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ARIZONA BIRD COMMITTEE REPORT, 2005–2009 RECORDS

GARY H. ROSENBERG, P. O. Box 91856, Tucson, Arizona 85752-1856;
ghrosenberg@comcast.net

KURT RADAMAKER, 8741 E. San Pedro Dr., Scottsdale, Arizona 85258;
kurtrad@mexicobirding.com

MARK M. STEVENSON, 4201 E. Monte Vista Dr., J207, Tucson, Arizona
85712; drbrdr@att.net

ABSTRACT: In this its seventh report, the Arizona Bird Committee reviews 501 records and updates the Arizona bird list through 2009, adding 12 species: the Black-vented Shearwater, (*Puffinus opisthomelas*), Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*), Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*), Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus*), Tufted Flycatcher (*Mitrephanes phaeocercus*), Couch's Kingbird (*Tyrannus couchii*), Gray-collared Becard (*Pachyramphus major*), Brown-chested Martin (*Progne tapera*), Sinaloa Wren (*Thryothorus sinaloa*), Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*), Brown-backed Solitaire (*Myadestes occidentalis*), and White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*). The records of the Gray-collared Becard, Sinaloa Wren, and Brown-backed Solitaire are the first accepted for the United States, and that of the Brown-chested Martin is the first for the western United States. Acceptance of the Brown-backed Solitaire in Miller Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, in 2009 prompted reevaluation and acceptance of the record of this species in Madera Canyon in 1996, in spite of the unanswered question of the birds' origin; the Brown-backed Solitaire is popular as a cage bird in Mexico, but the individuals seen in Arizona were in the species' mountain forest habitat and remote from plausible sources of escapees.

This is the seventh published report of the Arizona Bird Committee (hereafter ABC) (see Speich and Parker 1973, Speich and Witzeman 1975, Rosenberg and Witzeman 1998, 1999, Rosenberg 2001, and Rosenberg et al. 2007). This report covers records mainly from the period between 2005 and 2009 but also includes a scattering of recently reviewed records from prior years. The ABC reviewed a total of 501 records (some with multiple submissions from several observers), of which 436 (87%) were accepted. Twelve species were added to the state list, the Black-vented Shearwater (*Puffinus opisthomelas*), Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*), Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*), Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus*),

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Tufted Flycatcher (*Mitrephanes phaeocercus*), Couch's Kingbird (*Tyrannus couchii*), Gray-collared Becard (*Pachyramphus major*), Brown-chested Martin (*Progne tapera*), Sinaloa Wren (*Thryothorus sinaloa*), Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*), Brown-backed Solitaire (*Myadestes occidentalis*), and White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*).

Other highlights in this report include acceptance of Arizona's fourth Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*), second and third Eurasian Green-winged Teals (*Anas crecca crecca*), fifth and sixth Yellow-billed Loons (*Gavia adamsii*), fourth Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*), first confirmed nesting of the Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*), second Pacific Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*), fourth and fifth Northern Jacanas (*Jacana spinosa*), a flock of 13 White-rumped Sandpipers (*Calidris fuscicollis*), third through fifth Buff-breasted Sandpipers (*Tryngites subruficollis*), second and third Ruby-throated Hummingbirds (*Archilochus colubris*), third Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*), third Nutting's Flycatcher (*Myiarchus nuttingi*), third Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*), third Blue Mockingbird (*Melanotus caerulescens*), first confirmed nesting of the Crescent-chested Warbler (*Oreothlypis superciliosa*), and third through fifth Tropical Parulas (*Parula pitiayumi*).

The current Arizona Bird Committee (2011) consists of Andrew Core, Narca Moore-Craig, Pierre Deviche, Paul Lehman, Michael Moore, Molly Pollock, Kurt Radamaker, and Gary H. Rosenberg (who also serves as secretary). Recent committee members who also voted on records in this report include Charles Babbitt, Chris D. Benesh, Gavin Bieber, Troy Corman, Henry Detwiler, Ken Kertell, Dave Stejskal, and Mark M. Stevenson. Janet Witzeman serves in a nonvoting capacity as assistant secretary and has done so since the inception of the committee in the early 1970s.

The ABC's web site, <http://abc.azfo.org>, includes the Arizona state list, the ABC'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 at http://abc.azfo.org/lists/review_list.html, and an electronic form for reporting is available at 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. The committee would like to emphasize the importance of submitting documentation of sightings directly to the ABC for review. The posting of reports, including those with written descriptions, on local "listserves" may not safely be assumed to have been discovered by the ABC nor safely be assumed to be intended as 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 (375+) who have submitted their documentation of sightings to the ABC, without whom there would be no report.

Each record listed below includes a locality, county (abbreviation: see below), date (span normally as published in *North American Birds*), and

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initial observer if known. Additional observers who submitted written reports (as indicated by the symbol †), photographs, video recordings, and sound recordings are also listed. All records are of sight reports unless noted otherwise with a symbol for a photograph, sound recording, or specimen. The ABC's current policy as of 2011 is to review individuals returning for multiple years if the individual has left and then returned. Individuals that persist for multiple years without leaving will not be reviewed again. In most cases, the total number of records in the state 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 a report listed in the "reports not accepted" section does not necessarily mean that the members of the ABC "do not believe" the observer 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 in order 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.

The ABC's 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 commonly used within this report include †, written description; N. W. R., national wildlife refuge; ph., photograph; s.r., sound recording; v.r., video recording.

The numbers appearing in parentheses (*n, n, n*) after each species name represent the following. The first number is 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 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 total. Additionally, a few reports from Monson and Phillips (1981) after 1971 that were not reviewed by the committee may be included in the pre-committee total. The "#" symbol in this location represents a number indeterminate because the species was not recognized at that time and 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. Also, certain species (e. g., Red-eyed Vireo and Bobolink) were originally on the ABC review list in 1972, removed from that list in the 1970s, then reinstated in the 1990s. Therefore, this second number represents *only* those records 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 26 Sep 1997 is treated as one record.

ACCEPTED REPORTS

FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK *Dendrocygna bicolor* (6, 2, 6). One was at Scottsdale, MAR, 10 Nov 2005 (†ME; ph. GWa), one was at Red Mtn. Park, Mesa, MAR, 4 Dec 2005–25 Feb 2006 (MT; ph. MW), and another, thought to be a different individual, was at Chaparral Park, Scottsdale, MAR, 2–29 Dec 2005 (HB0; ph MW, JBu, PD, RD). Possibly the same individual then moved to McCormick Ranch, Scottsdale, MAR, 7 Jan–28 Feb 2006. Another (or the same) was at McCormick Ranch, Scottsdale, MAR, 3–28 February 2007 (ph. JHo). A high count of 12–16 (and possibly up to 18) was at Green Valley, PIM, 3 Dec 2005 (ph. CTr). Three were at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 11 Jun 2008 (†, ph. BGr). After a relative hiatus of reports through the 1980s and 1990s, during the early 2000s numbers of this species appear to be on the increase. The relatively large number of individuals found in the state in late 2005 corresponded with a similar influx of this species at the Salton Sea in southern California at that same time, where numbers of the Fulvous Whistling-Duck have collapsed in recent decades (Hamilton 2008).

BRANT *Branta bernicla* (2, 8, 2). Single individuals were along the Colorado River near Ehrenberg, LAP (seen on both sides of the river), 27 Nov 2005 (ph. RHl) and at Willcox, COS, 29 Apr 2008 (ph. PDC). We believe all Brant reaching Arizona to be Black Brant (*B. b. nigricans*).

CAKTLING GOOSE *Branta hutchinsii* (2, 2, 10). Accepted records of this species, first recognized as such by the A. O. U. checklist committee in 2004 (Banks et al. 2004), are of two on a pond in Avondale, MAR, 13 Feb 2006 (†, ph. MM0), one at a pond in Goodyear, MAR, 30 Oct 2006–25 Feb 2007 (ph. JJ; †DP0), three at McCormick Ranch in Scottsdale, MAR, 1–9 Jan 2007 (TC; ph. PD), one at Goodyear, MAR, 20 Jan 2007 (ph. MHe), one at Flagstaff, COC, 19–21 Nov 2007 (ph. JC), one at Ganado Lake, APA, 2 Dec 2007 (PK), one at St. David, COS, 19–24 Dec 2007 (†DSm; ph. SH), three at Sun Lakes, MAR, 19 Jan 2008 (ph. TC), two at Cibola N. W. R., LAP, 30 Nov 2009 (†PL, BC), and four at Whitewater Draw Wildlife Area, COS, 13 Dec–26 Feb 2009 (MTu; †, ph. MSh, REW). The ABC was interested in reviewing all “small” white-cheeked geese, particularly given the difficulty in distinguishing subspecies *tavernieri* of the Cackling Goose from subspecies *parvipes* of the Canada Goose (*B. canadensis*). While some of the Cackling Geese in Arizona were likely *B. h. minima* (the only subspecies mentioned for Arizona by Phillips et al. 1964), most committee members were hesitant to identify the recently reported birds to subspecies. As yet, the Aleutian Cackling Goose (*B. h. leucopareia*) is unconfirmed in Arizona, though now the predominant subspecies of Cackling Goose in southern California. Given that it is now clear that the Cackling Goose is a rare but regular winter visitor to Arizona, the ABC removed it as a review species in 2009. Sketch details are requested for inclusion of reports of this species in *North American Birds*.

TRUMPETER SWAN *Cygnus buccinator* (0, 3, 1). A group (family?) of six (two adults, four juveniles) was at Kino Springs, Nogales, SCR, 6–9 Jan 2006 (†R&RT; ph. LSm, †J&MH), then at the Corona de Tucson sewage-treatment plant, PIM, 15–26 Jan 2006 (BHW; ph. AT, MMS). Liff et al. (2007) noted an increase in the number of reports of Trumpeter Swans in California. The ABC continues to regard this species' occurrence in Arizona a result of birds dispersing from “wild” populations (see Rosenberg et al. 2007), unless the birds are marked in a way that links them to a relocation program.

(EURASIAN) GREEN-WINGED TEAL *Anas crecca crecca* (1, 0, 2). One male was at Gilbert Water Ranch in Gilbert, MAR, 2 Mar 2008 (†, ph. PD, MM0), and another male was at Tempe Town Lake, MAR, 9 Jan–1 Mar 2009 (MyS; ph. PM; †, ph. PD; see *N. Am. Birds* 63:304). Both individuals were stunning males showing

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no visible signs of intergradation. Previously, the only Arizona record of this distinctive subspecies was a sighting at Picacho Reservoir, PIN, 18 Jan 1953 (Monson and Phillips 1981).

BLACK SCOTER *Melanitta americana* (0, 6, 8). All eight records accepted are of females or immature males: three at Ashurst Lake, COC, 2 Nov 2005 (†JPr; †, ph. CN), one at Saguaro Lake, MAR, 18 Feb–3 Mar 2006 (†SFr, JRs; ph. KR, MMS), another at Saguaro Lake, MAR, 21–25 Oct 2007 (KR, †, ph. DPo; ph. MMS), one north of Katherine Landing, MOH, 9 Dec 2007 (†SSc), one at Pittsburgh Point, Lake Havasu, MOH, 6 Nov–7 Dec 2008 (†, v.r. PL, †LHa), one at Parker Dam, LAP, 25 Nov–3 Dec 2008 (JRi, KBl, ph. DVP), one at Bill Williams Delta, MOH, 3–7 Dec 2008 (†DVP, LHa, †, v.r. PL), and three at Upper Lake Mary, COC, 22 Nov 2009 (†, ph. EH). The Black Scoter remains the scarcest of the three scoters in Arizona.

RED-THROATED LOON *Gavia stellata* (3, 7, 7). One was photographed on the Bill Williams arm of Lake Havasu, LAP, 9–26 Dec 2006 (†CBa, SSt; ph. MMS, ph. DCI; see *N. Am. Birds* 61:308), and a second bird was at the same location, 16–17 Dec 2006 (†MMS, MP). Another was at Roper Lake, Safford, GRA, 2–8 Dec 2007 (KK, SSc; ph. MMS, TG; v.r. MP), one was at Willcox, COC, 8 Dec 2008 (ph. SH), one was at Site 6, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 2 Feb–6 Apr 2008 (†, ph. KR, CR, DPo; †, ph. SFz; ph. SMy), one was at Roosevelt Lake, GIL, 19 Jan 2009 (ph. TC), and one was near Litchfield, MAR, 15 Dec 2009 (ph. JA, LD). The number of Arizona records has nearly doubled since 2006.

YELLOW-BILLED LOON *Gavia adamsii* (0, 4, 2). One second-year bird on Lake Havasu at Lake Havasu City 11–12 Jan 2008 (†DKr, JRu) was likely the same individual photographed nearby 2 Feb–6 April 2008 (†, ph. KR, CR, †DPo; ph. BDe). This individual apparently lingered into summer, where it was seen and videotaped on the California side of Lake Havasu across from Site 6. An immature, remarkably late in the spring, was at Tempe Town Lake, MAR, 20–24 May 2008 (DBa; ph. MMo, PD, BGr, PM). All four previous records from Arizona are for winter.

LEAST GREBE *Tachybaptus dominicus* (4, 11, 1). One was at the Avra Valley sewage-treatment plant, PIM, 27 Jun–14 Jul 2006 (ph. DJS). This species had recently appeared to be on the increase (Rosenberg et al. 2007), but it remains a casual visitor from Mexico with only 16 records for Arizona.

RED-NECKED GREBE *Podiceps grisegena* (0, 7, 7). Though accidental in Arizona just a few years ago, the Red-necked Grebe is now on the increase. One adult was at Willcox, COS, 19 May 2005 (†, ph. DJS; ph. GHR, MMS), one was at Kearny Lake, PIN, 15 Nov–1 Dec 2006 (†DJ; ph. GHR, MMS; see *N. Am. Birds* 61: 120), one immature was on the Bill Williams arm of Lake Havasu, LAP, 7 Dec 2006–20 Jan 2007 (KBl; ph. TG; ph. MMS), two immatures were at Mesquite Bay, Lake Havasu, MOH, 26 Dec 2006–8 Jan 2007 (SB; †, ph. MMS), with one at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 23 Feb 2007 (ph. KBr), possibly the same as one of those at Mesquite Bay, one was at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 12 Jan–2 Feb 2008 (DKr, JRu; †, ph. KR, CR, DPo), one was at Davis Dam, MOH, 30 Jan 2008 (†TC), and one was seen from Cottonwood Cove (in Nevada) across the Colorado River in Arizona waters, MOH, 12 Dec 2008 (†, ph. CLu).

BLACK-VENTED SHEARWATER *Puffinus opisthomelas* (0, 0, 1). One well-described individual was at the north end of Lake Havasu, MOH, 26 Sep 1997 (†RJ, †CBa, †BJ), blown in by Tropical Storm Nora, along with numerous Least Storm-Petrels (*Oceanodroma microsoma*) and Black Storm-Petrels (*O. melania*) (Jones 1999). Although this shearwater was not photographed, the ABC considered and eliminated similar (and much less likely) species of *Puffinus*. This record is the first for Arizona of this pelagic species that wanders north regularly into the northern Gulf of California.

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WOOD STORK *Mycteria americana* (3, 8, 2). Five juveniles were at Mittry Lake, YUM, 16 Jun 2007 (ph. HD; see *N. Am. Birds* 61:625), and one was at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 17 Aug–12 Sep 2009 (†, ph. TD; ph. BGr; see *N. Am. Birds* 64:185). This species remains a casual summer visitor from Mexico, with most of Arizona's records preceding 1990. Numbers at the Salton Sea have also declined in recent years (Patten et al. 2003).

FRIGATEBIRD *Fregata* sp. (4, 2, 1). One juvenile frigatebird was photographed flying over Marana, PIM, 5 Aug 2006 (ph. DHo), but unfortunately the photo was not detailed enough for the species to be identified definitively. Though the Magnificent (*F. magnificens*) is presumed to be the frigatebird most likely to occur in Arizona, the ABC is hesitant to accept all frigatebirds as that species by default, given the records of the Lesser Frigatebird (*F. ariel*) from California (Sullivan et al. 2007) and Wyoming (Faulkner 2006). The Great Frigatebird (*Fregata minor*) has also occurred in North America (Pranty et al. 2008). Numbers of Magnificent Frigatebirds reaching southern California have declined sharply in recent years (Patten et al. 2003, P. E. Lehman pers. comm.). Phillips et al. (1964) treated Arizona's first four frigatebirds as *Fregata* sp., as did the ABC with two subsequent records, whereas seven records (some supported with photographs) have been published in previous ABC reports as the Magnificent. A full review of all of the Arizona reports of *Fregata* is warranted.

BLUE-FOOTED BOOBY *Sula nebouxii* (3, 3, 1). One individual was at Martinez Lake, YUM, 19 Sep 2009 (JCo, ph. HD), the first reported from Arizona since 1996. Several also reached the nearby Salton Sea in 2009, so an occurrence on the Colorado River was not surprising.

REDDISH EGRET *Egretta rufescens* (3, 19, 8). Accepted records were all of single immature dark-morph birds, at Patagonia Lake State Park, SCR, 22–24 Jul 2005 (DP, MR; †BS; ph. RCo, MB), at Willcox, COS, 13 Aug 2005 (GHa, PSw; †J&MH; †, ph. KR), below Painted Rock Dam, MAR, 5–31 Aug 2007 (BiG; ph. MMo), at the Yuma East Wetlands, YUM, 25 Aug–22 Sep 2007 (FP; ph. HD), in Marana, PIM, 4 Sep 2007 (†, ph. MMS; v.r. MP), at the Bill Williams delta, LAP, 15 Aug 2008 (†, ph. JRi), in Chandler, MAR, 27 Dec 2008–19 Jan 2009 (ph. DCI, JMa, JBu), at Gillespie Dam, MAR, 31 Jan 2009 (TC, ph. MHe), and in Glendale, MAR, 4 Aug 2009 (†JLD). Late summer continues to be the best time of year for this southern egret to wander north.

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON *Nyctanassa violacea* (1, 2, 1). One immature was among numerous Black-crowned Night-Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) below Painted Rock Dam, MAR, 13 Aug–5 Sep 2005 (†, ph. BiG; ph. RJ; see *N. Am. Birds* 60:116). It established only a fourth accepted Arizona record.

GLOSSY IBIS *Plegadis falcinellus* (0, 2, 8). Accepted records are of two together in a flock of White-faced Ibises (*P. chihi*) at the Avra Valley sewage-treatment plant, PIM, 26 Aug 2005 (†, ph. MMS, †MP; ph. DJS, CDB; see *N. Am. Birds* 60:117), one at Rio Rico near Nogales, SCR, 23 Apr 2006 (ph. SFi, DJS), one at Willcox, COS, 10 Sep 2007 (ph. DJS), one near Poston, LAP, 27 April 2008 (†PL, †BC), one near Palo Verde, MAR, 23 Aug 2008 (†DPo), one adult near Avondale, MAR, 12 Apr 2009 (†, ph. TC), one adult near Poston, LAP, 21–31 May 2009 (†, v.r. PL, †BC), and one immature there 31 May 2009 (†PL). Presumed hybrids continue to pose an identification problem in Arizona (see Records Not Accepted), and the ABC accepts only reports specifying no red visible in the eye, no pinkish in the facial skin, and with thin facial stripes typical of the Glossy. Arizona's first documented record of this expanding species was in May 2001.

ROSEATE SPOONBILL *Platalea ajaja* (2, 14, 9). One older record was accepted from Gillespie Dam, MAR, 18–20 Jul 1997 (†SP, †MMS). Eight additional accepted records suggest that the status of Roseate Spoonbill in Arizona is changing. One was

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near Catalina, PIM, 3 Sep 2005 (JSr, ph. BH), one was at Patagonia Lake State Park, SCR, 11–12 Sep 2005 (PW, ph. RTE), one was at Gila Bend Auxiliary Air Field, MAR, 20 Oct 2005 (ph. JZ), one was at the Avra Valley sewage-treatment plant, PIM, 18 Aug 2006 (ph. PS), two were at Empire Ranch, Las Cienegas National Conservation Area, PIM, 20 Aug, with one remaining there until 10 Sep 2006 (WR; ph. BR; ph. JN), one was in southwest Phoenix, MAR, 11 Sep 2006 (†HD, RHa), one was at Yuma Main Drain, YUM, 26 Aug 2007 (ph. HD; see *N. Am. Birds* 62:121), and one was at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 27 Sep–1 Oct 2008 (RCt, PM, CWe; †, ph. BGr). A comprehensive accounting of previously unreviewed reports from southern California, mostly from the Salton Sea region (Ilf et al. 2007), revealed that this species occurs in the Southwest (including southern Arizona) sporadically during the late summer, sometimes with many years between irruptions, but is numerous in occasional summers.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK *Buteo lineatus* (1, 17, 13). One older record was accepted from Picacho Reservoir, PIN, 19 Dec 1997 (†AJ). Also, one was at Sahuarita, PIM, 14–26 Nov 2007 (DT; ph. AC), another was at Yuma Main Drain, YUM, 16–17 Nov 2007 (DPo; v.r. MP), one was in southwest Phoenix, MAR, 16 Dec 2008 (†, ph. TC), one was in St. David, COS, 20 Feb 2008 (†, ph. CC), one was in Patagonia, SCR, 12–16 Mar 2008 (MK; ph. MB), one was at Big Springs Fire Station on the North Kaibab Plateau, COC, 1 Oct 2008 (ph. SPu), one was found injured at Meadview, north of Kingman, MOH, 2 Oct 2008 (ph. TSt), one was at Queen Creek, PIN, 14 Feb 2008 (ph. JSc), one was at Willow Lake near Prescott, YAV, 3 Nov 2008–3 Jan 2009 (CTo; ph. RGr), one was near Parker, LAP, 28 Jul–25 Aug 2009 (ph. JHi), one was at Tres Rios, Phoenix, MAR, 22 Oct 2009 (ph. JRz), and one was at Willow Lake, YAV, 26 Oct 2009 (ph. FG). Adapting to urbanization, *Buteo l. elegans* has, over several decades, increased substantially in its core range in California (e. g., Bloom and McCrary 1996, Unitt 2004) and become annual in Arizona.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK *Buteo platypterus* (2, 18, 9). Accepted records are of one near Portal, COS, 13 May 1994 (†, ph. BZ), one immature at San Bernardino N. W. R., COS, 26 Apr 2005 (†REW), one adult at Tonto Creek above Roosevelt Lake, GIL, 16 Apr 2006 (†TM), one at Imperial N. W. R., YUM, 19 Apr 2007 (†TA), one adult at Rio Verde Ranch, MAR, 19 Apr 2007 (TM; ph. GG), one adult at Page Springs, YAV, 29 Apr 2007 (ph. NG), one adult near Portal, COS, 11 Apr 2008 (†RA), one at Dead Horse Ranch S. P., YAV, 24 Apr 2008 (†DVP), one at Tumacacori National Historic Park, SCR, 25 May 2008 (†JSp), and one in Peppersauce Canyon, PIN, 26 Sep 2009 (ph. BBo; †DJ). Like the Red-shouldered Hawk, the Broad-winged Hawk has become annual in Arizona, particularly at hawk-watch sites at the Grand Canyon. The ABC removed Broad-winged Hawk from its review list in 2009, but the editors of *North American Birds* still request sketch details for sightings away from the Grand Canyon.

SHORT-TAILED HAWK *Buteo brachyurus* (0, 11, 13). The Short-tailed Hawk continues to expand its range into and beyond southeastern Arizona. Accepted records are of one adult at Upper Pinal Mountain Picnic Area, Pinal Mts., GIL, 17–18 Jun 2005 (†DPe), one adult at Barfoot Junction, COS, 13 Apr 2006 (AG; ph. ON), two juveniles near Barfoot Park, COS, 9–18 Aug 2006 (ph. JPi; †, ph. GW), suggesting successful nesting in the area, one near Miller Peak, Huachuca Mts., COS, 9 Aug–8 Sep 2007 (LHo; ph. PK), two light-morph adults nesting at Barfoot Park, COS, 25 May 2007 (ph. N&HS; Snyder et al. 2010), the first nesting confirmed in Arizona, one at upper Carr Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 1 Aug 2008 (†, ph. JSm), one juvenile at Barfoot Park, COS, 8–11 Aug 2008 (ph. CDB, GS), one there 8–12 Aug 2009 (ph. MHn, SWH), one in Madera Canyon, SCR, 13 Sep 2008 (JHe; †, ph. DJS) and 14 May 2009 (†CC), and one on Mount Bigelow, Santa Catalina Mts., PIM, 3 Sep 2009 (†, ph. JE, RPa). Away from the mountains, one was in Hereford (accepted

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on a second round of voting), COS, 2 Aug 2008 (†Bfi), and one juvenile was photographed in suburban Tucson, PIM, 11 Feb–13 Apr 2008 (†, ph. DJS; see *N. Am. Birds* 62:283) and 20 Nov 2008–14 Mar 2009 (ph. DJS, CC, AC, NH, DMc, BSt). The bird wintering in Tucson was in an odd plumage. At first it was thought simply to be retaining juvenile feathers, but the question of possible hybridization has been raised. The committee plans to discuss the identity of this individual. The number of records likely includes many returning individuals.

PURPLE GALLINULE *Porphyrio martinica* (4, 6, 3). One adult was at the Sweetwater Wetlands in Tucson, PIM, 30 Jul–12 Aug 2006 (D&PP; ph. MMS), one immature was there 27 Aug–5 Sep 2008 (†, ph. PK), and one was at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 2–8 Sep 2009 (ph. GN, PD, TT, BAm). This species remains a casual visitor to southern Arizona, with all records falling between June and early September.

AMERICAN GOLDEN-PLOVER *Pluvialis dominica* (21, 17, 8). One older record of one in basic plumage accepted from Willcox, COS, 1–3 July 2003 (†, ph. DJS). Other accepted records are of two individuals together at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 23–24 Apr 2005 (BHi; ph. CMa; v.r. MRu), one in mostly basic plumage at Vicksburg, LAP, 27 Apr–3 May 2008 (†PL, †, ph. KR), one juvenile at Whitewater Draw Wildlife Area, COS, 25–26 Sep 2008 (PWA;†, ph AC), one juvenile on the Santa Cruz Flats near Eloy, PIN, 24–26 Oct 2008 (†, ph. A&DK), one in basic plumage at Whitewater Draw Wildlife Area, COS, 4 May 2009 (JF; †, ph. DJS), another there 8 May 2009 (ph. DJS), and one molting into adult plumage at Roosevelt Lake, GIL, 16 May 2009 (†, ph. STj). Although the American Golden-Plover has become almost annual in Arizona, the ABC continues to review it because of its similarity to the Pacific Golden-Plover (*P. fulva*), of which there are now two Arizona records.

PACIFIC GOLDEN-PLOVER *Pluvialis fulva* (0, 1, 1). Arizona's second record was of one second-cycle male at Willcox, COS, 26–27 Jun 2009 (†, ph. MMS; ph. GHR, JMh, RT; Figure 1; see *N. Am. Birds* 63:672).

NORTHERN JACANA *Jacana spinosa* (0, 3, 2). One adult at Dave White Golf Course, Casa Grande, PIN, 1 Nov 2007–9 Apr 2008 (GK; v.r. MP; ph. ES, GHR; s.r. PD; see *N. Am. Birds* 62:188) and 8 Nov–18 Dec 2008 (ph. JWa), established a fourth record for Arizona. Arizona's fifth record was of an immature, a first for the state in this plumage, at the Patagonia Lake spillway, SCR, 7 Oct 2008 (†, ph. MB).

UPLAND SANDPIPER *Bartramia longicauda* (3, 3, 1). One was seen and recorded as it flew over while the observer was recording vocalizations of grassland species near Sonoita, SCR, 24 Aug 2007 (s.r. JF).

RUDDY TURNSTONE *Arenaria interpres* (2, 3, 4). Accepted records are of one adult at Willcox, COS, 22 Jul–1 Aug 2007 (CLu, RM; ph. RS, MMS, RW; see *N. Am. Birds* 61:625), one juvenile at Aztec, YUM, 23–25 Aug 2007 (PN, ph. HD), one juvenile at Willcox, COS, 26 Sep–2 Oct 2008 (RM; ph. DBe, TR), and one juvenile there 4–7 Sep 2009 (†, ph. DJS, REW). In 1978, this species was removed from the review list and numerous reports were subsequently published in *American Birds* but not reviewed. The ABC reinstated the Ruddy Turnstone on the review list in 2007 because of a noticeable decrease in reports during the 1980s and 1990s. It remains a casual visitor to Arizona, with about 25 published records (many not reviewed), all but three from late July to mid-September.

BLACK TURNSTONE *Arenaria melanocephala* (0, 0, 1). A one-year-old at Willcox, COS, 2–5 Jun 2005 (RE; †, ph. MMS, RD, JEs; Figure 2) provided a first Arizona record. This species was considered long overdue, as it occurs regularly in the Gulf of California (Russell and Monson 1998) and nearly annually in spring at the Salton Sea in southeastern California (Patten et al. 2003). For a fuller account, see Stevenson (2005).

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RED KNOT *Calidris canutus* (2, 6, 5). Five fall reports accepted, four of them from Willcox, COS, of one 3 Aug 2002 (SFi; v.r. MP), one 29 July–1 Aug 2006 (ph. BM; ph. DBa, JLD, DN, TL), one juvenile 27 Oct 2007 (ph. RT), the latest recorded in Arizona, and one 11 Sep 2009 (†, ph. DJS). An additional bird was at the Glendale recharge basin, MAR, 7–8 Aug 2009 (ph. CBa, PM). The ABC removed the Red Knot from its review list in the late 1970s and reinstated it in 2002. It is a casual fall migrant in Arizona, surprising given its numbers at the Salton Sea (Patten et al. 2003). All records fall between mid-July and October; there are no spring records for Arizona.

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER *Calidris fuscicollis* (0, 7, 4). Accepted records are of one at a shrimp pond near Dateland, YUM, 28 May 2005 (†HD), three at Willcox, COS, 6 Jun 2006 (†EW), a remarkable flock of 10–13 there 3–5 Jun 2009 (ph. GB, DJS; Figure 3; see *N. Am. Birds* 63:635), and one there 20–24 May, 2008 (†, ph. DPe; ph. MMS). These more than doubled the number of individual White-rumped Sandpipers recorded in Arizona.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER *Tryngites subruficollis* (0, 2, 3). After the long-awaited first two Arizona records in 2002, three additional records have been accepted. One was at Marana, PIN and PIM, 31 Aug–4 Sep 2007 (†, ph. MMS, v.r. MP; ph. DJS; see *N. Am. Birds* 62:121), two were at Paloma Ranch near Gila Bend, MAR, 11–16 Sep 2007 (ph. BiG, ON), and one was at Rousseau Farm, Scottsdale, MAR, 25–30 Sep 2007 (†KR; ph. MV; ph. ON).

RUFF *Philomachus pugnax* (0, 5, 4). Accepted records are of individuals well photographed at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 27 October 2007 (ph. RD, PM, BGR; see *N. Am. Birds* 62:122), at Arlington, MAR, 22 Dec 2007–26 Jan 2008 (MHe; †DPo; ph. TC), at Willcox, COC, 21 May 2009 (ph. TLe), and at Glendale, MAR, 13 Feb 2009 (ph. RWi).

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE *Rissa tridactyla* (1, 11, 1). One accepted record of a first-cycle bird at Site 6, Lake Havasu City, MOH, 25–31 Mar 2007 (ph. JR, ACl). There was only one previous spring record for Arizona; most of the other records are for November and December.

LAUGHING GULL *Leucophaeus atricilla* (1, 16, 3). One in its second plumage cycle was at Willcox, COS, 29 Jun–3 Jul 2006 (ph. EBU; †, ph. RT), one in its first cycle was at Patagonia Lake, SCR, 14 May 2007 (ph. SH), and one was at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 17 May 2008 (†BC, †PL). This species remains a casual spring and summer visitor to southern Arizona, with only two fall records, a paucity rather perplexing given the Laughing Gull's abundance in summer at the nearby Salton Sea (Patten et al. 2003).

THAYER'S GULL *Larus thayeri* (3, 5, 1). One first-cycle individual well photographed at Katherine Landing, Bullhead City, MOH, 7–20 Jan 2007 (MP; †, ph. MMS; †DCI; see *N. Am. Birds* 61:309) brings the total number of records in Arizona to nine.

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL *Larus fuscus* (0, 0, 2). One first-cycle Lesser Black-backed Gull at Palo Verde, MAR, 9–16 Dec 2006 (†, ph. BiG, PD, JBU, GHR; †, ph. CDB; Figure 4; see *N. Am. Birds* 61:363) was well studied and photographed, finally establishing a long-overdue first record for Arizona. Another in its second cycle was photographed at Katherine Landing, MOH, 25 Feb 2008 (†, ph. BiG). This species is now fairly regular at the nearby Salton Sea (Iliff et al. 2007, Heindel and Garrett 2008). The fact that these individuals were in their first and second cycles is interesting, as a high percentage of California records of this species are of adults (Heindel and Garrett 2008).

ARCTIC TERN *Sterna paradisaea* (2, 2, 1). One at Lake Havasu, MOH, 1 Jun 2009 (†, v.r. PL) provided only a fifth record for Arizona.

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ROYAL TERN *Thalasseus maximus* (0, 0, 1). Quite surprising but overdue was the discovery of an adult at Willcox, COS, 15 Feb 2006 (†, ph. MVi; Figure 5; see *N. Am. Birds* 60:314), establishing a first Arizona record. The Royal Tern nests numerous in northwestern Mexico as far north as Sinaloa, presumably the origin of birds wandering north to Sonora (Russell and Monson 1998) and to the Salton Sea (Patten et al. 2003), where there are five records. An individual color-banded at El Rancho in coastal Sinaloa in 2003 was noted at Long Beach, California, during the winter of 2005 (K. C. Molina pers. comm.), documenting northward dispersal by this species in winter.

ELEGANT TERN *Thalasseus elegans* (0, 5, 3). Accepted records of one at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 14 Jun 2006 (ph. BGr), two at Patagonia Lake, SCR, 7–8 Jun 2009 (†, ph. MB; ph. LH, MH), and two at Lakeside Park, Tucson, PIM, 7–10 Jun 2009 (RTe, KK;†, ph. MMS; ph. DJS, PD, CW) fit nicely into the pattern established in Arizona by the previous five records, which all fall between 24 May and 21 July. Interestingly, at the Salton Sea there are records as early as mid-April (Patten et al. 2003).

BLACK SKIMMER *Rynchops niger* (0, 7, 2). A color-banded immature was at Gillespie Dam, MAR, 16–19 Sep 2005 (†DP; ph. ON; see *N. Am. Birds* 60:117). The bands could be read in photographs of the bird, revealing that it was hatched and banded at the Salton Sea on 19 Aug 2005 (K. C. Molina pers. comm.), providing a rare insight into the origin of such vagrants in Arizona. Another three individuals were at the Bill Williams delta, MOH, 24–28 Oct 2009 (†, v.r. PL, †BC).

POMARINE JAEGER *Stercorarius pomarinus* (2, 3, 1). A subadult was observed on Lake Havasu, MOH, 29 Sep 2008 (†PL). This somewhat contentious record was circulated twice (because some of the committee considered the details incomplete), but it was ultimately accepted because the description did specify the bulk of the bird in comparison to nearby gulls as well as a dark cap extending down the face to the base of the bill (a feature unique to the Pomarine), and the observer is thoroughly familiar with jaegers and their identification.

PARASITIC JAEGER *Stercorarius parasiticus* (2, 5, 2). One adult was well described from Lake Havasu, MOH, 26 Sep 1997 (†RJ). The committee concluded that the description of one seen away from water at Fort Huachuca, COS, 4 Sep 2006 (†DPe) eliminated other jaeger species.

LONG-TAILED JAEGER *Stercorarius longicaudus* (0, 11, 1). One juvenile was at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 24 Sep–8 Oct 2008 (†, ph. LHa; †PL; †, ph. CMz). All 11 previous records fall between mid-August and mid-September; the 2008 record is the latest for Arizona.

GROOVE-BILLED ANI *Crotophaga sulcirostris* (3, 12, 3). Accepted records are of one at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 7 Nov–11 Dec 2005 (OH; ph. PD, MV), one at Whitewater Draw Wildlife Area, COS, 22–26 Nov 2005 (WW; ph. RS; s.r. REW; see *N. Am. Birds* 60:118), and one at Arivaca Cienega, PIM, 9–10 Jun 2006 (TG; †RPe; ph. MMS). There appear to be two “peak” seasons for the ani in southern Arizona, late May–early August and October–December.

BUFF-COLLARED NIGHTJAR *Caprimulgus ridgwayi* (5, 4, 1). At least one at Oro Blanco Mine, SCR, 15 Apr–1 Aug 2008 (†MMS) represented the seventh consecutive year this species was at this location (see Rosenberg et al. 2007).

BERYLLINE HUMMINGBIRD *Amazilia beryllina* (3, 19, 10). The ABC removed the Berylline Hummingbird from its review list in 2009. Prior accepted records during the period of this report are of one banded at Tumacacori, PIM, 3–31 May 2005 (ph. LN), one female at Ramsey Canyon, COS, 21–30 Jul 2005 (PBr, †GB), one at Ramsey Canyon, COS, 12 Aug–1 Oct 2005 (†J&MH; ph. DCz, JW), probably representing

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the same individual found in July, one at Ramsey Canyon, COS, 12 Jun–31 Jul 2006 (RR; ph. ON, JWo, DN, MHL), one in Miller Canyon, COS, 27–28 Jun 2006 (PSa; ph. JWo), one banded at Madera Canyon, SCR, 8 Aug–1 Sep 2006 (MBe; ph. ON; ph. GWe), probably the same individual seen at two different locations in Madera, one at Ramsey Canyon, COS, 27 May–31 July 2007 (RBe; ph. AT), one at Stewart Campground, Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 10 Jul–August 2007 (ph. EH; attempted nest failed), one in Ramsey Canyon, COS, 6 May 2008 (ph. HD), and two in Madera Canyon, SCR, 14 Jun–19 Aug 2008 (SMa; ph. LH, GWe). This species has become annual in Arizona in small numbers between May and August.

PLAIN-CAPPED STARTHROAT *Helimaster constantii* (0, 15, 4). One subadult was in Florida Wash, PIM, 28 Jun 2006 (†DCh), one was in the lowlands at Agua Caliente Park, Tucson, PIM, 5–26 Jun 2007 (RC; ph. AT, ph. ON; see *N. Am. Birds* 61:626), one was in Patagonia, SCR, 12–23 Sep 2008 (ph. CVC), and one was well documented in Harshaw Canyon, SCR, 10–19 Aug 2009 and again 31 Aug–2 Sep 2009 (†, DSf, BHo, ph. CW). The ABC considers a starthroat photographed at the Patagonia–Sonoita Creek Preserve 13 Aug 2009 to be the same individual as that in Harshaw Canyon. A great majority of Arizona's 19 recorded starthroats have occurred from June to early September.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD *Archilochus colubris* (0, 1, 1). One adult male was at Patagonia, SCR, 23 Sep–20 Oct 2007 (ph. S< †, ph. MMS, CVC, ON, AT; v.r. MP; see *N. Am. Birds* 62:122). Almost certainly the same adult male appeared in the same Patagonia yard 12–30 Sep 2008 (RBx; ph. CVC), apparently frequenting the same perch as in 2007.

EARED QUETZAL *Euptilotis neoxenus* (0, 21, 3). One was in the South Fork of Cave Creek Canyon near Portal, COS, 11 Oct 2005 (†, ph. MD; s.r. REW), one was seen and heard sporadically in upper Madera Canyon, SCR, 28 Oct–14 Nov 2007 (†LH, NG), and one was described from Chiricahua National Monument, COS, 31 May 2009 (DL; †AD). Most of Arizona's 24 records of this vagrant from Mexico are for late summer and fall.

RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER *Sphyrapicus ruber* (#, 6, 13). The ABC removed this species from its review list at the end of 2009. Prior reports accepted are of one at Peña Blanca Lake, SCR, 20–27 Jan 2005 (CMo; †, ph. CLu), one at Yuma, YUM, 4 Jan 2006 (ph. HD), one in Tucson, PIM, 1 Nov 2006 (†DJS), one at Coon Bluff, Salt River, MAR, 7 Jan–4 Feb 2007 (ph. JWe), one along Sabino Creek, PIM, 22 Jan 2007 (BGU; ph. RW), one at Patagonia Lake S. P., SCR, 12 Feb–4 Mar 2007 († SA; ph. DD, ph. DPT) and (returning?) 20 Jan 2008 (ph. LM), one in southwest Phoenix, MAR, 15–20 Dec 2007 (ph. TC), one well described from Topock Marsh, MOH, 20 Jan 2008 (†TWu), one at Goldwater Lake near Prescott, YAV, 15 Nov 2008–10 Mar 2009 (†MN; ph. DI, LHa, DVP), one at Agua Caliente Park, Tucson, PIM, 15–22 Oct 2009 (†, ph. PC), one at McCormick Park, Tucson, PIM, 18 Oct 2009–18 Feb 2010 (MP; †, ph. MMS), and one at Cameron, COC, 30 Oct–1 Nov 2009 (†CL). By removing the Red-breasted Sapsucker from the review list, the ABC acknowledges that it is a very rare but regular winter visitor to Arizona, as are hybrids between the Red-breasted and either the Red-naped or Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers (which are more frequent in the state than are pure Red-breasteds).

TUFTED FLYCATCHER *Mitrephanes phaeocercus* (0, 0, 2). Astounding was one photographed in the northwest corner of Arizona in White Rock Canyon, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, MOH, 24 Feb 2005 (†, ph. SSe, JSe; Figure 6; see *N. Am. Birds* 592:371), providing a first Arizona record. Another well-documented bird was at Herb Martyr Campground, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 5–17 and 30 May 2008 (†DMi; ph. JPl, TG, CDB, GHR, ON; see *N. Am. Birds* 62:503). The first United States record of this Mexican species was from Rio Grande Village, Big Bend

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N. P., Texas, 3 Nov 1991 (Zimmer and Bryan 1994), the second from Pecos Co., Texas, 2–6 Apr 1993 (*Am. Birds* 47:432). A fifth United States Tufted Flycatcher was located At Rio Grande Village in Big Bend National Park 24 Nov 2010 (*N. Am. Birds* 65:201).

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER *Empidonax flaviventris* (1, 1, 1). Arizona's third accepted record was of one photographed at Dateland, YUM, 22 Sep 2007 (†, ph. CR, KR).

LEAST FLYCATCHER *Empidonax minimus* (3, 5, 1). One was near Wellton, YUM, 3 Nov 2008–5 Feb 2009 (†, ph. RH, SSc; †, ph. GHR; v.r. PL). Previous Arizona records are mainly from fall (mid-September–mid-December; Monson and Phillips 1981, Rosenberg et al. 2007); this represents the first for winter.

NUTTING'S FLYCATCHER *Myiarchus nuttingi* (1, 1, 1). Extraordinary was the discovery, and eventual documentation of the United States' third Nutting's Flycatcher, photographed and voice recorded along the Bill Williams River, Bill Williams River N. W. R., LAP, 24 Sep 2008 (†, ph., s.r. JY, JMh). While the photos certainly suggested this species, the recorded calls were diagnostic and confirmed the identification. Prior accepted Arizona records of this accidental vagrant from Mexico are of a specimen taken at Roosevelt Lake 8 Jan 1952 (Dickerman and Phillips 1953) and of one photographed at Patagonia Lake S. P. 14 Dec 1997–21 Mar 1998 (Rosenberg 2001). The ABC still requires voice recordings to accept any Arizona report of this species.

COUCH'S KINGBIRD *Tyrannus couchii* (0, 0, 1). One was well documented at Tacna, YUM, 11 Jan–7 Mar 2007 (†, v.r. PL; ph. KR, MMS, RD, SFi, GHR, JHo; s.r. PD; Figure 7; see *N. Am. Birds* 61:363). It represents the first record of this flycatcher for Arizona and only the second west of the continental divide, the first being California's only record at Fullerton, Orange County, 31 Dec 1997–21 Feb 1998 (Rottenborn and Morlan 2000). Couch's Kingbird moves seasonally in Texas and has occurred as a vagrant at a number of locations in the East. Recordings of the calls of the bird at Tacna were crucial to distinguishing it from the very similar Tropical Kingbird (*T. melancholicus*).

GRAY-COLLARED BECARD *Pachyramphus major* (0, 0, 1). Long predicted by some as a potential vagrant from Mexico to the United States, the Gray-collared Becard is now recorded for both Arizona and the United States from an immature male well documented in South Fork of Cave Creek Canyon, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 5 Jun 2009 (†, ph. JJo; ph. CW; Figure 8; see *N. Am. Birds* 63:672). Johnston et al. (2010) argued persuasively that the bird was of the subspecies *uropygialis*, resident in western Mexico. This individual's plumage was heavily worn, yet the committee believed it unlikely that it was an escaped cage bird. Reports after 5 Jun were not substantiated.

ROSE-THROATED BECARD *Pachyramphus aglaiae* (#, 0, 2). One apparently migrating individual was at California Gulch, PIM, 4 Jun 2009 (ph. ASp), whereas one at Santa Gertrudis Lane in Tumacacori, SCR, 26 Oct 2009–16 Jan 2010 attempted to winter locally (†, ph. MMo, MBk, BSt; ph. KK). Until recently, the Rose-throated Becard was a rare but regular summer resident that bred in small numbers along Sonoita Creek near Patagonia, along Arivaca Creek, and in Sycamore and Guadalupe canyons. It is accidental in winter. Reports have decreased substantially, and we believe it may no longer breed regularly in Arizona. The most recent known nesting attempt in the state (along Sonoita Creek) was in 2006.

WHITE-EYED VIREO *Vireo griseus* (1, 16, 12). This species has certainly increased in Arizona in recent years; there has been at least one record in eight out of the last ten years. There was one along the San Pedro River near the San Pedro House, COS, 20–22 May 2004 (s.r. DJS, JC), one at the Patagonia Roadside Rest Area, SCR, 17

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Jul–23 Aug 2006 (†A&NC; †MMS; †RW; s.r. PD; ph. MBS), one at Harshaw Creek, SCR, 18 Aug 2007 (†MMS, †MP), one along the Santa Cruz River near Tubac, SCR, 2 Dec 2007–9 Jan 2008 (†TSd; MMo, JBo; †JY; ph. DD), one along the San Pedro River near Hereford, COS, 28 May 2008 (ph. DBe), one in Morgan City Wash, MAR, 13 Sep 2008 (†, ph. TC), one near Topock, Havasu N. W. R., MOH, 19 Sep 2008 (†DDD), one at Patagonia Lake S. P., SCR, 3 Dec 2008 (ph. IP, DH), one in Hereford, COS, 18–19 May 2009 (s.r. MPr), one at Las Cienegas National Conservation Area, PIM, 1–2 Jun 2009 (KK, †, ph. JMh.; †, s.r. DJS), one at Cameron Seep, COC, 23 Jun–16 July 2009 (†CL; †, ph. BGa), another there 1 Sep 2009 (CL, BGa, JC, BWh), and one at Round Valley near Portal, COS, 2–7 Jul 2009 (s.r. REW).

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO *Vireo flavifrons* (6, 13, 8). Eight accepted records are of one in eastern Tucson, PIM, 15 May 2007 (†, ph. JDW), one singing male at Cienega Creek Preserve, PIM, 5 Jun–26 Jul 2007 (ph. MA; s.r. PD, JH), one at San Bernardino N. W. R., COS, 30 May 2008 (†, s.r. REW), one along Blue Haven Road, Patagonia, SCR, 25 Aug–27 Sep 2008 (DJS; ph., s.r. CDB; †, ph. GHR), one at Granite Basin, YAV, 16–18 Sep 2008 (†DMo, †CTo), one at Montezuma Well, YAV, 19 May–6 Jun 2009 (MA; ph. DRa), one at Empire Gulch, Las Cienegas National Conservation Area, PIM, 25 May–18 Jun 2009 (GWe; †, ph. AC, DJS), and one at the San Pedro House, COS, 29 May–15 Jul 2009 (ph. DBe; †, ph. BVD). There are now 27 accepted records for Arizona, yet we have averaged only about one per year for the last 15 years

RED-EYED VIREO *Vireo olivaceus* (5, 13, 12). The 12 records accepted in this report are of one at Rio Rico, SCR, 12 Jul 2005 (†TW), one at the Patagonia Roadside Rest Area, SCR, 17–19 May 2007 (†PA, GS), one at Paloma Ranch, MAR, 25 May 2007 (†BiG), one singing male at Miller Canyon, COS, 23 Jun–14 Jul 2007 (s.r. JH), one in Patagonia, SCR, 11–15 Aug 2007 (ph. CDB), one at Paradise Junction, COS, 2 Jun 2008 (ph. JLF), one at Hearst Tanks, south rim, Grand Canyon N. P., COC, 14 Jun 2008 (†, ph. BGa), one at Spur Cross, Cave Creek near Carefree, MAR, 14 Sep 2008 (†BI), one at Cameron Seep, COC, 16–18 May 2009 (JLo, TLI; †CL), one near Wellton, YUM, 22 May 2009 (†PL, BC), one at the Sweetwater Wetlands, PIM, 23 Jun 2009 (†, ph. JMh), and one at the Arizona–Sonora Desert Museum, Tucson, PIM, 12 Oct 2009 (†BBi, BBu). This species has proven to be a rare but regular visitor, with no fewer than 18 records accepted since 2000. The Red-eyed Vireo was not on the review list for much of the 1970s and 1980s.

YELLOW-GREEN VIREO *Vireo flavoviridis* (1, 5, 4). One singing male was at Cienega Creek Preserve, PIM, 27 Jun–4 Jul 2007 (MA; †MMS; v.r. MP), another singing male was at Cook's Lake, near Dudleyville, PIN, 12–17 July 2007 (†SSf, †TC), one was at Proctor Road, Madera Canyon, PIM, 28 Jun 2008 (†NCR), and one was at Tubac, SCR, 12 Aug 2009 (†MMa). All 10 accepted Arizona records fall between late May and mid-August, and most are for June and July.

BROWN-CHESTED MARTIN *Progne tapera* (0, 0, 1). One of the biggest surprises to date in Arizona was the documentation of a Brown-chested Martin at Patagonia Lake State Park, SCR, 3 Feb 2006 (†RW, DSm, et al.; ph. GRs; see *N. Am. Birds* 60:269), establishing a first Arizona record and a first for the western United States. There are only two previous well-supported records from the United States for this South American species, of one on Monomoy Island near Chatham, Massachusetts, 12 Jun 1983 (Petterson et al. 1986) and one at Cape May, New Jersey, 6–15 Nov 1997 (*N. Am. Birds* 52:37, 1998). Langridge and Hunter (1993) published an additional sight record from Palm Beach County, Florida, 24 Oct 1991. The Brown-chested Martin breeds in southern South America and migrates north (for the austral winter) to Amazonia. It is the fourth species of austral migrant landbird from the South America recorded in the western United States, joining the Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savana*; McCaskie



Figure 1. This Pacific Golden-Plover at Willcox 26–27 June 2009 provided only a second Arizona record.

Photo by Gary H. Rosenberg

and Patten 1994), Piratic Flycatcher (*Legatus leucophaeus*; Pranty et al. 2008), and Variegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus varius*; Mlodinow and Irons 2009).

CAVE SWALLOW *Petrochelidon fulva* (0, 5, 3). One was well described from Bill Williams N. W. R., LAP, 2 Feb 2008 (†KR, CR, DPo), another was photographed at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 9–21 Feb 2008 (†, ph. BGr; ph. PD; see *N. Am. Birds* 62:332), and one was seen at Kino Springs, Nogales, SCR, 8 Aug 2008 (†TC). The five previous records accepted from Arizona include the birds that returned to nest on the University of Arizona campus, Tucson, 1979–87 (Rosenberg 2001).

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE *Poecile atricapillus* (4, 6, 1). One individual was along Short Creek in Colorado City, MOH, 27 Nov 2009–19 Feb 2010 (†PL; ph. BiG), only about 18 km in a straight line from where the species breeds along the Virgin River in southwestern Utah. This is the first documented report of the Black-capped Chickadee in Arizona since 2001 (Rosenberg et al. 2007).

SINALOA WREN *Thryothorus sinaloa* (0, 0, 2). A first record of the Sinaloa Wren for Arizona and the United States was of a singing male at the Patagonia–Sonoita Creek Preserve, Patagonia, SCR, 25 Aug 2008–30 Nov 2009 (†, ph., s.r. RBx, MB;



Figure 2. This Black Turnstone at Willcox 2–5 June, 2005 provided a first Arizona record.

Photo by Mark Stevenson

ph. GHR, MTa; Figure 9). Brown and Baxter (2009) published photos and a sonogram as well as an excellent analysis of the species' distribution in Sonora, Mexico, where it breeds as close as 50 km south of the international border. Amazingly, a second singing individual was in Huachuca Canyon, Fort Huachuca, COS, 14–18 Apr 2009 (DT; †EW; ph. LH; v.r. R&RT). These are the only two records for the United States.



Figure 3. Although there are now ten records of the White-rumped Sandpiper from Arizona, a remarkable flock of at least ten at Willcox 3–5 June 2009 provided the first record of multiple individuals in the state.

Photo by David J. Stejskal



Figure 4. Arizona's long overdue first Lesser Black-backed Gull was at a pond in Palo Verde 10–16 December 2006.

Photo by Chris Benesh



Figure 5. A big surprise was this Royal Tern at Willcox 15 February 2006, establishing a first Arizona record of this normally coastal species.

Photo by Matt Victoria



Figure 6. This Tufted Flycatcher, discovered in remote White Rock Canyon in Lake Mead National Recreation Area 24 February 2005, provided a first Arizona record of this Mexican species.

Photo by Steven Servantez

CAROLINA WREN *Thryothorus ludovicianus* (0, 2, 1). One at the Southwest Research Station, Cave Creek Canyon, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 3 Sep 2005–30 Jun 2006 (†TWu; †MMS; s.r. REW) provided only a third Arizona record.

WINTER WREN *Troglodytes hiemalis* (1, 0, 2). What we had traditionally referred to as the Winter Wren has now been split into two species, the Pacific Wren (*T. pacificus*), widespread in the West, and the Winter Wren, mainly of eastern North America,



Figure 7. This Couch's Kingbird vocalizing near Tacna 11 January–7 March 2007 provided a first Arizona record.

Photo by Gary H. Rosenberg, 28 January 2007

west to British Columbia (Chesser et al. 2010). The Pacific Wren is a widespread but rare winter visitor in Arizona, but Monson and Phillips (1981) reported a probable record of the eastern form based on a bird photographed at Portal 21 Nov 1976 (the ABC has not reviewed this photo). The ABC requests full details for all reports of *hiemalis*. There are a few plumage characteristics useful in distinguishing the two species (Pyle et al. 2011:155), but the best feature is the voice, in particular the calls; we encourage all observers to include descriptions of calls and ideally recordings with their reports. Well-documented individuals were along Horton Creek near Kohl's Ranch, GIL, 17 Jan 2009 (†, ph. EH) and in Mesa, MAR, 24 Nov 2008–7 Apr 2009 (ph. JMi; †, ph. MMo; ph., s.r. PD; ph. JBu; Figure 10).

BLACK-CAPPED GNATCATCHER *Poliioptila nigriceps*. (1, 19, 8). Apparent newly discovered birds included a pair in Guadalupe Canyon, COS, 5 Jun 2006 (†JPa; ph. JO, BWt), one in California Gulch, SCR, 24 Jun–30 Jul 2008 (†, ph. MMS, DJS; see *N. Am. Birds* 62:597) and again 15 Dec 2008 (†, ph. DW), a pair in Florida Canyon, PIM, 22 Oct 2008–7 Aug 2009+ (†PK; ph. BP, TB), one below the dam at Patagonia Lake, SCR, 25 Jan 2009 (†, ph. JY, KK), an adult male near the bottom of Sycamore Canyon, SCR, 25 May 2009 (†, ph. JY), a pair in the Patagonia–Sonoita Creek Preserve, SCR, 21 Oct 2009 (†MMS), one in the Arizona portion of Guadalupe Canyon, COS, 2 Jan 2009 (ph. CWo), perhaps present there since 2006, and

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a pair in Chino Canyon, SCR, 29 Apr 2009 (†, ph. DJS, MP). The Black-capped Gnatcatcher has been present continuously at numerous locations in southern Arizona since at least 2002; the ABC dropped it from its review list as of 2010, but we still request sketch details for inclusion of reports in *North American Birds*.

BROWN-BACKED SOLITAIRE *Myadestes occidentalis* (0, 0, 2). A singing male was first discovered in Miller Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 16 Jul 2009 (†, ph. BVD, RDa, DJa, BMa), then later rediscovered at nearby Ramsey Canyon Preserve 18 Jul 2009, where it was seen infrequently until 1 Aug (SK; ph. JWo, CMe, GHR, CVC, JO; s.r. DJS, CDB; RR; Figure 11). See *N. Am. Birds* 63:672 and Van Doren (2010) for an excellent discussion. The ABC was concerned that this individual could have been transported in and escaped from a cage, as the Brown-backed Solitaire is a frequent cage bird in Mexico (Hamilton 2001). Acknowledging this, the committee believes that this question is unanswerable. Absent any evidence to the contrary we infer the bird occurred naturally, and given that it was in natural habitat, behaving naturally, well away from any border crossing, occurring during a good season for stragglers dispersing north from Mexico, the committee chose to accept it. An additional record of one at Proctor Road, Madera Canyon, PIM, 4–7 Oct 1996 (†NCR; ph. GHR) was previously not accepted by the ABC because of questions of origin (Rosenberg et al. 2007). Given the acceptance of the 2009 record, the committee reviewed the 1996 record again and accepted it, as that bird was also in proper habitat and well away from any border crossing.

WOOD THRUSH *Hylocichla mustelina* (0, 16, 5). One older record was accepted from Sonoita Creek near Patagonia, SCR, 30 May 1987 (s.r. DJS). Additionally, one was in Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 4–12 Dec 2005 (MMY; ph. MBk, REW), one was at the Sweetwater Wetlands, Tucson, PIM, 2 Jul 2006 (ph. TLd), providing a very rare mid-summer record, one was at the Arizona–Sonora Desert Museum, Tucson, PIM, 3 Nov 2008 (†, ph. PK), and another was at the Sweetwater Wetlands, PIM, 21 Nov 2009 (†, ph. DVa, BMe). November is the peak month for this species in the West, but the December record was very late.

AZTEC THRUSH *Ridgwayia pinicola* (0, 15, 8). After only one report in ten years (see Rosenberg et al 2007), three individuals were near Comfort Spring, Carr Canyon, COS, 3–12 Aug 2005 (†JLD), one was at Madera Canyon, SCR, 6 Aug 2005 (†BFt, KA), one was at a residence in lower Ash Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 9 Jul 2006 (ph. KL; ph. JWo), one was in Garden Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 21 Jul 2006 (TWi, BA, CBe; ph. KVR), up to nine were in Madera Canyon, SCR, first reported 24 Jul 2006, with at least one seen through 6 Sep (GL, TSt, MP, BMs; ph. AT; ph. MR; ph. DN), one was found during winter in Madera Canyon, SCR, 5–18 Jan 2008 (†, ph. IW; ph. ON, LH), one was in Huachuca Canyon, COS, 29 May 2008 (†, ph. GF), and one was in Ramsey Canyon, COS, 31 July–11 Aug 2009 (†, ph. MBa, TB; ph. JeS; ph. CW). The concentration of records in 2006 after a long lull emphasizes the Aztec Thrush's irruptiveness in Arizona.

BLUE MOCKINGBIRD *Melanotis caerulescens* (0, 2, 1). Arizona's third accepted Blue Mockingbird was at the Slaughter Ranch, east of Douglas, COS, 5 Feb–2 May 2009 (†, ph. REW; ph. CVC, DDa, KKe, MHn, CTa; Figure 12). The previous two records are also of winter birds that remained for long periods; the first was along Sonoita Creek near Patagonia 21 Dec 1991–6 Mar 1992, the second in Portal 4 Jan–4 Apr 1995 (Rosenberg and Witzeman 1999).

LAPLAND LONGSPUR *Calcarius lapponicus* (4, 11, 3). Two of the accepted records are from the Rousseau Farm, Scottsdale, MAR, of one 14 Oct–6 Dec 2006 (ph. RJ; ph. RWd) and one 28 Nov 2009 (ph. HBo). Another male was near Elgin, SCR, 12 Feb–18 Mar 2007 (ph. GHR; ph. CDB; ph. JWo; see *N. Am. Birds* 61:310). Inexplicably, given the regularity of this species in California, in Arizona the Lapland

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Longspur remains a casual fall and winter visitor, with only six records in the past ten years (see Rosenberg et al. 2007). It may be overlooked to some degree, or areas where it may occur in northern Arizona are not being birded regularly, as emphasized 47 years ago by Phillips et al. (1964:212).

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER *Vermivora cyanoptera* (1, 6, 4). Four accepted records are of one near Crescent Lake, APA, 24 Sep 1997 (†JL), one at Military Sinkhole near Woods Canyon Lake west of Heber, COC, 13 May 2006 (†KP), one at Whitewater Draw Wildlife Area, COS, 20 May 2009 (†, ph. TLe), and one at Cook's Lake, PIN, 25 October 2009 (TC; †, ph. AC, †MMo). Once thought of as one of the rarer "eastern" vagrants to Arizona, the Blue-winged Warbler has increased in frequency, so there are now 11 records for the state, about equally divided between spring and fall.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER *Vermivora chrysoptera* (1, 17, 2). Only two records accepted, one a very rare winter record, for Madera Canyon, SCR, 16–31 Dec, 2007 (†JMo; ph. GHR, DD), the other for late spring, near Wellton, YUM, 2 Jun 2009 (†PL).

TENNESSEE WARBLER *Oreothlypis peregrina* (3, 11, 11). After returning this species to the ABC review list in 2002, because of a paucity of records in the late 1990s and early 2000s, the ABC has accepted at least ten since 2005, including one singing male in Tucson, PIM, 9 May 2005 (†MMS), one along the South Fork of the Little Colorado River near Eagar, APA, 15 Sep 2006 (†CBa), one at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 29 Apr–1 May 2007 (†MMo, s.r. PD), another there 9–20 Nov 2007 (†, ph. MMo), one at Reid Park, Tucson, PIM, 21 Nov 2007 (†MMS), one at the Sweetwater Wetlands, PIM, 30 Oct 2008 (JBo; †MMS), possibly the same individual there 8–12 Nov 2008 (ph. AC), one in Surprise, MAR, 2 Dec 2008 (ph. DSh), another at the Sweetwater Wetlands, PIM, 2–5 Sep 2009 (PK; ph. AC; †MP), yet another there 25 Oct–7 Nov 2009 (ph. AC), and one along the Santa Cruz River at Tubac, SCR, 6 Nov 2009 (†, ph. DJS).

CRESCENT-CHESTED WARBLER *Oreothlypis superciliosa* (0, 5, 6). The six records accepted since 2005 are of one in Miller Canyon, COS, 12–14 Aug 2005 (†M&LC; †RH; †CS), one female feeding a recently fledged young along East Turkey Creek, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 12–16 July 2007 (J&JG; ph. HB; ph. LS, REW; see *N. Am. Birds* 61:668), the first evidence of nesting in Arizona, one in upper Madera Canyon, SCR, 30 Oct 2007 (GRo; †MB; †, ph. MHn) and again 6 Nov–13 Feb 2008 (†MMS, †KC; ph. ON, HSp), one in San Bernardino N. W. R., COS, 29 Apr 2008 (†REW), one at Kent Springs, Madera Canyon, SCR, 24–26 Jun 2008 (†LH), and one in Pinery Canyon, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 13–16 May 2009 (SSh; †, ph. CW; ph. REW). These more than double the previous total number of records for Arizona.

TROPICAL PARULA *Parula pitiayumi* (0, 3, 3). An older record is of one well described from northeast of Scottsdale, MAR, 2 Jun 2002 (†PM). More recently, one was at a residence below Portal, COS, 16–23 June 2006 (T&LG; ph. REW; see *N. Am. Birds* 60:594) and one was well described from upper Sycamore Canyon, SCR, 15 Jul 2006 (†TJ). The six Arizona records fall between early June and mid-July.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER *Dendroica magnolia* (4, 19, 6). One at Gilbert Water Ranch, Gilbert, MAR, 7–20 Oct 2006 (BWi; ph. JHo, CMa, DCI; see *N. Am. Birds* 61:121), another there 9–15 Nov 2007 (†, ph. MMo, PM), one along the Bill Williams River above Planet Ranch, LAP, 3 Jun 2008 (†SBl), one at the Cameron Seep, COC, 7 Oct 2008 (†, ph. BGA), one in Lower Stump Canyon near Hereford, COS, 15 Nov 2008 (†PSo), and one at Fort Lowell Park, Tucson, PIM, 6–7 Nov 2009 (†, ph. CC, DSm, AC) bring the total number of Arizona records to 29, with at least one in nine of the last ten years.



Figure 8. This Gray-collared Becard discovered in Cave Creek Canyon near Portal 5 June 2009 provided a first record for Arizona and United States of this Mexican species.

Photo by Jillian Johnston

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER *Dendroica virens* (7, 10, 9). After only two records between 1990 and 2005 (Rosenberg 2001, Rosenberg et al. 2007), the ABC accepted nine records in three years, of one at the Boyce Thompson Arboretum, PIN, 4 Nov 2006 (†KR; ph. RFo), one at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 23–24 Oct 2007 (†MMo; ph. JY, HBo), one at the Sweetwater Wetlands, Tucson, PIM, 4–5 Nov 2007 (†MMS; v.r. MP), one along the San Pedro River near the San Pedro House, COS, 31 Aug 2008 (†KRo), one in Madera Canyon, SCR, 7 Nov 2008 (MKu; ph. SPi), one at the Sweetwater Wetlands, PIM, 29 Nov 2008–17 Feb 2009 (WR; ph. JU, PW), one in Garden Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 24 Jan 2009 (ph. R&RT) and again 24–25 Mar, one at Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 22 Feb 2009 (ph. RHl), and one at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 11–12 Nov 2009 (ph. BGr). The August record is very early for a fall vagrant in the West. Before 1990, there were nearly 30 published reports (not all reviewed by the ABC).

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BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER *Dendroica fusca* (0, 15, 3). Accepted records are of one at El Dorado Park, Scottsdale, MAR, 17–21 October 2007 (JBa; ph. JBu, PD, DJS, ON; see *N. Am. Birds* 62:123), one at Slaughter Ranch, COS, 8 Sep 2008 (†TREW), and Arizona's second for winter along the Santa Cruz River in Tucson, PIM, 21 Dec 2008–23 Jan 2009 (†, ph. CMc; ph. DJS, LH). As for the Black-throated Green Warbler, there was a big push of records in the late 1970s, followed by a long hiatus through much of the 1980s and 1990s.

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER *Dendroica dominica* (0, 19, 4). Four reports were accepted, of one at Arizona City, PIN, 8–16 Nov 2008 (†, ph. KR; †, ph. BGr), one wintering in Portal, COS, 27 Feb–1 May 2009 (†OH; †, ph. JY, RAR), another along the San Pedro River near the San Pedro House, COS, 30 Mar–9 Apr 2009 (TPa; v.r. R&RT, ph. TMa; see *N. Am. Birds* 63:478), and one along the Santa Cruz River at Tubac, SCR, 16 Oct 2009 (†MMS).

PINE WARBLER *Dendroica pinus* (0, 12, 5). Accepted records are of one at Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, COC, 3 Nov 2005 (†JPr), one at Banning Creek Field Station, Mule Mts., COS, 22 Jan–24 Mar 2007 (TWO, ph. SW; †, ph. MMS), one at Peña Blanca Lake, SCR, 17–28 Nov 2007 (†, ph. RW), one at Evergreen Cemetery, Tucson, PIM, 20–24 Jan 2009 (†PK; ph. RFr, LH), and one in Madera Canyon, SCR, 6 Mar 2009 (†JKe). In recent years this species has been found annually, yet Arizona's 17 accepted records are all since 1987, with most for late fall or winter.

PRAIRIE WARBLER *Dendroica discolor* (3, 9, 2). One was at Gilbert Water Ranch, Gilbert, MAR, 17 Nov 2005–4 Feb 2006 (†MMo; ph. JBu, ON), another at Lyman Lake near St. John's, APA, 2 Nov 2008 (†JY).

PALM WARBLER *Dendroica palmarum* (7, 15, 8). Eight accepted records, with one at Whitewater Draw Wildlife Area, COS, 23 Apr 2005 (†J&MH), one at Punkin Center, GIL, 11–19 Feb 2006 (†, ph. KR, CR), one at Mittry Lake, YUM, 23 Apr 2006 (ph. HD), one at Rio Salado, Phoenix, MAR, 28 Jan–16 Feb 2007 (ph. PD), one at the Kachina Wetlands near Flagstaff, COC, 14 Oct 2007 (†EH), one at Slaughter Ranch, COS, 26 Apr 2009 (†VD), one at Rackensack Canyon, MAR, 13 Oct 2009 (ph. MV), and one at Quigley Wildlife Area, YUM, 21 Nov 2009 (†, ph. JY). Since the ABC reinstated the Palm Warbler as a review species in 2002, there have been no fewer than 14 records accepted. All Arizona records have been of the western subspecies *D. p. palmarum*.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER *Dendroica castanea* (0, 15, 1). One was along Woodland Road in Tucson, PIM, 21–29 Nov 2009 (†, ph. RFr; ph. JMe, KKe). Most of Arizona's 16 records precede 1990.

BLACKPOLL WARBLER *Dendroica striata* (4, 13, 6). Records accepted are of two at the Sweetwater Wetlands, Tucson, PIM, 10–12 Oct 2007 (JBo; †MP; ph. RFr) and 14–17 Nov 2009 (JIn; ph. TD; ph. DJS, AC; †MMS; see *N. Am. Birds* 64:125), two at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 27–28 Oct 2007 (†PD; ph. BGr) and 11 Nov 2008 (†, ph. MMo), one in Vista del Camino Park, Scottsdale, MAR, 3 Jul 2008 (†RE), and one in Tolleson, MAR, 13–16 Oct 2009 (†, ph. BiG).

WORM-EATING WARBLER *Helmitheros vermivorum* (2, 19, 13). The ABC only recently resumed reviewing the Worm-eating Warbler, after it was off the list for many years. No fewer than 13 records accepted since 2006, including one found window-killed in Mesa, MAR, 26 Apr 2006 (ph. JSt; specimen not preserved), one in Flagstaff, COC, 19–20 Sep 2006 (†CH, JC), one along the Santa Cruz River at Tubac, SCR, 22 Dec 2006–17 Jan 2007 (SJo; ph. CC), one at the Southwestern Research Station, Portal, COS, 16–28 Apr 2007 (S&JJ; ph. TSz), one at Paradise, COS, 26 Apr 2007 (ph. JaL), one at Watson Woods, Prescott, YAV, 18 Oct–27 Nov 2007 (ph. S&SB), one

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at Hassayampa River Preserve, Wickenburg, MAR, 22 Feb 2008 (†, ph. MHe), one at Cibola N. W. R., LAP, 2 Dec 2008–4 Feb 2009 (ph. JKa, CDo), one banded in Ramsey Canyon, COS, 11 Jan–7 Feb 2009 (WL; ph. LH), one at Rio Salado, Phoenix, MAR, 31 Jan–7 Mar 2009 (JJn; ph. BGr), one in Huachuca Canyon, COS, 18 Apr 2009 (ph. RWs), one at Whitewater Draw Wildlife Area, COS, 6 Oct 2009 (†, ph. DJS), and one at the Arizona–Sonora Desert Museum, Tucson, PIM, 5–9 Nov 2009 (SPH; †, ph. AC). It is clear that the Worm-eating Warbler is a rare but regular visitor to Arizona.

KENTUCKY WARBLER *Oporornis formosus* (3, 21, 5). Another species recently restored to the ABC review list, the Kentucky Warbler was recorded on the basis of one netted at Hassayampa River Preserve, Wickenburg, MAR, 18 Aug 2007 (AL, AWe, ph. KW), one at Kingfisher Pond, San Pedro River, COS, 1 May 2008 (JWh; ph. AW), one at Dinnebito Wash, Navajo Indian Reservation, COC, 7 Nov 2008 (†JC), one in lower Florida Canyon, PIM, 27 Dec 2008–2 Jan 2009 (†, ph. MMo), and one near Herb Martyr Campground, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 21 Jun 2009 (†, ph. JJs). This species remains a casual visitor to Arizona.

MOURNING WARBLER *Oporornis philadelphia* (0, 5, 2). Both records accepted are sight records, of one well described in Morgan City Wash below Lake Pleasant, MAR, 8 Sep 2007 (†TC) and a male in Phoenix, MAR, 14 May 2008 (†TC). Of Arizona's five previous accepted records, only one is documented physically, col-



Figure 9. This singing male Sinaloa Wren along Sonoita Creek near Patagonia 25 August 2008–30 November 2009 established a first Arizona and United States record of this Mexican species.

Photo by Monte Taylor

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lected at Pipe Springs National Monument, MOH, 31 May 1974 (Monson and Phillips 1981).

CANADA WARBLER *Wilsonia canadensis* (0, 7, 2). The two accepted records are of one photographed at Rio de Flag, Flagstaff, COC, 23–24 May 2006 (ph. CN; ph. JC) and another photographed along the Santa Cruz River near Tubac, SCR, 15 Oct 2009 (DT; ph. AC; see *N. Am. Birds* 64:126).

SLATE-THROATED REDSTART *Myioborus miniatus* (0, 5, 2). Arizona's sixth accepted record is of one seen for several days before, amazingly, being found dead in the woods by birders near Comfort Spring, Carr Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 26 May–5 June 2005 (†LK, PN; †, ph. KK; †MMS; †MSc; †, ph. JZa; †CMz; specimen to the University of Arizona, catalog number 17957). One additional sight record accepted from Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 25 Aug 2008 (†B&NLF).

FAN-TAILED WARBLER *Euthlypis lachrymosa* (1, 5, 1). One old report was resurrected from field notes by two skilled observers, submitted by the primary observer's son, and accepted by the committee. It involved one observed in the Arizona portion of Guadalupe Canyon, COS, 25 Jun 1961 (†BPa, †DCa); remarkably, Arizona's first recorded Fan-tailed Warbler was collected at Baker Spring north of Guadalupe Canyon about a month earlier on 25 May 1961 (Ley 1962).



Figure 10. The Winter Wren has been recently split into two species, of which the eastern *Troglodytes hiemalis* likely occurs in Arizona in small numbers during winter. This individual that wintered in Mesa 24 November 2008–7 April 2009 was well documented by photos and tape recordings of vocalizations.

Photo by Jim Burns

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RUFOUS-CAPPED WARBLER *Basileuterus rufifrons* (0, 16, 3). Accepted records of this Mexican stray are of one in Sycamore Canyon, SCR, 27 Nov 2005–10 Aug 2006 (MG, DJo; ph. DJS, ph. HD; see *N. Am. Birds* 60:468), a pair in lower Florida Canyon, PIM, 19 Dec 2008–14 Jan 2010 (†, ph. TC; ph. LH, SHa, TG, JHu, JHa; see *N. Am. Birds* 63:352), with a nest found and photographed 18 May 2008 (ph. WC) and a bird carrying nesting material 25 May. This record confirmed a new locality for nesting in Arizona, the others being Cave Creek Canyon (Jul 1977; Monson and Phillips 1981) and French Joe Canyon (2001–2003; Rosenberg et al. 2007). One additional accepted record was of one to two individuals at Patagonia–Sonoita Creek Preserve, SCR, 4 Jun–28 Oct 2009 (†, ph. AO; ph. RBx, CC, AS, EB), and nest building was reported there also.

FIELD SPARROW *Spizella pusilla* (0, 6, 1). Arizona's seventh Field Sparrow was well described from Roll, YUM, 26 Oct 2009 (†PL).

FOX SPARROW *Passerella iliaca*. (#, 0, 2). The status of the various forms of Fox Sparrow in Arizona is unclear. The Rocky Mountain and Great Basin forms (*P. i. schistacea* group, made up of several subspecies) are clearly the most expected in winter statewide. To improve understanding of its status, the ABC has decided to review the "red" form (subspecies *zaboria*; six specimens listed by Phillips et al. 1964). Accepted records are of one in Florida Canyon, PIM, 28 Dec 2008 (ph. LH) and one along Sonoita Creek near Patagonia, SCR, 13 Dec 2009 (ph. MB, CRa). The ABC requests the submission of photos of all Fox Sparrows other than *schistacea*.

SCARLET TANAGER *Piranga olivacea* (4, 16, 5). Five accepted records are of one along the upper Verde River east of Paulden, YAV, 11 May 2006 (†S&SB), one in Peppersauce Canyon, PIN, 7 Jun 2008 (†, ph. JY, DJ), one female near Wellton, YUM, 30 May 2009 (†PL), one in Tolleson, MAR, 13 Oct 2009 (ph. BiG), and one in Tubac, SCR, 16 Oct 2009 (†, ph. DJS). This species remains casual in Arizona, with records in seven of the previous ten years and a total of about 25 records in all.

FLAME-COLORED TANAGER *Piranga bidentata* (0, 13, 2). The male and female discovered in Madera Canyon, SCR, in 2003, returned for a third year, 14 Apr–10 Jul 2005 (JMu; ph. MMS, CVC). The same male (without his mate) returned 31 Mar–6 Aug 2006 (CLa; ph. JPd; ph. KVR; see *N. Am. Birds* 60:595), 6 Apr–29 Jul 2007 (ph. MBk; ph. GHR), 27 Mar–8 Aug 2008 (CLa; ph. GH), and 30 Apr–30 Jul 2009 (CLa; ph. GH). One additional male was accepted from Miller Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 27–28 May 2009 (†, ph. CRo; ph. SHe). This species remains a casual Mexican stray, despite birders' complacency brought on by the long-returning Madera Canyon bird. The possibility of hybrids between the Flame-colored and Western Tanagers (*P. ludoviciana*) continues.

YELLOW GROSBEAK *Pheucticus chrysopleus* (1, 14, 4). Four accepted records are of one in Sycamore Canyon, SCR, 10 June 2006 (†ZH), one in Ash Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 1–2 Jun 2007 (†, ph. RBe; see *N. Am. Birds* 61:624), one at Slaughter Ranch, COS, 5 May 2008 (†REW), one, possibly the same, at San Bernardino NWR, COS, 13 Jun 2008 (†, s.r. REW), and one in Portal, COS, 3–6 Jul 2008 (ph., s.r. REW; ph. TG, JPu). Nearly all of Arizona's 19 accepted records are for June and July. The record for 5 May is the earliest for "summer."

BOBOLINK *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (#, 4, 1). One was at Dudleyville, PIN, 16 Oct 2009 (†, ph. MBk). The Bobolink, historically considered rare in Arizona, was regular during the 1970s, 1980s, and even early 1990s, and was not on the ABC's review list for much of that time. But recent records have been few and far between, so the ABC restored it to the review list.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD *Euphagus carolinus* (9, 11, 3). The Rusty Blackbird is another species that was much more regular in Arizona prior to 1990. Only three records

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accepted since 2006, of one at Kino Springs, Nogales, SCR, 7 Oct 2007 (†J&MH), one at Rio Salado in Phoenix, MAR, 30 Dec 2007–8 Jan 2008 (†TC; ph. RD, ON, HB), and one along Woodland Road, Tucson, PIM, 19–29 Nov 2009 (MMS;†, ph. AC, DJS; see *N. Am. Birds* 64:127). These bring the total number of accepted Arizona records to about 23, although only 14 have been reviewed by the ABC.

COMMON GRACKLE *Quiscalus quiscula* (0, 12, 6). One was in Portal, COS, 11 Nov 2006 (ph. SDL), two were in Bisbee, COS, 20 Dec 2006–28 Feb 2007 (ph. WW), one was at Paloma Ranch, MAR, 27 Oct 2007 (†CBa), one was at Cameron, COC, 2 Nov 2007 (†CL), one was at Woodland Road, Tucson, PIM, 10–15 Dec 2007 (†PL; ph. CDB), and one was at Bisbee, COS, 27 Nov 2009 (ph. MTu). There are now 18 records for Arizona, where the Common Grackle is still casual, though it has been increasing and spreading west in New Mexico (LaRue and Ellis 1992).

ORCHARD ORIOLE *Icterus spurius* (4, 17, 9). The Orchard Oriole has become essentially annual in Arizona, mostly in fall and winter, with at least 12 records since 2003. Recent accepted records are of a female at Gilbert Water Ranch, Gilbert, MAR, 17 Oct–28 Nov 2006 (†, ph. HB; ph. BGr), one male at Mesa, MAR, 21 Jan 2007 (†, ph. LF), one male in northwestern Tucson, PIM, 26 Mar 2007 (ph. S&CS), one in Miller Canyon, COS, 23 Jun 2008 (ph. CVC), one in Surprise, MAR, 1 Dec 2008 (ph. DSh), one at San Simon Cienega near Portal, COS, 9 Sep 2009 (†, ph. REW), one below Portal, COS, 13 Sep 2009 (†, ph. REW), one at Willow Tank near Portal, COS, 4 Oct 2009 (†, ph. REW), and one in Tolleson, MAR, 18 Oct 2009 (†, ph. BiG).

STREAK-BACKED ORIOLE *Icterus pustulatus* (5, 6, 4). One was at Tumacacori, SCR, 23 Jul–1 Aug 2005 (WL; †MMS; ph. KK, GB), one was at Gilbert Water Ranch, MAR, 8 Nov 2005–22 Mar 2006 (†, ph. MBr; †KR; ph. ON, PD; see *N. Am. Birds* 60:118), returning 7 Oct 2006–10 Mar 2007 (maybe as late as 8 Apr) (†SG; ph. JM; ph. JJ) and 9 Oct–17 Nov 2007 (THu; †, ph. CMa, RD, BGr), one was along Sonoita Creek near Patagonia, SCR, 18 Dec 2005 (ph. GHR; ph. DJS; see *N. Am. Birds* 60:315) and 12–22 Jan 2006 (†TWa; ph. JWo), and one was in Stump Canyon, Huachuca Mts., COS, 1 May 2009 (PSo; ph. LSo; see *N. Am. Birds* 63:479). This species remains a casual visitor, mainly in fall and winter.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE *Icterus galbula* (1, 11, 8). One adult male at Hubbell Trading Post, Ganado, APA, 21–22 May 2005 (†, v.r. CBa), one probable female at Rimmy Jim Tank north of Flagstaff, COC, 19 May 2006 (†CBa), one adult male in Yuma, YUM, 19 May 2007 (ph. HD), one adult male in Tucson, PIM, 2 May 2008 (†DSm), one adult male at Tubac, SCR, 11–29 Jun 2008 (†GWe; ph. KKe; s.r. PD), one male at Havasu N. W. R., MOH, 28 Aug 2009 (†DDD), one adult male at Morgan City Wash below Lake Pleasant, MAR, 19 Sep 2009 (†TC), and one male at Tubac, SCR, 16–17 Oct 2009 (†, ph. DJS). This species has become more regular in Arizona in recent years.

PURPLE FINCH *Carpodacus purpureus* (4, 1, 2). The only reports accepted of this casual visitor were of two females or immature males at Madera Canyon 22–23 Jan 2008 (†DVP, †LHa; ph. OJ) and one female or immature male at the Boyce Thompson Arboretum, PIN, 7 Nov 2009 (†, ph. BGr, PD). Because of the paucity of records and confusion with the very similar Cassin's Finch (*C. cassinii*), the ABC added this species to its review list in the 2000s.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL *Loxia leucoptera* (0, 0, 1). One came to a feeder at South Rim Village, Grand Canyon N. P., COC, 17 Nov 2007 (†, ph. DSp; Figure 13). The photos establish a first Arizona record of this long overdue species. Interestingly, 2007 was not a major flight year for the White-winged Crossbill, though such an irruption did take place to the north of Arizona during the winter of 2008–09.

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RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED

FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK *Dendrocygna bicolor*. A bird described from a sandbar in the Santa Cruz River at Tucson, PIM, 7 Mar 1997 was thought by some committee members to possibly be a domestic duck

CAKCLING GOOSE *Branta hutchinsii*. Although photographs of an apparently small white-cheeked goose photographed with a Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*) at Cow Springs Lake, NAV, 30 Oct 1992 suggested the Cackling, some committee members believed that "size alone" was not definitive in identifying the bird to species. A relatively small goose at Willcox, COS, 3 Dec 2007 and another small goose at Kansas Settlement, COS, 21 Jan 2008 were both thought by some on the committee to have been subspecies *parvipes* of the Canada Goose.

RED-NECKED GREBE *Podiceps grisegena*. A report from Mittry Lake, YUM, 17 Nov 2007 lacked enough details for acceptance.

GLOSSY IBIS *Plegadis falcinellus*. The report of one from the Avra Valley sewage-treatment plant, PIM, 21 May 1996 described the eye as "red" or "reddish-brown," suggesting a possible hybrid. In photos of an ibis at Rio Salado, Phoenix, MAR, 20 Jan–16 Feb 2007, a pinkish cast to the facial skin also suggested that the bird was likely a hybrid.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK *Buteo lineatus*. Descriptions of ones at St. David, COS, 27 Feb 2007 and Granite Creek, YAV, 5 Dec 2007 were too brief for acceptance. Some members of the committee thought photographs of a bird in the Prescott Valley, YAV, 8 Nov 2009 were more suggestive of a Red-tailed Hawk (*B. jamaicensis*). The photos contradicted the description.



Figure 11. Arizona's first accepted Brown-backed Solitaire was at both Miller (where this photo was taken 23 July 2009) and Ramsey canyons, 16 July–1 August 2009.

Photo by Christie Van Cleave



Figure 12. Arizona's third Blue Mockingbird was at the Slaughter Ranch near Douglas 5 February–2 May, 2009.

Photo by Oliver Niehuis, 6 February, 2009



Figure 13. Arizona's first White-winged Crossbill, this individual came to drink along the south rim of the Grand Canyon 17 November 2007.

Photo by David Spier

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BROAD-WINGED HAWK *Buteo platypterus*. The descriptions of one juvenile at Lake Montezuma, YAV, 17 Sep 1997, one juvenile at Tumacacori, SCR, 13 Oct 2007, one adult in Oak Creek Canyon, COC, 7 May 2007, one adult near Flagstaff, COC, 7 May 2007, another adult near Flagstaff, COC, 9 May 2009, and one adult near Patagonia, SCR, 24 May 2009 were all too brief for acceptance.

SHORT-TAILED HAWK *Buteo brachyurus*. The description of a light-morph adult reported from the Pinaleno Mts., GRA, 4 Jun 2006 was thought, by a majority of the committee members, to lack certain critical details that would eliminate confusing species. The identification of a dark-morph adult reported near Rustler Park, COS, 13 May 2007, near where this species has nested, was thought by several committee members to be likely correct, but some thought the description of the underwing pattern conflicted.

WHITE-TAILED HAWK *Buteo albicaudatus*. An old report of a bird identified as White-tailed Hawk at Prescott, YAV, 30 Dec 1996 was thought by all committee members to lack details critical to confirming the identification. A report of two adults in Tucson, PIM, 16 Oct 2007 was not detailed enough to eliminate the common Red-tailed Hawk. The last well-supported record of the White-tailed Hawk in Arizona was in 1899, so thorough documentation is needed to establish an additional record for the state.

AMERICAN GOLDEN-PLOVER *Pluvialis dominica*. A description of one reported from Willcox, COS, 4 May 2007 received six positive votes in two rounds of voting, but two committee members concluded the description lacked enough detail to eliminate similar species.

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER *Calidris fuscicollis*. A report of two at Willcox, COS, 22 Oct 2005 lacked the information critical for this late fall report to be accepted. Although juveniles of this species linger well into the fall in the East (even into November), there are no accepted fall records for Arizona; the White-rumped Sandpiper winters in southern South America.

PARASITIC JAEGER *Stercorarius parasiticus*. A bird originally thought to be a Parasitic Jaeger at Roosevelt Lake, GIL, 20 August 2005 was eventually accepted as a "jaeger sp." because the observer expressed some doubt about the initial identification. A bird identified as a juvenile Parasitic by a very skilled observer at Lake Havasu City, MOH, 29 Sep 2008 was accepted by the committee as a "jaeger sp." because two members believed that the description was too brief and that the bird was seen at too great a distance for other jaeger species to be eliminated with certainty.

BLACK SWIFT *Cypseloides niger*. Two reports of single birds, at Tucson, PIM, 8 Aug 2008 and the South Fork of Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 23 May 2009, were both possibly correct, but both lacked details sufficient for the committee to be sure that other species of swifts or the Purple Martin were eliminated. Even though a "large" black swift is very likely to be a Black Swift, other species of migratory or wandering members of the genus *Cypseloides* should be considered.

BERYLLINE HUMMINGBIRD *Amazilia beryllina*. One reported from Chiricahua National Monument, COS, 1 May 2005 may have been correctly identified, but the description was too sketchy to eliminate similar species or a possible hybrid.

PLAIN-CAPPED STARTRHROT *Helimaster constantii*. The description of one reported at Ramsey Canyon, COS, 23 Sep 2005 lacked the critical information that would confirm it as a starthroat. The details of one reported from South Fork of Cave Creek Canyon, COS, 22 May 2008 lacked some critical features such as the white rump, so the committee could not be certain that it was correctly identified.

GOLDEN-FRONTED WOODPECKER *Melanerpes aurifrons*. A description of a woodpecker identified as this species at Tucson, PIM, 25 May 2008 was intriguing but lacked the critical documentation needed to secure a first Arizona record.

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RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER *Sphyrapicus ruber*. One photographed in Bear Canyon, Santa Catalina Mts., PIM, 4 Dec 2005 may have been correctly identified, but the photo did not show the entire bird (lacking a view of the back), so a hybrid was not adequately excluded. Other reports that suggested probable or possible hybrids included one at Topock, MOH, 4 Feb 2007, one at Peña Blanca Lake, SCR, 22–26 Feb 2007, one at Bog Spring, SCR, 17 Jan 2009, and one in Madera Canyon, SCR, 23 Feb 2009.

AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER *Picoides dorsalis*. One reported from Rose Canyon, Santa Catalina Mts., PIM, 15 April 2005 may have been correctly identified, but the description was not convincing enough for such an unlikely and unexpected occurrence in southern Arizona away from the species' breeding range in the northern portion of the state. There are no confirmed records of this species in Arizona below the Mogollon Rim.

TUFTED FLYCATCHER *Mitrephanes phaeocercus*. A very intriguing report of one at the Sweetwater Wetlands, Tucson, PIM, 6 April 1999 went through two rounds of voting, in the end receiving only three positive votes. While the description of the bird suggested a Tufted Flycatcher, only one of two observers submitted rather brief written details, insufficient to support a first Arizona record (and third United States record). This report preceded the two records now accepted.

LEAST FLYCATCHER *Empidonax minimus*. The description of one reported from Huachuca Canyon, COS, 25 Nov 2006 did not exclude other confusing species. Written descriptions of *Empidonax* flycatchers are often difficult to evaluate, particularly if they lack good comparisons with similar species.

COUCH'S KINGBIRD *Tyrannus couchii*. A kingbird photographed at Tacna 9 Sep 2007 near the site of Arizona's first record of Couch's in the winter of 2006–07 (see above) was clearly either Tropical or Couch's, but the bird was not heard calling and was not identifiable from the photos alone.

PHILADELPHIA VIREO *Vireo philadelphicus*. The written details of a bird reported from the Grand Canyon, COC, 10 Oct 2007 did not describe the dark lores characteristic of the Philadelphia Vireo and failed to mention the plumage variation within the Warbling Vireo (*V. gilvus*), such as the extent of yellow below.

RED-EYED VIREO *Vireo olivaceus*. The details of one from the Sweetwater Wetlands, PIM, 15 Sep 2004 suggested the Red-eyed, but three committee members concluded the description lacked details excluding similar species.

BLUE JAY *Cyanocitta cristata*. One described from Glendale, MAR, 30 Oct 2005 was circulated twice and received two positive votes. Most committee members believed the observation was too brief, and the observer was unaware of the rarity of the occurrence.

WINTER WREN *Troglodytes heimalis*. Photographs of one in Madera Canyon, SCR, 1 Feb 2009 suggest this species, but the observer chose not to submit full details, including voice differences, to the committee. There is much plumage variation in throat and underpart color and extent and color of the eyebrow within the Pacific Wren (as well as in the Winter Wren), so photos alone may not be sufficient to identify the species.

BLACK-CAPPED GNATCATCHER *Poliophtila nigriceps*. A report from near Gila Bend, MAR, 19 March 2008 lacked details sufficient to substantiate this species north of any previous record. There are no accepted records north of the Santa Rita Mountains or west of the Baboquivari Mountains.

VEERY *Catharus fuscescens*. The ABC is long overdue publishing the results of its evaluation of three sight reports of one to three individuals seen in Madera Canyon

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between 8 and 15 May 1999. The committee did not accept any of the reports, even though it acknowledges the high skill level and experience of some of the observers. Reports of the Veery in May 1999 began with a bird netted along the San Pedro River, photographed in the hand, identified as a Veery, but ultimately reidentified from the photos as a Swainson's Thrush (*C. ustulatus*). May of 1999 was perhaps the best spring in recent times for migrating Swainson's Thrushes in southern Arizona, and the committee was almost unanimous in concluding that all the Veeries reported were likely Swainson's Thrushes and that the observers may not have appreciated how red the Pacific subspecies group of Swainson's Thrush (Russet-backed Thrush) can appear in certain lighting conditions. Furthermore, the Russet-backed Thrush, which winters in Mexico and Central America and migrates up the Pacific coast, and the Veery, which migrates across the Gulf of Mexico, should not be migrating together. There is only one accepted Arizona record of the Veery away from the Little Colorado River in the White Mountains, where the species nested infrequently until the 1970s. Migrants weren't known to arrive there until June. Because of the potential for confusion with the Russet-backed Thrush, any successful Veery report will likely need to be supported by photographs or a specimen.

AZTEC THRUSH *Ridgwayia pinicola*. Reports of one near Clint's Well, COC, 9 Aug 2005 and another near Flagstaff, COC, 14 Jul 2009 both lacked details sufficient for acceptance, given that either would represent a first northern Arizona record. Some of the committee suggested the description better fit a Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) or even a juvenile Clark's Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*). Another report from Florida Canyon, PIM, 9 May 2009 lacked sufficient details.

LONG-BILLED THRASHER *Toxostoma longirostre*. A thrasher described and photographed in East Whitetail Canyon, Chiricahua Mts., COS, 1 Jan and 11 Feb 2007 was most likely a hybrid Brown Thrasher (*T. rufum*) × Curve-billed Thrasher (*T. curvirostre*).

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER *Vermivora cyanoptera*. A description of one at Bog Springs Campground, PIM, 11 Apr 2010 was incomplete and did not rule out a number of similar species.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER *Oporornis agilis*. A description of one reported from Ramsey Canyon, COS, 14 Aug 1997 lacked enough detail for acceptance, and the date was very early for a vagrant in the West.

FLAME-COLORED TANAGER *Piranga bidentata*. A written description of one from Miller Canyon, COS, 31 May 1994 did not eliminate the possibility of a hybrid.

WHITE-COLLARED SEEDEATER *Sporophila torqueola*. One male photographed at Kino Springs near Nogales, SCR, 25 Jun–24 Aug 2007 was not accepted because this species is a common cage bird in Mexico, and any records in Arizona may be suspect. If a pattern of occurrence is established, this record could be re-evaluated.

THICK-BILLED FOX SPARROW *Passerella iliaca megarhyncha*. On the basis of the photos submitted, the ABC did not accept the identification of a bird reported as this subspecies in the Chiricahua Mountains, COS, 31 Jan 2007; some committee members concluded that the expected Rocky Mountain subspecies *P. i. schistacea* was not eliminated.

STREAK-BACKED ORIOLE *Icterus pustulatus*. The written description of an oriole in Tucson, PIM, 30 Mar 2007 did not adequately exclude similar confusing species. An obvious Streak-backed Oriole was photographed near Portal, COS, 30 Dec 2007 (ph. MHJ) but was probably of a subspecies from central or southern Mexico (not the expected subspecies *microstictus*), so the ABC questioned the its origin.

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PURPLE FINCH *Carpodacus purpureus*. After two rounds of voting, the ABC did not agree on the identification of a bird photographed at Patagonia, SCR, 12 Mar 2005, some members calling it a Cassin's. A photograph of a finch at Cameron, COC, 23 Apr 2006 lacked details sufficient to exclude the more common Cassin's Finch. Another report from Tanque Verde Wash, PIM, 28 Dec 2007 was not complete enough to identify the species with certainty. Photographs of one reported from Flagstaff, COC, 4 Feb 2008 suggested the Purple but did not show some critical features, such as the undertail coverts.

PEACH-FACED LOVEBIRD *Agapornis roseicollis*. Reports from Gilbert and Mesa, MAR, 2 Jan 2007 and 17 Jan 2007 clearly represented correct identifications, but because this cage bird has not been documented as having an established population in Arizona, it has not been accepted for the Arizona list and has not been added to the North American list. A thorough evaluation of the species' status in Arizona is needed.

CORRIGENDA

The following corrections are noted for the previous Arizona Bird Committee report (Rosenberg et al. 2007). The year of the Broad-winged Hawk at Chandler on 26 Jan 2003 should have been 2004. There were two Rufous-capped Warblers in Sycamore Canyon on 28 Jul 2004, not one. An Orchard Oriole that returned (for a second winter) to Tucson 10 April 2005 actually arrived on 13 Nov 2004.

CONTRIBUTORS

Peg Abbott, Moez Ali, Susan Allerton, Bob Altman, Bea Amato (BAm), Walt Anderson, Karen Apana, John Arnett, Tom Auer, Ronald Auler, Charles Babbitt (CBa), Steve Barlow, Jack Bartley (JBa), Hope Batcheller, Dan Battaglia (DBa), Martha Bauer (MBa), Tony Bauer, Robin Baxter (RBx), Carol Beardmore (CBe), Michael Bearse (MBe), Ethan Beasley, Dave Beaudette (DBe), Robert Behrstock (RBe), Chris D. Benesh (CDB), Barbara Bickel (BBi), Gavin Bieber, Scott Blackman (SBl), Kathleen Blaire (KBl), Jerry Bock (JBo), Harold Bond (HBo), Bob Bowers (BBow), Kalle Brinell (KBr), Priscilla Brodtkin (PBr), Matt Brooks (MBk), Mark Brown (MBr), Matt Brown (MB), Steve and Sue Burk (S&SB), Barbara Burns (BBu), Jim Burns (JBu), Ed Bustya (EB), Wilson Cady, Keith Camburn, Barbara Carlson, Richard Carlson, Donald Carmony (DCa), Richard Catero (RCt), Clifford Cathers, Dave Chapple (DCh), Alan and Nancy Chartier (A&NC), Al Clare (ACl), Dale Clark (DCl), Jeff Coker (JCo), Robert Coley (RCo), Peter Collins, Mark and Laurie Conrad (M&LC), John Coons, Andrew Core, Troy Corman, Nigel Crook (NCr), Dave Czaplak (DCz), Doug Danforth (DDa), Rob Day (RDa), Tommy DeBardeleben, Maya Decker, Peter Dedicoat (PDc), Sheila DeLong (SDL), DeeDee DeLorenzo (DDD), Alana Demko, Bill Deppe (BDe), Vicky Dern, Henry Detwiler, Pierre Deviche, Dick Dionne, Rich Ditch, Chris Dodge (CDo), Jon L. Dunn (JLD), Leah Dunn, Roger Eastman, Marjorie Eckman, Judy Edison, Jeff Estis (JE), Jesse Fagin, Lisa Fetta, Shawneen Finnegan (SF), Bob Fisher (BF), Brian Fitch (BFt), Sean Fitzgerald (SFz), Randy Forrest (RFo), Richard Fray (RFr), Sam Fried (SFr), Gary K. Froelich, Noah Gaines, Steve Ganley, Terrie and Larry Gates (T&LG), Brian Gatlin (BGa), John and Judy Geeson (J&JG), Geni Gellhaus, Tony Godfrey, Tina Greenawalt (TGr), Richard Gregory (RGr), Alan Grenon, Brendon Grice (BGr), Matt Griffiths, Bill Grossi (BiG), Felipe Guerrero, Beth Guldseth (BGu), Branwen Hall, Ron Haaseth (RH), Sherry Hagen (SHa), Laurens Halsey, Jay Hand, Gus Hallgren, Olga Harbour, Ned Harris, Garey Harritt (GHa), Lauren Harter (LHa), Jim Hays (JHa), Stuart Healy, Julie Hecimovich (JHe), Rick Heil (RHl), Matt Heindel (MHl), Steve Heil (SHe), Max Hen-

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schell (MHn), Melanie Herring (MHe), Bill Higgins (BHl), Roger Higson (RHl), Michael Hilchey (MHl), Joseph Hildreth (JHl), Dean Hill, John and Marty Hirth (J&MH), Dennis Hoffman (DHo), Zachary Holderby, Bryan Holliday (BHo), Jack Holloway (JHo), Celia Holm, Eric Hough, Bill Howard (BHw), Lee Hoy (LHo), Rich Hoyer, Tami Huizinga (THu), Jim Hully (JHu), Brian Ison, Doug Iverson, Sue and Jerry James (S&JJ), Jukka Jantunen, Dave Jasper (DJa), Doug Jeness, Sally Johnsen (SJo), Ann Johnson, Oscar Johnson, Tom Johnson, Jillian Johnston (JJo), Dave Jones (DJo), Justin Jones (JJn), Roy Jones, Jim Joseph (JJs), Joe Kahl (JKa), Keith Kamper, Melody Kehl, Jherime Kellerman (JKe), Ken Kertell (KKe), Larry King, Gib Kingsbury, Allen and Denise Klaiber (A&DK), Philip Kline, Dave Krueper (DKr), Mark Kudrav (MKu), Sandy Kunzer, Joe La Fleur (JLF), Bill and Nancy LaFramboise (B&NLF), Corazon Lansky (CLa), Chuck LaRue, Tim Lawton, Anne Leaight, Dana LeCair, Paul Lehman, Wade Leitner, Karen LeMay, Tim Lenz (TLe), Tony Leonardini (TLd), John Levy, Jackie Lewis (JaL), Gerald Lilly, Tom Linda (TLi), Jim Logan (JLo), Carl Lundblad (CLu), Mike Madsen (MMa), Thomas Magarian, Brian Magnier (BMa), Curtis Marantz (CMz), Tom Martin (TMa), Joe Marsala (JMa), Cindy Marple (CMa), Bill Massey (BMs), Steve Matherly (SMa), Chris McCreedy (CMc), David McDonald (DMc), James McKay, Jeremy Medina (JMe), Charles W. Melton (CMe), Richard Messenger, Bobby Metz (BMe), Jay Miller (JMi), Daniele Mitchell (DMi), Jake Mohlman (JMh), David Moll (DMo), Jym Mooney (JMo), Michael Moore (MMo), Carolyn Morley (CMo), Pete Moulton, Brennan Mulrooney, Jack Murray (JMu), Martin Myers (MMy), Stephen Myers (SMy), Jennifer Nanatovich, David Nelson, Michael Nicosia, Oliver Niehuis, Larry Norris, Phil Norton, Christian Nunes, Garr Nunn, Jerry Oldenettel, Anne Outlaw, John Palladino (JPl), Drew and Pam Pallette (D&PP), Ted Paprocki (TPa), Susan Parker-Hotchkiss (SPH), Benjamin Parmeter (BPa), John Parmeter (JPa), Dennis Paulson, Robert Payne (RPa), David Pearson (DPe), Rob Pearson (RPe), Katy Penland, Stacy Peterson, Fred Phillips, Jim Pike (JPi), Scott Pipkin (SPi), Molly Pollock, Dave Porter (DPt), Beverly Postmus, Dave Powell (DPo), Inez Prather, John Prather (JPr), Doug Pratt (DPt), Mark Pretti (MPr), James Prudente (JPd), John Puschock (JPu), Shaun Putz (SPu), Cindy Radamaker, Kurt Radamaker, Chris Rasmussen (CRa), Debbie Rasmussen (DRa), Michael Retter (MRe), Jan Richardson, Jan Richmond (JRi), Jeff Ritz (JRz), Craig Robson (CRo), Mike Rogers, Rick Romea, Gary Romig (GRo), Gary H. Rosenberg (GHR), Gregg Rosenberg (GRs), Kenneth V. Rosenberg (KVR), Kerry Ross (KRo), Rose Ann Rowlett (RAR), Mike Rupp (MRu), Jeff Rusinow (JRs), Beth Russell, Will Russell, Janet Ruth (JRu), Tom Ryan, Peter Salomon, Steve and Cathy Sams (S&CS), Patrick Santinello (PSa), Alan Schmierer, Eyal Shochat, Scott Schuette (SSc), John Schultz (JSc), Bob Schutsky, Marcy Scott (MSc), Myron Scott (MyS), Luke Seitz, Julie Servantez (JSe), Steven Servantez (SSe), Susan Sferra (SSf), Stan Shadick (SSh), Damon Shaffer (DSf), Robert Shantz, Mark Sharon (MSH), Dominic Sherony (DSH), Colin Shields, Greg Smith, Larry Smith (LSm), James Smith (JSm), Jerome Smith (JeS), Darlene Smyth (DSm), Noel and Helen Snyder (N&HS), Liz Sockness (LSo), Peter Sockness (PSo), Hans Spiecher (HSp), John Spence (JSp), Andrew Spencer (ASp), David Spier (DSp), Jim Spoonamore (JSr), Sig Stangeland (SSt), Bob Starks (BSt), Thomas Staudt (TSd), Tadek Stawarczyk (TSz), David J. Stejskal (DJS), Terry Stephens (TSt), Mark M. Stevenson (MMS), Jan Stickney (JSt), Mary Beth Stowe (MBS), Paul Sweet (PSw), Christopher Taylor (CTa), Monte Taylor (MTa), Rick Taylor, Scott and Linda Terrill (S<), Roger Tess (RTe), Terry Thomas, Rick and Ricki Thompson (R&RT), Stig Tjotta (STj), Matt Tomme, Carl Tomoff (CTo), Diane Touret, Al Tozier, Chuck Tribble (CTr), Michael Turisk (MTu), Judy Ulreich, Christie Van Cleve (CVC), Benjamin Van Doren (BVD), David Vander Pluym (DVP), Marceline Vandewater, Deborah Vath (DVa), Matt Victoria (MVi), Glenn Walbek, Dennis Wall, George Wall (GWa), Peter Walsh (PWa), Wezil Walraven, Todd Watkins (TWA), Josh Watson (JWa), Paul Watson, Kurt Watzek, Isah Webb, Magill Weber, Anne Webster (AWe), Richard E. Webster (REW), Robert Weissler (RWs), John Wesen (JWe), Chris West, Cindy West (CWe), George West (GWe), J. David West (JDW), Tom Wheeler, Jack Whetstone (JWh), Bret Whitney (BWh), Scott Whittle (SWH), Russ Widner (RWd),

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Tom Will (TWi), Sheri Williamson, Alice Willcox, Erika Wilson, Barb Winterfield (BWi), Bill Wittman (BWi), Robert Witzeman (RWi), Cole Wolf (CWo), Tom Wood (TWO), Joe Woodley(JWo), Rick Wright, Tom Wurster (TWu), John Yerger, James Zabriskie (JZa), Jared Zierenberg (JZ), Barry Zimmer.

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