at Lake Havasu City, MOH, on the very early dates of 17 Aug–28 Sep 2013 (GH; †, ph. DVP, BSi), one on Lake Havasu, MOH, 8 Nov–10 Dec 2013 (†, ph. BSi, DVP), one at Alamo Lake, LAP, 3 Mar 2013 (†, ph. KR), another adult at Bill Williams NWR headquarters, LAP, 2 Mar 2014 (†R&AD), one in adult plumage at Wheatfields Lake, APA, 31 Aug 2014 (†LHa; ph. EHo, DVP), and an immature on Apache Lake, MAR, 10 Jan 2014 (†, ph. TC).

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The total number of Arizona records has doubled in the past five years, resulting in the removal of the Red-necked Grebe from the ABC's review list at the end of 2014.

**GROOVE-BILLED ANI** *Crotophaga sulcirostris* (3, 15, 5). Accepted records are of one at Wenima Wildlife Area, APA, 1 Aug 2010 (ph. MCl—only the second record for northeastern Arizona), one at Whitewater Draw Wildlife Area, COS, 5–6 Nov 2010 (GL; †, ph. ACo, CVC), one in Miller Canyon, COS, 29 Oct–3 Nov 2011 (ph. VF), one at Peña Blanca Lake, SCR, 19–27 Jun 2012 (†, ph. JHr, DJS, LH), and one at Sweetwater Wetlands, Tucson, PIM, 19–26 Nov 2012 (†, ph. MSk, GSe, ACo). These records fit the expected pattern of occurrence in late spring (mid-June) or late fall, a pattern similar to other largely Mexican species such as the Pyrrhuloxia (*Cardinalis sinuatus*) (Patten 2006).

**BUFF-COLLARED NIGHTJAR** *Antrostomus ridgwayi* (5, 5, 4). Accepted records are of at least two along Proctor Road below Madera Canyon, PIM, 25 May–1 Aug 2013 (JHp; †LH; ph. CWe, ACo, RB), a different individual at nearby McCleary Wash, PIM, 1 Jun 2013 (†LH), one at Montosa Canyon, SCR, 22 Aug 2013 (MLe, DT; †ACo), and at least one returning the following year to Proctor Road below Madera Canyon, PIM, 28 Apr 2014 and again 9 May 2014 (†LH). This species appears to have increased in recent years and has become almost expected (in small numbers) at the base of the Santa Rita Mts. and in canyons close to the Mexican border west of Nogales, but it remains a casual to rare summer resident in southeastern Arizona, and the ABC continues to monitor it because of its uncertain and changing status.

**BLACK SWIFT** *Cypseloides niger* (3, 4, 1). An accepted sighting of one at Laguna Dam north of Yuma, YUM, 11 May 2014 (†LHa) constitutes the eighth accepted record for Arizona, although there still remains no physical documentation (photo, video recording, or specimen) for the species in the state.

**CHIMNEY SWIFT** *Chaetura pelagica* (2, 0, 1). One was photographed and heard vocalizing at Willcox, COS, 10 May 2011 (†, ph. TJ). The published history of this species in Arizona includes a “non-breeding pair” on the University of Arizona campus, Tucson, from 30 May to 16 June 1952 (Monson and Phillips 1981, DMNH 18583 and 18584). Additionally, as many as *eight* individuals were reported (and identified as this species by vocalizations but never photographed or sound-recorded) on the campus during the summers of 1973–1977 (Monson and Phillips 1981), a period when multiple birds also summered in southern California (Hamilton et al. 2007). No other reports have been submitted to or evaluated by the ABC. The specimen cited by Monson and Phillips (1981) as from the Colorado River “above Yuma” on 6 May 1930 was actually collected on the California side of the river 1 mile north of the former settlement of Potholes near Laguna Dam (SDNHM 13055).

**PLAIN-CAPPED STARTHROAT** *Heliomaster constantii* (0, 19, 15). Prior to the ABC's discontinuing review of the Plain-capped Starthroat at the end of 2013, accepted records were of one at California Gulch, SCR, 21 May 2008 (†PW), one at feeders in Patagonia, SCR, 4–21 Sep 2010 (MMa; ph. ACo, CMe, CVC), one in lower Miller Canyon, COS, 3–11 Jul 2011 (ph. CMe), one at a residence in Harshaw Canyon, SCR, 22 Jul 2011 (ph. LRo, SWe), one in Ash Canyon, COS, 13 Aug–1 Sep 2011 (ph. RBh), up to two in Montosa Canyon, SCR, 26 May–1 Aug 2012 (†, ph. DJS, CMc, GHR, LH), one returning to a residence in Ash Canyon, COS, 13 May–19 Aug 2012 (ph. RBh), one in lower Carr Canyon, COS, 7 Jul 2012 (ph. HB), one in Portal, COS, 7–20 Jul 2012 (†, ph. REW), one in lower Miller Canyon, COS, 12 Jul–1 Aug 2012 (ph. CVC), one at Ash Canyon Bed and Breakfast, 18 km south of Sierra Vista, COS, 10 Aug–4 Oct 2012 (MJB; ph. RA, LM, CRo), one in Madera Canyon, PIM, 6–9 May 2013 (†, ph. JE), one in Green Valley, PIM, 10 Jun–16 Jul 2013 (ph. GWe), one in lower Carr Canyon, COS, 29 Aug–13 Sep 2013 (†, ph. HB, PB, JLn), and one in Patagonia, SCR, 24 Sep–7 Oct 2013 (ph. HR, JRz, DVP).



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It is difficult to tell how many individuals were actually represented, and how many were retuning, especially on the east flank of the Huachuca Mountains, where the same individual may have frequented many feeders. Once considered a vagrant, this species has recently increased to become a casual to rare spring and summer visitor mainly to canyons in southeastern Arizona.

**RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD** *Archilochus colubris* (0, 2, 1). One immature male in Portal, COS, 29 Oct 2010 (REW) represented only the third state record, following a winter record of a female from Tucson and a fall record of an adult male from Patagonia (Rosenberg et al. 2007, 2011).

**BERYLLINE HUMMINGBIRD** *Amazilia beryllina* (3, 29, 1). Although this species was removed from the review list by the ABC in 2009, the committee re-evaluated and accepted an older report from Chiricahua National Monument, COS, 1 May 2005 (†LRO) previously published as not accepted (Rosenberg et al. 2011). The Berylline Hummingbird is a casual to rare spring and summer visitor to southeastern Arizona from the mountains of western Mexico.

**PURPLE GALLINULE** *Porphyrio martinicus* (4, 9, 5). Accepted records are of one at the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station south of Wintersburg, MAR, 8 Jul 2011 (ph. MLa), one at Rio Rico, SCR, 8–11 Jul 2011 (ph. LH, ASC, RF, RP, AR), one found dead in Marana, PIN, 29 Jul 2011 (RFe; ph. PKI; \*UAZ, as yet uncatalogued), one near Maricopa, PIN, 18 Sep 2011 (†, ph. NL), and a juvenile at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 25–30 Aug 2012 (ph. HCT). Most Arizona records are between July and mid-September.

**AMERICAN GOLDEN-PLOVER** *Pluvialis dominica* (21, 25, 3). All accepted records are from Willcox, COS: a juvenile 23 Oct–1 Nov 2011 (†, ph. MLe, CMc, AR, LM), another 16 May 2013 (ph. GG), and another 14–23 May 2014 (†, ph. EC; ph. KeS, GG, CLa). Although this species remains a rare but somewhat regular migrant to Arizona, the ABC prefers to keep it as a review species because of its potential confusion with the Pacific Golden-Plover (*P. fulva*), which has occurred in Arizona just three times.

**PACIFIC GOLDEN-PLOVER** *Pluvialis fulva* (0, 2, 1). An adult photographed at the Glendale Recharge Ponds, MAR, 11 Sep 2011 (†, ph. MH) provided a third Arizona record. Initially, this individual was submitted as an American Golden-Plover (*P. dominica*), but diagnostic photos showed the bird to be a molting adult Pacific. All three of Arizona's Pacific Golden-Plovers have occurred between late June and mid-September.

**UPLAND SANDPIPER** *Bartramia longicauda* (3, 4, 4). Accepted records are of one at San Bernardino NWR, COS, on 21 Aug 2010 (†REW), one on the Santa Cruz Flats southwest of Picacho, PIN, on 29 Aug 2011 (†MP, †MMS, †WS), another there on the exceptionally early dates of 5–8 Jul 2013 (†, ph. DJe), and up to five individuals near San Simon, COS, 12–19 Aug 2012 (†REW; †, ph. AR, ACo). Most of Arizona's Upland Sandpipers have occurred between mid-August and mid-September.

**HUDSONIAN GODWIT** *Limosa haemastica* (0, 5, 2). Accepted records include one older report from Palo Verde, MAR, 26 May 2003 (†PM, CDo) and one well documented at Willcox, COS, 22–27 May 2012 (†MMS, MP; ph. LH, CDB, CVC, AR, TL, GHR). All of Arizona's previous Hudsonian Godwits have been found between 13 and 26 May (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1998). To place the scarcity of this species as a migrant through the inland western U.S. in perspective, we note that there are only three records from the Salton Sink area of California (Rottenborn et al. 2016).

**RUDDY TURNSTONE** *Arenaria interpres* (2, 7, 1). One was at Willcox, COS, 11–29 Sep 2012 (BJ; ph. AR, MLe). This species was historically much more regular

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in Arizona during the late summer and early fall (see Rosenberg and Witzeman 1998), but since it was added back onto the ABC's review list in 2007, there have been only five accepted records (Rosenberg et al. 2011).

RED KNOT *Calidris canutus* (2, 11, 3). Records accepted in this report are of one at Dateland, YUM, 13 Sep 2005 (ph. HD), one at Willcox, COS, 5 Aug 2011 (JSa; ph. ACo; †MMS, J&MH), and an adult also at Willcox, COS, 18–22 Jul 2012 (†, ph. JMo, AR, CVC). The Red Knot is another species that was reported more regularly in the past, with about 35 published reports during the 1980s and 1990s (see Rosenberg and Witzeman 1998). It was reinstated as a review species in 2002, and remains a very casual late summer and fall migrant in Arizona.

RUFF *Calidris pugnax* (0, 9, 1). One on the Santa Cruz Flats southwest of Picacho, PIN, 8 Jan 2010 (†, ph. RF) fits a pattern of several Arizona records from mid-winter.

SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER *Calidris acuminata* (1, 2, 2). Accepted records are of a juvenile near Cotton Center between Gila Bend and Gillespie Dam, MAR, 28 Sep 2013 (†, ph. MO, DPe) and a stunning spring adult at Rimmy Jim Tank north of Flagstaff, COC, 7–12 May 2014 (ph. JaW; BPa, BGa; Figure 2). The spring record from Arizona is particularly significant, as there are only about five previous spring records from California, and only two inland records of alternate-plumaged adults, including one at the Salton Sea 19–22 May 2005, even though the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper is a rare annual fall migrant in that state (see Hamilton et al. 2007).

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER *Calidris fuscicollis* (0, 11, 5). Accepted records are mostly from Willcox, COS, with one there 19–21 May 2010 (ph. BZ; †, ph. GHR), three from 1 to 3 Jun 2011 (RE; †, ph. DJS), two from 14 to 22 May 2012 (ph. RT, CDB), and three from 15 to 24 May 2013 (ph. GG, REW). Elsewhere, three were at Thatcher, GRA, 14–20 May 2013 (ph. JCK). This species has become nearly annual in Arizona (particularly at Willcox), with some recent records involving multiple individuals. Most of Arizona's White-rumped Sandpipers have been found between 13 May and 6 June, with one as late as 23 June (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1998).

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER *Calidris subruficollis* (0, 5, 1). One apparent juvenile at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 3 Oct 2011 (†, ph. LHa, DVP, JWe) is the latest recorded in Arizona. All previous Buff-breasted Sandpipers were found during mid-late September (Rosenberg et al. 2011).

POMARINE JAEGER *Stercorarius pomarinus* (2, 4, 3). Accepted records are of a juvenile at Rotary Park, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 13 Nov 2011 (†, ph. DVP, JWe), seen again at the Bill Williams delta, MOH, 14 Nov 2011 (†LHa), a different juvenile at the same locality 5 Dec 2011 (†, ph. DVP), and an immature discovered at Amado, PIM, 10 Nov 2012 (†, ph. BWa, DD). The Pomarine is the least frequent of the three jaegers in Arizona, with most records coming from November.

PARASITIC JAEGER *Stercorarius parasiticus* (2, 7, 8). Accepted records are of one juvenile with a damaged bill at Rotary Park, Lake Havasu, MOH, 14 Sep 2010 (ph. WS; JNo), up to two juveniles on Lake Havasu near Lake Havasu City, MOH, 18–23 Sep 2010 (ph. JLo, TLi, TB), a juvenile on Lake Havasu, MOH, 6 Sep 2011 (†, ph. DVP, LHa), two juveniles also on Lake Havasu 19–20 Sep 2011 (†DVP), another juvenile there 2–3 Sep 2012 (†, ph. DVP, LHa), a juvenile on Willow Lake, YAV, 30 Aug 2013 (†, ph. DMo), a juvenile on Lake Havasu, MOH, 22–27 Sep 2014 (†, ph. LH, DVP), and another juvenile at Becker Lake, Springerville, APA, 22 Sep 2014 (ph. SF), providing a first record for Apache County. The great majority of Arizona records are from Lake Havasu in September.

LONG-TAILED JAEGER *Stercorarius longicaudus* (0, 12, 3). All three accepted records are from Lake Havasu, MOH, of an adult 18–21 Sep 2010 (JLo, TLi; ph. TB), a juvenile 9–15 Sep 2011 (†, ph. LHa, DVP), and a juvenile 22 Sep 2014





Figure 1. This immature male Baikal Teal at Gilbert Water Ranch, Gilbert, 2–10 December 2010 represented a first Arizona record.

Photo by Gary Nunn

(†DVP). As with the Parasitic Jaeger, most records are from Lake Havasu in late August and September.

JAEGER sp. *Stercorarius* sp. (0, 0, 2). Jaegers not submitted at the species level and accepted only at the genus level included a very late bird on Lake Havasu, MOH, 9–12 Dec 2011 (†DVP, †LHa) and one there 30 Aug 2013 (DVP).

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE *Rissa tridactyla* (1, 12, 4). Accepted records are of one at Site Six Launch Ramp, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 30 Jan–7 Mar 2010 (†, ph. SP; DVP, MMS), one at Saguaro Lake, MAR, 21–22 Jan 2011 (†, ph. TC), one in Casa Grande, PIN, 31 Oct–9 Nov 2011 (†, ph. CMc; JHo, ACo, JMe, HS), and one at Tempe Town Lake, MAR, 13 Dec 2013 (†, ph. MO, JMc). The 31 October record is the earliest for Arizona, most previous kittiwakes having been found between November and January.

IVORY GULL *Pagophila eburnea* (0, 0, 1). One of the more astounding of Arizona bird records was of an injured immature Ivory Gull photographed along the lower Colorado R. near Willow Beach, MOH, 30 Dec 2012 (ph. DaS; Figure 3). This represents the second-most southerly record for North America, exceeded only by one at Doheny State Beach, Orange County, California, 5 Jan 1996 (Weintraub and San Miguel 1999). Another Ivory Gull almost as far south as the one in Arizona was at Pickwick Dam, Tennessee, February 1996 (see Natl. Audubon Soc. Field Notes 50:180).

LITTLE GULL *Hydrocoloeus minutus* (0, 0, 2). One of the most overdue additions to the Arizona list was of the Little Gull, previously recorded in virtually every other U.S. state! One was on a sandbar just north of Lake Havasu, MOH, 23 Sep 2010 (†, ph. WS, JSa), and another was at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 10 Sep 2011 (†LHa, †DVP).

LAUGHING GULL *Leucophaeus atricilla* (1, 19, 7). Accepted records are of one at Cibola NWR, LAP, 20 Jun 2011 (ph. TSc), immatures at Willcox, COS, 15–16 Mar



Figure 2. This stunning spring male Sharp-tailed Sandpiper was at Rimmy Jim Tank north of Flagstaff in northern Arizona 7–12 May 2014, providing a fifth (and first spring) record for the state.

*Photo by Bryan Patrick, 7 May 2014*



Figure 3. Arizona's first recorded Ivory Gull was this injured immature bird along the Colorado River near Willow Beach, 30 December 2012.

*Photo by Dale Suter*

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2012 (ph. DB), 15 May 2012 (JHi; ph. CVC), and 3–4 Jun 2013 (LE, DT; †, ph. ACo, CVC), an adult at Martinez Lake, YUM, 8 Jul 2013 (†, ph. BWi), an immature at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 28 Oct 2013 (ph. BH), and an immature at San Carlos Reservoir, GRA, 10 Nov 2013 (†, ph. EHo, Dje). Prior to 2013 there were only two previous fall reports from Arizona. This species continues to be a casual visitor mainly during spring and summer, despite being a regular visitor and rare breeder at the Salton Sea in southeastern California (Patten et al. 2003).

MEW GULL *Larus canus* (0, 10, 14). Accepted records are of a winter adult at Willcox, COS, 2–3 Feb 2010 (DF; ph. MMS), providing only a second Arizona record away from the Colorado R., another adult at Wahweap, Lake Powell, COC, 2 Apr 2010 (ph. SP), a first-cycle bird that moved between Bullhead City and Katherine Landing, Lake Mohave, MOH, 29 Jan–26 Feb 2011 (†, ph. LHa, DVP), an immature at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 7 Nov 2011 (ph. JWe;), likely the same bird in the Bill Williams arm of Lake Havasu, LAP/MOH, 12 Nov 2011–18 Jan 2012 (†, ph. DVP; PKI), an immature at Bullhead City, MOH, 25 Nov 2011 (†, ph. LHa, DVP), likely the same individual at Katherine Landing, Lake Mohave, MOH, 15–26 Jan 2012 (†, ph. DVP, LHa), an immature at the Glendale Recharge Ponds, MAR, 17–20 Nov 2011 (†, ph. TD, PD), an adult at Windsor Beach, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 4 Jan 2012 (ph. MMS), an immature at Page, COC, 3–22 Jan 2012 (SP; †, ph. MMS), an adult at the Pima Sewage Pond, GRA, 19 Nov 2012 (†, ph. JCK), an immature at Alamo Lake, LAP, 26 Feb–3 Mar 2013 (ph. DMO, KR), an adult at Rotary Park Beach, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 24 Mar 2013 (†, ph. LHa, OJ, DVP), a first-cycle bird at Lake Pleasant, YAV, 31 Oct 2013 (†, ph. TD), an immature bird at Rotary Park Beach, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 4–11 Dec 2013 (†, ph. DVP, LHa), a different immature also at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 8 Dec 2013 (†, ph. DVP, LHa), and likely the same individual at Lake Havasu City 19 Feb–10 Apr 2014 (†, ph. DVP). The status of the Mew Gull in Arizona has clearly changed, with the number of accepted records more than doubling in the past five years.

WESTERN GULL *Larus occidentalis* (1, 1, 3). Accepted records are of an adult at the Glendale Recharge Ponds, MAR, 26 Apr 2010 (†, ph. TD), a second-cycle bird at Rotary Park, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 4 Sep–17 Oct 2010 (JWe; †, ph. MH, MMS, DVP), and an adult at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 13 Oct 2013 (ph. BSi, HK). The Western Gull is one of the rarer gulls to occur in Arizona, which is surprising given the growing number of records from the Salton Sea (Patten et al. 2003).

THAYER'S GULL *Larus thayeri* (3, 6, 4). Accepted records of single first-cycle birds are from Rotary Park Beach, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 22 Nov 2010 (ph. DVP; †, ph. LHa), Pittsburgh Point, Lake Havasu, MOH, 9 Nov 2011 (†, ph. DVP), and Lake Havasu City, MOH, 21 Nov 2011–6 Feb 2012 (CMc; †, ph. DVP, JWe, RT) and 5 Dec 2014 (†, ph. DVP). All accepted records of this species in Arizona have been of first-cycle birds.

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL *Larus fuscus* (0, 2, 6). Accepted records are of a first-cycle bird at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 26 Nov 2012 (†, ph. JWe), another in the Bill Williams arm of Lake Havasu, LAP/MOH, 30 Nov–5 Dec 2012 (†, ph. LHa, JWe, DVP; judged to be a different individual from details of molt pattern), an apparent adult (third cycle or older) at Alamo Lake, LAP, 26 Feb–3 Mar 2013 (†, ph. DMO, KR), a first-cycle bird at Glendale, MAR, 15–18 Dec 2013 (†, ph. JNe), a first-cycle bird at Lake Havasu just north of Mesquite Bay, MOH, 9 Jan 2014 (†, ph. LHa, DVP), and a second-cycle bird at Willcox, COS, 8 Sep 2014 (†, ph. DBr).

GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL *Larus glaucescens* (1, 5, 1). One accepted record of a first-cycle bird at the Glendale Recharge Ponds, MAR, 9–19 Nov 2011 (ph. TD; †PL, BC, KR; †, ph. PD, CMc).

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GLAUCOUS GULL *Larus hyperboreus* (0, 3, 3). Accepted records are of a first-cycle bird at Site Six Launch Ramp and Pittsburgh Point, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 23 Dec 2011–30 Jan 2012 (†, ph. CDB, GHR, DVP, MH<sub>1</sub>), a first-cycle bird at Katherine Landing, Lake Mohave, MOH, 23–29 Jan 2014 (†, ph. DVP), and an immature at Patagonia Lake, SCR, 17 Nov 2014 (†, ph. ASc), the first recorded in southeastern Arizona.

ARCTIC TERN *Sterna paradisaea* (2, 3, 1). A well-described individual was at San Carlos Reservoir, GRA, 2 Jun 2010 (†DJS). Arizona's six accepted Arctic Terns are equally split between September and late May/early June.

ELEGANT TERN *Thalasseus elegans* (0, 8, 7). Accepted records are of one at Rotary Park, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 28 May 2010 (ph. JWe), one at Patagonia Lake, SCR, 11 May 2010 (†GBi), a banded (band number illegible) individual along the Agua Fria R. in Glendale, 30–31 May 2010, (ph. MH, JHo), an amazing six seen (and voice recorded) flying at Mittry Lake north of Yuma, YUM, 14 May 2011 (†, s.r. MN; originally reported as possible Royal Terns, but recordings clearly identify them as Elegant), one at Green Valley, PIM, 18–20 Jun 2011 (C&JT; ph. ACo), one at Patagonia Lake, SCR, 23–25 May 2014 (ph. RC, JHy, ASc), and one at Reid Park, Tucson, PIM, 4 Jun–7 Jun 2014 (ph. CF; CT, MP, MMS, LM, JMe, PG). The 11 May record is the earliest for Arizona; most of the state's Elegant Terns have been found between late May and mid-June.

BLACK SKIMMER *Rynchops niger* (0, 9, 1). One at Rotary Park, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 28 May 2010 (ph. JWe) was photographed flying over a standing Elegant Tern (see record above).

RED-BILLED TROPICBIRD *Phaethon aethereus* (2, 4, 2). The two records are both of juveniles picked up alive. One in northwest Tucson, PIM, 25 Apr 2012 (LB; ph. MMS) was brought to the Tucson Wildlife Center but we have been unable to ascertain its subsequent disposition. The other, from 10.5 km north of Payson, GIL, 22 Aug 2014 (ph. TSm, JMI, TC) was brought to a rehabilitation facility and later taken to San Diego for release. It established one of the northernmost records in Arizona. Amazingly, the state now has eight records of this pelagic species.



Figure 4. This Hawaiian Petrel was picked up dead and largely mummified in Yuma on 24 August 2013 providing a first Arizona, and first inland North American record.

Photo by Philip Unitt





Figure 5. This apparently erythristic Short-tailed Hawk wintered in Tucson during the winters of 2008–09, 2009–10, and 2010–11.

*Photo by David J. Stejskal, 23 February 2010*

RED-THROATED LOON *Gavia stellata* (3, 14, 9). One was at Bill Williams NWR, Lake Havasu, MOH, 30 Jan 2010 (ph. SP). In 2011, multiple individuals were observed at various points in the Lake Havasu to Parker Dam region, making it difficult to determine the exact number present. At Lake Havasu City, one was present 31 Oct–1 Nov 2011 (ph. JWe, DVP), one was seen flying south near there 8 Nov 2011 († LHa; ph. DVP), and one was nearby 30 Nov 2011–16 Jan 2012 († LHa; ph. DVP). During the same period, one was at Bill Williams delta, MOH, 12 Nov 2011, (ph. JWe), two were there 29 Nov 2011–26 Mar 2012 (†LHa), and a third was present 10 Dec 2011 (†DVP). Two individuals at the north end of Lake Havasu, MOH, 20 Mar 2012 (†DVP) were thought to be the same individuals wintering at the Bill Williams delta. While it is clear that at least three individuals occurred at the delta in 2011–12, whether the Lake Havasu birds farther upriver were the same or different individuals remains a question. Multiple individuals were also found during the following winter (2012–13), with one at the Bill Williams delta, LAP, 8–13 Nov 2012 (†, ph. DVP), and three birds there 13 Jan–11 Mar 2013 (ph. JaS; †LHa). One was at Lake Havasu City 27 Nov–16 Dec 2012 (ph. LHa, †DVP). The following winter (2013–14), one was at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 31 Oct–27 Dec 2013 (†, ph. DVP; DJS), then three were there 11–16 Jan 2014 († DVP, LHa), with at least one remaining until 6 Apr 2014 (ph. DVP). The ABC deleted the Red-throated Loon from its review list at the end of 2014 because it has become a rare but regular winter visitor on lakes along the lower Colorado R. and to a lesser extent on other large bodies of water in Arizona.



Figure 6. These Rosy-faced Lovebirds were photographed at Gilbert Water Ranch, Gilbert, 20 September 2008. This exotic species is now considered established in the Phoenix area and is so recognized by inclusion on the Arizona list.

Photo by Pierre Deviche

**YELLOW-BILLED LOON** *Gavia adamsii* (0, 6, 1). An immature was along the Parker Strip below Parker Dam, LAP, 15 Jan–4 Aug 2011, during which time it was also reported on the Bill Williams arm of Lake Havasu, LAP/MOH, 21 Feb–19 Mar 2011 (†, ph. DVP, LHA; †MN; ph. SRe, JWe).

**HAWAIIAN PETREL** *Pterodroma sandwichensis* (0, 0, 1). A *Pterodroma* petrel found dead and dried stiff on a street in Yuma, YUM, 24 Aug 2013 (T&LK) was sent to the San Diego Natural History Museum for preservation and identification (SDNHM 54201; Figure 4). Remarkably, the specimen was in relatively good condition, and analysis of plumage and measurements by Philip Unitt suggested that the bird was a Hawaiian Petrel, on the basis of smaller bill size, lighter sides of the neck and breast, and entirely white outer web of the outer rectrices, in direct comparison with specimens of the Galapagos Petrel (*P. phaeopygia*). The committee was unanimous in accepting this record as *P. sandwichensis* given our current knowledge of the identification of these species (Howell 2012). This represents the first inland record for the species (away from Hawaii) and the first specimen for the mainland U.S. Comments included a discussion that the likely source was the Gulf of California (see discussion below under the Sooty Shearwater regarding southerly winds), which suggests that this individual possibly went around the tip of Baja California to get into the gulf. One concern raised was that Cabo San Lucas is much farther south than previous reports of the Hawaiian Petrel in the eastern Pacific, though the species is now known to be regular east into California waters (see Rottenborn et al. 2016), and that the tip of Baja California may be closer to where the Galapagos Petrel might occur, even though it has never been reported off Baja California either (Howell 2012). A related species, the Cook's Petrel (*P. cookii*) has been recorded at least three times in southeastern California at the Salton Sea (Patten et al. 2003), and a Streaked Shearwater (*Calonectris leucomelas*) was found dead near Medicine Bow,



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Wyoming, on 13 Jun 2006 (Faulkner 2006), suggesting that “deep water” pelagic species can occasionally show up well inland, and away from large bodies of water.

**SOOTY SHEARWATER** *Ardenna grisea* (1, 0, 1). A Sooty Shearwater photographed alive on Mittry Lake north of Yuma, YUM, 5 Aug 2013 (ph. BWi) provided only the second record of this pelagic species for Arizona, the first being of a dead bird picked up near Wellton on 6 Jun 1971 (UAZ 10306; Quigley 1973). This individual, as well as the Hawaiian Petrel discussed above, and several of the Brown Booby records below, apparently arrived during a period of strong southerly winds out of the Gulf of California. There have been no fewer than eight records of the Sooty Shearwater from the Salton Sea, all between mid-June and mid-August (Patten et al. 2003).

**MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD** *Fregata magnificens* (4, 8, 2). An adult female found injured in Mammoth, PIN, 23 Jan 2010 (PC; ph. PKI) was brought to a rehabilitation center, where it was photographed but later died; we have been unable to ascertain the disposition of the specimen. A juvenile was seen circling over Nogales, SCR, also on 23 Jan 2010 (†PL). Three other reports of single individuals, near Parker, LAP, 10 Sep 2007 (†LaS), Buenos Aires NWR, PIM, 22 Jan 2010 (DBo), and Tucson, PIM, 22 Jan 2010 (†AM) were accepted as of a “frigatebird sp.,” but the birds were not photographed or described well enough to eliminate other species of frigatebirds, such as the Lesser (*F. ariel*), and Great (*F. minor*), both of which have occurred in California and elsewhere in the interior of the U.S. (Sullivan et al. 2007, Howell et al. 2014). It should be noted that the frigatebird reports in January 2010 were preceded by very strong southwest winds in southern Arizona.

**BLUE-FOOTED BOOBY** *Sula nebouxii* (3, 4, 4). Accepted records are of one juvenile captured alive behind the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s office in Yuma, YUM, 22 Jul 2010 (ph. SH) and taken to the Sonny Bono Salton Sea NWR for rehabilitation, one at Virgin Basin of Lake Mead, MOH, 21 Aug 2012 (ph. BWu), one immature on Patagonia Lake, SCR, 14–31 Aug 2013 (†, ph. RWi; ph. AC, TMi, JWo; †TL0), and up to three individuals on Lake Havasu, MOH, 26 Sep–14 Oct 2013 (†RFR; †, ph. TB, DVP), with one remaining there until at least 15 Feb 2014 (these individuals also frequented the Bill Williams arm of Lake Havasu, MOH/LAP). Although the Blue-footed Booby is resident in the nearby Sea of Cortez in Mexico south of Yuma, there have been very few records from Arizona. The 2013 records corresponded to a major influx into California, the first such invasion since the early 1970s (Rottenborn et al. 2016).

**BROWN BOOBY** *Sula leucogaster* (2, 4, 5). Immatures were at Meers Point, Martinez Lake, north of Yuma, YUM, 10 Aug 2010 (†, ph. GF), near Rio Salado in Phoenix, MAR, 30 Aug 2010 (hit by a car; ph. CPa; \*UAZ, as yet uncatalogued), and at Laguna Dam north of Yuma, YUM, 5 Aug 2013 (†, ph. LHa, DVP), with possibly the same individual photographed in a backyard in Yuma 8 Aug 2013 (ph. JG). An immature on Lake Havasu at Lake Havasu City, MOH, and on the Bill Williams arm of Lake Havasu, MOH/LAP, 11 Aug 2013–14 Feb 2014 (†, ph. DVP, LHa, JWe, TB), was apparently rediscovered on the Nevada side of Lake Mohave 16–17 Feb 2014 (Meyers 2016). Finally, an immature was captured alive by a U.S. Customs and Border Protection agent in Yuma, YUM, and taken to a rehabilitation center 11 Sep 2014 (ph. *vide* LPi).

**REDDISH EGRET** *Egretta rufescens* (3, 27, 2). The two accepted records are of one at Painted Rock Road near Gila Bend, MAR, 16–22 Oct 2010 (†, ph. KR, CR) and another on the Paloma Ranch also near Gila Bend, MAR, 7 Nov 2011 (†BGr). There are now more than 30 accepted records for Arizona, and with the Reddish Egret now considered rare but regular in the state, the ABC removed it from the review list at the end of 2011.



Figure 7. Arizona's third Tufted Flycatcher at Boyce Thompson Arboretum near Superior, east of Phoenix, 6 July 2011.

*Photo by Jack Holloway*



Figure 8. Arizona's fourth Yellow-bellied Flycatcher in Phoenix, 7 June 2013.

*Photo by Richard Ditch*

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WHITE IBIS *Eudocimus albus* (2, 7, 1). An immature bird was in the marshes at the Yuma East Wetlands, Yuma, YUM, 11 Dec 2013–11 May 2014 (DSu; †, ph. DVP, DB). It was also seen across the Colorado R. in California (Singer et al. 2016).

GLOSSY IBIS *Plegadis falcinellus* (0, 10, 8). Accepted records are of single adults along Citrus Valley Road, Gila Bend, MAR, 14 Aug 2010 (†KR, TC, JWa), at Paloma Ranch, MAR, 18–22 Apr 2011 (†, ph. PL, GHR, BC), along Highway 95 south of Bullhead City, MOH, 5–9 Jul 2011 (†PL, BC; ph. DVP), at Willcox, COS, 12–19 Jun 2012 (ph. DJS; †, ph. LH, GG, MMS, AR, REW), at Cibola NWR, LAP, 20 Apr 2013 (†, ph. CMc), at Liberty, southwest of Phoenix, MAR, 23 Mar 2013 (†, ph. MH), at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 20–24 May 2013 (†, ph. DVP, OJ), and at the Glendale Recharge Ponds, MAR, 1 May 2014 (†, ph. MH). The status of the Glossy Ibis in Arizona has clearly changed during the past ten years, as this batch of records nearly doubles the number of existing records from Arizona, fitting the species' well-established pattern of expansion throughout the West (Patten and Lasley 2000).

ROSEATE SPOONBILL *Platalea ajaja* (2, 23, 6). Accepted records are of one at the Glendale Recharge Ponds, Glendale, MAR, 19 Nov 2010 (ph. BGr, JRi, K&LB, DVP) and seen at different locations nearby through 18 Dec, with likely the same individual at Palo Verde, MAR, 29 Jan–summer 2011 (ph. MH). Another (or the same?) individual was at the Glendale Recharge Ponds, MAR, the following year from 18 Aug to 9 Oct 2012 (†, ph. MH, JRi, GK, IC), and others were at the Santa Cruz Flats, near Eloy, PIN, 22–23 Aug 2012 (ph. CCo), Superior, PIN, 15 Jul 2013 (ph. RCl), Benson, COS, 30 Jul 2013 (†, ph. RBh), and Tres Rios, MAR, 15–17 Dec 2013 (†TC). There are now more than 30 accepted records of this distinctive species from Arizona, and the ABC removed it from the review list at the end of 2014.

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE *Elanoides forficatus* (0, 1, 1). One along the Verde R. on the Fort McDowell Tribal Lands, MAR, 13 May 2012 (ph. RS) was the first of this species photographed in Arizona. It followed one previous sight record accepted by the ABC, a report from Dudleyville, PIN, 2–3 Aug 1980, submitted by multiple independent observers (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1998).

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK *Buteo lineatus* (1, 30, 7). Prior to its removal from the ABC's review list at the end of 2011, accepted records of this rare but regular visitor included one at Watson Woods Riparian Preserve, Prescott, YAV, 9 Nov 2009–5 Feb 2010 (†, ph. MN), one at Pintail Slough, Havasu NWR, MOH, 4 Feb 2010 (†, ph. TC), one at the Hassayampa R. Preserve, Wickenburg, MAR, 3 Mar–6 Nov 2010 (MH; ph. TD, BGr; †DVP) and probably the same individual 9 Nov 2011 (ph. MH), one at Pintail Slough, Havasu NWR, MOH, 25 Dec 2010–24 Jan 2011 (†, ph. JWe, DVP), one at 'Ahakhav Tribal Preserve, LAP, 16 Jan 2011 (ph. JWe), one along the Verde R. near Highway 87, MAR, 23 Oct 2011 (†DH), and one at Tolleson, MAR, 3–5 Nov 2011 (†, ph. BGr, MH, JRi). This species has become resident since 2010, and has likely bred, at the Hassayampa R. Preserve and possibly elsewhere; it is annual in small numbers mainly in the western half of Arizona.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK *Buteo platypterus* (2, 27, 2). Prior to removing the Broad-winged Hawk from its review list at the end of 2009, the ABC accepted two additional reports, of one at Oak Creek Canyon near Sedona, YAV, 2 May 2007 (†BPr) and another at the Tres Rios Wetlands Hayfield Site, MAR, 14 Jan 2010 (ph. JRi), the latter representing a very rare winter record for Arizona.

SHORT-TAILED HAWK *Buteo brachyurus* (0, 24, 16). In the Chiricahua Mts., COS, where Snyder et al. (2010) described Arizona's first nest of the Short-tailed Hawk in 2007, accepted records are of one adult at Monte Vista Peak 15 Jun 2012 (†, ph. DJS), possibly the same individual at Barfoot Park 8 Jul–23 Aug 2012 (ph. EB, MV), a clearly different (by photos) individual in Portal 10 Jul 2012 (†, ph. REW),

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and single adults at Barfoot Park 3–6 May 2013 (†, ph. TD, DVP), 5–7 Aug 2013 (ph. SW, JYe, LH), and 11 Apr–9 Jun 2014 (†, ph. LH). Details of a pair at Barfoot Park and likely breeding nearby during the summer of 2010 (Snyder et al. 2010) were not submitted to the ABC. In the Huachuca Mts., COS, were one adult in upper Sawmill Canyon 7 Apr 2011 (†, ph. DGo) and one at Miller Canyon 29 Apr 2014 (†, ph. DSA). The single record from the Santa Rita Mts. was of one between Old Baldy Saddle and Florida Saddle, SCR, 22–29 Apr 2011 (†, ph. DGo). In the Santa Catalina Mts., PIM, were one at Summerhaven 24–25 Apr 2010 (†JYe), probably the same individual over Mount Bigelow 14 Jun 2010 (ph. CC), one at the Sabino Canyon Recreation Area 8 Apr 2011 (ph. NH), one along the Mt. Lemmon Highway from 24 Mar through at least 16 Jul 2011 (†, ph. MSh), one at Marshall Gulch 5 May–25 Aug 2012 (†, ph. LPt), one at Summerhaven 29 Apr–2 May 2014 (†TSp), and likely the same individual there 31 Jul–5 Sep 2014 (ph. MOB). Unusual for being in the lowlands were a juvenile at San Bernardino NWR, COS, 21 Sep 2011 (†, ph. REW), one at Carmen, SCR, 28 Sep 2012 (†, ph. DJS, MMS), and one again at Tubac, SCR, 13 Mar 2014 (ph. SHu). The previously accepted odd-plumaged Short-tailed Hawk that wintered in Tucson (Rosenberg et al. 2011) returned again 3 Dec 2009–12 Mar 2010 (ph. DJS; Figure 5) and 5 Dec 2010–26 Jan 2011 (ph. DJS). The question arose whether this individual was aberrant or a hybrid (possibly with Swainson's Hawk, *B. swainsonii*), but the record (with new photos) was recirculated and accepted again as of a Short-tailed Hawk. Committee members were unanimous in their belief that this individual was erythristic in some way and showed no structural attributes suggesting hybridization. The status of this species in southeastern Arizona has changed during the past ten years, and, although very rare, it is now regular in all the major mountain ranges (except perhaps the Pinaleno Mts.) during the spring and summer, and reports of migrants in the lowlands have increased concurrently.

EARED QUETZAL *Euptilotis neoxenus* (0, 24, 1). One was in upper Madera Canyon, SCR, 7 Nov 2013 († LH); reports of this species have declined during the past decade, with only four of the 25 accepted records being of birds found since 2005.

ROSY-FACED LOVEBIRD *Agapornis roseicollis* (0, 0, 1). The ABC added the Rosy-faced Lovebird (Figure 6) to the Arizona checklist at its annual meeting December 2011, following a detailed analysis of the species' status and distribution in Arizona by Rademaker and Corman (2011). The Rosy-faced Lovebird was first detected in the Phoenix area in the mid-1980s and first discovered breeding in 1987. By the end of the field work for the Arizona Breeding Bird Atlas in 2000, lovebirds were found nesting in no fewer than ten residential atlas blocks (Corman and Wise-Gervais 2005). A coordinated census by the Arizona Field Ornithologists on 27 February 2010 found no fewer than 948 individuals in the greater Phoenix area. Eight specimens collected by T. R. Jones on the southwest slope of North Mountain 14.3 km north of Phoenix in December 2014 and January 2015 are preserved as SDNHM 54470–54477.

TUFTED FLYCATCHER *Mitrephanes phaeocercus* (0, 2, 1). An amazing find was of one at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, Superior, PIN, 6 Jul 2011 (JSA; †, ph. JHo; Figure 7), providing a third Arizona record and only the sixth for the United States (see Rosenberg et al. 2011 for a summary of United States records). The previous two records from Arizona were of one in February 2005 along the Colorado R. and one singing in May 2008 in the Chiricahua Mountains (Rosenberg et al. 2011).

EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE *Contopus virens* (1, 4, 2). The two accepted records are of one at San Bernardino NWR, Douglas, COS, 8–10 Jun 2011 (ph., s.r. REW) and one at Clark Crossing Rd. near Carmen, SCR, 7–8 Oct 2011 (s.r., †DJS; †MP, MMS, CMc). Both of these individuals were vocalizing (and recorded), essential to distinguishing this species from the very similar Western Wood-Pewee (*C. sordidulus*).

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER *Empidonax flaviventris* (1, 2, 1). Arizona's



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fourth accepted record was of one in Phoenix, MAR, 7 Jun 2013 (ph. RD; Figure 8); all previous reports from Arizona were either in fall or winter. The excellent photograph confirmed the identification as a Yellow-bellied, as opposed to a Western Flycatcher (*E. difficilis/occidentalis*), by multiple features including the spacing of the primaries, width of secondary bar, and overall coloration (see Baumann et al. 2014 for identification criteria).

**LEAST FLYCATCHER** *Empidonax minimus* (3, 6, 1). One was well described and photographed at Parker, LAP, 4 May 2014 (†, ph., s.r. LHa; †, ph. DVP). Apart from the specimens listed by Phillips et al. (1964), this constitutes only the second Arizona record supported by photographs or sound recordings.

**NUTTING'S FLYCATCHER** *Myiarchus nuttingi* (1, 2, 4). The occurrence of multiple Nutting's Flycatchers along the Bill Williams R., after Arizona's third was found there in 2008 (Rosenberg et al. 2011), is one of the more remarkable discoveries we report here. It began with one found wintering at Mosquito Flats, Bill Williams R. NWR, LAP, 18 Dec 2011–25 Mar 2012+ (†, ph., s.r. LHa; ph. DVP, JWe, CWo, PKI, BPa, TJ; †, s.r. MP), which apparently returned to the same area 30 Nov 2012–10 Feb 2013 (ph. LHa, JHo), and again 21 Oct 2013–8 Feb 2014 (†LHa). During the spring of 2013, multiple birds were found in the area and bred for the first time known in the United States! These included one at the "North Burn" site at Bill Williams R. NWR, LAP, 8 Apr–9 Jun 2013 (†LHa) and four individuals (two adults and two fledglings) discovered in a different section of the refuge 11 Apr–21 Oct 2013 (ph., s.r. OJ, DVP, LHa). In 2014, no fewer than ten reports were submitted and accepted, all from a 8-km section of the Bill Williams R. between 25 Feb and 27 Oct (†, ph., s.r. DVP, LHa, MLe, EHo). The exact number of individuals is uncertain



Figure 9. Arizona's first documented Sedge Wren wintered at Peña Blanca Lake west of Nogales, 27 November 2010–5 April 2011.

Photo by Alan Schmierer



Figure 10. This Common Redpoll with American Goldfinches (*Spinus tristis*) in House Rock Valley west of Fredonia in the Arizona Strip 16 February–3 March 2012 provided a first Arizona record.

*Photo by Shaun Putz*



Figure 11. Arizona's second ever Smith's Longspur was in agricultural fields south of Buckeye, 1 January–11 February 2012.

*Photo by Harold Bond, 4 January 2012*



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but at least seven, of which several likely recurred in successive years, now constitute a small resident population.

**GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER** *Myiarchus crinitus* (1, 2, 1). Arizona's fourth Great Crested Flycatcher was at Cameron, COC, 19–21 Sep 2010 (CLR; ph. TLI). Three of the four accepted records have been from late September and early October (Rosenberg et al. 2007).

**ROSE-THROATED BECARD** *Pachyramphus aglaiae* (#, 2, 1). An adult female was at Clark Crossing Rd. along the Santa Cruz R. near Carmen, SCR, 19 Jul 2011 (†, ph. DJS). The ABC added this species to the review list in 2008, as its last confirmed attempted nesting in Arizona along Sonoita Creek near Patagonia, SCR, was in 2006. Prior to 2000, the Rose-throated Becard was considered a rare but regular summer resident along Sonoita Creek, with additional nesting records from Guadalupe Canyon, Arivaca Creek (Corman and Wise-Gervais 2005), and lower Sycamore Canyon (D. J. Stejskal pers. comm.), but since then it has been reported only sporadically from nonbreeding locations in summer and from riparian areas along the Santa Cruz R. in winter (Rosenberg et al. 2011).

**WHITE-EYED VIREO** *Vireo griseus* (1, 28, 6). The six accepted records are of one along the Anza Trail, Tubac, SCR, 2 Dec 2007–4 Jan 2008 (†TSt), one singing at Page Springs Fish Hatchery, YAV, 5 May 2010 (†MB), one near Dudleyville, PIN, 18 Jun 2010 (†, ph. JHo), one in heavy molt caught and banded at Cibola Valley Conservation and Wildlife Management Area, LAP, 10 Aug 2011 (†, ph. SMc), one in Portal, COS, 28 Jun 2012 (†, ph. REW), and one at the Madera Canyon Picnic Area, PIM, 1–18 Aug 2012 (†ED). This species has become more regular in Arizona in recent years, and the ABC removed it from the review list at the end of 2012.

**YELLOW-THROATED VIREO** *Vireo flavifrons* (6, 21, 3). Older records of one at Carr Canyon, COS, 20 Jul 2005 (ph. BSu), one along Blue Haven Road, SCR, 31 Jul 2007 (s.r. CDB), and one at the South Fork of Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 12 May 2009 (†J&SS) were reviewed and accepted; this species was removed from the review list in 2009.

**BLUE-HEADED VIREO** *Vireo solitarius* (0, 3, 1). The photos of a vireo along Morgan City Wash, MAR, 28 Apr 2012 (†, ph. TC) strongly suggested it was *V. solitarius* rather than a bright Cassin's Vireo (*V. cassinii*), as it showed a sharp contrast between the dark gray hood and white throat, relatively bright yellow flanks, a relatively green back, and broad white spectacles.

**PHILADELPHIA VIREO** *Vireo philadelphicus* (5, 13, 2). Two well-documented records are of one at Peña Blanca Lake near Nogales, SCR, 20–25 Oct 2012 (†, ph. MLe, ACo) and another along the Gila R. near Arlington, MAR, 26 Dec 2012 (†, ph. TC). The latter represents a first winter record for Arizona.

**RED-EYED VIREO** *Vireo olivaceus* (5, 25, 12). The 12 accepted records of single individuals predictably extended from late spring through fall: Garden Canyon near Sierra Vista, COS, 24 Jun 2006 (†SS), Paradise Junction, COC, 6 Jun 2008 (†JLF), Ramsey Vista Campground, Carr Canyon, COS, 8 Aug 2006 (†JBg), Slaughter Ranch, San Bernardino NWR, COS, 6 Jul 2011 (†, ph. REW), Ft. Lowell Park, Tucson, PIM, 2 Aug 2011 (†MMS, MP), Madera Canyon Picnic Area, PIM, 10–12 Aug 2012 (†LH), Watson Woods, near Prescott, YAV, 10 Oct 2012 (†DMo), Portal, COS, 22 Jun 2013 (†REW), Holbrook, NAV, 14 Sep 2013 (†EHo), Cameron, COC, 12 Jun 2014 (CLR; †JaW), Florida Canyon, PIM, 28 Jun 2014 (†, ph. LH), and 'Ahakhav Tribal Preserve near Parker, LAP, 5 Jul 2014 (†, ph. LH, EHo). These bring the number of accepted Arizona records to more than 40, but the ABC retains the Red-eyed Vireo on the review list because of its similarity to the much scarcer Yellow-green Vireo.

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**YELLOW-GREEN VIREO** *Vireo flavoviridis* (1, 9, 2). A singing male was along Cave Creek in Portal, COS, 2 Aug 2011 (EHv; ph., s.r., †REW), and another was in Montosa Canyon, SCR, 21–22 Aug 2013 (†LH; ph. Jcf). All Arizona records are from late spring and summer, in stark contrast with California, where the vast majority of the 133 records (through 2014) are for fall (early September–late October) and along the coast ([http://www.californiabirds.org/cbrc\\_book/update.pdf](http://www.californiabirds.org/cbrc_book/update.pdf)).

**BLUE JAY** *Cyanocitta cristata* (0, 4, 3). One near Payson, GIL, 30 Mar 2010 (†GWA) was supported only by minimal written documentation, whereas one at Cave Creek Ranch, Portal, COS, 6–7 Nov 2011 (RPe; ph. JLe) and one in Corral Canyon, near Patagonia, SCR, 26–27 Oct 2013 (JHf, JRe; ph. LM) were well documented with photographs.

**CAVE SWALLOW** *Petrochelidon fulva* (0, 8, 1). One remained at Kennedy Park, Tucson, PIM, 4 Dec 2011–30 Jan 2012 (†MP; †, ph. MMS, CDB, ACo, DJS). Four of Arizona's nine accepted Cave Swallows have occurred between December and March, when confusion with the very similar juvenile Cliff Swallow (*P. pyrrhonota*) should not be a problem.

**BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE** *Poecile atricapillus* (4, 7, 2). Both accepted records are from Fredonia, COC, of two individuals 27 Nov 2011–10 Jan 2012 (ph. SP; †CLR, MMS, MP) and one 2 Jan–12 Feb 2014 (ph. SP; †LH). It is not surprising that this species has been found in far northern Arizona at Fredonia and Colorado City (see Rosenberg et al. 2011), as it nests just to the northwest along the Virgin R. in southwestern Utah. There are no records of nesting in Arizona.

**WINTER WREN** *Troglodytes hiemalis* (1, 2, 28). Since the split of the Pacific Wren (*T. pacificus*) and Winter Wren in 2010 (Chesser et al. 2010), the ABC has reviewed reports of the latter in an attempt to better understand its true status in Arizona. The 28 records accepted since 2010, all of single individuals, extend from 23 Oct to 24 Apr: Morgan City Wash, MAR, 12–14 Nov 2010 (†TC, LHa, DVP), Santa Cruz R. near Carmen, SCR, 9–16 Dec 2010 (ASc, WR; †SMI; ph., s.r. CDB), Granite Reef Recreation Area, MAR, 30 Dec 2010–26 Feb 2011 (ph. TD), Lee's Ferry, COC, 1 Jan–5 Feb 2011 (†, ph. SP), Picture Canyon near Flagstaff, COC, 1–7 Jan 2011 (s.r. JCo, CLR), Madera Canyon, PIM, 16 Jan–23 Mar 2011 (†, ph. CMc), Hassayampa R. Preserve, MAR, 11 Feb–2 Apr 2011 (ph. TD; †LHa, DVP), Portal, COS, 12 Feb 2011 (ph., s.r. CDB), Colossal Cave Mountain Park, PIM, 9–14 Feb 2011 (JYe, KK; ph. ACo), Peña Blanca Lake, SCR, 19 Feb 2011 (ph. GG), San Bernardino NWR, COS, 5 Mar 2011 (†REW), Elden Spring, COC, 24 Apr 2011 (ph. SP), Butte Creek near Prescott, YAV, 23 Oct 2012 (ph. ZS), Hassayampa R. Preserve near Wickenburg, MAR, 8–25 Nov 2012, with likely the same individual seen again 3–17 Mar 2013 (†, ph. TD); Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 24 Nov 2012–16 Feb 2013 (†, ph. MWe; ph. JHo, BPa), Portal, COS, 26 Nov–12 Dec 2012 (†, ph. REW), Bill Williams R. NWR, LAP, 30 Nov 2012 (ph. LHa), Clark Crossing Rd., Santa Cruz R., SCR, 3–5 Dec 2012 (†, ph. MLe; ph. ACo), Mosquito Flats, Bill Williams R. NWR, LAP, 1–6 Dec 2012 (†, s.r. LHa), St. David Monastery, COS, 26 Dec 2012–3 Jan 2013 (AR; ph. TO, ACo), Cook's Lake, San Pedro R. near Dudleyville, PIN, 5 Jan 2013 (†TC), Morgan City Wash, MAR, 18 Nov 2013 (†, ph. TD), Horseshoe Ford, Agua Fria R., YAV, 13 Dec 2013 (†, ph. BPa), near Willow Lake, YAV, 1 Jan 2014 (†WA), Dudleyville, PIN, 4 Jan 2014 (†TC), along the north fork of the White R., NAV, 25 Jan 2014 (ph. EHo), along the Bill Williams R., LAP, 30 Oct–2 Nov 2014 (†, s.r. DVP, LHa), and Lake Patagonia, SCR, 24–26 Nov 2014 (†, ph. LH). Monson and Phillips (1981) established that the Pacific Wren winters in Arizona in small numbers, but subsequently it has become clear that Winter Wren is also a rare but regular fall and winter visitor to the state (lingering or appearing occasionally into spring); care (including noting distinctive vocalizations) is necessary to distinguishing the two species.



Figure 12. This Mourning Warbler at Empire Gulch, Las Cienegas National Conservation Area, on 1 June 2011 provided an eighth accepted record for Arizona and the first to be documented by photograph.

*Photo by Gary H. Rosenberg*



Figure 13. This singing male Fan-tailed Warbler in Madera Canyon 23–27 May 2011, representing a ninth state record, was one of the most cooperative of its species yet to occur in Arizona.

*Photo by Richard Fray, 23 May 2011*

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**SEDGE WREN** *Cistothorus platensis* (0, 0, 1). Arizona's first confirmed Sedge Wren was at Peña Blanca Lake west of Nogales, SCR, 27 Nov 2010–5 Apr 2011 (†, ph. ASc; †MMS; Figure 9; Schmierer 2011). This species has been found in the western U.S. less frequently than many migratory species with a similar range in eastern North America, perhaps because of its short migratory pathway oriented north–south, as well as its inconspicuous nature (Hamilton et al. 2007).

**SINALOA WREN** *Thryophilus sinaloa* (0, 2, 2). Since the first two Arizona (and United States) records of the Sinaloa Wren in 2008 and 2009 (Brown and Baxter 2009, Rosenberg et al. 2011), two additional records have been accepted. One was again found in Huachuca Canyon, COS, 2 Sep 2013–18 May 2014 (ph. CMe, ASc, TP, DB, s.r. JWu, s.r. JCu, ph. RMo, ph. DBI), and again 12 Sep 2014–3 May 2015 (many observers), at the exact location of Arizona's second record and the first of nesting. Another Sinaloa Wren was along the Santa Cruz R. near Tubac, SCR, 11 Sep 2013–21 Apr 2014 (s.r. DJS; ph. GHR, JRp) and again 12 Sep 2014–23 May 2015 (many observers). Both of these individuals disappeared and were subsequently relocated after an absence of as much as several months, suggesting that the Huachuca Canyon records may have involved the same individual lingering for multiple years.

**BLACK-CAPPED GNATCATCHER** *Poliioptila nigriceps* (1, 27, 2). The ABC reviewed and accepted two reports of this species before removing it from the review list at the end of 2009, of one at Peña Blanca Lake, SCR, 8 Apr 2006 (†SS) and one at the Patagonia Roadside Rest Area, SCR, 31 Jul 2007 (s.r. CDB). Since the early 2000s, the Black-capped Gnatcatcher has become a rare but established resident in desert washes, canyons, and riparian areas in southeastern Arizona east to the Sonoita Creek area.

**WOOD THRUSH** *Hylocichla mustelina* (0, 17, 1). An older report of one at Madera Canyon, SCR, 1 Jun 2007 (†BTa) was reviewed and accepted. This species remains a casual visitor to Arizona.

**AZTEC THRUSH** *Ridgwayia pinicola* (0, 23, 2). Up to two were in upper Madera Canyon on the Carrie Nation/Vault Mine Trail, SCR, 1–29 Aug 2011 (JRo, NA, LRY; †, ph. KRo, MLe; ph. AA, LH, CH), and one was in Garden Canyon, Fort Huachuca, COS, 20 Aug 2011 (HH; †, ph. BTo). Most Arizona records are from late July and August.

**GRAY-CROWNED ROSY-FINCH** *Leucosticte tephrocotis* (#, 1, 1). A single bird was with Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*) north of Kayenta, NAV, 5 Jan 2013 (†, ph. TLz). The Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch had previously been documented in Arizona only once, on the basis of ten collected at the Snow Bowl near Flagstaff on 25 Feb 1967 (Monson and Phillips 1981). This old record was reviewed and accepted by the ABC (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999).

**PURPLE FINCH** *Haemorhous purpureus* (4, 3, 3). Accepted records are of a male at Ash Canyon Bed and Breakfast, 18 km south of Sierra Vista, COS, 29–31 Jan 2010 (MJB; ph. ACh, BSt), a female/immature at George Walker House, Paradise, COS, 22 Feb–4 Mar 2010 (ph. JLe), and a female/immature at Cibola NWR, LAP, 11 Nov 2014 (ph. JCr). There are still only 10 accepted records for Arizona, and we continue to urge caution with regard to the identification of Purple Finch and the much more common Cassin's Finch (*H. cassinii*). The photos show that all three birds were of the western subspecies *H. p. californicus*.

**COMMON REDPOLL** *Acanthis flammea* (0, 0, 2). Arizona's first record was of one photographed in House Rock Valley, COC, 16 Feb–3 Mar 2012 (†, ph. SP; Figure 10), and another was photographed at a feeder at Grand Canyon Village, south rim of the Grand Canyon, COC, 18–24 Feb 2012 (ph. EG). These records came during an unprecedented invasion of the Common Redpoll that yielded no fewer than 12 records south into California ([www.californiabirds.org/cbrc\\_book/update.pdf](http://www.californiabirds.org/cbrc_book/update.pdf)).



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LAPLAND LONGSPUR *Calcarius lapponicus* (4, 14, 16). Accepted records are of single individuals at Rousseau Sod Farm, Scottsdale, MAR, on 28 Nov 2009 (ph. HB) and 6–15 Nov 2010 (ph. JMc), up to two individuals at Babbitt Tank east of Flagstaff, COC, 9 Dec 2010–29 Mar 2011 (ph. JaW, JCo, EHo), one at Willow Tank, near Portal, COS, 5–22 Feb 2011 (ph. REW), one at Glendale Recharge Ponds, MAR, 18 Nov 2011 (ph. SHo), one at a sod farm on the Santa Cruz Flats near southwest of Picacho, PIN, 19–30 Nov 2011 (ph. VF), two at the Avra Valley Wastewater-Treatment Plant west of Tucson, PIM, 24 Nov–4 Dec 2011 (MP; ph. MMS, ACo), two in the Mohave Valley, MOH, 27 Nov 2011 (†DVP, LHa), one (possibly two) seen sporadically at Babbitt Tank, COC, 24 Nov 2011–1 Mar 2012 (KB; ph. JaW), what may have been the same one or two at nearby Reservation Tank, COC, 1–10 Mar 2012 (ph. JaW), up to four in the Mohave Valley, MOH, 12–25 Jan 2013 (†, ph. DVP, LHa) and up to four again the following year 21–23 Jan 2014 (†, ph. DVP, LHa), one at Poston, LAP, 13 Feb 2014 (†, DVP, LHa), up to two at Babbitt Tank, COC, 21–28 Nov 2014 (†DVP, LHa), and one at Buckeye, MAR, 19 Dec 2014–19 Jan (ph. CSt). This species is clearly a rare but regular winter visitor (often occurring with Horned Larks, *Eremophila alpestris*), and the ABC removed it from the review list at the end of 2014.

SMITH'S LONGSPUR *Calcarius pictus* (1, 0, 1). One individual was in agricultural fields south of Buckeye, MAR, 1 Jan–11 Feb 2012 (†, ph. KR, CR, PD, HB, BiG, BGr, CLu; Figure 11). The only other Arizona record is of a specimen from the White Mountains, APA, 24 Apr 1953 (Phillips et al. 1964).

WORM-EATING WARBLER *Helmitheros vermivorum* (2, 32, 5). Before deleting this species from the review list in January 2014, the ABC accepted five records of single individuals: along the Agua Fria R. just downstream from its confluence with Morgan City Wash, Peoria, MAR, 20 Aug 2010 (†TC), Boyce Thompson Arboretum, PIN, 25–29 Oct 2010 (ph. JHo), Tucson Audubon's Mason Center in northwestern Tucson, PIM, 22 May 2012 (ph. CMi, MaB), and Cameron, COC, 24–25 May 2012 (†, ph. JaW). With nearly 40 accepted Arizona records from every month of the year, we now consider the Worm-eating Warbler a rare but regular visitor, mainly in spring and fall.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER *Vermivora chrysoptera* (1, 19, 1). The single accepted record is of one at Peña Blanca Lake, SCR, 17–18 Oct 2011 (ph. MSh, LH, JeS). This represents Arizona's 21st accepted record but only the third since 2000.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER *Vermivora cyanoptera* (1, 10, 3). Three accepted records are of one seen along the San Pedro R. near San Manuel, PIN, 28 Jun 2011 (†SBI), another photographed at Peña Blanca Lake, SCR, 22 Oct 2011 (†, ph. ACI), and one in the South Fork of Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 11–12 May 2013 (ph. RM). The June record is the third for Arizona in summer.

CRESCENT-CHESTED WARBLER *Oreothlypis superciliosa* (0, 11, 3). The three accepted records are of one at Arivaca Cienega, PIM, 2–3 Apr 2011 (ph. JeS), one at Stewart Campground, Cave Creek Canyon, Portal, COS, 19–24 Apr 2013 (ph. DG), and one in Miller Canyon, COS, 24–26 Apr 2013 (ph. KaS, CMe). Nine of Arizona's 14 recorded Crescent-chested Warblers have occurred in the past ten years.

TENNESSEE WARBLER *Oreothlypis peregrina* (3, 22, 17). The status of the Tennessee Warbler in Arizona has clearly changed, with 17 accepted records for this report, of single individuals at San Bernardino NWR, Douglas, COS, 7 May 2007 (†REW), Granite Creek, YAV, 16 May 2009 (†CTo), Sweetwater, PIM, on 17 Sep 2010 (WR; ph. MLe) and from 28 Nov to 5 Dec 2010 (†MMS; †, ph. ACo), along the Santa Cruz R. near Tumacacori, SCR, 4–7 Dec 2010 (ph. MLe, CMc), at Tempe Town Marsh, Tempe, MAR, 9 Jan 2011 (†DVP), along the Santa Cruz R. south of Cortaro Rd., Marana, PIM, 2 Mar–15 Apr 2011 (ph. ACo, MSh), at Roger Road STP,

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Tucson, PIM, 3 Oct 2011 (†CMc), at Yuma, YUM, 10 Oct 2011 (†PL), at the 'Ahakhav Tribal Preserve, Parker, LAP, 26 Oct 2011 (†DVP), at Christopher Columbus Park in Tucson, PIM, 21 Nov 2011 (ph. BPe), at Willcox, COS, 16 Dec 2011–1 Jan 2012 (ph. M&LJ, DV), at Tucson, PIM, 22 Oct 2012 (ph. KB), at Tolleson, MAR, on 12 Nov 2012 (ph. BGr) and 1 Jan 2013 (ph. BGr), at Gilbert Water Ranch, Gilbert, MAR, 20 Nov 2013 (ph. CS), and near Mt. Logan in the Arizona Strip, MOH, 13 Sep 2014 (†SLa). This species is now considered a rare but regular visitor, with most records from mid-fall through winter, and the ABC removed it from the review list at the end of 2014. In contrast, Tennessee Warbler records from coastal southern California have decreased in recent years (Patten and Marantz 1996, Unitt 2004, Lehman 2016).

**MOURNING WARBLER** *Geothlypis philadelphia* (0, 7, 1). Arizona's eighth Morning Warbler was an adult male discovered at Empire Gulch, Las Cienegas National Conservation Area, PIM, 1 Jun 2011 (BA; †, ph. GHR; Figure 12; see also inside front cover of *Western Birds* 42[1]), providing a second spring record for the state.

**KENTUCKY WARBLER** *Geothlypis formosa* (3, 26, 7). The seven accepted records include an older report of one above Maple Camp, Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 4 May 2007 (ph., †REW) as well as one caught and banded at the Hassayampa R. Preserve, Wickenburg, MAR, 14 Aug 2010 (ph. AL), one at Cameron, COC, 16–17 Sep 2010 (BGr; ph. JLo), an adult female in Portal, COS, 5–6 Jun 2011 (Jsa; †, ph. REW), one in the 'Ahakhav Tribal Preserve, Parker, LAP, 2 Sep 2011 (†DR), another adult female at Hidden Valley in Maricopa, PIN, 11 May 2012 (ph. NL), and one at Little Spring near Parks, northwest of Flagstaff, COC, 28 Jun 2014 (CLR; ph. SP). Most of Arizona's Kentucky Warblers have been found during May and June, but late summer and fall sightings have increased in recent years.

**CAPE MAY WARBLER** *Setophaga tigrina* (1, 10, 2). Two well-documented records are of one at Peña Blanca Lake, SCR, 22–26 Sep 2011 (JE, BK, SK, JLB, SB; †, ph. JMe, ACo, MLe, LH, AS) and one at the Sweetwater Wetlands, Tucson, PIM, 5 Oct 2011 (†, ph. MLe; †CMc, MMS). Although there are now 13 accepted records for Arizona, these represent the first reports since 1998 (Rosenberg 2001).

**TROPICAL PARULA** *Setophaga pitiayumi* (0, 6, 1). One sight record from Molino Basin Campground, Santa Catalina Mts., PIM, 31 May 2010 (†JHa, BSc).

**MAGNOLIA WARBLER** *Setophaga magnolia* (4, 25, 8). Accepted records are of single individuals at the Roger Road STP, Tucson, PIM, 4–8 Oct 2010 (†MMS; ph. ACo, DJS), the Arizona–Sonora Desert Museum, Tucson, PIM, 6 Jun 2011 (BB; †MMS), Twin Lakes Golf Course, Willcox, COS, 16 Sep 2011 (†LH), Boyce Thompson Arboretum, Superior, PIN, 29 Sep–1 Oct 2011 (†, ph. CMc), the Hassayampa R. Preserve, Wickenburg, MAR, 1–2 Oct 2011 (ph. TD), Reid Park, Tucson, PIM, 10 Oct 2013 (ph. MF), Tanque Verde Wash, Tucson, PIM, 5 Dec 2013–19 Feb 2014 (ph. JMe, RT), and a stunning adult male at the Desert Botanical Garden in Phoenix, MAR, 19–23 May 2014 (JBt; ph. DH, JRi). The Magnolia Warbler is a casual visitor Arizona, with a majority of records in fall. The ABC removed it from the review list at the end of 2014.

**BAY-BREASTED WARBLER** *Setophaga castanea* (0, 16, 3). Accepted records are of one stunning male at Coon Bluff along the Salt R. east of Mesa, MAR, 6 Jun 2012 (ph. LiS), another male at Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 22–26 May 2014 (ph. J&TL), and one at Dateland, YUM, 25 Oct 2014 (†PL). These records represent three of only four records in Arizona since 1998, and the fifth and sixth accepted spring records, all of which are from mid-May to early June.

**BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER** *Setophaga fusca* (0, 18, 4). The Blackburnian Warbler remains a very casual visitor to Arizona, with a majority of records in fall (especially October). Accepted records are of single individuals along Morgan City



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Wash south of Lake Pleasant, MAR, 11 Sep 2010 (†, ph. TC), at Tuba City, COC, 6 Jun 2011 (†CLR), at Portal, COS, 12 Oct 2011 (†REW), and in Oak Creek Canyon, COC, 12 Dec 2014 (†, ph. J&RC), an exceptional very late fall or winter record. The June sighting is only the fourth as well as the latest for Arizona in spring.

**BLACKPOLL WARBLER** *Setophaga striata* (4, 19, 7). Accepted records include four different spring males, at the Sweetwater Wetlands in Tucson, PIM, 17–20 May 2011 (HW, CLi; ph. ACo, GHR, PKI, JMe, RF), at the north end of Lake Havasu north of Lake Havasu City, MOH, 18–19 May 2011 (†LHa; †, ph. DVP), south of the Hereford bridge, San Pedro R., Hereford, COS, 20 Apr 2013 (ph. TW, MWi) and along lower Morgan City Wash just south of Lake Pleasant, MAR, 30 Apr 2013 (†TC). Fall records are of one at the Sweetwater Wetlands, in Tucson, PIM, 14–17 Nov 2009 (ph., TD, RT, TLo, DJS, AC; †MMS), in tamarisks along the shore of Lake Havasu, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 13 Oct 2012 (†LHa), and a very late individual along Whitewater Draw, COS, 10–12 Nov 2013 (ph. HH). Arizona has now accepted a total of 30 state records.

**PALM WARBLER** *Setophaga palmarum* (7, 23, 10). Before removing the Palm Warbler from the review list in December 2011, the ABC reviewed and accepted ten reports, of single individuals at Tempe, MAR, 24–26 Oct 2010 (MTO; ph. BGc), Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 26 Sep 2006 (†MMo), Flagstaff, COC, 31 Oct 2010 (ph. SP), Miller Canyon, COS, 19–23 Nov 2010 (ph. CVC, CMc), Kino Springs near Nogales, SCR, 7 Dec 2010–13 Mar 2011 (CRi; ph. RT), along the Santa Cruz R. in northwest Tucson, PIM, 12–15 Jan 2011 (ph. PKI, ACo), along the Santa Cruz R. south of Cortaro Rd., Marana, PIM, 2 Mar–13 Apr 2011 (JBo, KK; ph. ACo), Lake Cochise, Willcox, COS, 11 May 2011 (ph. TWa, RHo), Peña Blanca Lake, SCR, 24–25 Sep 2011 (ph. LH), and San Simon Cienega near Portal, COS, 10 Oct 2012 (†, ph. REW). The 40 Arizona records are about evenly split between spring and fall, with a few winter sightings as well.

**PINE WARBLER** *Setophaga pinus* (0, 17, 4). Single Pine Warblers were at Evergreen Cemetery, Tucson, PIM, 5 Dec 2012–6 Jan 2013 (†MG; ph. MLe, CMc, ACo), in central Tucson, PIM, 26–31 Dec 2012 (†, ph. EHe), at Reid Park, Tucson, PIM, 8 Dec 2013–7 Feb 2014 (†MMS; ph. LH), and in Sulphur Canyon near Portal, COS, 27 Dec 2014 (†, ph. WE). Most of Arizona's Pine Warblers have been discovered during the late fall or winter.

**YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER** *Setophaga dominica* (0, 23, 9). Accepted records are of single individuals at the Sweetwater Wetlands, Tucson, PIM, 19 May 2010 (PT; †, ph. ACo), Fool Hollow State Park, Show Low, NAV, 11 Jun 2010 (†, ph. MSh), Tucson, PIM, 13–14 Apr 2011 (ph. MW, Lph, JCa; †, ph. PKI), Gray Hawk Nature Center near Sierra Vista, COS, 2 Jun 2011 (†WA), along the Santa Cruz R. at Santa Gertrudis Lane, SCR, 11 Nov 2011 (†PL, BC), Mather Point Visitor Center, Grand Canyon NP, COC, 23 Nov–18 Dec 2012 (DPk; ph. JaW), Roger Road STP, Tucson, PIM, 3 Dec 2012–15 Mar 2013 (MMS; ph. ACo), Huachuca Canyon, COS, 23 Apr 2014 (†LH), and Patagonia, SCR, 9 Nov 2014–12 Mar 2015 (RBA; ph. ASc, PB). It is remarkable that this species has been discovered in Arizona every month of the year, with no discernable pattern of occurrence.

**PRAIRIE WARBLER** *Setophaga discolor* (3, 11, 3). The Prairie Warbler remains one of the rarer of the eastern warblers in Arizona. Three accepted records are of one very well described along the Bill Williams R., LAP, 29 Dec 2010 (†LHa), a cooperative singing male at Sabino Canyon, Tucson, PIM, 29–31 May 2012 (WR; ph. DJS, DD, LH, MSh), and another at San Simon Cienega, COS, 2 Sep 2012 (†, ph. REW). Most of the Arizona's records are for the late fall and winter, and there are two previous May records.

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BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER *Setophaga virens* (7, 19, 5). Accepted records are of one netted and banded at Beal Lake Conservation Area within the Havasu NWR, MOH, 8 Oct 2010 (ph. CD, JK), one along the Santa Cruz R. near Tubac, SCR, 20–27 Nov 2010 (†, ph. CMc, MLe), an adult male netted and banded also along the Santa Cruz R. near Tumacacori, SCR, 24 May 2012 (ph. MLe), a singing male at Mount Lemmon Ski Valley, Santa Catalina Mts., PIM, 15 Jun 2012 (CC; †CLu), and another adult male at Madera Canyon, SCR, 16–18 Apr 2014 (†, ph. DaT, KKu). This warbler remains only a casual visitor to Arizona despite the 31 accepted records.

FAN-TAILED WARBLER *Basileuterus lachrymosus* (1, 6, 2). A well-described individual was at Ramsey Canyon Preserve in the Huachuca Mountains, COS, 7–10 May 2010 (†AW), and a singing male was photographed in Madera Canyon, SCR, 23–27 May 2011 (†, ph. GHR; ph. RF, LH, JeS, CMe; s.r. RTh; Figure 13).

RUFIOUS-CAPPED WARBLER *Basileuterus rufifrons* (0, 19, 7). A few Rufous-capped Warblers have apparently been in Florida Canyon, PIM, continuously since their discovery there in December 2008, with up to five reported. The first nesting documented at this location was in May 2009, not May 2008 as misreported by Rosenberg et al. (2011). The following reports from Florida Canyon were received and accepted: one adult on 14 Jan 2010 (ph. JHy), one adult on 13 Mar 2010 (ph. TGr), one adult on 7 (ph. LH) and 9 Dec 2011 (ph. CMe), five individuals on 19 Feb 2012 (ph. KG), one on 13 Oct 2012 (ph. CMe), two on 16 (ph. BPa) and 17 Nov 2012 (ph. JHo), one on 10 Apr 2013 (ph. BSm), one on 5 Aug 2013 (ph. GWo), one on 7 Oct 2013 (ph. DVP), and a nest photographed after young had fledged but believed to be this species 18 May 2014 (ph. SL). Given the difficulty in covering rugged Florida Canyon, we infer that the Rufous-capped Warbler has been resident there since 2008, with possible nesting in 2009, 2011, 2013, and 2014. Additional accepted records elsewhere were of one in Miller Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 13–22 Oct 2012 (ph. CMe), two there 17 Oct–14 Nov 2013 (ph. RBe) and 2–7 Jun 2014 (RBe), one in Humboldt Canyon, Patagonia Mts., SCR, 7 May 2013 (ph. BMa; †CLR), two in French Joe Canyon, Whetstone Mts., COS, 26 Jul–6 Aug 2013 (†RBe; ph. JN), where this species bred from 2001 to 2003 (Rosenberg et al. 2007), at least four in Hunter Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 26 Aug 2013 (ph. LH), with at least two remaining until 23 Sep 2014, one in Madera Canyon, PIM, 18 May 2014 (†SLo), and one at Sunny Flat, Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 11 Jun 2014 (ph. P&KT). This neotropical species appears to be spreading in southeastern Arizona, paralleling the Black-capped Gnatcatcher, which also became established during the past decade.

CANADA WARBLER *Cardellina canadensis* (0, 9, 3). Three accepted records are of one at the Desert Botanical Garden, Phoenix, MAR, 23 Sep 2005 (†DH), an adult male at Willow Tank near Portal, COS, 4–5 Jun 2011 (BR; †, ph. JYe, REW, TG), and another in Maricopa, PIN, 9 Jun 2012 (ph. NL). The two June birds represent the third and fourth spring records for Arizona.

SLATE-THROATED REDSTART *Myioborus miniatus* (0, 7, 6). Accepted records of this neotropical stray are of single individuals at the Southwestern Research Station, Cave Creek Canyon, Portal, COS, 18–21 May 2013 (PDH; ph. REW, CWe) and 13–16 May 2014 (JZ; †EW; ph. SA), Huachuca Canyon, Fort Huachuca, COS, 24–29 Jul 2013 (MK; ph. LH, ASc, MoT, GHR), Barfoot Park, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 10 Apr 2014 (ph. MDi), South Fork of Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 25 Apr 2014 (CCh; ph. DMc), and East Turkey Creek, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 27 May 2014 (ph. ASc). We believe that at least two individuals may have been in Cave Creek Canyon and the Chiricahua Mountains in 2014.

AMERICAN TREE SPARROW *Spizelloides arborea* (#, 4, 2). Although Monson and Phillips (1981:189) considered the American Tree Sparrow a “very rare sparse

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winter resident” in northern Arizona, implying some regularity, it is reported seldom enough to justify inclusion on the review list. During the period covered by this report the ABC reviewed and accepted only two reports, of one in Lower Pasture Canyon, COC, 9 Nov 2013 (CLR SP, ph. JaW) and one at Sunsites, COS, 17–18 Nov 2014 (ph. LRi), the latter the first for southeastern Arizona as well as the southernmost for the state.

FIELD SPARROW *Spizella pusilla* (0, 7, 2). Accepted records are of one at Yuma, YUM, 29 Nov 2011 (ph. PL), and one at San Bernardino NWR and adjacent Sonora, COS, 20 Dec 2011 (†, ph. REW). All accepted records are from late fall and winter.

“RED” FOX SPARROW *Passerella iliaca iliaca* group (#, 2, 23). The ABC added this form of Fox Sparrow to the review list in December 2008 in order to determine its status in Arizona. The committee has now reviewed and accepted 25 records, and decided in December 2014 to remove it from the review list. Accepted records are of single individuals at Clay Springs, NAV, 25 Nov 2010 († EIH), Slaughter Ranch east of Douglas, COS, 21 Dec 2010 (ph. REW), Portal, COS, 9 Mar 2011 (ph. REW), 17 Nov 2012 (ph. REW), 1 Jan 2013 (†REW), and 6–12 Jan 2013 (†, ph. REW), Tres Rios Wetlands, MAR, 2 Dec 2011–7 Jan 2012 (ph. RBo, MHe), Hassayampa R. Preserve, MAR (netted and banded), 3 Dec 2011 (ph. CKS), Flagstaff, COC, 10 Dec 2011 (ph. DPo), Tanque Verde Wash, PIM, 17 Dec 2011–24 Feb 2012 (BN; ph. MSh, JMe), Boyce Thompson Arboretum, PIN, 8–14 Jan 2012 (JKo; ph. BGr), lower Madera Canyon, PIM, 25 Jan 2012 (ph. DD), Clark’s Crossing, SCR, 1–2 Feb 2012 (ph. LH), Catalina State Park, PIM, 3 Feb 2012 (ph. PK), Peppersauce Canyon, PIN, 13 Feb 2012 (ph. MBr), West Turkey Creek in the Chiricahua Mountains, COS, 24 Nov 2012 (ph. PSu), Brown Canyon Ranch in the Huachuca Mountains, COS, 8 Dec 2012 (ph. HH), Hearst Tanks in Grand Canyon National Park 12 Dec 2012 (†BGa), lower Madera Canyon, PIM, 28 Dec 2012–27 Jan 2013 (†, ph. PSu), Bridle Creek in Bagdad, YAV, 21 Oct 2013 (ph. ZS), Madera Canyon, SCR, 25–27 Feb 2014 (LCa; ph. LH), near the San Pedro House, San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, COS, 1 Mar 2014 (†, ph. CRi), and Tanque Verde Wash, PIM, 29 Nov 2014 (ph. PSu). On the basis of these records, as well as six specimens summarized by Phillips et al. (1964) plus another collected near Roll, YUM, 5 Nov 1979 (SDNHM 40903), *Passerella iliaca zaboria* appears to be a regular late fall and winter visitor, primarily to southern Arizona, especially the southeast.

WHITE-WINGED DARK-EYED JUNCO *Junco hyemalis aikeni* (3, 4, 1). One at Hearst Tanks, Grand Canyon National Park, COC, 13 Dec 2012 (†, ph. BGa) was the first accepted in Arizona since 2001 (Rosenberg et. al. 2007).

SCARLET TANAGER *Piranga olivacea* (4, 21, 9). Accepted records are of single individuals at Portal, COS, 7 May 2011 (†, ph. REW), 8 Sep 2011 (ph. TMc), 5 Nov 2011 (male, ph. JYe), 11 Nov 2011 (likely the same bird nearby, ph. ACr, NMC), and 10 Oct 2014 (immature male, ph. REW), San Simon Cienega, San Simon, COS, 1 Oct 2011 (†, ph. REW), Cameron Trading Post, COC, 23 Oct 2011 (†, ph. DJS), Peck Canyon, SCR, 15 Nov 2011 (JSt; ph. CMc), Tucson, PIM, 1 Dec (ph. RT), and Kent Springs, Madera Canyon, SCR, 17 Jun–19 Jul 2012 (territorial adult male, ph. DQ, LH, ACo; s.r. DJS). A majority of Arizona records are from late fall.

FLAME-COLORED TANAGER *Piranga bidentata* (0, 15, 3). The stunning male Flame-colored Tanager that returned to Madera Canyon, SCR, every year starting in 2003 returned for what was to be its last (eighth) year 27 Mar–12 Jul 2010 (ph. LH, WL). Additional accepted records are of one at the Southwest Research Station in Cave Creek Canyon 21 Jun–22 Aug 2009 (ph. RT, BPe) and a female building two different nests along the South Fork of Cave Creek Canyon 6 Jun–6 Jul 2012 (ph. DJa, REW, JcN). Several other submissions were considered to represent possible or probable hybrids (see Records Not Accepted).

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YELLOW GROSBEEK *Phaeucticus chrysopeplus* (1, 18, 6). Accepted records are of one along Stateline Road near Rodeo, NM, (see New Mexico Ornithological Society Database: <http://nm-cis.unm.edu/partners/nmos/sighting.php5?id=75727>) but seen flying across the fence into Arizona, COS, 5 Jun 2010 (ph. MeM), one in Patagonia, SCR, 11 Jun 2011 (ph. JSp), an immature female at Ash Canyon Bed and Breakfast 18 km south of Sierra Vista, COS, 12–14 Jun 2011 (MJB; ph. JSt, JHy, MiT, CVC, JWo), one at Rio Rico, SCR, 9 Jul 2011 (†JSt, GG), an adult male in Green Valley, PIM, 10–12 May 2013 (ph. J&JE, LH), and an immature male in Miller Canyon, COS, 16–18 Jun 2014 (ph. CVC). The majority of the accepted records for this largely Mexican species fall between May and August.

BOBOLINK *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (#, 5, 8). Accepted records are of a male at the Kachina Wetlands near Flagstaff, COC, 12 May 2006 (ph. GB), a male at Lonely Dell, Lee's Ferry, COC, 23–24 May 2011 (ph. SP), a bird in fresh fall plumage at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, Superior, PIN, 31 Aug 2011 (†CTo), a female/immature at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 21–26 Sep 2011 (DR; †, ph. LHa, DVP), a male at a feeder (which is unusual for this species) in Flagstaff, COC, 5–7 May 2013 (ph. ZZ), an adult male at Sedona, YAV, 7 Jun 2013 (ph. SBo), another adult male at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 21 May 2014 (ph. DVP; BWi), and a female/immature at Green Valley STP, PIM, 21 Aug 2014 (†LH). The history of the Bobolink in Arizona is complicated; prior to the 1980s, there were small breeding colonies in northeastern Arizona at Show Low in 1937, Snowflake in 1968, and Eagar in 1979 and 1980 (Monson and Phillips 1981), but the species has not been found breeding in the state since. The ABC reinstated the Bobolink on the review list in 2005 after several years of virtually no records.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD *Euphagus carolinus* (9, 14, 8). Accepted records are of a molting male along the South Fork of Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 30 Mar 2010 (ph. MBr), an immature at Kansas Settlement, COS, 27 Nov 2011 (†, ph. REW), an immature at Anthem Community Park, Anthem, MAR, 14 Dec 2011–16 Mar 2012 (PD; ph. DVP, CMe), one in Flagstaff, COC, 25 Jan–20 Mar 2012 (†, ph. PKo), one at the Patagonia–Sonoita Creek Preserve, Patagonia, SCR, 31 Jan–17 Feb 2013 (ph. MBr, ASc), one at Brookerson, GRA, 19 Nov 2013 (ph. JcK), one at San Bernardino NWR, COS, 30 Jan 2014 (†, ph. REW), and one at the Glendale Recharge Ponds, MAR, 7 Nov 2014 (ph. NK); most Arizona records are during the late fall and winter.

COMMON GRACKLE *Quiscalus quiscula* (0, 18, 15). Accepted records are of single individuals at Bisbee, COS, 27 Nov 2009 (ph. MTu), Sweetwater Wetlands, Tucson, PIM, 4 Feb 2010 (ph. PKI), Cameron Trading Post, COC, 6 May 2011 (ph. BGa, CLR SP), along Big Bug Creek, Dewey–Humboldt, YAV, 14 May 2011 (†WA), east of Portal, COS, 24–27 Apr 2012 (JYe; ph. DJS), Flagstaff, COC, 10 May 2012 (ph. JaW), Cameron Trading Post, COC, 16 May 2012 (ph. JaW), Dateland, YUM, 6–8 Nov 2012 (†, ph. PL), Flagstaff, COC, 9 Nov 2012 (†, ph. DPo), Horseshoe Ranch, Agua Fria Monument, YAV, 26 Apr 2013 (ph. MSh), Kayenta, NAV, 9 Sep 2013 (†, ph. JMo), east of Portal, COS, 9 Nov 2013 (ph. NP), Cameron, COC, 14 Apr 2014 (female, †, ph. RM), Willcox, COS, 5 Nov 2014 (†, ph. M&LJ), and West Sedona, YAV, 27 Nov–1 Dec 2014 (ph. SBo, SHo).

ORCHARD ORIOLE *Icterus spurius* (4, 26, 9). Prior to discontinuing review of the Orchard Oriole in 2011, the ABC accepted records of a male at Queen Creek, PIN, 22–26 Dec 2005 (ph. DSe), a female at Sweetwater Wetlands, Tucson, PIM, 10 Dec 2008–14 Apr 2009 (WR, ph. ACo, BSt), one along the Agua Fria R. below Lake Pleasant, MAR, 17 Oct 2009 (†TC), a male at Ahwatukee, MAR, 18 Jan–12 Mar 2010 (ph. P&GH) and again 2 Dec 2010–12 Mar 2011 (ph. P&GH), a male at Sun Lakes, MAR, 24 Jan–13 Feb 2010 (ph. VS), a male (returning a fourth year) at Surprise, MAR, 16 Feb 2010 (ph. DSh), a female at Tubac, SCR, 30 Aug 2011

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(ph. DJS; MMS), a male at Goodyear, MAR, 12 Sep 2011 (ph. BMe), and one tape-recorded at Carmen, SCR, 21 Sep 2011 (†, s.r. DJS).

**STREAK-BACKED ORIOLE** *Icterus pustulatus* (5, 10, 8). Accepted records include an older report from Portal, COS, 15 Jun 2005 (†L&TG) as well as others of up to two at Wellton, YUM, 27 Nov 2010–14 Feb 2011 (†, ph. PL, HD; ph. AC), one in Scottsdale, MAR, 27 Dec 2010–19 Feb 2011 (ph. MVW), one near Patagonia Lake, SCR, 11–12 Jun 2011 (†, ph. ASc), one at Tubac, SCR, 29 Jan–14 Feb 2012 (ph. RT, BPa), one in Tucson, PIM, 23 Mar 2012 (ph. RHa), one at Cibola Valley Conservation Area, LAP, 4 Nov 2013 (†, ph. DVP), and an adult male along Florida Canyon Road, PIM, 19 May 2014 (†EHo).

**BALTIMORE ORIOLE** *Icterus galbula* (1, 19, 15) Accepted records include an older report from Yuma, YUM, 28 Jan 2006 (†AB), as well as more recent reports of a male at Portal, COS, 25 Apr–2 May 2011 (ph. MD; †, ph. REW, RAR), an immature male near Laguna Dam, Yuma, YUM, 12 Oct 2011 († PL), a male at the Desert Botanical Garden, Phoenix, MAR, 15–17 May 2012 (ph. JSt, BGc), one male near Portal, COS, 21 May 2012 (ph. DJS), an immature male at Flagstaff, COC, 21–27 May 2012 (†, ph. PKo), an adult female at Cameron Trading Post, COC, 12 Jun 2012 (†TC, CLR, JA), a male in Portal, COS, 9 Jul 2012 (ph. REW), an adult male along Proctor Road, Madera Canyon, PIM, 28 Apr 2013 (PJ; ph. BGf), an immature male at Flagstaff, COC, 12 May 2013 (†, ph. RAu), an immature male near Portal, COS, 22 May 2013 (ph. BR), a male at Cibola NWR, LAP, 29 May 2013 (†BWi), an adult male in Pasture Canyon, COC, 16 May 2014 (ph. JaW), a subadult male at Bill Williams NWR, LAP, 13 Jul 2014 (ph. TH, MLe), and a male at along the Santa Cruz R., Tucson, PIM, 19–20 Oct 2014, considered to be the same as one at the nearby Sweetwater Wetlands 2 Nov 2014–1 Apr 2015 (†MMS; ph. JWj; BWa). As there are now 35 accepted Arizona records of the Baltimore Oriole the ABC removed it from the review list at the end of 2014.

### RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

**TRUMPETER SWAN** *Cygnus buccinator*. A single Trumpeter Swan on the Wigwam Golf Resort, Litchfield Park, Phoenix, MAR, 20–21 Mar 2010, was likely to have been released or escaped from captivity because it bore a band other than one issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**LEAST GREBE** *Tachybaptus dominicus*. Two reports lacked sufficient documentation, of one at Patagonia Lake State Park, SCR, 14 Dec 2005 and one at Phoenix MAR, 10 Feb 2010.

**BLACK SWIFT** *Cypseloides niger*. Four sight reports lacked documentation sufficient for acceptance: from Portal, COS, 10 Aug 2008, Rio Rico, SCR, 12 Sep 2011 and 17 Sep 2014, and Mesa, MAR, 28 Sep 2014. There remains no specimen or photographic record for this species from Arizona.

**PLAIN-CAPPED STARTRHROAT** *Heliomaster constantii*. Reports insufficiently detailed for acceptance included those of one at Casa San Pedro, COS, 12 Jun 2010 and one in California Gulch, SCR, 2 Jun 2013. Committee members expressed concern that other hummingbirds, such as the Blue-throated (*Lampornis clemenciae*) or Broad-billed (*Cyanthus latirostris*), were not fully eliminated. A report from lower Ramsey Canyon, COS, 5 Sep 2011 may have represented one of the individuals present in the Huachuca Mountains during the same period but was not supported with enough detail for acceptance.

**RED KNOT** *Calidris canutus*. An older report of three at Palo Verde, MAR, on 17 Feb 2005, was not supported by sufficient details, especially given the unusual winter date, unprecedented for this species in Arizona.

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WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER *Calidris fuscicollis*. Photos revealed that one reported at Willcox, COS, on 16 Aug 2011 was a Baird's Sandpiper (*C. bairdii*).

MEW GULL *Larus canus*. Neither the photos nor the written details supporting the report of an adult at Lake Pleasant, MAR, 17 Jan 2014 were definitive in ruling out the Ring-billed Gull (*L. delawarensis*).

WESTERN GULL *Larus occidentalis*. The photos of a second supposed Western Gull with the adult at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 13 Oct 2013 showed an immature Herring Gull.

THAYER'S GULL *Larus thayeri*. The report of one at Katherine Landing, MOH, 15 Feb 2011 was not accepted because the documentation did not rule out a hybrid gull and the observer noted a "slightly large bill with bulbous tip," which is not typical of a Thayer's Gull.

ELEGANT TERN *Thalasseus elegans*. The description of a tern identified as this species at Kingfisher Pond, San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, COS, 7 May 2013 was considered insufficiently detailed by half of the committee members.

BLACK SKIMMER *Rynchops niger*. A description of one in Parker, LAP, 4 Jun 2011 was not detailed enough for acceptance.

ANHINGA *Anhinga anhinga*. The report of one at Safford, GRA, 23 Aug 2014 was not detailed enough for acceptance, with some on the committee worried about the possibility of one of the Old World species of darter (*Anhinga* spp.) escaped from captivity and the concern that at least a photo was needed to confirm such a rarity in Arizona. The best-supported Arizona record is of one "killed on Silver Lake ... about two miles south of Tucson" on 12 Sep 1893 (Brown 1906), but the specimen is apparently no longer extant (Phillips et al. 1964).

GLOSSY IBIS *Plegadis falcinellus*. Reports of the Glossy Ibis not accepted by the committee were of one at Petroglyph Park, Holbrook, 7 May 2006, three (one photographed) near Buckeye, MAR, 6 Apr 2012, likely to have been immature White-faced Ibises (*P. chihi*), one at Willcox, COS, 1 Jul 2012, possibly a hybrid with the White-faced Ibis (see Arterburn and Grzybowski 2003, Faulkner 2005 for a discussion on hybrid *Plegadis*), an immature photographed near San Tan Valley, PIN, 28 Aug 2013, and one photographed in Buckeye, MAR 12 Mar 2013; these last two could not be distinguished from a White-faced Ibis.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK *Buteo lineatus*. The report of one at Patagonia, SCR, 14 Jan 2005 was not detailed enough for acceptance, that of one at Vicksburg, LAP, 8 Apr 2010 did not receive any support (and was doubted even by the observer), and that of one at Black Draw, San Bernardino NWR, COS, 25 Oct 2011, was based mainly on voice recordings not provided to the committee for review. This species is no longer on the ABC's review list.

SHORT-TAILED HAWK *Buteo brachyurus*. The descriptions of single birds at Black Canyon City, YAV, 4 Aug 2008 and Portal, COS, 12 May 2012 were not detailed enough for acceptance.

EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE *Contopus virens*. Photographs of a bird identified as this species at Fairbank, COS, 22 May 2012 were of a Northern Beardless Tyrannulet (*Camptostoma imberbe*).

LEAST FLYCATCHER *Empidonax minimus*. One reported along the San Pedro R. near Sierra Vista, COS, 1 May 2011 was not accepted after two rounds of voting. Although the observer was experienced, the committee is cautious in accepting records of *Empidonax* flycatchers without photographs or sound recordings.



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**NUTTING'S FLYCATCHER** *Myiarchus nuttingi*. The report of one along the San Pedro R. near San Manuel, PIN, 20 May 2011 was not accepted because of the lack of photographs and sound recordings, both of which, in the opinion of the committee, are essential for acceptance of records of Nutting's Flycatcher because of its similarity to the Ash-throated Flycatcher (*M. cinerascens*). The committee was split over the acceptance of the report of one continuing at Mosquito Flats, Bill Williams R. NWR, LAP, 18 Mar 2014, 38 days past its previous confirmed presence.

**ROSE-THROATED BECARD** *Pachyramphus aglaiae*. One reported from Circle Z Ranch along Sonoita Creek, Patagonia, SCR, 20 Jul 2010 lacked details sufficient to warrant acceptance. This location is the last known nesting site for this species in Arizona.

**BLUE-HEADED VIREO** *Vireo solitarius*. Photographs of vireos in Flagstaff, COC, 14 Sep 2008), at Sweetwater Wetlands in Tucson, PIM, 08 Feb 2010, and at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, Superior, PIN, 10 Apr 2011 were not conclusive in eliminating a bright Cassin's Vireo (*V. cassinii*), as was the report of one at San Bernardino NWR, COS, 29 Sep 2010. One reported from Christopher Columbus Park, Tucson, PIM, 18 Oct 2009 was thought by the committee to be a bright Cassin's Vireo. It is a well-established problem in the West that multiple photos of prospective Blue-headed Vireos often elicit differing opinions. We strongly suggest trying to get a good series of photos of any potential Blue-headed Vireo in Arizona, and to supplement the photos with detailed written field notes (which were lacking in some of the reports above).

**PHILADELPHIA VIREO** *Vireo philadelphicus*. Photos of a supposed Philadelphia Vireo from Peña Blanca Lake, SCR, 23 May 2014 were believed by a majority of the committee to represent a Warbling Vireo (*V. gilvus*) with darkish lores.

**RED-EYED VIREO** *Vireo olivaceus*. A written report of one at San Simon Cienega, COS, 23 Sep 2009 was not detailed enough to rule out similar species, and another described from Pintail Slough, Havasu NWR, Topock, MOH, 18 Jul 2012, was thought by the committee to be insufficient to eliminate the similar Yellow-green Vireo (*V. flavoviridis*), especially as virtually all Arizona records of the Yellow-green are from mid-summer.

**YELLOW-GREEN VIREO** *Vireo flavoviridis*. The report of one from Mesa, MAR, 1 Oct 2009 did not eliminate other vireo species.

**CAVE SWALLOW** *Petrochelidon fulva*. Written descriptions of reported Cave Swallows from near Gila Bend, MAR, 19 Sep 2009, Phoenix, MAR, 15 Jun 2010, the Bill Williams R., LAP, 26 Aug 2011, and Willcox, COS, 26 May 2012 were not detailed enough to eliminate the very similar juvenile Cliff Swallow (*P. pyrrhonota*), which is common at these locations on these dates.

**WINTER WREN** *Troglodytes hiemalis*. When silent, the Winter Wren and Pacific Wren (*T. pacificus*) are not easily distinguished in the field, and even photographed birds are not always identifiable. Reports of the Winter Wren near Patagonia, SCR, 30 Oct 2010, along the Santa Cruz R. at Tubac, SCR, 27 Nov 2010, at Seven Springs, MAR, 4 Mar 2011, and along the Santa Cruz R. at Tumacacori, SCR, 20 Nov 2012 were not accepted. In all these instances, photographs were supplied, but details did not include any description of the diagnostic calls, which are generally essential for identification. One at Butcher Jones Recreation Site, MAR, 10 Nov 2014 was heard only, which a minority of ABC members believed was inadequate for acceptance. This species is no longer on the ABC's review list.

**SEDGE WREN** *Cistothorus platensis*. The description of one reported at the San Pedro Riparian Conservation Area west of Sierra Vista, COS, 19 Apr 2011 was too brief for acceptance of a prospective second Arizona record.

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BROWN-BACKED SOLITAIRE *Myadestes occidentalis*. The distinctive song of a Brown-backed Solitaire was reported heard along the Morse Canyon Trail in the Chiricahua Mountains, COS, 18 May 2011 by an experienced observer familiar with this species from multiple trips to Mexico. After discussing the question of the bird's origin and the handling of reports based only on sounds heard but not recorded, the committee (divided after two rounds) decided not to accept this report without a recording of the voice. This species has been accepted onto the Arizona list on the basis of two individuals photographed, one in lower Madera Canyon, PIM, in 1996, the other in the Huachuca Mts. in 2009 (Rosenberg et al. 2011, Van Doren 2010).

WOOD THRUSH *Hylocichla mustelina*. A supposed Wood Thrush photographed at Boyce Thompson Arboretum, Superior, PIN, 28 Nov 2011 was in fact a Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*).

AZTEC THRUSH *Ridgwayia pinicola*. The identification of a juvenile reported from the South Fork of Cave Creek Canyon in the Chiricahua Mts., COS, 30 Jun 2005 was possibly correct, but the description was too brief for acceptance. There are no accepted records of a juvenile Aztec Thrush from Arizona (the only one from the United States is from Texas; Wolf 1978), and the June date is much earlier than that of other accepted records of the Aztec Thrush in Arizona.

BLUE MOCKINGBIRD *Melanotis caerulescens*. The ABC declined to accept the report without details of a second Blue Mockingbird with the one confirmed at the Slaughter Ranch east of Douglas, COS, 10 Apr 2009.

PURPLE FINCH *Haemorhous purpureus*. Photos of a supposed Purple Finch along Box Canyon Road in the Santa Rita Mountains, PIM, 29 Dec 2014 showed a Cassin's Finch (*H. cassinii*).

LAPLAND LONGSPUR *Calcarius lapponicus*. The report of a second Lapland Longspur in addition to the one well documented at the Rousseau Sod Farm, Scottsdale, MAR, 7 Nov 2010 lacked convincing details. Descriptions of one at Winslow, NAV, 12 Dec 2010 and another near Willow Tank, near Portal, COS, 29 Dec 2012 were too brief for acceptance. This species is no longer on the ABC review list.

SNOW BUNTING *Plectrophenax nivalis*. A "white" bird seen and photographed on the Santa Cruz Flats, PIN, 29 Feb 2012 was reported as a Snow Bunting but was actually a leucistic American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*).

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER *Vermivora cyanoptera*. The report of one in Madera Canyon, PIM, 11 Apr 2010 lacked sufficient detail, especially given the rarity of this species in Arizona and the unusual early spring date.

TENNESSEE WARBLER *Oreothlypis peregrina*. One reported from Gilbert Water Ranch, Gilbert, MAR, 22 Feb–31 Mar 2009 was most likely a dull Orange-crowned Warbler (*O. celata*), a common mistake. Another report from the same location 24 Sep 2009 received no support from the committee; the poor photographs may have shown a Lucy's Warbler (*O. luciae*) with green leaves reflecting on it. This species is no longer on the ABC's review list.

CAPE MAY WARBLER *Setophaga tigrina*. One reported at Bill Williams R. NWR, north of Parker, MOH, 26 Oct 2012, was likely identified correctly but was not documented well enough for acceptance.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER *Setophaga fusca*. One reported at Saguaro Lake Ranch, Fountain Hills, MAR, 8 Nov 2009 was seen by an experienced observer and was almost certainly identified correctly, but the plumage was at the dull extreme for the species, and critical features were lacking from the description.

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BLACKPOLL WARBLER *Setophaga striata*. The details of one reported at Davis Camp County Park, MOH, 23 Oct 2006 were inadequate for acceptance.

PALM WARBLER *Setophaga palmarum*. The description of a “very bright” yellow individual at a golf course in Tucson, PIM, 26 Oct 2009 perhaps suggested the eastern subspecies *hypochrysea* but was too brief for acceptance of such a rarity in Arizona. The Palm Warbler is no longer on the ABC’s review list.

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER *Setophaga dominica*. The description of one reported from Kingfisher Pond, San Pedro R. National Conservation Area, COS, 16 Apr 2014 was insufficient for acceptance; the report of one at the Patagonia–Sonoita Creek Preserve, SCR, 5 Sep 2014 lacked convincing details.

FAN-TAILED WARBLER *Basileuterus lachrymosus*. The description of one along Blue Haven Rd., Patagonia, SCR, 16 Sep 2014, was not detailed enough for acceptance.

SLATE-THROATED REDSTART *Myioborus miniatus*. The report of one from Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 29 Apr 2012 lacked any description and received no support.

FIELD SPARROW *Spizella pusilla*. A report submitted 22 years after the sighting from Kino Springs, SCR, 16 Sep 1989 received little support with committee members concerned by the delay in submission, the early date, and that the Chipping Sparrow (*S. passerina*) was not ruled out. The reported one near Springerville, APA, 12 Feb 2006 was considered inadequately documented by most on the committee.

LARGE-BILLED SAVANNAH SPARROW *Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus*. The report of one from Betty’s Kitchen National Recreation Trail, YUM, 6 Oct 2013, though by an observer experienced with the taxon, was not detailed enough for acceptance. Though the Large-billed Sparrow is regular in the Salton Sink of southeastern California, there remains only one accepted record for the state, from Yuma, YUM, 15 Aug 1902 (Phillips et al. 1964).

“RED” FOX SPARROW *Passerella iliaca iliaca* group. Intergradation between the subspecies of the Fox Sparrow can make atypical individuals difficult to identify even to one of the three major groups. Particularly confusing is the subspecies *P. i. altivagans*, variably intermediate between the “Slate-colored” (*P. i. schistacea*) and “Red” groups (Weckstein et al. 2002) and also often resembling *P. i. unalaschcensis*. Reports of “Red” Fox Sparrows not accepted because of lack of a clear distinction from *P. i. altivagans* included those from Paradise Valley, MAR, 13 Dec 2009, Arlington, MAR, 28 Dec 2011, Portal, COS, 26 Nov 2012, and Cave Creek Ranch, COS, 26 Dec 2012–16 Feb 2013. This subspecies group is no longer on the ABC’s review list.

WHITE-WINGED DARK-EYED JUNCO *Junco hyemalis aikeni*. The report of one from Canyon de Chelly, APA, 17 May 2013, did not include a description of the wings and received no support from the committee.

SCARLET TANAGER *Piranga olivacea*. An interesting tanager shaped like a Summer Tanager (*P. rubra*) but with some black in the wings was photographed along the San Pedro R. at San Manuel 14 May 2009. The committee concluded it was likely an oddly colored Summer Tanager or possibly a hybrid Scarlet × Summer Tanager.

FLAME-COLORED TANAGER *Piranga bidentata*. Several reports submitted to the ABC represented probable hybrids with the Western Tanager (*P. ludoviciana*), including those of ones in Portal, COS, 12–14 Jun 2010 and in Miller Canyon, COS, 7–21 Apr 2011, 27 Apr 2013, and from 16 Apr 2014 on, the last a likely returning bird. Hybridization with the Western Tanager continues to be a problem with any report of the Flame-colored Tanager from southeastern Arizona. The report of one from White Horse Ranch near Dewey, YAV, 22 Apr 2014 received no support from

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the committee, as the bird may have been a Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*).

BOBOLINK *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. Even with a photo, the report of one at Pintall Slough, Havasu NWR, MOH, 4 Nov 2010 lacked sufficient supporting details. The incomplete description of another reported from Willcox, COS, 15 Oct 2011 did not rule out an escaped female bishop (*Euplectes* sp.).

COMMON GRACKLE *Quiscalus quiscula*. A description of one reported along I-10 near Tucson, PIM, 21 Aug 2006 was not detailed enough for acceptance. The date is very early in the fall for occurrence of this species in Arizona. All committee members agreed that a report and photo of four supposed grackles near Portal, COS, 15 Apr 2014 involved Brewer's Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*).

BLACK-VENTED ORIOLE *Icterus wagleri*. The description of an oriole in Sonoita, SCR, 18 Apr 2012 lacked certain details needed to confirm a prospective second state record.

ORCHARD ORIOLE *Icterus spurius*. Reports not accepted comprise those of ones at San Simon Cienega, San Simon, COS, 8 Sep 2010 and 8 Sep 2011 and of one at Kino Springs near Nogales, SCR, 31 Aug 2011. This species is no longer on the ABC's review list.

STREAK-BACKED ORIOLE *Icterus pustulatus*. One reported from below Patagonia Lake, SCR, 13 Apr 2010 was not described in detail enough for acceptance.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE *Icterus galbula*. Photos accompanying a report from Tumacacori, SCR, 24 Apr 2012 showed a male Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*). Reports from East Whitetail Canyon, COS, 31 Jul 2012, Prescott, YAV, 27 Aug 2013, and Keams Canyon, NAV, 10 May 2014 were not accepted because several committee members were concerned that a hybrid with Bullock's Oriole (*I. bullockii*) was not ruled out, a combination that though rare, has been documented in Arizona. The Baltimore Oriole is no longer on the ABC's review list.

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